1. “If you can see the targets, you can shoot the targets”
   As a course designer this is one of the most important fundamentals.

2. Stage definitions and guidelines:
   2.1 - No stage shall require more than 9 rounds from any single position or view
       except as allowed in 1.2.1.2/3
   2.2 - Long courses shall not require any more than 32 rounds to complete, nor allow a competitor to
       shoot all targets in the course of fire from any single location or view.
   2.3 –Medium courses shall not require any more than 24, nor allow a competitor to shoot all targets
       in the course of fire from any single location or view.
   2.4 –Short courses shall not require any more than 12 rounds.

3. Try using vision barriers instead of boxes.
   3.1 The use of vision barriers will allow competitors freedom of movement and will not restrict them to the
       specific positions.
   3.2 Use vision barriers will prevent competitors from seeing targets that should not be shot.

4. “At the start signal engage targets from within the designated area”
   This is the perfect “briefing”. Whenever possible, stage instructions will include no more than the
   above statement.

5. A course of fire should always be freestyle.

6. Take caution when choosing stage names.

7. Poppers are scored as 5 points in all cases.

8. Take caution in design and construction to prevent “shoot-throughs”.

9. Moving targets should either completely “disappear” or present at least a portion of the “A’ zone
    after the designed movement. While this is not mandatory, if a target does not present a portion of the
    “A” zone, Minor Power Factor shooters do not have the same opportunity to score as Major Power Factor
    shooters

10. For safety reasons:
    10.1 Where the start position for a course of fire is seated, it is recommended that the stage
        instructions require the holster to be moved to the side with the muzzle pointing in a safe direction.
    10.2 Metal targets and metal hard cover shall not be closer than 7m from the shooter. Where charge lines are
        used to enforce this, the charge lines must be a minimum distance of 8m from the target to prevent the
        competitor from inadvertently breaking the 7m safety area.
    10.3 Course design should attempt to prevent the competitor from breaking the 90 degree rule.

11. The two sizes of Poppers may be included together in the same course of fire provided that all Mini Poppers are
    placed at least 2 meters further rearwards of the most distant full size Popper in that course of fire. Forward
    falling Poppers are recommended.

12. Painting or cutting targets to simulate targets behind hard cover is permitted provided the target(s)
    actually simulate a hard cover situation. When targets are cut they still must have a non-scoring
    zone along the cut edge. Use tape or another suitable method.