

High Power Rifle Program Charter

Eastern Nebraska Gun Club

May 2010

Bill Keil – Director of High Power Rifle Program for the ENGC

Purpose and Objective Statement:

ENGC High Power Rifle Program's purpose is to offer High Power Rifle shooting opportunities for individuals around the Omaha NE area, and to maintain and develop the established program.

The objective of the ENGC High Power Rifle Program is to encourage good sportsmanship, marksmanship, and provide organized and sanctioned High Power Rifle shooting sports competition. Furthermore, we are striving to educate the youth and adults in the surrounding area of Omaha NE, in High Power Rifle marksmanship and to encourage good fellowship, self-discipline, organizational skills, and team play which are the essentials of good sportsmanship. In addition to competitor development, the ENGC High Power Rifle Program will follow set rules and report match activities to the appropriate sanctioning body. Most importantly we are promoting safety and an enjoyable hobby for everyone who participates.

Responsibility:

The ENGC High Power Rifle Program will report all activity to the ENGC BOD, will be financially responsible for reporting all income and expenses to the ENGC Treasurer, and will report the results accordingly to the sanctioning body (NRA or CMP).

Program Planning:

Conduct planning meetings for the following year's activities. These meetings will include the program leadership and many of the regular match competitors*. The planning meetings will address match and/or shooting schedule, issues and problems, and work projects. The purpose of these planning meetings is to get input from the regular competitors.

**To classify as a regular competitor, the individual must be participate in a majority of any of the scheduled matches throughout the year's shooting season as well as support work efforts for the program. All competitors are encouraged to attend planning meetings.*

Leadership and Committee Members:

Individuals are appointed into position by demonstrating willingness to help. Being appointed in one of the leadership positions, it is expected that the individual ensures activities are conducted in accordance with the rules of the governing bodies. They are to communicate with each other and the regular competitors on activities and concerns.

Director of High Power Rifle Program:	Bill Keil
High Power Rifle and CMP Match Coordinator:	Bill Keil
Mid-Range Prone & F-Class Match Coordinator:	Eugene Krepela
High Power Rifle Clinics Coordinator:	Steve Wickersham
CRSO and Program Auditor:	John Knight

Regular Members (this list is not inclusive, and there are many others):

Aaron Woehler	Ken Foster	LD Stevens
Glenn Ward	Lou Billones	Ron Hagen
Bill Reh	Scott Fratzke	

Objectives:

- Maintain and promote the established program.
- Conduct NRA and CMP sanctioned matches.
- Conduct matches safely and to have fun.
- Recruit new interested competitors.
- Promote participation by Junior Competitors.
- Conduct clinics for new competitors.
 - On-the-line coaching
 - Conduct shooting technique classes
 - Support and help new competitors
- Provide an outstanding and well maintained facility to shoot High Power Rifle.
 - With 200, 300, and 600 yard range capability.
 - Nice carriers and pits.
 - An organized and well ran program.
- Foster the potential in current/active High Power Rifle competitors.
 - By conducting sanctioned matches
 - Encourage competitors to participate in matches at other clubs and in the National Matches at Camp Perry.
- Support other gun clubs in their efforts to promote HP shooting.
 - Coordinating with area clubs so match dates do not conflict.
 - Include clubs in planning efforts.
 - Sharing competitors between the clubs.

Recognized Sanctioning organizations:

NRA <http://nrahq.com/compete/index.asp>

NRA's Competitive Shooting Division offers a wide range of activities in all types of shooting, for everyone from the novice to the world-class competitor. The NRA sanctions over 10,000 shooting tournaments and sponsors over 50 national championships each year.

CMP http://www.odcmp.com/about_us.htm

The Civilian Marksmanship Program (CMP) is a national organization dedicated to training and educating U. S. citizens in responsible uses of firearms and airguns through gun safety training, marksmanship training and competitions. The CMP is a federally chartered 501 (c) (3) corporation that places its highest priority on serving youth through gun safety and marksmanship activities that encourage personal growth and build life skills. Links on this page will lead you to more detailed information about the CMP and its programs.

The Nebraska Marksmanship Association <http://nemarksmanship.org/default.aspx>

The Nebraska Marksmanship Association's purpose of this organization shall be the encouragement of organized rifle, pistol, and shotgun shooting events within the State of Nebraska in support of nationally recognized shooting programs. The NMA shall be the primary point of contact within the State of Nebraska for the National Rifle Association (NRA) and the Civilian Marksmanship Program (CMP), and, as such, shall be the official sanctioning body within the State of Nebraska for NRA and CMP shooting events. The NMA may also serve as the primary state point of contact for other similar National or state associations, as required.

Quick Notes about the following activities:

What is Across-the-Course (XTC)

- Number of Rounds: 50 or 80 record shot matches.
- Position: Slow and/or Rapid fire – Standing, sitting/kneeling, and prone.
- Distance: 200 yards, 300 yards, 600 yards.
- Rifle Used: Service rifle, match rifle, and tactical rifle (scope).
- Types of matches: Club matches (practice).
 - NRA Approved matches (scores sent to NRA for classification).
 - CMP “LEG” (no sighters, (scores sent to CMP).
- Facilities: Pits and scoring duties.

What is Mid-Range

- Number of Rounds: 60 or 80 record shot matches.
- Position: Slow fire prone.
- Distance: 600 yards.
- Rifle Used: Service rifle, match rifle, tactical rifle (scope), and F-Class rifles.
- Types of matches: NRA Mid-Range League.
 - NRA Approved matches (scores sent to NRA for classification)
- Facilities: Pits and scoring duties.

What is a Clinic

- Number of Rounds: 30 or 50 shot matches
- Position: Slow and/or Rapid fire – Standing, sitting/kneeling, and prone.
- Distance: 200 yards (maybe 300 or 600 yards).
- Rifle Used: Service, match, and tactical rifle.
- Types of matches: Not sanctioned, but will follow both NRA and CMP rules.
- Facilities: Pits and scoring duties.
- For all – but geared for the NEW shooter.
- Typically will not have a loaner rifle or ammo to sell.

Communication:

Web Site - www.highpowerinnebraska.com

HP Forum – <http://login.prospero.com/dir->

login/index.asp?webtag=nehp&lqnDST=http%3A%2F%2Fforums%2Edelphiforums%2Ecom%2Fnehp

Meetings – monthly informal discussions at the ENG C meetings.

After Match meetings.

NRA High Power Rifle Matches

High Power Rifle matches are contests of marksmanship skill where competitors shoot at paper targets. In a Conventional High Power Rifle match, also known as "across the course", the Standing and Rapid Fire Sitting stages are fired at 200 yards, the Rapid Fire Prone stage at 300 yards, and the Slow Prone stage at 600 yards. Mid Range Prone Matches are fired at 300, 500 and/or 600 yards. Long Range matches are fired from the prone position at distances of 800, 900, and 1000 yards.

Targets are mounted on frames in "pits" behind a berm of earth. Competitors take turns in the pits to pull and score targets for the other competitors on the firing line. Competitors are rotated by "relay". While one relay is shooting, a second relay logs the scores (at the firing line) and a third relay is working the targets in the pits. Once a competitor is assigned a relay and the match starts, they must remain for the entire match even if their rifle breaks or they have a bad day and wish to withdraw from shooting. At facilities that do not have pits, the location and value of each shot is determined after the string of fire is completed.

A Slow Fire stage requires competitors to load each round individually and to fire one shot at a time. Each individual target is lowered after each shot, marked with the shot location and the value, and raised to be scored and exposed for the next shot. Usually shooters have as many minutes to fire that stage as there are shots to fire. For example, a ten-shot slow fire string will have a time limit of ten minutes.

A Rapid Fire stage consists of firing a ten-round string within a specified time limit. At the start of the stage, shooters are in a standing position. When the targets are exposed, competitors go into a Sitting/Kneeling or Prone position (depending on the stage being fired), fire the rounds in their magazines, change magazines or reload, and finish shooting the string. The time limit is 60 seconds per string for Sitting/Kneeling and 70 seconds for Prone.

For Rapid Fire stages, the targets are left in the raised position for the entire string. When time has expired, the target frame is pulled into the pits, each shot hole is marked, the shot values noted and marked on a chalkboard. This chalkboard is hung on the target frame and the whole frame is raised up to be viewed by the shooter and scorer.

High Power Rifle competition is broken down into Service Rifle and Match Rifle categories. Service Rifles are actual military or civilian versions of rifles that are, or were, standard issue rifles for our armed forces. The approved Service Rifles are the M-1, M-14 (M-1A), and M-16 (AR-15).

Match Rifles are custom built rifles that are limited by few rules. Match rifles are made to conform to a specific shooter and their style of shooting. An NRA Match Rifle must have metallic sights and capable of holding at least five rounds in the magazine. Match Rifles can shoot any safe ammunition up to .35 caliber.

Besides your rifle and ammunition, other equipment may include a special shooting jacket. It keeps you tight, especially in the Standing position. There are rubber pads to reduce slipping and buckles to tighten the jacket around you. A sling is used to hold the rifle firmly and is very important for good scores in the Rapid fire and Slow Prone stages. A glove for the hand that holds the rifle forearm will help pad the forward hand from sling pressure. A mat makes the Prone position more comfortable and can also be used in the Sitting position. Many shooters use a hat to shade light for a better view of the sights. A shooting stool is useful to hold the equipment plus magazines, ammunition, eye protection, data book, etc. and they are handy when you sit and score for another shooter.

An optical aid is necessary to mark your shot value and placement as well as score other shooters. A spotting scope is preferred over binoculars. A spotting scope allows you to be able to see your shots in slow fire and helps you center your groups while remaining in position. Whereas a set of binoculars are more cumbersome, they can get a novice started in the sport. A higher quality scope will allow you to see the mirage downrange. This helps to gauge wind magnitude and changes. It also allows the shooter to see small bullet holes at longer ranges and is vitally important at reduced course ranges with no pits. A spotting scope with the eye piece angled at 45 degrees is by far the most desirable.

Detailed programs for each ENGC NRA High Power Rifle match are located at High Power In Nebraska. As required by the NRA, match programs list dates and times, entry fee, course of fire, awards, rifles allowed, and any rules which may or may not apply to that specific match or tournament (www.highpowerinnebraska.com)