RIFLE

ALL CLASSIFICATIONS

A. SEASON

2026 SEASON
September 2, 2026 - First Practice
September 17, 2026 - First Contest
*Participants must be entered in the School Activities Reporting System (SARS) prior to First Contest (Article 12 Section 10).
December 12, 2026 - Last Regular Season Contest

B. MINIMUM DAYS PRACTICE

Each participant must have a minimum of 10 different days of physical practice before the first day of competition. (Article 7 Section 7)

C. INDIVIDUAL NON-SCHOOL PARTICIPATION

ASAA has no limitations on students participating on non-school rifle teams while they are members of a school rifle team.

D. RULES

Civilian Marksmanship Program (CMP) Rules apply with Regional modifications.

E. CONFERENCES

Rifle teams are not currently categorized into conferences.

F. MEET LIMITATIONS

ASAA has no limitations on total number of meets allowed for either teams or individuals.

G. STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Currently there is no state tournament for Rifle as it does not meet the criteria.

H. HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

Firearm instructors and frequent shooters are inherently at increased risk for lead poisoning from lead dust and fumes generated at firing ranges.

Airborne lead dust in firing ranges is generated by:

a. Erosion of the bullet base by propellant gases
b. Friction from the lead bullet against the gun barrel
c. Lead bullets fragmenting from hitting the bullet trap, walls, floors or range ceiling
d. Improper range-cleaning methods disturbing steeled lead dust
e. Poor range ventilation found in both indoor and outdoor ranges

Health Effects
Lead is typically absorbed by breathing lead dust. After shooting, lead can also be ingested when drinking, eating and/or smoking without hand-washing. During shooting, lead dust can settle on hair and clothing, which can then be carried back to cars and homes — potentially to harm children. Lead absorbed by children under six years of age can cause permanent damage.

Lead is a toxin that affects the brain, nervous system, digestive and reproductive systems, kidneys, and the ability to make blood.

To determine lead exposure, a health professional can take a blood sample for analysis. An elevated blood lead level indicates that lead is building up in the body faster than it can be removed.

The State Environmental Public Health Center for Disease Control recommends that rifle shooters have pre- and post- season lead blood levels drawn each year.

Recommendations for firing range shooters who are concerned about lead

a. Substitute jacketed or ammunition containing lead-free primers and bullets.
b. Use the shoot range ventilation systems.
c. Wash hands and face before eating, drinking, and before leaving the range.
d. Wash and store firing range clothes separately from family clothing.
e. Ask your physician to order a blood lead test.
f. Never load bullets or melt lead in an unventilated area inside the home or anywhere children may frequent.