

The New York NFAA Director (Dave Hryn) produced this copied set of the 2006 NFAA Meeting Agenda which I have copied from the New York web site and re-arranged and added some personal comments. This may be helpful in giving guidance relative to our views of the items.

NFAA ANNUAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING AGENDA ITEMS FEBRUARY 5th – 7th, 2006 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

COUNCIL COMMITTEE

VP-1: Revision, Constitution, Page 15, Article V, Section E, Para. 2

RATIONALE: The amount of time needed for the officers to establish a working relationship with sponsors, staff, Council and State Directors is more than four years. A term of eight years would provide the officers a more in depth understanding of the workings of the NFAA.

PROPOSAL: *CHANGE* to read: The President and Vice-President shall hold office for not more than four consecutive terms.

Tim's Opinion: I prefer no limit (next item) but this is better than the current rule.

FL-5: Revision, Constitution, Page 15, Article V, Section E, Para. 2

RATIONALE: Term limits for NFAA officers are not in the best interest of our association. Should an individual be the best choice for office, that individual should not be kept from office by a term limit. If a better choice is available, chose that individual through election.

PROPOSAL: *DELETE* Paragraph 2.

Tim's Opinion: We need to broaden our options and eliminate term limits.

MA-1: Revision, Constitution, Page 15, Article V, Section E, Para. 2

RATIONALE: There are no term limits for Councilman or Directors. Makes no sense to limit the President & V.P. terms. If there is a good person in the job, why would you want to get them out of office. If they are not doing the job, vote them out at the next election, or have charges brought to remove them immediately.

PROPOSAL: *REMOVE* Paragraph 2 in its entirety. (This removes the term limits for Pres. & V.P.)

MI-1: New Item, Constitution, Page 16, Article VI, Section C, Para. 1

RATIONALE: A lot of Directors are getting tired of going to Vegas for the meeting. The Directors east of the Mississippi have to pay more, every year. The indoor nationals is for the NFAA members, Vegas has lots of non-members. Let's hold the meeting for and where the members are at.

PROPOSAL: *DELETE* C-1. *NEW* C-1: The Board of Directors shall meet at least annually, when and where the indoor nationals are being held. The Executive Secretary will make all the arrangements.

Tim's Opinion: The timing of the Vegas shoot (owned by NFAA) is better for coordinating and implementing rule changes for the outdoor season. – The WAF funds our meeting, and the co-location of the meeting and festival provides a needed workforce for the event with coordinated expense coverage. – Before Vegas the state had to completely fund attendance at our meeting. Vote No.

HQ-2: Revision, By-Laws, Page 17, Article VI, Section C, Para. 5.14

RATIONALE: The nomination process for President and V.P. as listed in Annual Meeting procedures is in direct conflict with those listed in Election of President and Vice President procedures. Article V, Section D, Para. 5 and 6 determine that ballots will be opened at the annual meeting, and write in votes or further nominations from the floor will not be accepted. Article VI, Section C, Para 5.14 says exactly the opposite.

PROPOSAL: *DELETE* paragraph 5.14 and renumber remaining paragraph.

FL-9: New Item, Constitution, Page 21, Article IX, Section, New Para. C

RATIONALE: The recent dispute concerning the legitimacy of the 2006 National Outdoor site selection has left most NFAA members wondering if the NFAA Council and Board of Directors have “got their act together”. It’s been a major embarrassment that we can’t settle our internal disputes more efficiently and quietly. Just as with the United States government, the following proposal adds a truly independent judicial branch to complement NFAA’s legislative (Board of Directors) and administrative (Council) branches. To assure that there’s no conflict of interest, the Arbitration Committee members shall not be current members of the Council or Board of Directors. Also, to avoid forwarding a frivolous issue for arbitration, the Board of Directors must certify the legitimacy of the issue. Moreover, all decisions are final, and not subject to review or appeal. In other words, “Don’t ask the question if you can’t live with the answer”.

PROPOSAL: *ADD* new Section C, and re-identify subsequent sections accordingly (present C to D, et seq.). C: Arbitration: Shall consist of three NFAA members in good standing not currently on the NFAA Board of Directors or Council. Each committee member shall have a minimum of 25 cumulative years of leadership experience at the NFAA State Association, Section and/or National level. The committee chairman shall have served a minimum of two terms as NFAA President or Vice-President. The committee vice-chairman shall have served a minimum of two terms as Section Councilman, while the third committee member shall have served a minimum of two terms as State Director. These committee members shall be appointed by the standing NFAA President for four-year terms. The appointments shall be approved by a simple, non-weighted, majority vote by both the Council and Board of Directors. There shall be no term limits. The purpose of the Arbitration Committee is to resolve two-party disputes arising within or between the NFAA Council and Board of Directors that couldn’t be resolved by other means, such as an amendment to the NFAA Constitution and By-Laws, or a decision by the Rules Interpretation Committee. Once the issue has been identified and documented, the Executive Secretary shall submit a concise statement (a “brief”) of the issue (the dispute) to the NFAA Board of Directors. Within two weeks, and only with simple majority approval by the Board of Directors that it’s a legitimate dispute, the brief shall then be forwarded to the Arbitration Committee for resolution. The Committee shall have an additional two weeks to rule on the issue. Decisions by the Arbitration Committee are final, and are not subject to review or appeal. The same or similar issue(s) shall not be considered by the Arbitration Committee within a 12-month period.

FL-6: Revision, By-Laws & Policy, Page 40, Article IV, Section A, Para. 1.1

RATIONALE: In 2005, the NFAA Council was faced with no signed contract at the start of the National Tournament. Attempts had been made to secure the contract, but no one had insured that it was signed and at NFAA Headquarters in time for the normal announcement. For such a major undertaking, a contract needs to be in place early enough for everyone to make arrangements for the next year.

PROPOSAL: *DELETE* last sentence of Para. 1. *ADD* new Para. 1.1: The selected host and the NFAA Director of the host’s state will be notified of acceptance of the bid within 30 days of the Council’s decision. This notification will include a contract sent to the accepted host. The contract, signed by the host, must be returned to NFAA Headquarters within 60 days. If no contract is received within 60 days, the NFAA Council will consider other bids for the tournament.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

PA-1: Revision, Constitution, Page 10, Article III, Section A, Para. 2.2

RATIONALE: Archery clubs hosting field, hunter or 3-D sectional tournaments must spend many hours preparing their outdoor range(s) for the event or even perhaps assuming a financial burden. Additional financial support, other than registration fees, could go a long way to encourage more clubs to bid on those tournaments. As many of us know, some clubs have a great membership role but it is only a handful of members who do most of the work. At times, those workers become frustrated and cease to be reliable helpers. With the suggested change, perhaps clubs could have a few extra dollars to maintain their interest in continuing to host outdoor tournaments.

PROPOSAL: Life members who become 55 years of age and older prior to May 31, 2007 will be exempt from paying pre-registration portion of fees at National and Sectional tournaments. Anyone

becoming a life member after May 31, 2007 would be required to pay 50% of the pre-registration portion fees at field, hunter and 3-D Sectional tournaments.

[Tim's Opinion: The last sentence needs to be amended to read: "...pay the host club's 50% of the pre-registration portion of the fees at Indoor, Outdoor and 3-D Sectional and National tournaments."](#)

WA-1: Revision, Constitution, Page 11, Article III, Section A, Para. 10

RATIONALE: Article III, Section A, Paragraph 10 mentions "reciprocal agreements" between adjacent states, but does not include a mechanism for documenting such agreements or provide any affect on members of those states. Action at the 2004 Annual Meeting had the affect of tightening requirements on members of such states. Several states have large metropolitan areas near their borders, or other geographical features which make it valuable for residents of one state to be able to shoot (at State Championships, for awards) in the adjacent state.

PROPOSAL: *REVISE* entire paragraph as follows: 10.1: Adjacent NFAA affiliated states shall be authorized to arrive at unilateral or reciprocal non-resident membership arrangements. Such agreement will be in format of a letter to NFAA Headquarters, signed by the Director(s) of the State(s) involved and endorsed by the relevant NFAA Sectional Councilman. 10.2: NFAA members may join as many affiliated states, if accepted, as they wish. However, except in the case of an agreement per paragraph 10.1 above, they may only shoot in the Sectional and the State Championship of their resident State for Championship awards. Resident is defined as the state through which the member's NFAA card is drawn. The member must notify NFAA Headquarters in writing when changing residence. NFAA members may compete for awards in only one Indoor, one Outdoor, and one 3-D Sectional; and only one Indoor, one Outdoor, and one 3-D State Championship Tournament per calendar year. The member may shoot as a guest at any other time.

[Tim's Opinion: Not needed. All states are required to submit their rule books to NFAA already.](#)

UT-1: Revision, Constitution, Page 12, Article III, Section B, Para. 2.9 and Pages 16 & 17, Article VI, Section C, Para. 1-5

RATIONALE: The need for a full Board of Directors Meeting annually is simply not necessary. The need to change the rule book every year is unconstructive and confusing and the remaining business of the Directors meeting can be dealt with in alternative procedures. The expense to the NFAA and individual Directors is substantial and can be alleviated with a bi-annual Board of Directors Meeting. Items that require annual attention as the financial statement and budget can be dealt with through a Sectional mail-in vote and represented by Council at the Council Meeting. Emergency equipment and items of rule can be handled as "working resolutions" by the RIC and sent as supplemental and voted on by the Directors at the bi-annual convention. President and committee reports can be sent and are not necessary to be given orally every year.

PROPOSAL: Article III, Sec. B, Para. 2.9: *CHANGE* "annual" to "bi-annual". Para. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.12, 5.13, 5.14: *CHANGE* "annual" to "bi-annual" in the listed paragraphs. 5.2: *ADD* after September 30th, "of effective year". 5.8: *REPLACE* to read: Approval of the annual budget shall be the last item of business at the bi-annual meeting, approval of the annual budget in the off year of the bi-annual meeting shall be through a Sectional mail in vote of the Directors and represented by the Council at the annual Council meeting. 5.15: *ADD* to end of Paragraph: The Executive Secretary shall forward necessary business and reports to all Directors for a Sectional mail in vote of business for the off convention year. The result of such vote shall be represented by Sectional Council at the annual Council meeting. **BUDGET EFFECT:** *Savings of approximately \$50,000.00 bi-annually.*

[Tim's Opinion: We need a face to face of our state representatives once a year... the few changes we make each year are important, and the meeting allows for a sharing of information from around our great country... often with varying views on current problem solutions.](#)

PA-2: Revision, Constitution, Page 16, Article VI, Section B, Para. 1

RATIONALE: Many states may never, at least in our lifetimes, reach a population growth that would have the potential of acquiring NFAA members that will entitle them to more than one vote at a NFAA annual meeting or when a State Association vote is needed based on the current membership voting criteria. Voting on agenda items and other issues should be done on a level playing field. Presently, a few state associations, or even individual state directors working in tandem, could effectively block agenda items that would be very good for the NFAA but, in their opinions, not be acceptable to them or

their individual states. Why then give states with greater populations more voting clout over states that have less population and fewer NFAA members even though the minority states may have the best interest of the NFAA in mind? Voting should be one state, one vote. That's fair.

PROPOSAL: Section B. Membership Voting, Paragraph 1: A state association holding membership in the NFAA shall be entitled to one vote at the NFAA annual meeting and whenever a vote of State Associations is required. The vote shall be cast by the Association's elected or appointed representative. He/she shall be a member of the NFAA Board of Directors.

Tim's Opinion: NO! Reasoning is flawed. Some large population states have low membership and some relatively small population states have strong membership. Our representation is relative to the shooting (archer) membership population in the state. Many small membership states simply are not responsive to the needs and growth of our sport in their state. If you want a stronger vote, build your membership and NFAA activity. There is no excuse for a state organization having active shooting memberships that don't include a National membership in either NFAA or NAA.

GA-1: Revision, Constitution, Page 16, Article VI, Section C, Para. 5.2 and Page 20, Article VII, Section I, Para. 4

RATIONALE: Submitting next year's agenda items by September 30th is covered in two Sections of the Constitution. The current wordage requires the items to be "...sent by certified, return receipt requested mail," which is not efficient in this modern electronic age. The wording in both sections needs to be updated and made consistent. Reference to "postmark" needs to be deleted.

PROPOSAL: *REWRITE* paragraph 5.2 to read: Any Director, Councilman, Officer, the NFAA Bowhunting Administrative Chairman, or the NFAA Pro Chairman may introduce an amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws if submitted in writing (via fax, e-mail or postal mail) to the NFAA Headquarters by September 30th. *REWRITE* Paragraph 4: Agenda items originating from Sectional meetings and intended for action at the Board of Directors meeting will be submitted in writing (via fax, e-mail, or postal mail) to the NFAA Headquarters by September 30th.

Tim's Opinion: Yes – Modernizes our submittal procedures.

UT-2: Revision, Constitution, Page 17, Article VI, Section C, Para. 5.2

RATIONALE: Directors are limited in discussion to addressing agenda items alone at the Board of Directors Meeting. Rarely is a Director allowed to breach a subject that does not involve a rule change or addition. Active debate of existing rules and procedures may help correct problems that need no new rules and possibly produce better rules when changes are required.

PROPOSAL: Following "Submitted is defined as postmark", *ADD* the following: Time may be requested to address the Board of Directors. The request should state the subject to be addressed and the time allotment requested. A reasonable amount of time for debate shall be extended; each Director shall be limited to 2 minutes of debate. The subject of discussion should be included in the Directors Convention Booklet. Subjects of discussion shall not include any agenda items submitted.

PRO-1: Revision, By-Laws, Page 34, Article III, Section D, Para. 1.2

RATIONALE: There is confusion within the NFAA as to what division Semi-Pro shooters from other archery organizations should be competing in.

PROPOSAL: *ADD:* Archers competing in any of the following; Championship division, any level of Open division, or the Semi-Pro division in any other archery organization will be considered a non-professional by the NFAA.

PRO-2: Revision, By-Laws, Page 34, Article III Section D, Para. 1.4

RATIONALE: There needs to be clarity as to when and how archers will be given the free invitation to join the Pro Division for the first year after finishing in the top 3 at Nationals, Sectionals, and their State tournaments. We would like to issue them with a "Certificate of Invitation" along with their award at these events. The archer could use this certificate at any time during that same year or the following year.

PROPOSAL: After the words "no charge for the first year"; *ADD:* Any archer who qualifies will be given a "Certificate of Invitation" as an addition to their award during said events. This certificate will be valid for 1 year from the issued date.

PRO-3: Revision, By-Laws, Page 35, Article III, Section D, Para. 3

RATIONALE: Pro dress code.

PROPOSAL: 3.1: General: The professional archer is looked upon as a role model and an ambassador of the sport, and should at all times present themselves in clean, neat attire, acceptable to public view. 3.2: Mandatory: Men: Slacks or dress type pants which will include pants with externally sewn pockets but does not include denim. Dress shorts with a minimum inseam of six inches. Collard shirts with a minimum sleeve length of five inches. Appropriate footwear. Women: Slacks or dress type pants which will include pants with externally sewn pockets but does not include denim. Skirt with a minimum mid thigh length or dress shorts with a minimum inseam of six inches. Collard shirts with a minimum sleeve length of five inches. Appropriate footwear. 3.3: Outdoors: With regards to inclement weather and extreme terrain conditions the dress code will include rain gear and denim pants and shorts. 3.4: Not acceptable: Swimming suits, cut-offs, knit pants such as sweats, tank tops, and clothing with holes, obscene, vulgar, or inappropriate slogans or pictures.

UT-5: New Item, By-Laws, Page 41, Article IV, Section C, New Para. 2

RATIONALE: The NFAA has expressed a desire to increase Bowhunter memberships; the Ted Nugent organization acquisition is but one example. The intent of Bowhunter Memberships is in part to fund the Bowhunter Committee; lack of membership has rendered the Bowhunting committee totally ineffective. There is little incentive for active local tournament shooters to choose a Bowhunter membership, and less incentive for non-competitive bowhunters. The fee is the same but yet will not allow them to participate at local State championships and there is no requirement for bowhunter membership nor should there be to attend a State Jamboree. These individuals have no plans to participate at Sectional or National competitions but have a desire to support Bowhunting wherever possible. Allowing Bowhunter Members to participate at State level competition cost the NFAA nothing in awards and these individuals are in fact NFAA members and should be treated as such and have at least the basic benefits of membership. The average Bowhunting community is the only area that offers any increase in membership and yet is essentially untapped and ignored by all National organization; some basic benefits of membership may help increase the numbers of members in this vital area. Other incentives for bowhunter memberships must be explored. Article II, Section B, requires NFAA membership it does not specify type of membership. Article XII, Section C and H does not specify competitive or non-competitive memberships and Article IV does not require one membership over another. The stated requirement for competition is NFAA membership.

PROPOSAL: Para. 2: Bowhunter memberships may be recognized for competition up to State championship level as approved by each individual State Association.

Tim's Opinion: [Bowhunter Membership does NOT include State Association membership.](#)

BH-1: Revision, By-Laws, Page 76, Article XII, Section E

RATIONALE: Changes recommended by the Bowhunting and Conservation Committee Administrative Chairman.

PROPOSAL: Section E: Bowfisher Program and Awards: 1: NFAA Bowfisher of the year. This program will have six winners. The largest fish in each of the six categories will determine these winners. These species will be shark, carp, gar, ray, pike and tilapia. Rules are as follows. 1.2: There will be six awards. One for shark, gar, carp, ray, pike and tilapia. 1.6: All entries will be inspected by the NFAA to determine the winner. The winners will be notified by mail or email address. 2: NFAA Bowfisher Records. This is a program whereby NFAA keeps records of who holds the distinction of having taken the biggest weight fish of any certain species by means of bow and arrow. Rules are as

follows. 2.3: These records will stand for one year at which time the NFAA will review all entries and make all necessary changes to update the records list. If no records are beaten, they remain on the list for the next year. These changes will be made by the NFAA Bowhunting and Conservation Committee. 2.4: The NFAA Bowhunting and Conservation Committee will review submissions of fish received during the prior calendar year no later than January 31. 3: Patch Program: This program will consist of two different types of patches. One type of patch will be a regular shoulder patch denoting that you are an NFAA Bowfisher. The second type of patch will be a bar type patch that denotes the type of fish that has been taken.

BUDGET EFFECT: Cost to add two bar patches to the program: Approximately \$250.

BH-2: Revision, By-Laws, Page 76, Article XII, Section F (typo E)

RATIONALE: Changes recommended by the Bowhunting and Conservation Committee Administrative Chairman.

PROPOSAL: Changes in F (improperly marked as E) as underlined – Diamond Buck Award: 1: The Diamond Buck Award will be given for the largest example in two separate categories (typical and non-typical) of mule deer, pacific hybrid, coues deer, whitetail deer, and blacktail deer based on antler measurements. The antlers must be scored by Pope and Young Club or Boone and Crockett methods and verified by one of these club's official measurers. Applications shall be available from NFAA Headquarters and from sectional bowhunter directors of the NFAA in charge of bowhunting and conservation. 2: The Diamond Buck Award will be limited to NFAA members in good standing at time of harvest. 3: Entry deadline will be December 31 of the year of harvest.

BH-3: Revision, By-Laws, Page 76, Article XII, Section G, Para. 1

RATIONALE: Change necessitated by last year's change to Bowhunting and Conservation Committee program.

PROPOSAL: *CHANGE* in Section G as underlined. *CHANGE* first sentence of paragraph 1 to read: "In the event an application is disapproved the hunter has the right to petition the NFAA Bowhunting and Conservation Committee Administrative Chairman".

FL-10: Revision, By-Laws, Page 83, Article XVIII, Section B, Para. 14

RATIONALE: Verbiage at the beginning of Paragraph 14 was replaced by Paragraph 14.5 (Group V) and its sub paragraphs the year before last. The wording of the paragraph heading has the wrong points and is superfluous.

PROPOSAL: *DELETE* "Clubs having...", the entire verbiage following the words "Bonus Points", at the beginning of paragraph 14.

Tim's Opinion: [Administrative "cleaning" of the Rule Book for a change previously approved.](#)

NW-1: Revision, Policy, Page 92

RATIONALE: This agenda is to reinstate the 2000 Policy regarding piggy backing outside tournaments with ours. This Policy addition will help the host club or clubs organize a shoot that will be consistent with our tournament rules. It will eliminate the need for special target changes, separate scoring methods and make our shoot more efficient. If another club does not wish to comply, they are welcome to have their own tournament with the host club or others at a different time. The original Policy was on page 104 in the 2001 Constitution and By-Laws.

PROPOSAL: It should be understood that effective 2005, it will be the NFAA's policy that at any NFAA hosted Championship Tournaments, NFAA rules and only NFAA rules and styles will be recognized. This means no separate scorecards or targets for other countries or organizations, or scoring methods will be allowed or recognized.

FL-4: Revision, Appendix, Page 97, Appendix 4

RATIONALE: The distance spread for Group 1 Animal (Yellow) stakes in the Range Captain's staking and target guide does not conform to the requirement of our By-Laws, Article VI, Section D, Paragraph 3.1 (Page 51). In order to have the Appendix agree with our By-Laws, the spread in the Appendix needs to be changed to 60 - 40 yards.

PROPOSAL: *CHANGE* the Animal Round Max-Min Yards spread to "60 - 40" for Field Round yards 60, 65, 80 w/up, and 65 w/up (for 15 Target 300 Round) in Appendix 4, page 97.

Tim's Opinion: FL-4 Simply corrects administrative error in the rule book.

RIC 2005-3

At the Midwest Sectional Tournament, an archer requested a free membership in the Pro Division as per the new rules for new applicants to the Pro Division. The Tournament protest committee ruled that since the rules state that an invitation to an applicant for a free membership in the Pro Division is needed, and none had been sent, that the applicant had to pay Pro dues to compete in that division. COMMITTEE DECISION: RIC **agrees** with the protest committee that the applicant must pay the Pro dues until receiving an invitation from the Pro Division for one year's free Pro membership.

COMPETITION COMMITTEE

NM-1: Revision, By-Laws, Page 33, Article III, Section C

RATIONALE: Some women feel that as they age, their physical strength and stamina deteriorates faster than a man's does. Therefore this proposal is to change the age of Master Senior Female from the age of 65 to the age of 60.

PROPOSAL: *CHANGE* to read: A Senior Division for archers ages 55 and older, and a Master Senior Division for Male archers age 65 and older, and Master Senior Division for Female archers age 60 and older shall be provided at National and Sectional (Indoor and Outdoor) tournaments. Any archer may compete in only one Division; however, those age 55 and older may compete as either an Adult or Senior, and those age 65 (males) or 60 (females) and older may compete as either an Adult, Senior or Master Senior.

Tim's Opinion: NO! This isn't born out in the Senior Games movement. We have had female archers in Florida shooting strongly even into their 80's. The physical weakening by age is strictly individual and depends on lifestyles.

TX-2: New Item, By-Laws, Page 41, Article IV, Section C, Para. 1,2,3 & 4

RATIONALE: Reduce costs of holding state and local tournaments by reducing total number of 1st place awards by reducing the total number of classes for adult divisions. Make the winning of a state championship more meaningful by providing more competition in fewer classes rather than automatically giving a state championship award for being the only one participating in a class. Using these recommendations/proposals will reduce the number of 1st place awards from 38 to 12 for the adult classes. This is based on separating the male and female divisions. Using these recommendations will also insure at least 3 shooters per class in championship tournaments at the state and local levels of competition. This proposal does not recommend consolidating the cub, youth, and young adult divisions.

PROPOSAL: *ADD* paragraphs 1,2,3 & 4. 1: Gives the state/local club associations the option of consolidating the number of adult classes to insure at least 3 shooters per class, without any equipment rule changes. This will help reduce costs for awards and help promote more competition for state and local championship tournaments. 2: State/local club associations have the option of using the following suggested classes to conduct their championship tournaments: 2.1: Non-sight - combines barebow and bowhunter, without any equipment rule changes, for adult, senior, and master senior. 2.2: Open class - any equipment that anyone wants to shoot in this class and combines adult, senior, and master senior. 2.3: Limited class - combines free-style limited and bowhunter free-style limited, without any equipment changes, for adult, senior and master senior. 2.4: Hunter class - Any bowhunter class for adult, senior, and master senior using short stabilizers only. 2.5: Traditional/Longbow - combines adult, senior, and master senior using one anchor point only. 2.6: Freestyle limited recurve/longbow - combines adult, senior, and master senior without any equipment rule changes. 3: Gives the state/local club associations the option of combining the female and male divisions into one class to insure there are at least three people in a class for competition purposes during championship tournaments. 4: State/local club associations may use the unit and flight system for additional awards. **BUDGET EFFECT:** *Decrease to each state, \$390.00.*

TX-3: Revision, By-Laws, Page 43, Article IV, Section G, Para. 2

RATIONALE: There is not enough competition in some classes at the National and Sectional tournaments in some classes. This lack of competition and lack of participants in these classes makes the winning of these classes expensive providing awards and meaningless because of only one or two participants. By adopting this proposal, the winning of a national or sectional championship can become more meaningful and expenses can be reduced for the NFAA for 1st place awards. The NFAA Council or tournament directors could make the decision to combine divisions, styles, or classes after all competitors are registered and before the shooting starts on the first day of competition.

PROPOSAL: 2.1: The tournament director will combine Divisions and/or Styles to insure at least three (3) competitors are competing for the National or Sectional Championship. The unit system, as defined on page 46, paragraph J, will be used for all championship awards. 2.2: Method of combining Divisions and Styles to obtain three (3) competitors will be as follows: 2.2.1: First - combine adult, seniors, and master seniors for each style. 2.2.2: Second - combine adult, seniors, master seniors, male, female for each style. 2.2.3: Third - combine adult, seniors, master seniors, styles - i.e. barebow and bowhunter without requiring equipment changes. 2.2.4: Fourth - combine adult, senior, master senior, styles, male, female.

BUDGET EFFECT: Total decrease to NFAA, \$1,552.50.

UT-6: New Item, By-Laws, Page 43, Article IV, Section G, New Para. 2A & 2B

RATIONALE: Having classes fractured in male and female with divisions from adult to in many cases master senior, has had a drastic adverse effect in fair competition for all. While the intent was for fairness, the result has had the opposite effect. In the interest of fairness a substantial number compete for the first place champion plaque, silver bowl, or cash awards and in many cases are crowned "National Champions" while competing with a 100 in 1 chance or 50 in 1 chance of a successful outcome, while most of their counterparts compete for the same awards and recognition with a 1 in 50 or 1 in 100 and for some a 1 in 200+ chance of being awarded a coveted silver bowl or cash award. Where is the fairness in this? The argument has always been that it is not someone's fault that no one else showed up to compete and for some this may be so, however, I would submit that there are as many or more who are counting on it. The existing system promotes "class shopping" and discourages fair competition. I would also submit that some deliberately choose classes to 'compete' in with few or no competitors when they are able to participate in other mainstream classes simply to have the automatic win. Competition is the test of ones ability against a field of competitors, competing for a National Championship by yourself is not competition at all. What is really not fair to participants is not to provide a system that provides fair competition for all.

PROPOSAL: *NEW* 2.1: Divisions of competition shall require competition for awards. In events with less than 200 participants a minimum of 4 competitors shall be required for competition for awards. Events with more than 200 participants shall require a minimum of 7 participants to compete for awards. Circumstances where less than the required minimum of participants enter into a division, each competitor may choose to (1) Participate without award in that division or (2) consolidate in another division of the same equipment class (i.e. Master Senior merge with Seniors of the same equipment class). If the consolidation fails to achieve a minimum competitive standard, all participants may again choose to participate in the division entered without award or merge with the adult division. Under circumstance that all divisions of a class have merged and still fails to achieve a minimum standard of competition, each participant may choose to participate without award or merge with an equipment style most equal in a division they would be eligible that would have the required competitive standard (i.e. BHFSL merge with FSL divisions). BHFSL merge with BHFS divisions or women may elect to compete with men in the chosen class or division). Classes that have merged all class divisions that have no equal division to merge with and have merged gender divisions, may compete for awards when the maximum number of competitors have been achieved. All classes and divisions recognized by the NFAA will be available for participation but must have a minimum competitive standard to receive awards. *NEW* 2.2: Divisions of Young Adult shall require a minimum of 3 competitors for awards. Circumstances that fail to achieve a minimum competitive standard shall merge male and female in that equipment style. In the event that the merge of gender fails to achieve the required competitive standard participants may chose to remain and compete without award or compete with adults in the same class and appropriate gender division. Youth and Cub divisions that fail to achieve the competitive standard of 3 for each division shall merge gender divisions until the maximum number of competitors can be achieved for each class. **BUDGET EFFECT:** Total decrease to NFAA, \$3,925.00.

AZ-3: Revision, By-Laws, Page 45, Article IV, Section H, Para. 9

RATIONALE: While shooting the SW Sectional a thunderstorm came through the area. Several of the archers felt that the storm and associated lightning were too close and that the archers should have been removed from the range. Some people near a shelter came in off the range; others went down into a ravine to get off the top of the hill. The By-Laws need to be clearer about what constitutes inclement weather and unsafe conditions.

PROPOSAL: Para. 9: In case of inclement weather, the tournament shall continue unless the range has become unsafe as determined by the Tournament Chairman or appointed Tournament Officials. Unsafe conditions shall be called if lightning is striking within a mile of the tournament facility. A pre-determined signal will be sounded to halt competition. An archer leaving the range without approval shall be subject to the requirements of Article IV, Section H, Para. 6.

CO-4: New Item, By-Laws, Page 45, Article IV, Section H, Para. 13

RATIONALE: When a backup occurs archers have been observed skipping targets to get ahead of the backup and return later to shoot the skipped targets. This can cause an unsafe condition on the range and should not be allowed.

PROPOSAL: ADD new paragraph 13 to read: The targets at all official NFAA outdoor rounds must be shot in numerical sequence. Archers are not allowed to skip a target(s) and return later to shoot the skipped target(s). Any skipped target(s) may not be re-shot and shall be scored as zero.

MT-1: Revision, By-Laws, Page 45, Article IV, Section I, Para. 3

RATIONALE: There are four duties for a group of archers. Target captain, official score keeper, unofficial score keeper and score caller. There is nothing that addresses the situation of a group of three archers with four duties.

PROPOSAL: After the second sentence insert: "In the case of a group of three archers, the score caller will also be the target captain".

PA-3: Revision, By-Laws, Page 46, Article IV, Section I, Para. 11.1

RATIONALE: Severe shooting rules are one of the problems that could lead to a decline of NFAA membership. The current shooting rules need to be different between the pro classes and the amateur classes. Severe rule penalties for the "PRO" classes are OK but are too severe for those in the amateur classes. This agenda item is to penalize amateur participants in tournaments for making mental mistakes; but not to the point of taking them completely out of contention. There should be a price to pay for mental mistakes, but not so severe that it takes them completely out of contention. By reducing the penalty in amateur divisions, the amateurs are encouraged, not only to stay in the tournament, but to maintain their membership in the NFAA.

PROPOSAL: 11.1: An amateur who shoots into a target face that does not correspond with their designated shooting position, (bottom, top, right, left) shall have one (1) point deducted for each arrow shot into the incorrect target face. All arrows shot into an incorrect target face are scored normally with the penalty subtracted from the final score of the shooter who erred at that target. 11.2: An amateur who shoots more than the prescribed number of arrows from any shooting position of a two, three or four (2, 3 or 4) position walk-up shall have one (1) point deducted for each arrow shot from the incorrect position. All arrows are scored normally with the penalty subtracted from the final score of the shooter who erred at that target. 11.3: An amateur who shoots more than the number of arrow(s) allowed from other than the first (1st) shooting position of any walk-up shall have five (5) points deducted for each arrow shot from a passed shooting position. All arrows are scored normally with the penalty subtracted from the final score of the shooter who erred at that target. A zero (0) would be the lowest score on that target. 11.4: The penalty points deducted in paragraphs 11.1 through 11.3 are added cumulatively.

MT-2: Revision, By-Laws, Page 49, Article VI, Section A, Para. 3

RATIONALE: The fan targets are laid out for four archers to shoot at the same time, which helps to keep groups moving along.

PROPOSAL: At the end of Para. 3: ADD: "The fan target layout will have a minimum of 24" and a maximum of 48" between each target stake".

MT-3: Revision, By-Laws, Page 51, Article VI, Section D, Para 2.1

RATIONALE: The one point bonus on the Animal Round is for the “dot” not the “ring”.

PROPOSAL: In the fourth sentence *CHANGE:* “A bonus X-ring” to “A bonus dot”. In the fifth sentence *CHANGE:* “This bonus ring” to “This bonus dot”.

MI-2: Revision, By-Laws, Page 52, Article VI Section D, Para 3.6

RATIONALE: Currently many archers are of the opinion that when there is more than one animal face showing, you can shoot any face you like. This is true with targets in both groups 3 & 4.

PROPOSAL: From the above article take the last two sentences and make a *NEW* paragraph 3.7 to be worded as follows: 3.7: If the targets posted are different, the archer may shoot any target presented, even including a target that has been shot by another member of the group. In this instance the archer must declare his/her choice. If the targets posted are the same, the archer must shoot the targets presented as if they were a field face or a hunter face.

WA-2: Revision, By-Laws, Page 53, Article V, Section G, Para. 2.1

RATIONALE: Page 53 (By-Laws), Article VI (Official NFAA Rounds), Section G, (15 Target “300” Animal Round Targets), Para. 2.1 states: “The area between the “hide and hair” line (including the line) to the outside of the carcass is considered a non-scoring area”. But Page 45, Article IV, (Tournaments), Section I (Scoring), Para. 1 states: “In all NFAA Rounds, an arrow shaft need only touch the line to be counted in the area of next higher value”. This is contradictory, if the “hide and hair” line is a non-scoring area. We fixed this for the Standard Animal Round last year, but didn’t make the change for the 15 Target round.

PROPOSAL: Recommend modify Article VI, Section G, Para. 2.1, to strike the words “including the line”. Revised sentence will read: “The area between the “hide and hair” line to the outside of the carcass is considered a non-scoring area”.

MA-2: Revision, By-Laws, Page 56, Article VI, Section I, Para. 5, *NEW* Item 5.6

RATIONALE: In an effort to standardize NFAA shooting rules & procedures, Indoor and Outdoor procedures should be the same. This proposal would align indoor rules with the outdoor rules.

PROPOSAL: *NEW* 5.6: In all NFAA indoor rounds, arrows passing through the face, but still in the butt, shall be pushed back, when possible and scored as hits in the scoring rings through which they passed. This does not mean that they may be withdrawn and then pushed back through the fact of the target. Renumber remaining paragraphs.

FL-7: New Item, Policy, Page 92

RATIONALE: In most cases, spectators are welcome on our ranges, and often those spectators are close family relatives of the competitors. On occasion, a spectator adversely effects one or more of the other competitors, and in that instance, we need a policy statement that allows the group to ask that the spectator leave or not come on the range.

PROPOSAL: Policy 2006: At National and Sectional Outdoor Tournaments, spectators may be allowed with a shooting group at the pleasure and permission of that group.

EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE

AZ-1: Revision, By-Laws, Page 28, Article II, Section A, Para. 3

RATIONALE: The 3% allowable variance on the bow speed allows archers to shoot 288 fps when the allowable speed is only 280 fps. There is no variance allowed for the 80-pound maximum weight and scales do vary. The NFAA needs to be consistent and require a maximum speed of 280 fps without variance. Chronographs must be available before the shoot so archers can make adjustments to their bows and change their sight marks if necessary. Speed is not as much of an issue at marked yardage shoots, but why open a door; if a rule exists then it needs to be definitive.

PROPOSAL: Para. 3: The maximum peak draw weight allowed in NFAA competition shall be 80 pounds, with a maximum speed of 280 feet per second. Poundage and speed are subject to checking at any time with the on-site equipment.

FL-11: Revision, By-Laws, Page 28, Article II, Section A, Para. 6.9

RATIONALE: Following received from Bill Pimm, Crossbow Association President. "What I would like for Target Crossbow is: "Maximum diameter of arrow shaft is 8.33 mm or 21/64 inch." "This would keep the NFAA rules consistent with all other target shooting crossbow organizations/rules. Might help getting some international shooters involved."

PROPOSAL: *NEW* Para. 6.9: "Maximum diameter of arrow shaft is 8.33mm or 21/64".

FL-3: Revision, By-Laws, Page 28, Article II, Section A, Para. 6.7 and Page 32, Article II, Section K, Para. 9

RATIONALE: When the Crossbow agenda item was returned from committee and approved last year, the phrase, "complying with WCSA rules", was removed from the first sentence with the reasoning that we have our own rules and do not reference anyone else's. By eliminating a requirement to stay within the Crossbow Organizations rules, we opened the door for some items that now need to be inserted into those rules to keep our program safe and fair.

PROPOSAL: Page 28, Article II, Section A, *ADD* to Paragraph 6.7: The sighting system shall have no more nor less than two (2) separate open or dioptre (aperture) sight units. The maximum distance from front sight to rear sight shall be 720mm measured between the sighting elements. The length of the front sight tube may not exceed 60mm, and the length of the rear sight unit may not exceed 150mm inclusive of antiglare tube and eye-shield (if fitted). Page 32, Article II, Section K, *ADD* to Paragraph 9: 9.1: A track cover may be used to keep the track dry. 9.2: All clothing shall be loose fitting and shall not give support to any part of the body. A tracksuit may be worn. 9.3: The use of personal stereo or radio equipment for music or self-coaching is not permitted while on the shooting line in competition (or official practice). 9.4: A competitor may wear a maximum of two belts, one firm fitting to support clothing and a second loose fitting to support a quiver. 9.5: Following items are not allowed: Pistol Crossbows. Electronic Equipment or Components while on the shooting line except as specifically otherwise listed. Compound prods and prod assemblies with mechanical moving parts. Attachments designed to guide the string along the track/stock. Slings or Straps to steady the Crossbow. Magnifying Sights. Micro-hole lenses, similar devices, or marks in prescription eye wear. Corrective Lenses as part of the Crossbow. Vertical Crossbows (vertically mounted prod assemblies). Special shooting gloves. 9.6: The wearing of finger protection for spanning the Crossbow is permitted, but must be removed during the act of shooting.

NY-1: Revision, By-Laws, Page 28 thru 32, Article II, Section A thru I, Para. (See below)

RATIONALE: In the interest of equality in competition, the NFAA separates competitors based on gender, age & equipment. It would not be fair competition for competitors using release aids to compete against finger shooters; for sight shooters to compete in the same style as non-sight shooters or for competitors using movable sights to compete against competitors using fixed sights. In the FIVE styles that restrict a competitor's release of the bowstring to "fingers" (BB, BH, BHFSL, FSL & FSLR/L), the current regulations allows competitors with a disability of the arms or hands to use a chew strap in place of fingers. It is a documented fact, supported by statements from many physically challenged competitors who use a "chew strap", that a "chew strap" has many advantages over releasing the bowstring with fingers. Advantages of the "chew strap" include: a very significant reduction in the amount of arrow paradox (similar to that of a release aid), the bowstring cannot be "plucked" and a very consistent anchor point. The intent of this Agenda Item is not to demean in any way the accomplishments of those physically challenged competitors who use a "chew strap" but rather to determine if the advantages of a "chew strap" provides fair competition against those who use their fingers to release the bowstring. It is felt that a chew strap's significant reduction in the amount of arrow paradox provides a decided advantage to the user over those who release the bowstring with their fingers and therefore this Agenda Item would restrict the use of a "chew strap" to only those styles that allow the use of release aids - Freestyle and Bowhunter Freestyle.

PROPOSAL: *DELETE* the sentence: "In the case of physical disability of the arms or hands, a chew strap may be used in place of fingers or release aids" from the following Sections & Paragraphs: A-1 (General); B-6 (Barebow); C-2 (Freestyle); D-2 (Freestyle Limited); E-10 (Competitive Bowhunter); F-2 (Freestyle Bowhunter); G-1.1 & 1.2 (Freestyle Limited Bowhunter); H-8 Traditional; I-2 (Freestyle Limited Recurve/Longbow).

TX-1: Revision, By-Laws, Page 29, Article II, Section B, Para. 1.1

RATIONALE: Presently the center serving on strings in the barebow division is one consistent color and size. Archers and archery shops are having problems obtaining the material to fulfill this requirement without incurring additional costs for the material that is one consistent color. String manufacturers are also making the servings on standard manufactured bowstrings that are routinely but on the bows before they are sold from material that has two or more colors. When served, this material will often create a spiral or circular pattern on the string. By eliminating part of paragraph 1.1, archers and manufacturers will save money by not having to fulfill special orders of one color of servings in the making of bowstrings.

PROPOSAL: REMOVE the words "...but material will be of one consistent size and one consistent color." Para. 1.1 will then read: String will be one consistent color of the archer's choice. The center serving on the string will be served with one layer of any material suitable to use.

UT-4: Revision, By-Laws, Page 29 & 30, Article II, Section E, Para. 1-19; and Page 43, Article IV, Section G, Para. 2; and Page 98, Appendix 5

RATIONALE: Under Article II, NFAA Styles and Equipment Rules define the Bowhunter Class as: "Heavy Tackle" used during hunting activities, "Draw Checks" and clickers are illegal, no sighting equipment, a straight 12" Stabilizer, one knocking point with one anchor. The Bowhunter equipment definition fails to conform to any legitimate equipment distinction and fails to conform to its own definition. If "heavy tackle" is used in Bowhunter, what is considered "heavy"? Would "heavy" be the same for women as men or different for women and seniors? If Bowhunter uses "heavy tackle" does Barebow use "light tackle"? Would "heavy tackle" be illegal in Barebow or any other equipment class? Equipment used as hunting equipment has no legitimate distinction from equipment used for any other purpose except in the decoration applied to it. If the definition of "heavy" cannot be supported by any more than the minimum legal hunting draw weight of a minimum 40# it cannot be separated from any equipment used in any other division or style. The use of "draw checks" is illegal in Bowhunter; however, compound bows are manufactured with draw stops. The set draw lengths of all compound bows automatically constitute "draw checks" in the design of the bow. The Mathews Genesis bow would be the only bow that could conform to the "draw check" rule, but certainly cannot be considered "heavy tackle" by any standard. The only difference of consequence as compared to the Barebow class is the personal shooting technique used to shoot the equipment, one anchor point while touching the knock. One anchor point is unverifiable and unenforceable, it is left to interpretation and a subtle change of anchor from the ear to below the jaw simply is not an enforceable or provable infraction of the rules. Personal shooting technique is not a legitimate distinction of equipment. Should we allow a class for touching the string to your nose, and another for not? The Bowhunter class simply fails any test of a distinct legitimate equipment class. Participants of the Bowhunter class can easily conform to the Barebow class using one anchor point if they choose and without making a single change in their equipment, and can participate in all divisions established under the Barebow divisions as well.

PROPOSAL: Page 29 & 30: DELETE all Section E, Para. 1-19. Page 43: DELETE Bowhunter from Adult or Senior divisions.

Page 98: DELETE all divisions indicated as Bowhunter from Appendix 5. Renumber remaining Sections as required.

BUDGET EFFECT: Total cost decrease to NFAA, \$1,715.20. Total cost decrease to each state, \$60.00.

WY-1: Revision, By-Laws, Page 29, Article II, Section E, Para. 1; & Page 33, Article III, Section B, Para. 1.5; & Page 43, Article IV, Section G, Para. 2

RATIONALE: Due to the high cost of equipment, and with the interest in bowhunting on the rise, it is increasingly difficult for families to fund both bowhunting equipment and target equipment that is quickly outgrown by their youngsters. In tournament play, these aspiring athletes are forced to compete with other young archers who have all the advantages of shooting with movable sights with magnification and longer stabilizers. Adding Bowhunter classes for our junior archers would let them pursue their chosen equipment in the Bowhunter classes.

PROPOSAL: Page 29, Article II, Section E, Para. 1; DELETE the last sentence in paragraph 1. Page 33, Article III, Section B, Para. 1.5; DELETE paragraph 1.5. Page 43, Article IV, Section G, Para. 2; REMOVE "Young Adult, Youth, Cub" section and ADD it to "Adult or Senior" section.

BUDGET EFFECT: Total cost increase to NFAA, \$10,202.88. Total cost increase to each state, \$328.80.

HQ-1: Revision, By-Laws, Page 30 & 31, Article II, Section F, Para. 4 & 10

RATIONALE: Because BHFS and BHFSL are sighted divisions, some restrictions of items in the sight window should be removed.

PROPOSAL: Para. 4: *REMOVE* second sentence "Any part of the arrow rest extending more than ¼ inch above the arrow shaft is deemed illegal." Para. 10: *DELETE* this paragraph and renumber paragraph 11 to 10.

CO-1: Revision, By-Laws, Page 31, Article II, Section H, Para. 2,3,4,8

RATIONALE: The Traditional style of shooting is becoming more popular and many of these archers feel that in order to preserve the true traditional spirit, the NFAA equipment rules allowing adjustable mechanical arrow rests needs to be changed requiring archers to shoot either "off the shelf" or "off the hand". More traditional shooters would attend NFAA tournaments because the playing field would be level for everyone.

PROPOSAL: *CHANGE* Section H, Para. 2 to read: No device of any kind that can be used for sighting will be used or attached to the bow or archers equipment. *CHANGE* Section H, Para. 3 to read: Archers in this style of shooting will be required to shoot either "off the shelf" or "off the hand". No mechanical arrow rests or plunger buttons will be allowed. *DELETE* Section H, Para. 4 and renumber remaining paragraphs. Section H, Para. 8: *DELETE* the sentence, "In case of physical disability etc."

CO-2: Revision, By-Laws, Page 32, Article II, Section H, Para. 14

RATIONALE: Note: If the amendment requiring Traditional shooters to shoot "off the shelf" or "off the hand" is adopted this amendment is not necessary. Under present NFAA equipment rules it is perfectly legal for a FITA shooter to remove the stabilizer and sight from their bow and compete in the Traditional class. The adjustable arrow rests give them an unfair advantage. If they have a tendency to shoot low they can adjust the rest to compensate. Likewise for high, left, and right shots. All bowhunter styles are prohibited from making any adjustments to the bow or attached equipment but Traditional is not.

PROPOSAL: *ADD* new paragraph 14 to read: During a round no adjustments may be made to the bow and/or its related equipment unless equipment failure is recognized.

FL-2: Revision, By-Laws, Page 32, Article II, Section I

RATIONALE: The "/Longbow" in Freestyle Limited Recurve/Longbow is a misnomer. To those who are not intimately familiar with equipment and style rules, the term is confusing. The terminology is unnecessary. The rules of our "Freestyle Limited Recurve/Longbow" style are consistent with the recurve division in Olympic competition and thus would be better termed Freestyle Limited Recurve as in the IFAA book of rules. These rules are set up for a sighted group of archers. While a sight may on rare occasions be placed on a Longbow, almost all Longbow shooters shoot without sights, with wooden arrows, and with truly primitive equipment and techniques. Longbow shooting is neither competitive nor commensurate with the modern Olympic Recurve shooter, whose rules are copied into the Freestyle Limited Recurve/Longbow NFAA style. Those who are Olympic Recurve shooters are confused by the "/Longbow" designation. Those doing registration function for our NFAA major events don't understand the differences involved. A Florida Resident NFAA Life Member called to register for the 2005 Outdoor Tournament and asked to be registered "Longbow". The employee at NFAA said that that was fine and immediately registered him "Freestyle Limited Recurve/Longbow". This individual is a two time Senior Traditional NFAA National Champion who shoots both Traditional (with recurve and modern arrows) and Longbow (with wooden arrows). He was planning to come shoot "Longbow", not realizing that NFAA had not adopted the IFAA division. He happened to mention to me in passing how he was carrying his Longbow on the airlines, and I suspected what had happened... corrected his registration to Traditional... and called him two days before he left for the tournament to give him the option of changing to his modern equipment because WE DO NOT HAVE A LONGBOW DIVISION! Taking the word "/Longbow" off of the style designation does not stop an archer from using a Longbow to shoot in the Limited Freestyle Recurve (Olympic Recurve) competitive division, but it DOES stop confusion as to the type of competition... i.e., "sight" shooting and not instinctive, historical craft, wooden arrow archery.

PROPOSAL: *DELETE* “/Longbow” i.e. – Rename to “Freestyle Limited Recurve”. Page 33, Article III, Section B, Para. 1.5 - *REMOVE* “/Longbow”. Page 43, Article IV, Section G, Para. 2 - *REMOVE* “/Longbow”. Page 98, Appendix 5 - *CHANGE* “Freestyle Limited (Recurve Longbow)” to “Freestyle Limited Recurve” and *DELETE* “/L” from each appropriate code beneath.

FL-1: Revision, By-Laws, Page 33, Article II, Section L and Page 43, Article IV, Section G, Para. 2

RATIONALE: NFAA needs a place where individuals with truly primitive equipment may compete. Shooting a Longbow takes different technique than shooting with a Recurve bow (both qualify as traditional style shooting) and is significantly more difficult, and there ARE archers, a growing number, who desire to shoot this equipment. We need to recognize and welcome them to NFAA. The International Field Archery Association (IFAA), of which we (NFAA) are a member, recognizes Longbow shooters and requires them to shoot with wooden arrows. The below listed rules are those used in Florida and are those used by IFAA. At the 2004 combined NFAA Outdoor and World Field Archery Championship, there were 29 archers out of 339 total WFAC competitors (8.5%) who were shooting longbow. The men who placed third and fourth were US archers, and they did not register in the NFAA Outdoor because their equipment is not competitive against modern Recurve bows and modern aluminum and carbon arrows in our Traditional Style. These archers belong to NFAA. We have this separate division in our state and are starting to see more individuals compete with a skill that truly goes back to our roots. Those purely Traditional Archery organizations in several states make a distinct differentiation between those who shoot Recurve and those who shoot Longbow and we (and they) are talking only about archers who shoot WITHOUT sights.

PROPOSAL: Longbow: 1: A one piece straight ended bow of any material, which when strung displays one continued unidirectional curve which is measured as follows: When the strung bow is placed with the bowstring in a vertical position, the angle as measured between the tangent of any point on the limb and an imaginary horizontal line must always decrease as this point is moved further away from the bow grip. Tip reinforcing not exceeding ½” in height, as measured from the surface of the bow limb and not exceeding 1½” in length as measured from the limb tip. 2: The belly must be free of any marks or blemishes that can be used as sighting aids. 3: The bow may contain a window and an arrow shelf. 4: Only one nocking point is allowed on the string which may be marked by one or two nocking point locators. 5: Arrows must be of wood, fletched with natural feather, and must be of the same length, fletch, and pile without regard for color. 6: Nocks may be of any material and weight of pile. 7: The bow must be shot with the “Mediterranean” loose. 8: One consistent anchor point must be used. Page 43, Article IV, Section G. – *ADD* “Longbow” to ADULT or SENIOR.

Page 66, Article VI, Section Q, Para. 14.2 – *ADD* “Longbow” to archers shooting blue stakes. Page 98, Appendix 5 – *ADD*: AMLB, AFLB, SMLB, and SFLB for adult and senior longbow divisions.

BUDGET EFFECT: *Total cost increase to NFAA, \$1,700.48. Total cost increase to each state, \$54.80.*
Tim’s Opinion: We need this division. At NAFAC this year we had significantly more Longbow shooters than Traditional shooters. It is a Growing segment of archery... a reverting to where we came from and a totally different technique and skill. We are hurting ourselves by making no place for these archers to participate... asking them to shoot against Traditional shooters is similar to asking Freestyle Limited shooters to compete against Freestyle (Open) shooters.

UT-3: Revision, By-Laws, Page 34, Article III, Section D, Para. 1.4; and Page 43, Article IV, Section G, Para. 2; and Page 98, Appendix 5

RATIONALE: The Professional Division should command the respect of all archers. Competition should be at the highest levels and the field of competitors should represent those in the top tier of ability and skill to compete in intense competition that results in an undisputed champion at the conclusion of an event. Serious lack of participation in the Freestyle Limited Pro Division undermines the entire professional concept. How is it possible to compete at the highest levels by yourself, and at times with 3 or 4? In many cases the undisputed Champion part is because there is no one around to dispute it. Can you imagine Tiger Woods competing in the Masters’ golf championship alone or with all of a half dozen competitors, Tiger Who? Or would anyone at the Vegas Shoot care who Dave Barnsdale is if there was only 1 competing? Dave Who? Would the TV cameras follow a single stock car at the Indy 500? At the 2005 NFAA Indoor Championship less that a single flight participated in the FSL Pro Division, and that is with all divisions combined. This is not professional competition and degrades the intent of professional competition.

PROPOSAL: Article III, Section D, Para. 1.4; *REMOVE* “and Freestyle Limited Styles” and insert in it’s place “equipment divisions”. Article IV, Section G. Para. 2; *REMOVE* Freestyle Limited under heading of Pro-Divisions. Appendix 5; *REMOVE* all Pro divisions under Freestyle Limited.

BUDGET EFFECT: *Total cost decrease to NFAA, \$2,572.80. Total cost decrease to each state, \$90.00.*

CO-3: Revision, By-Laws, Page 36, Article III, Section D, Para. 7.1 and Page 43, Article IV, Section G, Para. 2

RATIONALE: The BHFS style of shooting is one of the most popular styles at most 3-D tournaments and many target tournaments as well. Many of these archers are extremely disciplined shooters and would prefer to compete for money instead of trophies but the NFAA professional division does not recognize this style. If the NFAA Professional Division were to recognize this style of shooting these archers would have an avenue to enjoy their sport at its highest level. The Pro Division membership would dramatically increase as would the purse monies. This growth could only be positive for the Pro Division and the NFAA. All the rules and guidelines for division of prize monies, conduct, etc. are already in place. There would be no additional cost to the NFAA. We need to recognize these archers for the time and effort they have devoted to this sport.

PROPOSAL: *CHANGE* Page 36, Article III, Section D, Para. 7, Item 7.1.2, to read: The NFAA Pro Division recognizes only the Freestyle, Freestyle Limited, and Bowhunter Freestyle styles of shooting. Page 43, Article. IV, Section G, Para. 2; under Pro, Pro Senior, *ADD* BHFS.

BUDGET EFFECT: *Total cost increase to NFAA, \$2,550.72. Total cost increase to each state, \$82.20.*

AZ-2: Revision, By-Laws, Page 63, Article VI, Section Q, Para. 8, Item 8.3

RATIONALE: At the National 3-D Unmarked Tournament, it became evident that the 3% variance allowed for on the speed limit is too inconsistent to enforce. People came to the tournament shoot 288 fps because this is what’s “allowed” when in reality 280 fps is what’s allowed. When their bows were checked and found to be over the allowable speed they blamed the on-sight chronograph as being off and said that one should have been available earlier for them to shoot through. When asked to shoot through the chronograph in the field, some people played games by varying their draw length or using a different arrow. If the NFAA is going to continue hosting 3-D tournaments especially unmarked 3-Ds, they need to be ready to inspect equipment before the shoot and randomly throughout the shoot to ensure that the rules are followed.

PROPOSAL: Item 8.3: The NFAA has adopted the 280 feet per second rule as measured by the official on-site chronographs. Each competitor understands and agrees that they are responsible for checking their equipment with the designated tournament on-site chronographs. Officials will be present to inspect the equipment. Random inspections will be held during the tournament. Any arrow shot through the on-site chronograph must be shoot in the same manner as a tournament arrow i.e. not changing draw length or arrows. Any arrow shoot through the on-site chronograph during or immediately following a tournament round which exceeds 280 feet per second and has been verified with two more shots, will result in immediate disqualification of that round score with no exceptions.

RIC 2005-1

The California Director was asked if a hand held clicker would be legal in competitive Bowhunter. The archer draws the bow, then squeezes the clicker till it sounds, then releases the arrow. The Director rules that it is **not** legal to use a clicker in Competitive Bowhunter.

COMMITTEE DECISION: RIC **agrees** with the California Director.

RIC 2005-2

A manufacturer’s query was submitted to the RIC concerning the “STS Shock Terminator Suppressor”. There is a rubber mount on the end of what looks like a cable guard, which stops the string from vibrating after the shot.

COMMITTEE DECISION: It is the consensus of the RIC that it is **legal** in all the styles of the NFAA competition.

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