



2013 IDPA Rules Clarifications

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01- The Founding Concepts of IDPA Our main goal is to test the skill and ability of the individual. Equipment that is designed with no application for daily, concealed carry is not permitted in this sport.

Question: Does this mean anything marketed with the word “Competition” is not allowed?

Answer: No. Using the word “Competition” in the marketing of the product does not eliminate the product from IDPA as long as it meets all other IDPA requirements.

Rule 3.9.4. Advancing or moving while reloading behind cover is defined as either lifting a foot off the ground or sliding a foot along the ground. The shooter may pivot on one foot or move the torso, as long as the pivot foot does not lift or slide.

Rule 3.9.4.1. Exception: The shooter may shoot around both sides of a Bianchi barricade or barrel, including shifting their feet and knees without penalty.

Question: Can I be performing the reload while slicing the pie (and repositioning the feet) to see that last target?

Answer: No. When the shooter is on his/her feet, all reloads initiated behind cover must be completed without sliding or lifting a pivot foot of the shooter’s choice. The shooter may pivot on the pivot foot as desired, like in basketball, and the other foot may move in any manner. This rule applies to all standing reloads initiated behind cover, no matter where in the target engagement the reload is done.

Exception: When a shooter needs to reload after shooting around one side of a Bianchi barricade or a single set of stacked barrels, before shooting around the other side of a barricade/barrels, the shooter may reposition one or both feet while reloading.

Rule 3.10. At no time is it permissible to fire while holding a magazine, speed loader/moon clip, or loose ammunition. Holding shall be defined as touching, grasping or supporting a magazine, speed loader/moon clip, or loose ammunition.

Question: What is the penalty for holding a magazine while shooting?

Answer: Unless stated in the specific rule, violating a rule is a Procedural Error penalty. Willful or repeated violations warrant a FTDR penalty.

Rule 5.5. Failure To Do Right (FTDR): Adds twenty (20) seconds to total score and is assessed for use of inappropriate devices and unfair actions. Note: The FTDR is intended to be used solely as a penalty for deliberate attempts on the part of the shooter to circumvent or violate the competition rules to gain a competitive advantage. It should not be assessed for inadvertent shooter errors or in cases where it is obvious that the shooter gained no competitive advantage by their actions. In these cases, the shooter should be assessed a PE rather than an FTDR. All FTDRs must be approved by the MD.

Question: If the last shot requiring a reload is not taken due to a jam, is this still a FTDR?

Answer: No, if there is a jam that cannot be fixed on the line, an FTDR penalty is not appropriate.

Incomplete Stage scoring is used in this case. However, under normal circumstances not reloading to fire the last one or more rounds in a stage is an FTDR penalty.

Rule 6.13. Only one (1) non-threat target may be used for every three (3) threat targets in any string of fire. Stage designers may use one non-threat for 1 to 3 threats, 2 non-threats for 4 to 6 threats and 3 non-threats for 7- 9 threats, etc.

Question: Can humanoid shaped vision barriers be used in a stage?

Answer: No. Stage designers may elect to use props as vision barriers (barrels, chairs, cardboard painted the appropriate color, etc.). Humanoid shapes of any kind either partial or whole may not be used as vision barriers. Tactical dummies or mannequins may still be used as props, but not as vision barriers.

Rule 8.2.1.3.4. Recoil spring guide rods and dual spring recoil systems made of material that is no heavier than stainless steel.

Question: Is as an extended guide rod in a G34/35 SSP legal?

Answer: No. Guide rods extended beyond factory length are not allowed in SSP.

Rule 8.2.1.1.6. The firearm with the largest magazine inserted must fit in the IDPA gun test box measuring 8 3/4" x 6" x 1 5/8".

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Question: What does "fit in the box," mean?

Answer: The firearm must be fully assembled, magazine inserted, slide in battery, and must fully fit into the box with the lid shut. An adjustable rear sight may be compressed to fit into the box, and the lid may be held shut with light pressure, but not enough force to flex a part on the firearm, flex the box or the lid, or indent the box or lid material.

Rule 8.2.2.3. ESP Excluded Features and Modifications (Non-Inclusive list):

Rule 8.2.2.3.2. Removal of material from the exterior of the slide other than front cocking serrations, tri-top, engraving, carry melts, and high power cuts.

Rule 8.2.3.3. CDP Excluded Features and Modifications (Non-Inclusive list):

Rule 8.2.3.3.2. Removal of material from the exterior of the slide other than front cocking serrations, tri-top, engraving, carry melts, and high power cuts.

Question: Is the Lone Wolf 21T slide legal in CDP or ESP?

Answer: The model LWD-SLIDE21T is not allowed due to the large cutout in the top. Model LWD-SLIDE21TS is allowed.

Rule 8.2.5.3.2. Hogue Big Butt grips and similar are not allowed.

Question: what does “and similar” mean?

Answer: The maximum grip dimensions allowed are:

- 5.00” (127mm) maximum height, measured from the bottom of the hammer opening in the frame to the bottom of the grip
- 2 3/8” (60.3mm) maximum depth.
- 1 5/8” (41.3mm) maximum width

If any dimension is exceeded, the grip is not allowed. Measurements will be taken as shown below:

Height Measurement: 5.00” (127mm) maximum



Depth Measurement: 2-3/8" (60.3mm) maximum



Width Measurement: maximum 1-5/8" (41.3mm) maximum



Rule 8.3.2.1.2. If the competitor's ammunition fails to make power factor, the competitor will have the option to chronograph three additional rounds through his/her own firearm or another firearm of maximum barrel length for the division. Prior to each shot, the muzzle of the firearm will be elevated to move the powder charge to the rear of the case.

Question: can revolver ammunition be chronographed using a semi-auto firearm with the maximum barrel length allowed for the revolver division?

Answer: A firearm used for chronograph purposes must be legal in the same division as the shooter's firearm.

Rule 8.4. Belts: Belts may be no wider than 1 3/4 inches/44.5mm or thicker than 5/16 inches/7.94mm and must pass through a minimum of all but two of the pant loops.

Question: Must pants have belt loops?

Answer: Yes, pants, shorts, skirts, kilts, etc., must have belt loops.

Ex. 8.5.1.17. Not Legal, fails dowel test and 8.3. Illegal belt



Question: Does this mean the belt shown is always disallowed.

Answer: No. When either the inner or the outer belt is worn by itself and meets the criteria of rule 8.4 it is allowed.

Rule 8.6.2.6. Magazine carriers with screws or knobs that extend past the outer face of the carrier are not legal.

Question: does this include magazine carriers with nearly flush machine screws on the outer face?

Answer: Magazine carriers with tension screws on the outer face like the ones pictured below are allowed if the adjustment screw(s) require a tool to change tension, the screws protrude less than 0.125" (3.18mm) from the outer face of the magazine carrier, and they meet all other magazine carrier requirements. Additionally, all tension screws anywhere on a magazine carrier must require a tool for tension adjustment.



2013 Match Administration Clarifications

Rule: 1.2.3. Awards At Tier two (2) and higher matches, trophies will be awarded based on number of contestants per class and division (including DQs and DNFs, but not including no-shows) and go to the top fifth of those competitors. One (1) award should be awarded for every five (5) shooters entered in a particular division and class. Sanctioned matches must give trophies or plaques for the Division Champions as well as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd placements. The remaining awards (4th place and on and subcategories) may be medal or medallions, etc.

Question: Do we really have to give out a third place trophy for a class and division with only three people entered?

Answer: No. At Tier two (2) and higher matches, awards will be given based on number of contestants per class and division (including DQs and DNFs, but not including no-shows) and go to the top fifth of those competitors. Tier two and higher matches will provide one award for 1 to 5 entrants, two awards for 6 to 10 entrants, three awards for 11 to 15 entrants, four awards for 16 to 20 entrants, etc.

Tier two and higher matches must give trophies or plaques for the Division Champions as well as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd placements, if there are enough entrants to warrant these awards. The remaining awards (4th place and on and subcategories) may be medals or medallions, etc., when there are enough entrants to warrant them.

Rule: 1.2.4.11. On the day of the match, your age determines the category:

Junior Member (12th birthday through 17 years of age)

Typical Member (18th birthday through 49 years of age)

Senior Member (50th birthday through 64 years of age)

Distinguished Senior Member (65th birthday and older)

Question: Can 18-21 year old shooters shoot a match without a parent or guardian present?

Answer: Yes, if allowable based on range policies, federal, state, and local law. Junior members must have a parent or guardian present.

Rule: 2.2. IDPA Safety Officer Qualifications

Rule: 2.2.2.1. Be at least 21 years of age and be able to lawfully possess a firearm under the laws of your country of residence.

Question: Can an 18-21 year old shooter become a certified SO?

Answer: No. A shooter may not become a certified SO until they turn 21, but they can attend an SO class and work Tier 1 matches for experience without a certification.