

## 2005 NFAA ANNUAL MEETING AGENDA ITEMS

A Constitution/By-Laws/NFAA Business item needs 2/3 majority weighted vote to pass. NFAA Policy & RIC actions need simple majority weighted vote... Weighted vote refers to states with large memberships having more votes... i.e. California-5, Florida-2

### COUNCIL

1. AK-4 New Item  
During competition for cash purses at NFAA; WAF; 1  
**Rationale:** During the WAF Vegas 2004 shoot the 1<sup>st</sup> place position was lost by a competitor removing their arrow before it was scored. When a purse is involved, there should be more than one line judge present during competition to prevent a misinterpretation of the rules established by the WAF and or the NFAA. This would preclude future embarrassment to the NFAA and WAF.
2. NW-1 New Policy  
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.  
**Rationale:** This agenda is to reenact 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 making 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.
3. PRO-4 New  
In matters affecting the Professional Division the chair may recognize the Pro Chairman as a speaker without the floor having to be relinquished by a Committee Chairman or Director.  
**Rationale:** In matters affecting the Professional Division the Pro Chairman should be able to be recognized by the chair without the floor having to be relinquished by a Committee Chairman or Director. This would save time during the Board meetings and would give the representative of the Professional Division a voice to speak on their behalf.
4. WI-6 New Item  
Utilize the NFAA staff to separate the By-Laws and Constitutional components from the current publication while also, in a separate publication, place the shooting rules separately from the "games" rules. This needs to be done by staff as: A. They are paid to devote full attention to the organization and B. doing this with volunteers under the current guidelines will take years.

**Rationale:** The current by-Laws and constitution contain shooting rules and regulations and archery contest rules and regulations and confuse the business aspect of the sport with the “games”. Organizational by-laws and an organization’s constitution have nothing to do with the shooting rules and game regulations and make this book confusing to the newcomer as well as current members. This segregation would allow the NFAA to hand out a rule book that would be concise and understandable to newcomers and current members.

5. MA-3 New By-Laws Page 27 I – B – 7

Guest – Refers to a person who does not reside in your state/section for purposes of competition in tournaments.

**Rationale:** To clarify the meaning of a “guest” as it pertains to tournament competition.

### **ADMIN**

1. PRO-2 New Const. Page 16 VI – C – 5.3

In matters affecting the Professional Division, the Pro Chairman will be included in the Board of Directors vote. The weight of this vote will be determined in the same manner as the State Associations. Renumber remaining paragraphs.

**Rationale:** To provide representation for the Professional archers in matters that will affect their competition, rules and membership issues.

2. WI-5 Rev Const. Page 20 VII – I – 3

Change third sentence in para 3 to read: Said meeting shall require at least a 45 day notice to each director as to date, time and location.

**Rationale:** Currently in the constitution article VII section I and J, the councilmen must give a 14 day notice of election for the councilmen’s position, but there is a three week time to have in any resumes for that election. The time frames are not compatible for the elections.

3. PRO-1 Rev By-Laws Page 33 III – D – 1.2

Archers from any other tournament archery organization who compete in a Professional Division must pay NFAA pro dues and compete in a NFAA Professional Division at all NFAA sanctioned tournaments.

**Rationale:** It has been witnessed at a NFAA Sectional Tournament where an archer that shot in the ASA Pro class was allowed to compete in the Adult Male Freestyle class at an Outdoor Sectional. When this was brought to the attention of the Sectional Councilman he stated that the rule was pertaining to the PAA. He said the PAA was actually a “Professional Organization”, while the ASA is not. This was not fair to the other archers in the AMFS class at this tournament and the wording needs to be changed so it is not open to interpretation.

4. PRO-7 New By-Laws Page 33 III – D – 1.4  
The Professional division will invite the top three finishers from National, Sectional and State competition from the Freestyle and Freestyle Limited styles of shooting to join the Professional division at no charge for the first year. If the archer remains a member of the Professional division after the first year, he/she will be responsible to pay the annual Professional dues. The archer may return to the amateur division after the first year, with no delay, provided he/she has not earned money or placed in the top 3 at a NFAA sanctioned shoot within the past 12 months.  
**Rationale:** To give top shooters the opportunity to experience competition at the Professional level without the restriction of locked-in membership and the expense involved to join the Professional division.
5. PRO-6 New By-Laws Page 34 III – D – 4.5  
Should a Professional archer wish to return to an amateur division; he/she may do so with no delay provided he/she has not earned money or placed in the top 3 at a NFAA sanctioned shoot within the past 12 months.  
**Rationale:** When an archer who has competed in the Pro Division wants to step down into the amateur ranks for reasons that might include them being unable to compete at the higher level; they should not be punished for a full year by not being able to compete. I believe the intent of the one year penalty was to prevent an archer from signing up as a Pro on a whim or to potentially win a tournament where there were no other Pros present. Our Pro members should maintain Pro status because there is a want and desire to do so, not because they feel obligated or don't want to sit out a year from competing.
6. SW-1 Rev By-Laws Page 35 III – D – 9.1.1 & 9.1.2  
Change "Indoor" to "Indoor or Outdoor" in both paragraphs.  
**Rationale:** Paragraph 9.1 was changed last year from "Outdoor" to "Indoor or Outdoor"; Sections 9.1.1 and 9.1.2 were not changed and should agree with 9.1.
7. PRO-5 Rev By-Laws Page 36 III – D – 10  
Change to read: Purse Allocation:  
The prize fund will be divided by each style and division as determined by its membership. The prize fund will be distributed at Sectional tournaments according to the number of members by style and division in that section. The prize fund at National tournaments will be distributed according to the number of members by style and division in the Professional division.  
If no competitors from a style/division attend a Sectional or National tournament, the prize fund from their membership will be distributed proportionally based on attendance at that tournament.  
**Rationale:** The Pro Division Prize fund is currently lumped into a total fund representing all Pro members. This current method does not distribute the prize fund proportionately to the shooting styles in the Pro divisions. There are a lot more Men FS than Men FSL in the Pro membership, but at the tournament, the total prize fund is distributed according to the attendance at that tournament. The prize fund should be segregated to each style, and the style should only be able to draw funds from the style that their membership specifies.

8. WI-7 Rev By-Laws Page 36 III – D – 12.1  
Change to read: Each period will last for one year and commence on January 1. Participation in either the indoor National Championship or the Outdoor National Championship is required for National Pro Points ranking.  
**Rationale:** There are several pro divisions of competition that have limited numbers of members who can participate in both the indoor and outdoor National tournaments. The high cost of travel, lack of fellow competitors, lack of financial incentive to compete and time resources to attend are all contributing factors as to why some cannot attend both National tournaments. This results in some pro divisions not having anyone eligible to be ranked and thus eligible for pro points payouts = even though a portion of these members pro membership dues are set aside for pro points payouts. Eliminating the requirement to attend both National Championships will allow members in these smaller divisions to be ranked and therefore eligible to receive the pro points payout monies collected from their pro dues. Eliminating the requirement to attend both Nationals will not hurt divisions with higher membership and participation since it would be extremely unlikely a pro in these divisions not attending both Nationals would ever be in a position to be ranked higher than those who do attend both and who are ranked high enough to receive a pro points payback.
9. CT-1 Rev By-Laws Page 39 IV – B  
B. 1. delete from the first sentence “also a sectional 3-D championship tournament may be provided annually in each section”  
Add after the first sentence: “Tournament should be scheduled as late as practical within the sections region to allow state clubs to schedule their shoots, and the state organization to have a state champion shoot prior to a Sectional Championship shoot.”  
B. 2. Change to: Sectional Indoor championship and a sectional 3-D championship tournament may be provided annually by the same procedure.  
B. 3. Change “National” to “Sectional”  
**Rationale:** Low attendance at the club and state level tournaments. To develop a progression of tournaments leading to NFAA Sectional tournament. This change may provide the incentive for continuing field archery and lead to more attendance at state and Sectional tournament. At present, in many regions, the sectional shoot is held prior to the National Tournament and sometimes the state championship shoot is held after the National. Many field shooters do not continue field archery but switch to 3-D.
10. MN-1 New By-Laws Page 39 IV – A – 12  
The host club shall provide a practice range which consists of a single shooting line with the practice butts angled or in a “V” shape. Each marked distance shall have its own butt to shoot at. The following distances will be provided: 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, and 80.  
**Rationale:** At the present time, there aren’t any guidelines to follow as to how the practice range should be set up at the Outdoor Nationals. This new item would create a standard to follow which would provide the archers with a safe practice range. This type of range also eliminates the problem of multiple distances sharing a single butt, and gives the archers more distances to practice.

11. WI-1 Rev By-Laws Page 41-42 IV – H & I  
Move sections H and I in the by-laws from Article IV (Tournaments) and place it in article VI (Official NFAA rounds) as Sections A and B.  
Add the sentence to H. 12. “These shooting rules pertain to outdoor shooting only.”  
Add the sentence to I. 12. “These scoring rules pertain to outdoor scoring only.”  
All current sections would then be left in place and lettered in sequence.  
**Rationale:** The current by-laws and constitution is very unclear as to tournament rules and what rules are to be used for each official round.
12. WA-1 Rev By-Laws Page 48-49 VI – D – 2.1  
Recommend modify Article VI: Paragraph D. 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.  
**Rationale:** Page 48-49 By-Laws Article VI Official NFAA Rounds Paragraph D 2.1 Animal Round Targets 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 Article IV: Tournaments Paragraph I 1. Scoring 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.
13. MA-1 Rev By-Laws Page 49 VI – D – 2.1  
D. Animal round. Remove in its entirety “The area between the hide and hairline, (including the line) to the outside of the carcass is considered a non scoring area.”  
Everything else to remain the same.  
Page 51: 15 target “300” animal round. Section G. Para 2. Item 2.1 is the same.  
**Rationale:** In “all NFAA rounds, the arrow need only touch the line for the higher score”  
Page 49 and 51 is in direct conflict with the scoring rules.
14. FL-1 Rev By-Laws Page 49 VI – D – 2.1  
Delete “(Including the line)” so that the third sentence shall read: “The area between the “hide and Hair” line to the outside of the carcass is considered a non-scoring area.  
**Rationale:** In NFAA Rounds an arrow shaft need only touch the line to be counted in the area of next higher value. Our rule book was not changed to reflect this in the animal round, even though we actually score the round as an arrow touching the line scores as a hit... This is simply a correction that should have been changed a long time ago when we changed the way we score.
15. FL-4 Rev By-Laws Page 61 VI – Q – 8.6  
The NFAA National Marked 3-D maximum distance will be 101 yards, provided targets of adequate size are used. Sectional and State (optional) Marked 3-D maximum distance will be 60 yards. National, Sectional and State (optional) Unmarked 3-D maximum distance will be 50 yards.  
**Rationale:** Last year’s re-write and major change of our NFAA 3-D Rules had a typographical error that was not corrected with an addendum to the rule book. The agenda item approved in 2004 placed the maximum distance for adults at Marked 3-D at “60” but the book was published with “50” yards. The book needs to be corrected.

16. WA-2 Rev Policy Page 89 1996 – PeeWee

Replace the existing chart with the following:

ADULT YARDAGE	PEEWEE YARDAGE	FIELD	HUNTER	ANIMAL
20-35 Ft	5 Yds	20cm	20cm	4
15 Yds	5	35	35	4
20	5	35	35	4
25	5	35	35	4
30	5	35	35	3
35	10	50	35	3
40	10	50	50	3
45	10	50	50	3
45w/up	10	50	50	2
50	15	50	50	2
55	15	65	50	2
60	15	65	65	1
65	15	65	65	1
80w/up	15	65	65	1

**Rationale:** PeeWee table of official target units specifies four Group 4 animals, four Group 3 Animals, two Group 2 animals, and four Group 1 Animals, but all other divisions (Adult, Youth, Cub...) shoot four Group 4 animals, four Group 3 animals, three Group 3 Animals, and three Group 1 Animals. Compliance with “the written word and not the intent” would require the PeeWee’s course to be set up differently.

17. VA-1 New Policy Page 90 2005

Outdoor National Tournament:

The Outdoor National Tournament will be Wednesday (Field Round), Thursday (Hunter Round), Friday (Field Round), Saturday (Hunter Round), and Sunday (Animal Round).

Any participant may chose to shoot a f5 day tournament or a 3 day tournament.

The 5 day shooters will use their highest Field, Hunter, and Animal Round scores and the 3 day shooters will use their only Field, Hunter, and Animal Round Scores.

Flighting will begin on Saturday with competitors Field Round scores for both 5 day and 3 day shooters having been officially recorded.

Shooting fees will be the same for 5 day and 3 day shooters.

**Rationale:** This change should satisfy proponents of both the 5 day National Outdoor Championship and the 3 day National Outdoor Championship. The issue is not to issue a handicap or penalty for those not attending the full 5 day tournament gut to offer an opportunity to compete with only 3 scores. The tournament shooting days will be Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. This will satisfy the 5 day shooters who want to include the weekend and the 3 day shooters who can only make the shoot over the weekend.

## COMPETITION 1

1. NV-2 New By-Laws Page 27 I – B – 8  
Controlled Letdown – Refers to the act of letting down from full draw a bow with an arrow nocked on the string after having been aimed at a target with the intention of letting loose of the arrow. A “Controlled Letdown” shall be verbally announced and loud enough for the group to acknowledge the act of letting down as long as it doesn’t disturb others shooting nearby. If, during the process of letting down, the arrow is dropped, it may be retrieved and shot if safe to do so. Dropped defined as; the arrow is not propelled forward more than a minimal amount of force by the string. Indoors this will be indicated by a mark not to exceed one fourth of the distance to the target face. Outdoors it shall be at the point one fourth of the distance to the intended target. The arrow must not be intentionally released. Control of the shot shall be the responsibility of the archer.  
**Rationale:** No clear definition of let down.
  
2. NY-2 New By-Laws Page 28 II – A – 7  
Competitors with a disability may request to be allowed to shoot while sitting in a chair provided that a physician’s statement is furnished to the Tournament Chairman documenting the injury or disability to the archer.  
**Rationale:** There is no reference in the NFAA Constitution & By-Laws as to how competitors may compete – sitting on a chair or standing. It has been past practice to allow competitors with an obvious disability to use a chair while competing. Competitors without an obvious disability have been observed at Indoor National, Sectional and State competitions sitting on a chair while shooting. One of the purposes of the NFAA (as stated in the NFAA Constitution – Article II, Section D) is to: “...enforce uniform rules, regulations, procedures, conditions and methods of playing such games.” This agenda item would allow accommodations only to competitors with a true disability and therefore preserve the integrity of competition.
  
3. NY-5 New By-Laws Page 31 II – H – 14  
At Field, Hunter and International Round targets with a distance greater than 50 yards, Traditional style competitors will shoot from the blue colored (Youth) stakes. At Animal Round targets with Group 1 faces, Traditional style competitors will shoot from the closet walk-up animal stake.  
**Rationale:** Attendance at Traditional tournaments around the country has continued to increase. The number of competitors in the Traditional style at NFAA Outdoor National Tournaments has not increased to the same extent: 7 in 2001; 12 in 2002; 18 in 2003, and 23 in 2004 (2 Adult Female, 10 Adult Male, 10 Senior Male). Many states that have established a 50 yard maximum shooting distance for traditional shooters have had an increase in attendance. It is New York’s opinion that one reason that the NFAA is not attracting Traditional style competitors is the longer shooting distances required in field archery. Reducing the maximum shooting distance to 50 yards will attract additional Traditional style competitors to field archery events.

4. PRO-3 Rev By-Laws Page 34 III – D – 7.1 & 7.1.1 & 7.1.2  
7.1 Members of this division will not compete against amateur adult shooters for trophies or awards at any NFAA sanctioned tournament. At the State Championship they will be required to compete in the Pro Division. At tournaments below state level, members are encouraged to support all types of tournaments by purchasing a score card for the regular registration fee and competing as a guest.  
7.1.1 Delete  
7.1.2 Renumber 7.1.1  
**Rationale:** A Professional archer should not compete against an amateur for a trophy award at any NFAA sanctioned shoot. Article III, Section B, Para 2.5 indicates that all NFAA affiliated state associations “Must offer one Indoor and one Outdoor championship tournament per year using official NFAA rules, rounds and targets.” We understand that this means that all styles and divisions of shooting will be recognized at these events, including a Professional division.
5. HQ-1 Rev By-Laws Page 42 IV – H – 2.3  
Move para 2.3 to Section I, Para 11. Renumber current 11 and 12 to 12 and 13.  
**Rationale:** This paragraph pertains to scoring the arrows rather than shooting position.
6. MS-2 Rev By-Laws Page 42 IV – H – 2.3  
Any arrow(s) shot from other than a pre-designated position in the designated order shall be scored and a 1 point penalty subtracted from that score.  
**Rationale:** Scoring the arrow as a “0” is too harsh a penalty. The arrow should be scored with a 1 point penalty. While archery is both a physical and mental game, we should want the most skilled archer to win, rather than see someone win on a technicality.
7. VA-5 Rev By-Laws Page 42 IV – H – 2.3  
Eliminate the second sentence. Revise to read: “All arrows shall be shot from pre-designated shooting positions. Excess arrows shot from pre-designated positions will be scored according to Article IV, Section I, Paragraph 10. Arrows shot from positions other than the imaginary line through the distance stake shall be scored as “0” (zero).”  
**Rationale:** In order to promote a kinder and gentler field archery game, it is not necessary to have shooting rules so unreasonable that large numbers of shooters are unduly penalized for minor infractions. The game should be fun and this change will help to promote that concept.
8. IL-1 Rev By-Laws Page 42 IV – H – 2.3 & 3  
Change 2.3 to read “PRO, PRO SENIOR or PRO MASTER” Any arrow(s) shot from other than a pre-designated position in the designated order shall be scored as “0” (zero). Add: “Any arrow striking the wrong target shall be considered a miss and may not be re-shot.” Delete last sentence in para 3: “Any arrow striking the wrong target shall be considered a miss and may not be re-shot.”  
**Rationale:** The current shooting rule leads to penalties which are fine for the professional archer, but are too severe for adult/youth/cub arches who make a mental mistake. A definitive difference between “adult/youth/cub” and “Professional” archers would put the professionals on a higher level and also add a clearer meaning to “professional”.



9. PA-1 Rev By-Laws Page 42 IV – H – 2.3 & 3  
Identical to IL-1 including Rationale.
  
10. TN-1 Rev By-Laws Page 42 IV – H – 2.3 & 3  
Identical to IL-1 including Rationale.

**Additional Rationale for proposed Agenda Items 10.1, 2.3 and 2.4**

The outdoor rounds, (field and hunter), are the most complex rounds we shoot and it is readily apparent that more clearly defined rules and good communication is essential to insure that shooters are able to catch errors quickly, and that any penalties assessed are the same across the board and not subject to misinterpretation.

The current shooting rules are confusing, and often interpreted incorrectly, and because of their severity are often ignored or unevenly applied by shooting groups on the courses. The current shooting rules clearly define the order and number of arrows that are to be shot at the different types of outdoor target scenarios. However, these same rules are not clear as to what to do should the shooter shoot an incorrect sequence on a walkup or fan target.

This is best evidenced from a routine question asked on Archery Talk, an internet archery forum. The question was “what would be the correct score on the 45 yard walkup target if a shooter shoots 2 arrows from the 45 yard stake, and then continues to shoot from the 40 and 35, and the 30 yard stakes (assume all arrows were in the 5 ring)?” Out of the more than 40 responses, the assigned score ranged from a high of “19” to the correct answer of 4. However, only two correct responses were given, one of which was explained by an NFAA Sectional Councilman. This led to a lot of discussion with some “old Timers” stating that people need to buy a rule book and read the rules; which further turned off potential shooters that already supposedly know the rules, when they really don’t – most didn’t answer the sample scenario correctly at all. Nowhere in the rules does it clearly state what to do in the event of shooting two arrows from any one stake on a fan or walkup.

This clearly demonstrates that the current rules are confusing and lacking in definition. Shooters will often try to correct rule breeches with further rules violations, thus compounding errors and making shooting penalties either more or less severe than the rules state. Shooters sometimes don’t recognize a rule violation on their first error and commit more errors because of it. Also, the current penalties to the shooter are too severe, and if any error is committed it takes them completely out of competition on one shot, and worse yet; this potentially turns them away from the outdoor rounds and the NFAA because of the rule complexity and severe penalties

The outdoor rounds are also physically demanding and mentally challenging, which they should be. However, by making the rules clearer and making the error penalties less severe, shooters will be better informed and shooting groups will be less likely to take it upon themselves to interpret rules incorrectly. Shooters will be less likely to be turned away because they just shot two arrows from the first position of a walk up and shot their last two incorrectly from the second and third position, shot a 5<sup>th</sup> arrow from the closest

stake, and find out they now have a total score of “4” on a target when they never missed the 5 ring at all! Those shooters are not going to want to participate any more after they hit what they were aiming t, but lost nearly the entire score from their last three arrows and are completely out of any chance of winning or scoring well. What is worse is that when any archer is turned away due to unclear rules and severe penalties for a mental error, that same archer will pass the bad experience on to his friends and field archery will lose those potential shooters as well.

11. IL-2 New By-Laws Page 42 IV – H – 2.4

2.4 Adult/youth/cub outdoor shooting rules.

- a. A participant who shoots into a target face that does not correspond with the shooting position, (bottom, top, right, left), shall have a one point penalty deducted for each arrow shot into the incorrect target face (regardless if the participants assigned shooting position). All arrows shot into an incorrect target face are scored normally with the penalty subtracted from the final score of the shooter that erred on that target butt,
- b. A participant who shoots from an incorrect shooting position, (bottom, top, right, left), on any target including a fan, shall have a one point penalty deducted for each arrow shot from the incorrect position. All arrows shot from an incorrect position are scored normally with the penalty subtracted from the final score of that person.
- c. A participant who shoots more than two arrows from any one shooting position of a two position walk up shall have a one point penalty deducted for each arrow shot from the incorrect position. All arrows shot from an incorrect position are scored normally with the penalty subtracted from the final score of that person.
- d. A participant who shoots more than the prescribed number of arrows from any one shooting position of a three position walk up shall have a one point penalty deducted from each arrow shot from the incorrect position. All arrows are scored normally with the penalty subtracted from the final score of the shooter that erred on that target butt.
- e. A participant who shoots more than one arrow from any one position of a four position walkup shall have a one point penalty deducted for each arrow shot from the incorrect position. All arrows shot from an incorrect position are scored normally with the penalty subtracted from the final score of that person.
- f. A participant who shoots more than the prescribed number of arrows allowed from other than the first shooting position of any walk up shall have all arrows withdrawn, stating with the highest scoring arrow; leaving only the number of arrows or arrow shot from the first shooting position in the target. The participant’s remaining arrow or arrows will then be scored normally. A zero would be the lowest score on that target butt,
- g. The penalty points deducted in “a” through “f” are added cumulatively.

**Rationale:** The current shooting rules are confusing; which leads to misinterpretation of the penalties of the rules and makes them too severe. This agenda item is to penalize 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. This will also help to have the outdoor penalties more closely standardized with indoor penalties. This also gives participants who have serious shooting problems or hare learning to shoot, a competitive score when they make mistakes while learning and could be a way of

keeping them in competitive archery. These rules spell out exactly the shooting rules and prescribed penalties.

12. PA-2 Rev By-Laws Page 42 IV – H – 2.4  
Identical to IL-2 including Rationale.
13. TN-2 Rev By-Laws Page 42 IV – H – 2.4  
Identical to IL-2 including Rationale.
14. IL-3 Rev By-Laws Page 42 IV – H – 3.1  
Change to read: 20 cm. Targets may be shot in the order of the participant's choosing.  
Only one arrow shall be in each target face,  
**Rationale:** A specified target shooting order on a participant's 20 cm. Vertical column gives no freedom of choice to the shooter. Each participant has their own vertical column of four 20 cm. Target faces to shoot and the order in which they are shot should be the shooter's decision. It only matters that there is only one arrow in each of the four target faces. This will help to standardize how multiple face targets are shot so that field and indoor are basically the same. Indoors, it doesn't matter on the order in which the shooter shoots the 5-spot target, so it also shouldn't matter outdoors on the bunny target.
15. PA-3 Rev By-Laws Page 42 IV – H – 3.1  
Identical to IL-3 including Rationale.
16. TN-3 Rev By-Laws Page 42 IV – H – 3.1  
Identical to IL-3 including Rationale.
17. VA-3 Rev By-Laws Page 42 IV – H – 3.1  
Eliminate the second sentence. Revise 1<sup>st</sup> sentence to read: "Targets will be shot vertically in any order."  
**Rationale:** In order to promote a kinder and gentler field archery game, it is not necessary to have shooting rules so unreasonable to prohibit a lucky shot that all participants have to suffer the consequences. The game should be fun and this change will help to promote that concept.
18. AK-3 New By-Laws Page 41 IV – H – 1 (H thru K)  
NFAA Secretary Note: Also need to address page 42, Section H, Para 6.  
Insert as a new subsection and change the current section listing H to I, I to J, J to K, and K to L.  
A shooter will be allowed to leave the shooting line or range to attend to personal needs if they request permission to do so from a tournament official. They will be allowed to make up their missed target ends/score at the end of the shoot.  
**Rationale:** There are times when a person has no control over their bodily functions due to medication, illness or other reasons. The dignity of competitors should be safeguarded to avoid embarrassment to a competitor. Unfortunately there are those that have physical and medical disabilities that will at times require them to leave the shooting line during

the tournament for their physical needs. Any shooter having to leave the line should be afforded the opportunity to make up their missed ends at the end of the competition.

19. WA-3 Rev By-Laws Page 42 IV – H – 9

Strike the sentence of “An archer leaving the range without approval shall be automatically disqualified.”

**Rationale:** Outdoor Shooting Rules state, “In case of inclement weather... an archer leaving the range without approval shall be automatically disqualified.” But the same article states, “An archer leaving the range for any reason other than an emergency situation or equipment failure may be privileged to return to his/her group and complete the unfinished round or subsequent rounds.” It is contradictory to disqualify an archer leaving the range for the reason of inclement weather but not if they leave for “any reason”.

## COMPETITION 2

1. VA-4 Rev By-Laws Page 43 IV – I – 10

Eliminate the 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence. Revise 1<sup>st</sup> sentence to read: “In all NFAA rounds, an archer who shoots arrows at the target in excess of the prescribed number for any shooting position shall lose the arrow or arrows of higher value for each excess arrow shot.

**Rationale:** In order to promote a kinder and gentler field archery game, it is not necessary to have shooting rules so unreasonable that large numbers of shooters are unduly penalized for minor infractions. The game should be fun and this change will help to promote that concept.

2. IL-4 New By-Laws Page 43 IV – I – 10.1

A participant who shoots more than the prescribed number of arrows from the first shooting position on any walk up shall move to the third or fourth shooting position which corresponds with the remaining number of prescribed arrows to be shot.

**Rationale:** The current rules are confusing; which leads to misinterpretation of the rules concerning walk-up targets when more than the prescribed number of arrows are shot from the first shooting position on a 4-position walk-up or fan field or hunter target.

3. PA-4 New By-Laws Page 43 IV – I – 10.1

Identical to IL-4 including Rationale.

4. PA-4 New By-Laws Page 43 IV – I – 10.1

Identical to IL-4 including Rationale.

5. HQ-2 Rev By-Laws Page 43 IV – I – 12

Change last sentence to read: An archer who has signed and submitted a scorecard as correct which has incorrect total(s) **may** be disqualified.

**Rationale:** The tournament chairman should have the authority to correct a scorecard and the option of determining if an archer should be disqualified based on an incorrect scorecard.

6. FL-5 New By-Laws Page 49 VI – D – 2.6  
NFAA Secretary note Page 48 VI – D – 1.1 should be proper placement.  
A 14 target standard unit shall have 14 different animals posted. A 28 target standard unit shall have 28 different animals posted.  
**Rationale:** We have a 28 target set of animals for our animal round with each animal giving a different aiming and shooting view. A properly set animal round SHOULD have all different animals so that the archer does not duplicate a shot on the round. It was quite disturbing at this year’s Outdoor National to shoot a 28 target animal round and shoot almost only four different animals in 28 targets... i.e., the same animal for every target of the same group. It shouldn’t be that difficult to do a 14 target set or a 28 target set of animals... the targets are even numbered.
7. IA-1 Rev By-Laws Page 53 VI – I – 2.4  
Change “10 ends of 3 arrows will be shot with a total possible score of 300.” To: “5 ends of 3 arrows will be shot per game. Tournament Director will decide if 2, 3, or 4 **Games** will be used scoring 300, 450, r 600 respectively.”  
**Rationale:** As written the substitution of the Vegas 3 spot or Vegas 40 cm. Face with a total score of 300 allows for only 30 arrows to be shot. Changing the wording slightly would allow for a 450 or 600 round to be substituted.
8. WI-2 New By-Laws Page 53 VI – I – 4.6  
Practice ends consist of the same number of arrows that will be shot during the scoring ends (i.e. 5 for the NFAA rounds and 3 for the Vegas rounds). The practice end will be shot under the same time limits set for the scoring ends. If an archer shoots more than the prescribed arrows during practice, Article VI, section 5.8 will be enforced for those shot arrows.  
**Rationale:** The current indoor shooting rules need clarification.
9. WI-4 New By-Laws Page 54 VI – I – 5.7.1  
NFAA Secretary Note: Correct placement should be para 5.5  
An arrow that bounces out of a target and is within the ten foot line, it may not be re-shot.  
**Rationale:** To clarify a bounce out.
10. WI-3 New By-Laws Page 54 VI – I – 5.5.1  
An arrow is considered to have passed completely through the target if no portion of the arrow is sticking out of the face of the target. Arrows will not be pushed back through the target butt to be scored.  
**Rationale:** To clarify a pass through.

11. WI-8 Rev/New By-Laws Page 54 VI – I – 5 – 5.3 & 5.6  
5.3. Change to read: Archers shall record X's and numeric value of each arrow in each scoring box before touching or drawing any arrows from the target, except in the case of an arrow passing through a scoring area. No archer may touch the target face before all arrows are scored.  
5.6. Arrows passing through the face, but still in the butt, may be pushed back and scored as hits in the circles through which they passed. This does not mean that they may be withdrawn and then stuck back through the target face.  
Re number all remaining paragraphs.  
**Rationale:** Current rules for handling pass-throughs during Indoor Rounds are not consistent with Outdoor Round rules. In addition there is a conflict with the rules interpretation, namely that pass-throughs are addressed in both Article VI, Section 1, Item 5.5 pertaining to Indoor round shooting rules which requires re-shooting and Article IV, Section I, Item 5.7 which allows a pass-through to be pushed back. Revision to make the Indoor round rules consistent with Outdoor round rules will reduce scoring confusion. In addition the revision will make the rule more favorable to the archer. Not allowing an arrow to be pushed back, regardless whether indoor or outdoor, can potentially penalize an archer for a condition outside their control (namely the quality of the target butt) because a re-shot arrow is not fired in the same tournament environment as those shot under “normal” circumstances.
12. MA-2 New By-Laws Page 54 VI – I – 5.6  
In all NFAA indoor rounds, arrows passing through the face, but still in the butt, may be pushed back and scored as hits in the circles through which they passed. This does not mean that they may be withdrawn and then pushed back through the target face. This would be archers' option. Re number all remaining paragraphs.  
**Rationale:** In an effort to standardize NFAA shooting rules and procedures, indoor and outdoor procedures should be the same. This proposal would align the indoor rules with the outdoor rules.
13. MI-1 Rev By-Laws Page 54 VI – I – 5.8  
If an archer shoots more than the prescribed number of arrows in an end on a single spot target, the excess arrow or arrows of higher value will not be scored. A penalty of one point will be assessed for each arrow shot over the prescribed number of arrows.  
**Rationale:** We believe this paragraph has to do with a single spot target. The four and five spot target is dealt with in para 5.10.
14. MI-2 Rev By-Laws Page 54 VI – I – 5.10.1  
An archer may shoot any of the 4 or 5 spot targets in any order. One arrow shall be shot at each of the four or five spots on the target during each end. If more than one arrow is shot into a spot, the arrow of higher scoring value is lost. If an archer shoots more than the prescribed number of arrows in an end, a penalty of one point will be assessed for each arrow shot over the prescribed number,  
**Rationale:** We seem to be the only sport where you can make a mistake and not be penalized. If you choose to shoot a four or five spot target, you should shoot one arrow into each spot.

15. RIC 2004-1  
INITIAL INCIDENT OR QUERY: A competitor shooting in the traditional style was witnessed using a painted plastic lid placed on the floor in front of his target during the Southern Sectional Indoor on March 6, 2004. An official removed it from the floor. The shooter then placed an orange target pin on the floor in front of his target again. He was warned by an official that this was illegal. The archer then stated that he would make a scuff on the floor with his shoe, and was told this was illegal also. At the end of the first day, a written protest was given to the tournament director.  
DIRECTOR'S RULING/INTERPRETATION: Under Article II, Paragraph H, Article 2. No device of any kind, including arrow rest, that can be used for sighting will be used or attached to the archer's equipment was the rationale to disqualify the shooter's score for that day.  
RIC RULING: This method of sighting is one that had been used many years ago. It was called point of aim, where the archer would place a ball somewhere down range, and sight the tip of the arrow on the ball. They never needed to look at the target. Any natural mark downrange cannot be enforced, but by putting an artificial mark down, the shooter is indeed using a sight. Therefore, in the Traditional Style of shooting, the official's ruling is correct and the score to be disqualified.
16. RIC 2004-2  
INCIDENT OR QUERY: The NY director was asked by a competitor if he could shoot with a chew strap in the FSL division stating that he had carpal tunnel syndrome in his hand making it impossible to make a clean release.  
DIRECTOR'S RULING: Article II, Sec D, Para 2 states that in the case of physical disability of the arms or hands, a chew strap may be used in place of fingers. The director ruled that since there was no obvious disability or documented proof of a disability, that the competitor may not shoot in the FSL division, but could compete in the FS division.  
RIC RULING: Nowhere in the shooting styles & equipment rules of the constitution where chew straps are allowed, that the competitor must show proof of a disability. It has been the norm that those competitors using a chew strap have an obvious disability, and have never been questioned. Therefore the RIC does not agree with the NY director's ruling. All a competitor without an obvious disability has to do is claim it to be able to shoot a chew strap in those styles requiring fingers.
17. RIC 2004-3  
INCIDENT OR QUERY: The NY director was asked for permission by a competitor to sit in a chair while shooting. He claimed that he suffers from a disability as his extremely large body frame causes his legs to hurt while standing on the shooting line.  
DIRECTOR'S RULING: The NY director could not find any reference in the NFAA constitution on how arrows are shot, sitting or standing. There was no evidence of a physical disability or documentation of a disability. The NY director ruled the competitor may not shoot while sitting in a chair.  
RIC RULING: The NY director is correct in that there is no reference as to how archers may compete, sitting in a chair or standing. There is also no reference to have to provide

proof of a disability to allow the use of a chair. It has been the norm to allow archers with an obvious disability to use a chair while competing. However, since there is no rule on anyone using a chair to compete, it would be up to the tournament chairman to control it, if in his or her mind it would cause a problem with the tournament. Therefore the RIC does not agree with the NY director.

## **EQUIPMENT**

1. NY-1 Rev By-Laws Page 28 II – A – 1  
Change the last sentence to read: In the case of physical disability of the arms or hands, a chew strap may be used in place of fingers or release aids, provided that a physician’s statement is furnished to the tournament chairman documenting the injury or disability of the archer.  
**Rationale:** Competitors without an obvious disability have been observed at National, Sectional and State tournaments using a “chew strap” in place of fingers or release aids. To preserve the integrity of competition and insure that only competitors with a true disability are accommodated, a physician’s statement should be required. The requirement of a physician’s statement is not “breaking new ground”. The NFAA Professional Division rules (Page 34, Article III, Section D, Para 4.3) requires a physician’s statement documenting the injury or disability of the archer for those requesting to shoot in an alternate shooting style.
  
2. NY-6 Rev By-Laws Page 28-31 II – A thru I – see below  
**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).  
**ADD** the sentence: “In the case of physical disability of the arms or hands, a chew strap may be used.” To Section C (Freestyle) Paragraph 2 and Section F (Freestyle Bowhunter) Paragraph 2.  
**Rationale:** The NFAA separates competition based on gender, age & equipment. Equipment rules are written to insure fair competition between competitors. It would not be fair competition for sight shooters to compete in the same class as non-sight shooters; for competitors using moveable sights to compete against competitors using fixed sights or for competitors using release aids to compete against finger shooters. In the 5 styles that restrict a competitor’s release if 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 an unbelievably consistent anchor point.



The intent of this agenda item is not demean in any way the accomplishments of those physically challenged competitors who use a chew strap gut rather to decide if the advantages of a chew strap provide 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.

3. NV-1 Rev By-Laws Page 28 II – A – 3  
Change to read: 3. The maximum peak draw weight allowed in NFAA competition shall be 80 pounds.  
**Rationale:** Today's equipment is at a technological point where the 280 FPS speed limit can easily be surpassed. Some archers setup their equipment and it exceeds the speed limit. Then avoid NFAA tournaments because they don't want to adjust their equipment to compete in those tournaments. Other archery organizations have gone away from this restriction.
4. NY-3 New By-Laws Page 30 II – E – 13 & F – 8  
Add: A coupling device; machined in such a way that allows the stabilizer to deflect upwards, downwards or to the side, is illegal.  
**Rationale:** Competitors in Competitive Bowhunter, Freestyle Bowhunter and Freestyle Limited Bowhunter styles of competition have been observed using a commercially manufactured stabilizer coupler or quick disconnect attached between the bow and stabilizer that allows the stabilizer to deflect downwards approximately 10 degrees from the horizontal. The equipment rules for BH, BHFS & BHFSL styles of competition state: "One straight stabilizer, coupling device included if used...". The wording of this rule leaves some competitors to question the legality of using a stabilizer coupler that allows the stabilizer to deflect approximately 10 degrees down from the horizontal. Both RIC 2004-4 and a decision at the Tournament Official's meeting held prior to the start of the February 2004 WAF Vegas Shoot prohibit the use of an angled coupler in the Bowhunter styles of competition. The addition of this agenda item to the equipment rules would clarify this issue.
5. NY-4 New By-Laws Page 30 II – F – 1  
Add: A sight pin consisting of a housing with a hole drilled through it, that does not contain a fixed reference point within the drilled hole, is not allowed.  
**Rationale:** RIC 98-1 ruled on the legality of a specific pin configuration for use in the Bowhunter styles of competition. The specific pin configuration consisted of a piece of threaded brass stock that had been flattened on the outermost point and had a hold drilled through the flattened portion. The RIC ruled that a ring is not a reference point and would not be legal in BHFS. A reference point is something you look at. A ring fits the definition of a peep, a small opening that you look through. RIC rulings that are upheld at the NFAA annual meeting are printed in the NFAA Constitution and By-Laws policy section for only one year. There is the potential for RIC rulings to be unintentionally forgotten about. Competitors should be able to refer to the NFAA Constitution & By-

Laws for the equipment rules on their particular shooting style and not have to depend on a RIC ruling that may be lost to the ages. The addition of this agenda item to the BHFS/BHFSL equipment rules would clarify matters.

6. VA-2 New/Rev By-Laws Page 30 II – F – 1  
Add new sentence 3 after the word legal in sentence 2: Kisser button and/or string peep, with or without clarifier or verifier lens to sharpen the visibility of the sight pins, will be allowed, provided that the target is not magnified with this device or with a combination of this device and the shooter’s eyeglasses.

**Rationale:** As archers become about 40 years old, their near vision for reading begins to deteriorate to the point that, not only is reading difficult, seeing the sight pins becomes difficult. This change would allow the use of a clarifier or verifier lens in the peep sight so that the archer could actually see his sight pins in the Bowhunter freestyle classes. The target is not magnified with this device and this would amount to something the same as reading glasses which allow such an individual to read the newspaper.

7. HQ-3 Rev By-Laws Page 27 I – B – 1  
Page 31 II – I – 1  
Page 32 III – B – 1.5  
Page 41 IV – G – 2

Remove “Longbow” from the Freestyle Limited Recurve/Longbow

1. Any type of sight and its written memorandum may be used, providing the sighting mechanism has no prism, or lens, or any other magnifying device, leveling, or electric or electronic devices nor will it provide for more than one sighting point. The sight point may be a fiber optic sight pin.
2. Release aids shall be limited to gloves, tabs and fingers. Finger protection is permitted provided they do not incorporate any device that will assist the athlete to hold, draw and release the string. A separator between the fingers to prevent pinching the arrow may be used. An anchor plate or similar device attached to the finger protection (tab) for the purpose of anchoring is permitted.
3. This style is limited to the use of Recurve bows. No shoot through type riser (handle) is permitted.
4. The bowstring may be of different colors and may have a center serving, one or two nock locators. Levels, string peep sights, marks, ties or string attachments, and electronic devices are not allowed. One additional attachment is permitted on the string to serve as an anchoring aid (kisser button).
5. An arrow ret, which can be adjustable, with a moveable pressure button, pressure point or arrow plate may be used on the bow provided they are not electric or electronic and do not offer any additional aid in aiming.
6. A draw check device, audible and/or visual, may be used provided it is not electric or electronic.
7. Stabilizers and torque flight compensators on the bow are permitted. They may not serve as a string guide or touch anything but the bow.
8. Arrows of any type may be used. The maximum diameter of arrow shafts will not exceed 9.3 mm; the heads (points) for these arrows may have a maximum diameter of 9.4 mm. All arrows must be marked with the archer’s name or initials on the shaft, and all

arrows used at any end will carry the same pattern and color(s) of fletching, nocks and cresting, if any.

**Rationale:** In order to encourage the archers who shoot Olympic style archery to join our organization and enter our competitions, we should clarify our Recurve division equipment regulations. It would be easier for the archers to cross over if the equipment regulations were in line with the Olympic style.

8. FL-2 Rev By-Laws Page 31 II -1  
Page 32 III – B – 1.5  
Page 41 IV – G – 2  
Page 98 Appendix 6

Delete “/Longbow”. i.e., Rename to “Freestyle Limited Recurve (FSLR)

**Rationale:** The “/Longbow” in Freestyle Limited Recurve/Longbow is a misnomer, confusing, and unnecessary. A longbow could possibly be substituted for a Recurve bow shooting Olympic equipment, but archers shooting longbow shoot significantly different techniques from those shooting Recurve. Longbow shooting is a “traditional” type of skill. The rules of our Freestyle Limited Recurve/Longbow division 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. Should we add a true Longbow division, properly labeling our sighted Recurve division will avoid confusion in terminology.

9. FL-1 New By-Laws Page 31 II – K  
Page 41 IV – G  
Page 64 VI – Q – 14.2  
Page 98 Appendix 6

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 1 1/2” 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. 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 41. G. Add “Longbow” to **ADULT or SENIOR**

Page 64. Q. 14.2 Add “Longbow” to archers shooting blue stakes

Page 98. Appendix 6 – Add AMLB, AFLB, SMLB, and SFLB for adult and senior longbow divisions

Note: At National and Sectional tournaments, 5 archers registered in these divisions would offset the cost.

**Rationale:** NFAA needs a place where individuals with truly primitive equipment may compete. Shooting a longbow takes different technique than a Recurve bow (traditional) and is significantly more difficult, and there ARE archers who desire to shoot this equipment. 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 from Florida who did not shoot in the NFAA Outdoor (we had no division for them) but who belong to NFAA because their club is a 100% club. 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.

10. PA-5 New By-Laws Page 31 II – K

Crossbow: Adult division only. No distinction between men or women competitors at state, sectional and national championship tournaments. Local club and range competition optional with crossbow friendly facilities. No classes. Must shoot same procedures and round regulations as other participating adult shooters.

Note: At National and Sectional tournaments, 2 archers registered in these divisions would offset the cost.

**Rationale:** Since the NFAA is constantly seeking ways to increase membership and participation at tournaments, it is time to incorporate a division for crossbow. Yes, some persons don't like crossbows just like some persons don't like compound bows. Some persons don't like Recurve or Longbow shooters either. Different strokes for different folks. The National Archery Association has a crossbow division. The crossbow style of shooting archery is slowly increasing since some states are liberalizing crossbow hunting regulations. Pennsylvania has. The added financial aspect to the NFAA for this new division would be minimal. There is a National Crossbowmen of the USA. Some of those members shot at Las Vegas, Atlantic City and Internationally. Spectator interest at Las Vegas for the crossbowmen was high. This agenda item is for state, sectional and national championship competition with local club level activity as well as range activity being optional.

11. AK-1 Rev By-Laws Page 33 III – C – 1

Insert the following as bracketed in bold type: A Senior Division for archers age 55 and older and a Master Senior Division for archers age 65 and older shall be provided at National and Sectional (Indoor and Outdoor) tournaments. **<A Master Senior Division will be available in all National and Sectional (Indoor and Outdoor) tournaments.>** Any archer may compete in only one Division; however those age 55 and older may complete as either an Adult or Senior, and those 65 ages and older may compete as an Adult, Senior or Master Senior.

Note: At National and Sectional tournaments 11 archers registered in these divisions would offset the cost.

(The Florida Director suspects that “**styles at**” was left out between all and National)

**Rationale:** To promote fairness and equity in competition for awards. Currently, a Master shooter is only allowed to compete in the Adult or Senior Class if he/she

competes in a class other than Freestyle which creates an uneven competitive field. A Master Senior shooter should be allowed to compete for awards in all divisions against their peers. The current classification of Divisions is discriminatory against the Master Senior shooter.

12. AK-2 Rev By-Laws Page 41 IV – G – 2 – Master Senior  
Add: Bowhunter, Bowhunter Freestyle, Bowhunter Freestyle Limited, Traditional, and Freestyle Limited Recurve/Longbow.  
**Rationale:** To conform with the agenda proposal regarding Master Senior Class. This will clarify the change in the Master Senior Division.
13. MS-1 Rev By-Laws Page 41 IV – G – 2  
Add Bowhunter Freestyle to the Master Senior Division  
Note: At National and Sectional tournaments, 3 archers registered in these divisions would offset the cost.  
**Rationale:** Someone 65 and older should not have to compete with someone 55 years old. There should be no discrimination against the BHFS shooter as there exists a Master Senior Division for three other styles of shooting.
14. RIC 2004-4  
INCIDENT OR QUERY: A protest was lodged against several competitors shooting in the Bowhunter Freestyle division for not having a straight stabilizer. Theirs had a 10 degree downward coupler attached.  
DIRECTOR’S RULING: Article II Sec F Para 8 states that one straight stabilizer including coupler, if used... the NY director ruled that any coupler & stabilizer that allows it to deflect up, down, or sideways is illegal in the BH, BHFS, or BHFSL styles of shooting.  
RIC RULING: RIC agrees with the NY director.
15. RIC 2004-5  
Manufacturer’s request on the legality of a peep sight containing fiber optic cross hairs. (FOP peep sight) for use in NFAA BHFS & BHFSL competitions.  
RIC RULING: BHFS & BHFSL rules state that “peep sight & or kisser buttons may not be moved during a round.” Since those styles reference peep sights without regard as to type, the RIC rules that the “FOP peep is legal in BHFS & BHFSL styles of shooting.