

## SCI Measuring Policy Updates & Clarifications Since 2005

### Measuring Policy Updates:

1. **Effective May 2016:** SCI now requires all existing non-typical tines to be recorded as supplemental information on any entry being submitted for the typical category. Any typical entry form submitted without the existing non-typical tines measured will be declined and a re-measurement will be requested.
2. **Effective May 2016:** The measurer who physically handles and measures an animal must be the measurer listed on the score sheet. He or she must also be the measurer that signed that score sheet.
3. **Effective September 2014:** Entries eligible for an Alternative Methods Major Award and do not rank in the Overall Top Twenty of a Species Category are not required to be certified by an SCI Master Measurer 60 days after they were harvested.
4. **Effective July 2014:** If antlers measured on Methods 17,18, 19, or 21 and their total non-typical tine length exceeds 15% of the typical score, then they must be entered as non-typical and cannot be placed in the typical category. For example, a white-tailed deer, that scores 250 0/8, that has more than 37 4/8 inches of non-typical tine length, must be classified in the non-typical category. If this same deer has less than or up to 37 4/8" of non-typical tine length, then it may be recorded as typical and the non-typical tines will be disregarded from the score.
5. **Effective June 2014:** all feral boars will be required to have their upper and lower tusks to be accepted into the SCI Record Book of Big Game Animals. It is at the discretion of the sub-chair whether or not species submitted moving forward will be accepted into the Record Book and additional photos may be required. If not approved by the sub-chair, feral boar entries will automatically be converted into photo entries.
6. **October 2013:** If palmation interferes with a normal C-3 circumference measurement, and the C-1 and C-2 circumferences are normal, the measurer must use the greater of the C-1 and C-2 circumferences for the C-3 measurement. In addition, if the C-4 circumference is palmated and none of the previous measurements are palmated, the measurer may use the largest of the 3 previous circumferences as the C-4 measurement.
7. **May 2012:** A Master Measurer may not certify his/her own trophies or any trophies which he/she is associated with. All Top 20 entries must be certified by a non-biased

third party Master Measurer. This means, a guide, outfitter, family member, or anyone associated with hunting companies used on the hunt, may not certify an entry for a client or family member. This also includes the booking agent, Professional Hunter, or anyone else involved with the hunt in any way. (Voted by the RBC may 2012).

8. **In January of 2012:** the Record Book Committee voted to require all Top Twenty animals to be certified. That means any animal ranking in the overall top twenty must be scored by a Master Measurer and undergo a 60 day drying period. (throughout the manual)
9. **2012:** Page 45: there are now four conditions that must be met for two tines to qualify as double tines or two tines sharing a common base. 1) Each projection must be at least 3/8" from its tip to the gap where the tines split. 2) Each of the two projections must qualify as a valid tine when measured from its tip to the main beam. 3) The blood grooves must clearly connect to the main beam and not each other. 4) The baseline (cross section of both projections) must appear as a figure eight on at least one side.
10. **2009:** SCI's Record Book committee voted to change the rules of acceptability. The Manual now states and every score sheet must be signed in accordance with the following statement: It must have been lawful to export and import at the time the trophy was taken except those species SCI accepts due to cities. The animal must have been taken in accordance with the laws of the country in which it was taken at the time it was taken.
11. **2005:** The 5% non-typical rule was reduced to 3%.

#### **Clarifications in the 2015 Manual:**

1. **General Instructions Page 7:** When measuring the antlers, horns, or tusks of an animal, the measurer should always record the measurements as the animals left or right. This is to say if you are viewing the animal from the front, the measurer's left is the animals right side and vice versa.
2. **Page 6, #7:** All measurements being submitted to the SCI Record Book Department must be from an SCI Official or Master Measurer who physically measured the species. It is not permissible to submit a re-measurement or original entry that was estimated, substantiated, or verified because the animal could not be measured for any reason. If

an entry cannot be measured again, it is up to the Record Book Committee to convert this entry to a Photo Entry or remove it from a member's records.

- 3. Page 11:** It is not permissible to submit a re-measurement that was estimated, or the original measurements were substantiated or verified for any reason. If the animal cannot be the animal could not be measured for any reason, it is up to the Record Book Committee to convert this entry to a Photo Entry or remove it from a member's records.