

Category	Rule #	Issue With Rule	Public Response
The Founding Concepts of IDPA	01	IDPA Multi-gun rules and matches were provisional and have now completely disappeared from all IDPA rulebooks and website but I have seen nothing official. Can I assume that any 2-gun or multi-gun matches or stages are no longer legal.	IDPA Multi-Gun is not supported at this time, however Multi-Gun matches may still be run by those interested.
The Founding Concepts of IDPA	01	Can an affiliated IDPA club run outlaw IDPA matches? That is, can they hold their 6 "by the book" IDPA matches per year, and run other "close but not IDPA" matches using most of the IDPA rulebook, and IDPA targets?	A club or range affiliated with IDPA can run non-IDPA matches. The IDPA name must not be used and no part of the IDPA rulebook can be used. IDPA-like, or similar-to-IDPA matches may not be run by an IDPA affiliated club or a non-IDPA affiliated club. The use of IDPA's Trademark, Name, or IDPA copyrighted material can expose a club to liability due to breach of Copyright and Trademark laws.
The Founding Concepts of IDPA	01	How soon will I receive my new rule book?	Rulebooks were shipped this week.
Scoring Rules	04	If two shooters tie on a stage how is it determined who won the stage. Yesterday we had one shooter shoot a stage in 14.03 down 1 and another shoot it in 14.53 down 0 for final times of 14.53 each. I don't see this addressed in the rule book and Practiscore wants to know how to handle it. Jeff Oakes A18014	The IDPA rulebook does not define stage winners. However, in the example given, using the most accurate algorithm to break ties would be acceptable. See Match Administration 1.2.4.10.
Penalties Rules	05	I shot a classifier today. The club chose to add what they called an extra stage called the "fun stage". I shot this stage before I got to shoot stage 3 of the classifier. I got called on a procedure and got DQ"d and was not allowed to shoot the 3rd stage of the classifier. Is this normal procedure?	A DQ, no matter where it occurs means you are done for the day. Refer to rule 5.6
Permanently Physically Disabled Shooters Rules	07	I had a total shoulder replacement recently and can not shoot with that arm/hand for at least 4 months. I can use that arm/hand to change magazines. Can I still compete in IDPA? Does IDPA have a forum or blog for members with total joint replacements (shoulder, hip, knees)?	You can continue to shoot IDPA with your non-dominant hand as long as you shoot the entire match with the same hand. Refer to Rule 5.4 for those shooters who are temporarily injured or mobility challenged.
Equipment Rules	08	I'm trying to find out if the Grand Power X-Calibur is legal in IDPA SSP or ESP divisions. Thank you.	No, not legal for any division. It has a cone barrel longer than 4.25" in length.
Classification Rules	09	I recently shot a classifier, and tried to classify in ESP, i normally shoot SSP. I am registered for SSP in the Washington State Championships and signed up for the wrong class for the classifier (rookie) Is ther a class for NV or is MM the lowest class for the state championship?	This is a question for the MD of the match in which you are entered. The MD is free to allow or disallow NV classified shooters in Tier 2-Tier5 matches. See rule 1.2.1.2.18.

The Founding Concepts of IDPA	1.3.2.3	The current rulebook dated 3/1/2015 does not indicate that older rulebooks cannot be referred to for guidance on shooter equipment or techniques. As a Match Director, am I allowed to use a rule in an older rulebook that is not included in the current rulebook as long as I ensure that the IDPA Founding Concepts are followed in regards to a particular device, technique, or piece of equipment and my decision does not conflict with current rules.	The most recent rulebook supersedes older rulebooks.
The Founding Concepts of IDPA	1.3.2.5	Given that Procedurals are issued from "range is hot, eyes and ears" and "if finished unload and show clear." What is the penalty for air gunning - which usually happens before the start of the course of fire.	PE. See rule 5.1.1.2
Safety Rules	2.1	Where can I find information on SO recertification tests for Washington state? Dates/timing, etc.? Thanks, Mike	The information went out to all IDPA members with a correct email address in their IDPA profile. Check your spam filter and IDPA profile for a correct email address and contact your Area Coordinator for particulars.
Safety Rules	2.12.3.11	After a shooter unloads and shows clear, the shooter then points the firearm at a safe berm and pulls the trigger to verify the gun is Clear. The shooter dry fires the firearm and confirms it is clear. I Cannot find in the rules if there is a Penalty if the shooter aims the firearm down at the ground a few feet in front of him/her and dry fires. I know you get DQ'd if the gun fires, but if it DOES NOT, what happens?	The SO should coach the shooter to point at the berm.
Safety Rules	2.12.3.7	During an IDPA match COF, can a spectator give the "stop" command if the spectator believes that an unsafe condition has happened or is about to happen, or when something in the stage is not correct? If the "stop" was due to a stage equipment problem, will the shooter be given a reshoot?	Safety is everyone's job, so if a safety issue is spotted anyone can call STOP. Anything outside of a safety issue is the responsibility of the designated SO to address.
Safety Rules	2.14	If the shooter has completed the string of fire before anyone notices that his safety glasses or hearing protection is missing/dislodged, should he get a reshoot?	This is not a safe situation and must be avoided if possible. However, if the SO and shooter didn't stop the CoF and the shooter finished the CoF, then no reshoot is allowed.
Safety Rules	2.2.1.1	During the execution of a course of fire, the shooter dislodges a loaded magazine from an ammunition carrier while moving between firing positions. The shooter retrieves the dislodged magazine and continues the stage. The correct course of action is	PE. See rule 3.8
Safety Rules	2.6	If transitioning from one side of a barricade to the other to engage targets on either side is the shooter required to keep their finger outside the trigger guard. I do not see this indicated as part of the rule. My interpretation of moving is moving (walking, running, etc.) from point A to point B. When transitioning side I am not moving.	Not required on any barricade less than three feet wide, as long as muzzle direction is safely controlled.

Safety Rules	2.9	In 2.9.22 the 180 plane goes through the center of the body. This is referenced in the Q&A on 2.9. But in 6.5.3 the rule specifies: " Pointing the firearms muzzle beyond the 180 plane will result in the shooters immediate DQ." There is a possibility that a shooter could bend his arms/elbows behind his/her torso and still maintain the muzzle 180, such as Strong Hand Only Shot around cover. Also, rotating to the side berm to shoot a target SHO, it would seem to violate 2.9.2.2. Please explain.	The 180 rule is absolute when it is in effect. It does not matter how or why the muzzle points across the 180 plane. If the muzzle points across the 180 plane, the shooter has earned a DQ.
Safety Rules	2.9	The rule references the muzzle being pointed beyond muzzle safe points; if the muzzle is pointed straight down at the ground, it is never beyond the 180 or muzzle safe points, so how is the rule enforced when the muzzle is down? We had a shooter rotate 180 degrees with the gun on the uprange side of his body, but with the gun held in the "sul" position, the muzzle never pointed beyond the 180.	The 180 degree plane goes through the center of your body. The muzzle can point anywhere into the area forward of the plane to the down range end of the bay. Pointing the muzzle outside of this area is a violation of the 180 degree rule, with the conditions of rule 2.9.3. Refer to Rule 2.9.2.2 and 2.9.3.
Safety Rules	2.9.2.1	May Muzzle Safe Points be used to increase the safe angles of fire to greater than 180 degrees?	Yes.
Shooting Rules	3.1	when is a target considered engaged	See rule 3.2.3 to 3.2.3.3.1
Shooting Rules	3.1	~3.16 - can you please provide a description/guidelines for shooting from retention? Elbow against side? Elbow against tummy? Arm parallel to the ground? Thank you.	The written stage description should describe what constitutes shooting from retention. The description must be easily understood and measurable by the SO.
Shooting Rules	3.11	Does rule 3.11 or rule 6.1.3 take priority when requiring the shooter to download all magazines? i.e., can the CoF require ALL magazines be downloaded to 6 rounds.  Rule 3.11 Firearms and magazines must always be loaded to the shooter's division capacity, unless otherwise specified by the stage description.  Rule 6.1 says "A Stage Description cannot override the rulebook except under the following conditions.." and rule 6.1.3 specifies the number of rounds in the firearm.	Rule 6.1 says "A Stage Description cannot override the rulebook except under the following conditions..."  Rule 3.11 is part of the rulebook. Thus, it is not over ridden by 6.1. Rule 3.11 is applicable in any stage.

Shooting Rules	3.14	<p>Regarding Start Condition as in Concealment Required, Gun Downloaded,. as Per Stage Description (NOT Start Position, Hands in Surrender etc.).</p> <p>If the shooter is not wearing the required concealment for the stage, after the Range Clear Command. Is this a "Mental Error" and considered a PE?</p> <p>This is not a Start Position it is a Start Condition of Shooter and Gun.</p> <p>Thank you,</p> <p>Steve</p>	A concealment garment is part of the shooter's equipment, and it is a PE if not worn when required.
Shooting Rules	3.17.3	If a shooter elects to shoot part of a stage with the use a flashlight and part without on a low light stage; rule 3.17.3 appears to require the shooter to have the flashlight in the support hand for the entire stage but 3.17.3 states "if the shooter elects..." so can the shooter have the flashlight stowed for part of a stage where it is not needed such as going from a lighted room to dark room?	The intent of the rule is that the shooter holds the flashlight in the support hand when using the flashlight during shooting. The shooter must start the stage with the flashlight in the support hand per 3.17.1 unless otherwise specified by the stage description. However, the shooter may shoot with the flashlight retained as desired when not using the flashlight for shooting, per 3.17.3.
Shooting Rules	3.2	<p>Is it or is it not legal to specify "2 shots to the body and THEN 1 shot to the head" and penalize the shooter for shots that are out of order?</p> <p>On Sequence for 2 targets, can a COF specify "2 shots to the body in tactical sequence and THEN 1 shot to the head" and penalize the shooter if they shoot: left body, right body, right body, *right head,* left head, left body.</p>	For Tactical Sequence the order of the shots cannot be specified. For Tactical Priority the order of the shots can be specified. Refer to Rule 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.
Shooting Rules	3.2.1.1	The term target means any target whether paper or steel? Meaning that steel and paper are engaged in tactical priority as equal threats?	Distance from the shooter determines threat level, not type of target.
Shooting Rules	3.2.2	<p>What is meant by: Tactical Sequence may not be combined with Tactical Priority (near-to-far or from cover) on the same targets.</p> <p>Is this CoF legal in regards to Tactical Priority and Tactical Sequence?</p> <p>Standing at P1 (in the open) shooter draws and engages three arrays of three targets each, two rounds per target. Arrays are &gt;2 yards distant from each other relative to shooter. Targets must be engaged in tac sequence within each array but arrays must be engaged in tac priority.</p>	The key to this rule is the phrase "on the same targets." Yes, that stage is legal.

Shooting Rules	3.2.3.3.1	Two questions for single rule. Does rule 3.2.3.3.1 refer to all activated targets or just activators behind cardboard targets. referenced in 3.2.3.3? Rule 3.2.3.3.1 says a shooter "may" interrupt the engagement of a target of higher priority. Are they "required" to?	Any activator.  "May" is not "must".
Shooting Rules	3.2.4.2	Your Clarification to 3.2 you stated "IDPA Response For Tactical Sequence the order of the shots cannot be specified. For Tactical Priority the order of the shots can be specified. Refer to Rule 3.2.1 and 3.2.2." Rule 3,2,4,2 contradicts this statement. Priority targets of equal threat may be shot in any order. How does an SO know what hole came at what shot? How are 3 shots on the neckline scored? How can anyone know what shot was intended for what zone?	For Tactical Priority the order of shots may be specified for each individual target. For example "shoot T1-T3 with two shots to the body and one to the head around cover at P3" is allowed.
Shooting Rules	3.3.1	What is the appropriate penalty for 1) taking a sight picture, and 2) air gunning inside the stage area? It seems that 5.5 indicates the SO/CSO/MD has the option of adding a PE instead. Is that an option?	PE. See rule 3.3.1
Shooting Rules	3.4.2	Not specific in this or several other rules about where stored ammo must go. Must it go back into the same pouch or pocket from where it came? A specific statement of what is legal storage of retained ammo (either from a loaded gun reload or any other source) is needed.	Magazine retention: these places include pants pocket, vest pocket, jacket pocket, waistband and ammunition carrier. The use of specially designed pockets, modified pockets, shirt or upper vest pockets, hands or teeth are not permitted.
Shooting Rules	3.4.2	Scenario - while removing a magazine for a loaded chamber reload, the top round is dislodged and falls to the ground. Must the shooter pick up the single round to prevent a PE? Or is the dislodging considered an equipment malfunction because the magazine failed to retain the top round?	Shooters who dislodge individual rounds during a reload or inadvertently rack rounds out after a reload do not receive a penalty for the rounds left behind.
Shooting Rules	3.5	Can a non-threat target be used as cover to engage a threat target? For example, a non-threat target is positioned close to vertical cover such that only the head of the threat target that is some distance further down range is visible over the non-threat. Could a shooter squat and lean out past the edge of the non-threat, using the non-threat as cover, to engage the threat target without penalty?	Non-threat and threat targets are not cover.
Shooting Rules	3.5	What is the guideline for assessing cover when engaging targets from a port or small window?  In particular say the course description requires the shooter to sit in a prop (seated in a device that limits lean but is attached to a roller such that the chair can move from left to right) and targets are engaged in tactical priority through small ports. The SO cannot position himself on the same vertical level as the shooter because this chair is elevated a few feet off the ground.	The vertical edge of the port is the point of cover. Cover lines extend from the target, to the point of cover and continue to the stage boundary.

Shooting Rules	3.5	If Cover is given as a column or large tree (generally signified with a barrel) is only the front edge of the column/tree a Cover concern or both edges of the column/tree a concern? (in other words the opposite edge of what the shooter is using extends past the physical edge of the column. This happens with shooters who take wide stances and do not confine themselves to the narrow cover - a narrow erect shooting posture)	Cover is called around the side of the prop that the shooter is shooting around. The other side is not considered.
Shooting Rules	3.5	At a sanctioned match I received a cover call because I did not seek cover when hidden targets appeared. I attempted to explain that you always shoot hidden targets when they appear and are never expected to run for cover, I thought this was obvious but I could not find help in the new rule book and I lost my appeal to the cso. Question: Was I correct and is there a rule to refer to in the future? Related question: in the new rules, are you still not required to move back to cover for reload	It depends on the situation. If the shooter is at cover, shooting other targets around cover when the hidden target appears, then yes, the shooter must use cover.  If the shooter is moving between two areas of cover and the hidden target appears the shooter must shoot the target on the move and does not use cover.
Shooting Rules	3.5.1	Stage link: <a href="http://goo.gl/YglLSH">http://goo.gl/YglLSH</a> 12 rounds total. The barrels are not cover, only visual barriers. T3-T4 cannot be seen from the wall, but must be engaged after approaching the barrels. So, does the shooter have to do a loaded chamber reload before reaching T3-T4, or are they allowed to do a slide-lock reload while engaging T3-T4 "in the open"?	Refer to Rule 6.28.3.
Shooting Rules	3.5.1.2	Can a stage have 8 shots available "in the open" as long as no more than 6 are required while moving in the open? Emphasis on the word "require". For example REV will shoot 6 shots with the the final 2 shots being made from a position of cover. SSP may choose shoot it the same way as REV or optionally choose to take all 8 shots depending on scenario layout. Please clarify if optional targets beyond 6 are allowed "in the open" as long as they are not required to be shot "in the open"	No more than 6 shots may be required or available in the open.
Shooting Rules	3.5.1.2	Please clarify this sentence. " Up to 6 shots may be required "in the open" while the shooter is stationary or while moving to the next shooting position."  Does this allow an MD to have an array of targets in the open that require more than 6 shots? For example: Standing at P1 engage T1-T4 with 2 rounds each while moving to cover at P2.	No. Up to 6 shots does not include 8 shots.

Shooting Rules	3.5.1.3	<p>Regarding re-engaging targets and referencing the diagram on page 14, suppose I engage T4 from P4 then proceed to P5. While at P5 ( in the hall) I notice that T4 needs a makeup shot.</p> <p>From where can I take the makeup shot? In the hall way at P5, or must I retreat to cover at P4?</p> <p>Can I engage T5, step into the room and re-engage T4 from cover before proceeding to P6?</p> <p>These targets are not surprise targets so rule 3.5.1.4 should not apply.</p>	Targets must be engaged using cover, when it is available. A make up shot on T4 must be made from cover and from a location where it is safe to do so.
Shooting Rules	3.5.2	Does the same rules about the cover line from shooting from cover apply to shooting stage 3 of the classifier from the barricade? I was recently told that the normal method of moving out as you engaged the targets was not allowed in the classifier. Is that correct.	Yes cover rules apply. Please read rule 9.8.8 String 1 and 2.
Shooting Rules	3.5.4	If you are shooting from the Drivers seat of a vehicle at three targets through the open passenger window, and the targets are the same distance to the shooter, but radially spaced to require the shooter to lean to shoot the 2nd and 3rd targets, must the shooter use tactical priority (slice the pie) to engage these targets even though the shooter can see them through the windshield/rear-window? And, could the COF procedure specify this engagement?	The stage description and walk through briefing must define engagement and which props are cover.
Shooting Rules	3.5.4	Since 3.5.4 states that the portion of the shooter's body above or below a window is of no concern when using cover around the edge of a window or port may a shooter duck under the window or port (exposing nothing to the threats) to shoot from cover on the opposite side of the port he is approaching?	No; refer to the last sentence of rule 3.5.4.
Shooting Rules	3.5.4	If a shooter stands in the middle of a port while engaging a target through the port, does the shooter receive one PE per unengaged target available through the port for not using proper cover? Shooter arrives at port to engage four targets through the port, so at the first shot, regardless of which target the shot is directed toward, the shooter receives four cover PEs?	1 PE per shooting position. Refer to Rule 9.1.
Shooting Rules	3.5.5	Does "out of cover" apply to any unengaged threat to which a shooter is exposed, or only relative to the target being engaged? Shooter pies past T1 and engages T2, should a cover PE be applied because the shooter was overexposed to T1 while engaging T2?	The penalty for pieing past a target is for not using tactical priority properly. Cover is called on the target being engaged at the moment a shot is made. Refer to Rules 3.5.5 and 3.2.1.1.

Shooting Rules	3.5.5.4	A COF permits the shooter to engage a target (T1) from cover at a position (P1) or from a closer position (P2). If the shooter breaks cover (is exposed to the target T1) while moving from P1 to P2, but does not fire a shot until behind cover at P2, is the shooter subject to a cover penalty? I think the answer is no, since the shooter did not fire a shot while out of cover, but this is not clearly stated in the rulebook that I can find. This question came up at a recent sanctioned match.	The stage described is not legal. A legal stage would not have the option presented. Once at cover a shooter must engage all the targets visible from that position of cover. The shooter may then leave that position of cover to go to another position of cover. If a target is "discovered" along the way, the shooter must shoot the discovered target on the move. See Rule 3.5 and 3.5.1.4.
Shooting Rules	3.6.2	I am curious about the proper way to handle when you run dry "in the open" when the "in the open" targets are the last targets. 1. Can you go back to the previous point of cover to reload and then come back out of cover to re-engage? 2. If you reload in the open should the SO stop you from re-engaging the targets as "no reload in the open is allowed" or should the SO allow you to reload and re-engage and then assess penalties per rule 3.6.2.1?  Thank you!	1. That depends on the written stage briefing. 2. In a Tier 1 match, coaching is allowed. In Tier 2 and above coaching is not allowed.
Shooting Rules	3.6.2.1	This rule states that a procedural will be given for each shot fired. It does not say what happens to the actual scoring of the targets. Are the targets scored as the hits appear on the target or are they misses?	The targets are scored normally
Shooting Rules	3.6.2.2	3.6.1 - Shooter who runs dry engaging targets "in the open," may reload while moving to the next shooting position in the CoF. 3.6.2.2 then allows them to re-engage the "on the move" targets from there, if they can do so safely. "Cover" is not mentioned. If the shooter arrives at the next shooting position, and can safely re-engage the "on the move" targets but has no cover with regard to those targets, may they still re-engage them? Thank you.	Please read rule 3.6.2.1.
Shooting Rules	3.6.2.3	How can you have stages with NO cover that require more shots than division capacity such as the three stages at the Ark State Championship. Is there an exception somewhere that I'm overlooking?	Yes, see rule 3.5.1.1
Shooting Rules	3.6.4	You answered a question regarding a semi-auto firearm that didn't go into slide-lock by saying, "No penalty. The shooter is not expected to count rounds..." Does this also apply to revolvers if the shooter has not yet "clicked" on the already fired cylinder?	Yes
Shooting Rules	3.6.4	In a COF where the shooter must engage targets through an open doorway using cover, and initiates a reload before crossing the doorway to the other side, what point of cover should be used to determine if the shooter is behind cover during the reload after engaging the targets? Should it be the line from the center of the first target or the last target? Or should it be perpendicular to the edge of cover? Also, would the position be different if the reload occurs per rule 3.6.4.3 and 3.6.4.9?	When the shooter shoots the last target using cover, that same cover line is used to determine whether the shooter is behind cover for reloading.

Shooting Rules	3.6.4	If the firearm does not go to slide lock when empty and the shooter advances to the next position of cover, is the shooter given a procedural for leaving cover with an empty firearm?	No penalty. The shooter is not expected to count rounds, and the firearm did not give the typical indication of being empty.
Shooting Rules	3.6.4.3	Is this for a reload with retention only, since you can't leave cover with an empty gun?	No reloads of any kind may be done until reaching the next shooting position.
Shooting Rules	3.6.4.8	Rule 3.6.4.8 needs clarification of what the "limited situation" is. Using this picture, the shooter engages T1-T8 in tactical priority. Then after engaging T1, can he re-engage T8 without moving back to cover?  <a href="http://s1381.photobucket.com/user/Dacsoft/media/re-engage_zpstxv5quxu.jpg.html?sort=3&amp;o=0">http://s1381.photobucket.com/user/Dacsoft/media/re-engage_zpstxv5quxu.jpg.html?sort=3&amp;o=0</a>  You can also see the situation at <a href="http://idpaforum.yuku.com/sreply/110366/3648-slicing-the-pie">http://idpaforum.yuku.com/sreply/110366/3648-slicing-the-pie</a>	This situation covers any target shot from a single point of cover
Scoring Rules	4.1.1	The rule says "When the shooter does not fire enough rounds at a target, the unfired rounds are counted as misses and a Procedural Error penalty is assessed for not following the CoF description." Does this mean 1 PE for multiple targets not engaged with the required # of rounds, or 1 PE for each target not engaged with the required # of rounds? Thank you	"One PE per unengaged target. Refer to Rule 4.1.1. and 5.1.4. 4.1.1 outlines the violation for not engaging targets with the correct number of rounds. 5.1.4 Notes that violations of 4.1.1 can be multiple PEs.
Scoring Rules	4.11.3	4.11.3 states that "a knife is equal in threat to a shotgun, rifle, or other firearms". Should it also include that a target with an optional threat indicator, specified in 4.11.2, is of equal threat to a target with no threat indicator?  Thank you.	Yes, targets with any type of threat indicator, or targets with no threat indicator are equal in priority.
Scoring Rules	4.14	The rule states "Each hit on a Non-Threat adds 5 seconds to the shooter's score." Does this mean the penalty is now assessed per shot, not per non-threat target as in the old rule books?	Yes, per hit. Please use the rule as written.
Scoring Rules	4.17.3	I am wondering about the "FTN if applicable" language. I am trying to get a clear understanding of when an engaged but unresponsive Reactive target gets an FTN in addition to the miss (-5). Can you clarify?	FTNs apply in Unlimited scoring stages on non-disappearing targets. FTNs do not apply on Limited scoring stages or on disappearing targets.
Scoring Rules	4.2	When the rule says "1 of the best scoring hits will be taped over..." does that mean only from the target with an extra hit, or the best hit in the string? As an example - a string requiring 2 each limited, T1 has 2 down 0 hits, and T2 has 3 down 1 hits. Do I tape over one of the down 0 hits, or one of the down 1 from the target with the extra hits?	The phrase "one of the best hits will be taped over" applies to the target at which the extra rounds were fired.

Scoring Rules	4.2.2	<p>"Any extra shots in a string of fire will incur one Procedural Error penalty per string and for each extra shot one (1) of the best scoring hits will be taped over before the score is calculated"</p> <p>There are 3 targets requiring 2 shots each. One target has 3 shots on it, the others have 2 and 1. Only 6 shots were fired. On the target with 3 shots, they are down 3, 1, and 0. How should this target be scored keeping in mind this is a Limited stage with 2 shots only per target.</p>	<p>Since no extra shots were fired in the string and 2 shots were required per target, the targets are scored normally, counting the best 2 hits on each target.</p>
Scoring Rules	4.2.2	<p>The rule states "and for each extra shot one(1) of the best scoring hits will be taped over..... Did you mean to say " for each extra HIT on the target, one(1 of the best scoring hits....) IE. The shooter took a 7th shot in a 6 shot limited string because he knew he missed the target. There are only 6 shots on the target. Do you still tape one up?</p>	<p>Yes, use extra shots, not extra hits.</p>
Scoring Rules	4.22.3	<p>"4.22.3 The SO or Scorekeeper will not touch a target on the front or back of the target near the bullet holes before or during the scoring process."</p> <p>What is the remedy if the SO or Scorekeeper does touch the target at bullet hole(s) to try to determine if the bullet broke a line or is a double?</p> <p>I feel that 4.5.1 should then apply and the benefit of the doubt should go to the shooter, but this should be clarified in 4.22.3.</p>	<p>If the SO touches a bullet hole before scoring the target the shooter can request a reshoot.</p>
Scoring Rules	4.24.5.3	<p>In a sanctioned match if a reactive target failed to fall and is challenged by the competitor, the staff is required to collect 7 rounds of ammunition and have it checked by chronograph regardless the outcome of the challenge to a reactive target. However, competitor chronographs are not required in a Tier-2 match. Is a Tier-2 Match Operator still required to provide a chronograph to meet 4.24.5.3 requirements even if Tier-2?</p>	<p>If the match does not have a chronograph for all the shooter's ammo, the shooter that challenged the calibration does not have to provide 7 rounds of ammunition.</p>
Scoring Rules	4.3	<p>4.3.2 says no PE for failure to shoot required number of rounds when using Incomplete Stage scoring. 4.3.1 lists broken gun; perceived squib; and personal injury as reasons to use this approach. 4.24 also refers to Incomplete Stage scoring. What if the stage is incomplete due to: shooter has defective ammo and runs short; excessive make-up shots caused them to run out; or shooter didn't have allowed number of rounds on them and ran out? Thank you for clarifying when to use this approach.</p>	<p>Defective ammo is a shooter equipment failure and Incomplete Stage scoring is applied.</p> <p>Excessive make up shots and not bringing the maximum allowed ammo is ammo management, and controllable by the shooter. Points down and penalties apply for not engaging targets, misses, FTNs, etc.</p> <p>Loading the incorrect number of rounds in a ammunition feeding device is a PE.</p>

Penalties Rules	5.1.2	IAW 5.1.2, does using the wrong hand fall under the 1 PE per string? Example: A single string with 3 shooting positions, with 2 threats engaged from each position. The COF requires strong-hand-only, but the shooter engages all targets free style. Is that a single PE for failing to follow the COF, or 3 PEs?	Rule 5.1 to 5.1.4 lists those rules where multiple PEs will be applied. Since this is not in that list, only one PE is assessed.
Penalties Rules	5.1.3	If a stage requires shooting at targets using a barricade for cover and requires 6 shots total with each shot taken from alternate sides of the barricade (i.e. left, right, left, right, left, right), for purposes of COVER penalties does this stage have 2 cover positions or 6 cover positions?	Two. Each side of the barricade is a position of cover.
Penalties Rules	5.1.3	In a scenario where a shooters only shooting position is behind a bianchi barricade similar to stage 3 in the classifier, but is required to shoot from both sides of the barricade, how many cover positions are there. Is it 1 for only having 1 shooting position or 2, 1 for each side?	Each side of the barricade is a position of cover.
Stage Design Rules	6.1	The stage description calls for the shooter to retrieve their mag's loaded to division capacity from a table and stow per IDPA rules, then load the firearm also retrieved from the table before advancing to P1. No targets are visible from the start position. Does the restriction on stowing the mag's and loading the firearm and being in battery/cylinder closed before moving to P1 violate rule 6.1.1-5	The stage description can specify particulars for the firearm and magazine for the start of the stage.
Stage Design Rules	6.2.2	We've seen stages designated as "Standards" that require the shooter to start with the farthest target away and shoot targets in reverse "priority" order.  It could be used to simulate a target coming towards the shooter, which could be considered to meet the intent of 6.2.2.  Can designating it a "standard" override rule 3.2 which specifies order or is it simply an illegal stage?	There are no exceptions in the rulebook for the use of Tactical Priority or Tactical Sequence in Standards stages.
Stage Design Rules	6.2.2	May Standard type stages present the competitor with a scenario in the CoF description? 1.7.1 leads: "For standards stages, this section need only to contain the word "Standards."	If the MD needs a scenario to describe a Standards stage, then it is really a Scenario stage. See rule 6.2.2.
Stage Design Rules	6.4	Rule 6.4 specifies the stage boundary as "no more than 10 yards (9.1meters back from the furthest up range shooting position. This implies the boundary can be set as far down range as desired, even to the furthest down range berm, thus eliminating the up range stage boundary for the purpose of rule 1.3.2.5, 2.3.2, 3.3.1, 3.3.2 and 3.5.2.  Is this really the intent of rule 6.4?	The intent of the rule was for the start of the measurement to be from the most up range shooting position toward the up range direction. Obviously, if the stage boundary is downrange of a shooting position, it would an illegal stage since the shooting position would be outside the stage boundary.

Stage Design Rules	6.5.2	Is a stage that requires a shooter open a door with a loaded gun in hand that does not have a muzzle safe point on the door valid?	The door must have a muzzle safe area marked on it.
Stage Design Rules	6.9.2	The last sentence of this rule: "In order to maintain a level playing field for all shooters, the first target and the last target will not be eligible as non-threats." Does it refer to the first and last targets of the stage?	The last target refers to the targets shot from a single shooting position.
Equipment Rules	8.1.2.3	May the stage description require variable reduced loading limits for all the loading devices?	Yes, see rule 8.1.2.3.
Equipment Rules	8.1.4.4	"No additional loading devices beyond the above limits may be used during a string." What is the proper way to penalize/score a shooter if they use more than the maximum number of magazines allowed in one string?	PE. See rule 5.1.1.2
Equipment Rules	8.1.6.4	Is an extended magazine release allowed in all divisions, as long as within the restrictions of rule 8.2.6.4 ?	SSP magazine releases must be an offering from the factory, as a factory part. See rule 8.2.1.3.3.
Equipment Rules	8.1.7	In the past I believe caliber conversions were prohibited. I don't see that now. Question is can someone convert say a 357 revolver to .40 cal?	No, refer to rules 8.2.5.3.2 and 8.2.5.4.
Equipment Rules	8.1.7.1	Does this eliminate a glock 20C	Yes, from SSP. However it is allowed in ESP if a non-ported barrel is used.
Equipment Rules	8.1.7.3	Where can I find in the Rule book where different things are described? For example, in 8.1.7.2 or 3, where can I find exactly what constitutes what is regulated? Maybe I'm just missing things in the rulebook but it seems as though there is a lot that is not really explained. Like....what constitutes a CDP? I shoot a Ruger SR1911A1. What makes this firearm 'Custom' vs 'Stock'. It's store bought and in stock condition, no mag wells or other things.  Just trying to find out ALL. Thanks.	Each division has an allowed features and modification section and a disallowed features and modifications section.
Equipment Rules	8.1.7.4	Are ATS sights allowed? I wanted to but them for my old eyes but want to hear your thoughts? <a href="http://www.advantagetactical.com/">http://www.advantagetactical.com/</a>  Thanks,	Yes, depending on the division. They are a form of notch and post sights. However, in SSP the slide may not be machined to fit a set of sights.
Equipment Rules	8.2	Will a Glock 26 with an XGrip equipped G19 be legal to shoot in BUG or is it too long ?	Please compare your particular configuration to the rules under 8.2.6. Firearm generations, sights, magazine generations and base pads can affect rules compliance and the fit into the box. The only way to know if your configuration will fit is to try it.
Equipment Rules	8.2	Are threaded barrels allowed in SSP if they are a factory barrel. If not, are they allowed in ESP, CDP or CCP.	Yes they are allowed in all divisions, if the gun came from the factory with a threaded barrel, and meets all other division requirements. Threaded barrels may only be replaced with another threaded barrel if the replacement meets all the other division requirements.

Equipment Rules	8.2	Can a junior shooter (age 12 y/o) classify and compete with a .22 lr pistol?	Juniors must classify with IDPA legal firearms to shoot in any of the regular divisions. However, based on the local MD's support of NFC, a Junior might be able to shoot a 22LR in the NFC division in local matches. Check with your local MDs and see Rule 8.2.7.
Equipment Rules	8.2	Greetings,  In advance my classification, I'd like to verify my interpretation of the Firearm Division rules.  I have a stock CZ SP-01 Shadow (NOT the Accu-Shadow or any of the other custom shop variants).  Questions: 1) Is my interpretation of the SSP classification for this pistol correct? 2) Assuming I'm correct that the pistol is SSP, it can be used in ESP (Section 8.2.2.1.7)?  Thanks, Ross IDPA #CA668243	Generally speaking, most CZ SP-01 variants are legal. Since we do not have the firearm in front of us, we would suggest going down the list of legal modifications, and non-legal modifications to make sure they apply to your gun.  It is the responsibility of the shooter to compare the attributes of the gun to the allowable modifications in Section 8 Equipment.
Equipment Rules	8.2.1	Thinking about purchasing a Canik t95sa Striker fired pistol. It has a decocking button.If that is pressed it decocks and there is no double action, you have to racking it. Using it in competition do I have to decock it before starting the stage? or is it treated the same as Glocks and M&P's?	In SSP it must be decocked.
Equipment Rules	8.2.1.1	Would a Glock 41 fall into the category of SSP? I am unaware of the annual production volumes of this pistol. Would IDPA have access to this information? Thank you.	Check with the individual firearms manufacturer for this information.
Equipment Rules	8.2.1.1.6	I have Beretta 92 FS. Does it meet the requirements under this rule for SSP?	Please compare your particular configuration to the rules under 8.2.6. Firearm generations, sights, magazine generations and base pads can affect rules compliance and the fit into the box. The only way to know if your configuration will fit is to try it.
Equipment Rules	8.2.1.2	starting at low ready, weak hand, shooting a DA/SA gun, may the shooter have the hammer cocked in SA condition or must it be decocked? My question stems from what appears to be the thinking re a 1911 where the shooter may start with the safety off, esp if he doesn't have an ambi. Seems like, if the 1911 can do it, the DA/SA should be allowed similar treatment. And, starting with the gun cocked is definitely faster than in DA.	For non-holstered starts the written stage description must be followed for the start condition of the firearm. See rule 6.1.4

Equipment Rules	8.2.1.2.1	In a pistol SSP double action only: This rule requires to make my first shot double action only ? Can I do the pistol draw and then manually activate the hammer and make my first shot without this being a procedural error?.	Yes
Equipment Rules	8.2.1.2.1	If I install a powder river trigger into my Springfield XDM pistol does this change my gun to ESP From SSP. I ask because I was in AZ an the officials the felt it did not. The said that triger mod did not change the classification	Refer to Rule 8.2.1.4.1 - not allowed in SSP.
Equipment Rules	8.2.1.3.1	Can I use XS Big Dot Sights on my SSP	Yes, if the slide is not machined to fit the sights.
Equipment Rules	8.2.1.3.1	Can the slide be milled to accept a different brand of notch and post type sight? (for example, if a different dovetail is required by brand X).	Refer to Rule 8.2.1.3.1 - not allowed in SSP.
Equipment Rules	8.2.1.3.11	Can I put a storm lake 9mm conversion barrel in my M&P 40 cal. and use it in SSP	No, caliber conversions are not allowed in SSP. Please read rule 8.2.1.3.11
Equipment Rules	8.2.1.3.11	What constitutes "factory configuration" for an SSP replacement barrel? Same manufacturer as the original barrel (in original caliber)? Third party manufacturer in same caliber? What if the rifling is different from the original manufacturer? Example would be replacing a Glock 9mm barrel with a Lone Wolf 9mm barrel (same length). Would that put the Glock in ESP?	For SSP, Rifling and finish may be different than the factory barrel. The other factors like caliber, length, the way it fits and operates in the gun must be the same. If the factory barrel did not have a threaded barrel, then the replacement can not have a threaded barrel. See rule 8.2.1.3.11.
Equipment Rules	8.2.1.3.16	Regarding stippling on a Sig P320 frame in SSP. A ruling needs to be made on this as the entire grip module is readily interchangeable and a junior shooter was just given a DNF at Worlds for stippling his P320. There has never been a firearm with a replaceable grip module like the P320 and there are several competitors using the pistol as it has become very popular. Clarification on the replaceable grip module is needed.	No stippling allowed. For IDPA's purposes this part is the grip frame.
Equipment Rules	8.2.1.3.16	Hi -- could you please tell me if the gun i am using would be considered SSP or ESP -- it is an XD Tactical, 9mm, i have reduced and stipled areas of the grip and trigger guard (there are no replaceable parts to the frame or grip), i have put in a PRP trigger with outside visible over-travel stop, and a Dawson fiber optic front sight -- do these changes make it an ESP category?(i had someone in the club tell me the rule about stippling had changed - and it is now ok for SSP) thank you Daryl	External visible modification moves the firearm to ESP. See rule 8.2.1.4.1

Equipment Rules	8.2.1.3.20	I recently bought a new m&p compact for CC and wish to compete with it. It came factory with an 8rnd and 7rnd magazine. Can I legally compete with the 8round magazine? I prefer it just for comfort and safety in handling and shooting the firearm. Someone at my local club said it couldn't be used so I wanted to check with you before I buy spare magazines. Thanks for your time!	Any capacity magazine may be used in IDPA if the gun and magazine meet all division requirements. Magazines of different capacities may be mixed as long as they each contain the same numbers of rounds at the start of the stage. See rule 3.11.1.
Equipment Rules	8.2.1.3.3	Hello, Time ago i bought from CZ custom shop an Cz 75 pre B disconnecter shorter reset (drop in),item number 10126.The piece is original CZ factory. I mounted this piece on my CZ SP 01 Shadow(the one with the steel dust cover over 3.25").The question is: I can still compete in the ESP division considering that the piece is original from the factory ,even if is sold by custom shop !?Best regards! Dragos Manea IT2260	See rule 8.2.1.3.3
Equipment Rules	8.2.1.3.3	8.2.1.3.3 ... Special parts that are available installed only from a factory custom shop are not eligible in SSP. And8.2.1.3.7 Internal action work may be used to enhance trigger pull as long as safety is maintained (no visible external modifications allowed).  Can a Glock 34 with a Pyramid Trigger (full kit) be used in an SSP gun?	No, not allowed in SSP due to visible modifications rule.
Equipment Rules	8.2.1.4.4	I have a Para Tac Five that came from the factory with a mag well. Would it qualify as SSP, or would that need to be removed somehow?	The Para Tac 5 does not meet the requirements of SSP but can be shot in ESP, or CDP if 45ACP caliber
Equipment Rules	8.2.2	I can not find any reason why a CZ 75 CTS LS-P would not be legal for esp. The gun makes weight & fits the box & seems to conform to all other detail specifications for esp. This is kind of a weird one though as the gun is assembled by CZ Custom USA from an OEM frame and an OEM slide that the OEM (CZ) sells on two different guns. Assuming that I am correct in my belief that the gun meets all detail level requirements, is there any reason it would not be ok to use for esp ?	If the firearm conforms to all ESP criteria, then the firearm is legal.
Equipment Rules	8.2.2.2	Can a competitor build a "hybrid" gun from two legal pistols that creates a combination of features not available from the factory?  Example: Slide taken from an S&W M&P Compact mated to a full-size M&P frame to create a gun optimized for CCD division.	Yes, as long as the resultant combined gun meets all ESP rules.
Equipment Rules	8.2.2.2.11	S&W M&P Pro 5" comes with Apex trigger from S&W. After installing Aluminum Flat-Faced Forward Set & Trigger Kit from Apex. Does this gun now compete in ESP division.	Yes ESP, because the replacement is not a trigger available on that model of firearm from the factory.

Equipment Rules	8.2.2.2.18	In the ESP Division Allowable Feature/Modification list, this entry says "Ambidextrous or right side magazine releases." A similar entry does not exist for SSP Division. Should this be interpreted to mean that a gun with a factory feature of being able to switch mag release to right side (i.e. Gen4 Glock) cannot legally change the factory mag release to the right side in SSP?	It is legal when the factory firearm design allows reconfiguring the magazine release from one side to the other, or is replaced with another factory part.
Equipment Rules	8.2.2.2.26	Just looking for clarification. Can I shoot esp with an aftermarket slide and barrel on a gen 3 Glock 23?	Yes, as long as it meets all other ESP equipment requirements.
Equipment Rules	8.2.2.2.9	I would like to shoot a Glock 23 with a Lonewolf 9mm conversion barrel. I read the rules that this would be allowed in ESP... am I correct? Is this rule effected by barrel length? Example... the Lonewolf barrel I have appears to be about .180" longer than the factory .40 Glock barrel....  Thanks, Doug	If the barrel is longer than stock it is not of factory configuration, and is therefore not allowed.
Equipment Rules	8.2.3.1.3	Am I correct in reading that the CZ 97 B would be allowed to shoot in CDP? It does have a full dust cover however that is permitted in SSP so it would be legal to shoot in CDP correct? Thanks	A firearm legal for SSP can be shot in CDP as long as it remains SSP legal and it is 45ACP in caliber.
Equipment Rules	8.2.3.2.20	Is a Springfield TRP Operator Tactical (rail and bull barrel) legal for CDP? There seems to be lot of confusion about this firearm due to barrel but 8.2.3.2.20 pertains to "modifications". This pistol is old by SA with a bull barrel and 8.2.3.2.20 states "cone" barrel and not "bull".	Not legal, since it has a heavy barrel greater than 4.25" in length.
Equipment Rules	8.2.4.1.3	May I "shave" 0,15" from the end of a full size S&W M&P 9mm barrel to shoot in CCP (original length is 4,25)	No, this is not on the list of allowed modifications for ESP. See rule 8.2.2.2.9.
Equipment Rules	8.2.4.1.3	How is barrel length officially measured for IDPA in general. CCP and BUG both limit barrel length, but rules are dictated by ESP category, which means cutting down a barrel will work. But some guns like Beretta PX4 SC use an in-set crown, So is measurement by total rifling length, rifling plus crown plus chamber? or how is it defined?	Measure from the breach face to the end of the barrel.
Equipment Rules	8.2.4.2	Will a Glock 23 (original chambering is .40 S&W) be legal in CCP with an aftermarket 9mm barrel installed?	Yes, since CCP modification rules are the same as ESP.
Equipment Rules	8.2.4.2	I have a glock 23 gen 4. I put a lone wolf 9 mm barrel in it to shoot 9mm rounds. Is it legal in CCP?	Yes - refer to Rule 8.2.4.2.
Equipment Rules	8.2.5.2.1	Do ESR type revolvers need to shoot .357 magnum (or larger) ammunition? At a recent club-level match an ESR shooter was shooting .38 special in moonclips from a S&W 27. When he was shown rule 8.2.5.2.1, the shooter argued that his revolver was chambered in .357 magnum, & rule 8.2.5.3.2.1 allows .38 special to be shot in .357 magnums. If an ESR shooter is allowed to shoot .38 specials in a .357 magnum, then why does rule 8.2.5.2.1 require a .357 magnum revolver?	.38 Special was always allowed in ESR, and is also allowed in REV-Enhanced. See Rule 8.2.5.2.1 and 8.2.5.3.2

Equipment Rules	8.2.5.2.1	This rule appears to disallow the 38 Super and 9mm para cartridges in enhanced revolver. Both could make the power factor with factory ammo. Are they allowed or banned?	Not allowed.
Equipment Rules	8.2.6.6.1.4	is there any tolerance allowed when measuring a barrel? My CW45 is listed on the manufacture's site as having a barrel length of 3.64", but it looks to be right at 3.60" when I measure it.	The rulebook lists the absolute maximum barrel length allowed.
Equipment Rules	8.2.6.6.1.4	what is the proper way to measure barrel lengths? Both autos and revolvers.	Semi auto barrel length is measured from the breech-face to the furthest end of the barrel. Revolver barrel length is measured from the furthest end of the forcing cone to the furthest end of the barrel.
Equipment Rules	8.2.6.6.1.7	Does bottom of the gun mean the bottom of the grip or does it mean the bottom of the grip only where the magazine is inserted? A Glock 19 magazine extends less than 1 inch from the bottom of a Glock 26 grip at the rear, but it extends more than 1 inch from the bottom of the grip in the center where the magazine is inserted. Is a Glock 19 magazine legal in a Glock 26 under the BUG rules?	The measurement is made from the front bottom of the firearm grip to the furthest point at the front of the magazine, and must be 1.000" or less.
Equipment Rules	8.2.6.7.1.6	This rule requires the gun to be loaded to the 6 round division capacity. Does this mean that revolvers that can only be loaded to 5 or less rounds are not able to be used for BUG revolver competition?	Yes, firearms that can not load to the full division capacity are allowed to compete in any division. See rule 8.1.2.2 and 8.1.2.4.
Equipment Rules	8.3.2	If a competitor fails the chronograph in CDP, but makes factor under ESP / SSP, is he/she allowed to be moved to the different division in which he/she holds a valid classification in to continue the match for a score? Or does the shooter get a DQ for equipment failure ?	The shooter gets a DQ score, and may continue to shoot the match for no score. Please read rule 8.3.2.1.6
Equipment Rules	8.5	I regularly wear a Blackhawk Serpa holster for local matches. I'm traveling to a different location for a match, and supposedly they have a "local rule" outlawing Blackhawk Serpa holsters. Is that legal for them to do that?	Yes, ranges or clubs may add safety rules under certain conditions. Please read rule 2.13.
Equipment Rules	8.5.1.18.4	We have a female shooter at our club that utilizes a DOH holster from one of the major holster providers. The holster does not sit completely vertical but nor does it cant way out. This is due to her body shape. Additionally, this shooter has had 3 shoulder surgeries that prevents her from drawing from a non drop and offset holster. Would she still be able to utilize this holster at a sanctioned match?	The standard for female holsters in all IDPA matches is that they can not cant outward away from the body more than vertical. The holster may be modified to attain compliance. The clothing worn and the tightness of the belt also contribute to meeting this requirement.
Equipment Rules	8.6.2.4	"Outer face" is applicable on all three sides of the mag pouch?	No.

Equipment Rules	8.6.2.8	How can an SO see the "anterior superior iliac spine" (hipbone) when checking a shooter for the correct location of the magazine carriers. I recently asked a shooter where his hipbone is (not wanting to feel for myself of course) and he pointed to an area way up forward of where I imagined it to be. I have been using the armpit to determine the centerline of the shooters body for both holster and magazine carriers. Wayne Johnson, A06183	The centerline of the body is used for holster placement. The hipbone is used for magazine placement. Ask the shooter to place your finger on his/her hipbone, so that you can determine for yourself.
Equipment Rules	8.6.3.2	Is the Safariland CD-2 speed loader carrier "legal" for IDPA use?	Yes, this carrier is pictured in Rule 8.6.4.
Equipment Rules	8.7	Am I able to compete in my duty gear as a LEO at matches above Tier 1? Specifically I was interested in attending the Carolina Cup and the VA State Championship. Thanks in advance!	Refer to Rule 8.7.8.
Equipment Rules	8.7.8	Can you clarify this. Is my duty rig acceptable or is it just local matches that i can use it. I am looking at upcoming matches but don't really want to train different than carry. Thank you for your help on this.	Refer to Rule 8.7.8.
Equipment Rules	8.9.3	Can I place patches on vest pockets I am not using for concealment (e.g. chest pockets)?  Can I put patches on the flaps of pockets I DO plan to use for concealment? I figure since you can tuck flaps in and choose not to use them, what's the harm of a patch adorning it?  Thanks	No.
Classification Rules	9.2.1	How does the classification database get updated with the date the shooter competed in a Sanctioned IDPA Match so it shows his classification as current (without shooting a classifier)?	The match results must be uploaded to www.idpa.com by the MD or the club contact.
Classification Rules	9.2.1	Rule states shooting sanctioned match in last 12 months counts as classifier. When does the 12 clock start? If I shot a sanctioned match between 3/1/14 and 3/1/15 does it count as a classifier? I have been told by others no, the clock starts on 3/1/15, but classifications on the idpa web site are showing sanctioned shot last year as counting.	Clock starts 3/1/2014. Refer to Rule 9.2.1.
Classification Rules	9.2.4	9.2.4 states ... for local matches, if the shooter is unclassified, the highest classification ever held in any division will be used. This conflicts with 9.5.1 which states: "Divisions in which the shooter is unclassified also receive an Equity Promotion by this rule if the highest Classification attained is Marksman or above." As a match director, which rule am I supposed to follow for local matches where a shooter is unclassified in the division entered?	Both rules apply in concert. If a shooter has a classification from an Equity Promotion, they are classified and rule 9.5.1 would be used. The Equity promotion does not apply to REV, BUG, or if the highest classification held is Novice. Thus the shooter could be unclassified in those cases, and rule 9.2.4 would be used.

Classification Rules	9.5.1	I shot a classifier 5/9/2015 using a Glock 19 classifying with a score as MM, which is correct. The classifier was to be applied to multiple divisions (SSP, ESP and CCP). Previously I was classified in SSP as Expert and unclassified in both ESP and CCP. On the website my current classification is being shown as MM in both ESP and CCP. According to Rule 9.5.1, shouldn't the current classification on the website in both ESP and CCP be SS?	The classifications shown on the web site are correct. DIV CDP ESP SSP CCP REV BUG Class SS SS EX SS UN SS
Classification Rules	9.5.1	How does the classification database get updated due to an equity promotion so it shows his current minimum classification for shooting a match?	Currently, equity promotions are not shown in the classification database.
Classification Rules	9.5.1	9.5.1 "A shooter's highest and lowest Classification in a semi-auto division can only differ by one Classification level." The Classification database does not reflect this rule. I shot the Classifier on 3/21/15 and uploaded scores. I am an SSP/MA, so my lowest semi-auto class can only be EX. But the database lists me as CCP/SS, which is the score I shot, but equity should have me as CCP/EX.	Currently, equity promotions are not entered into the database.
Classification Rules	9.5.3	9.5.3 Equity Promotions do not count as shooting the Classifier. For Divisions where the shooter's Equity Promotion applies, it defines the minimum classification that one can shoot under. The shooter still needs to meet the requirements of rule 9.2.3 above for Sanctioned Matches. Why are equity BUG classifications shown in the database as if the shooter actually shot a classifier in that division when he/she did not? There should be some type of indication that it is fm equity, maybe a *.	Rule 9.6 specified how REV and BUG one time only initial classifications would be determined. These rules prevent a MA from starting over as a SS in one of these divisions.
Classification Rules	9.8.1	Does the classifier have to be shot from the position directly in front of the center target? I have seen people be allowed to move in front of each of the targets for the strings that are just shooting one target. thanks	Yes directly in front of the center target. Please read the diagram of setup and shooting position in rule 9.8.10
Classification Rules	9.8.3	In order to obtain the six-firearm award, does every classification score have to fall into the same division? In other words, if you are sharpshooter in some divisions and expert in others, would you qualify for the sharpshooter six-firearm award? In addition, when will the applications be available?	This is a special award issued by IDPA HQ and is under review at this time.

Classification Rules	9.8.3	<p>There is some debate about this in our club. One of the SO's believes that the entire 90 round match must be shot continuously. The only rule I can find on that is that all 3 stages must be shot on the same day.</p> <p>Can the classifier be shot in a traditional match format? All shooters shoot stage 1, then all shooters shoot stage 2, then all shooters shoot stage 3.</p> <p>I thank you for your time and input on this matter.</p>	Refer to Rule 9.8.3. The classifier can be part of a larger match and the stages can be shot in any order.
Classification Rules	9.8.4	<p>in light of rule 3.11, " Firearms and magazines must always be loaded to the shooter's division capacity, unless otherwise specified by the stage description."</p> <p>Is it permissible to load one's firearm to the exact round count of a string of fire in the classifier at any time other than the 2 strings that require a competitor to do so.</p>	Yes, 9.8.4 clearly says load to any count sufficient to complete a string.
Classification Rules	9.8.4	Given that revolvers can't perform a loaded chamber reload, and BUG-S has a division capacity limit of "six total" rounds, shouldn't BUG-S shooters be exempt from the loaded chamber reloads dictated in Stage 3 of the classifier just like revolver shooters?	In any division, any time a loaded chamber reload is called for and there is no live ammunition in the gun, an emergency reload can be done instead.
Match Administration Handbook (MA)	MA 1.1.12	<p>How long before a competitor's scheduled shooting session is a competitor allowed to view the stages, provided of course they stay behind the stage boundary?</p> <p>Can competitors be not permitted to watch other competitors (including the SO's) shoot, again provided they stay behind the stage boundaries?</p> <p>It seems that allowing anyone to spectate would ensure everyone is behaving fairly and in cooperation with the basic principles of IDPA and sportsmanlike conduct.</p>	When the stages are being shot for score, then spectators may watch the shooting from behind the stage boundaries and when all range rules are followed.
Match Administration Handbook (MA)	MA 1.1.8	When scores are posted and a protest comes in, and the scores are changed due to the protest, must the corrected scores get posted again? If so, does this start the protest period over again?	Yes the correction is noted on the posted scores. Corrections to the scores do not restart the protest period.
Match Administration Handbook (MA)	MA 1.2.1.2	<p>Can you please clarify the intent of "legible shooting session scores" (in reference to the scores posted within one hour of the match ending prior to the protest period)</p> <p>Does this mean simply a listing of raw times, penalties and procedural, or does that also include totaled scores?</p> <p>Does it also include posting the overall placement of competitors in each class/division/subcategory?</p> <p>thanks</p>	The printed posting must show division/class and special category placement and stage by stage score details, in a format large enough to read.

Match Administration Handbook (MA)	MA 1.2.1.2.	Does "posted" mean on paper at the match, or can posting be electronic and viewable on a smart phone if cell phone service is available at the match?	It is the intent of the rule that posting of scores before the protest period must be done on paper, with large enough print that the scores are legible. Multiple copies are recommended so that everyone has a chance to see the scores within a few minutes of posting. When paper scores are posted, an additional posting "electrically" on LAN or the Internet is also allowed.
Match Administration Handbook (MA)	MA 1.2.4.5	Would individuals who have their own businesses involved in the firearms industry be included in the "Industry" subcategory? Many small business owners may not receive a 1099 or W-2 if they are sole proprietors or run an LLC. Thanks!	The intent of the rule was that you are in the FA industry and the method of measurement is a 1099/W2, but tax returns, LLC paperwork or similar will suffice. Example: NSSF membership.