

Everything you always wanted to know about FTS Flying contest Rules but were afraid to ask: We have listed fly rules and then we explain and discuss what the rules mean to the flyer and timer.

In our Constitution, **Article V** reads, “Flying Systems: There are two flying systems in the FTS: The Official System and the Honor System. The Official System requires the services of a Timer. The Honor System relies on the honesty of the flyer.” Please note that honesty is the key ingredient. Both systems depend on the honesty of the flyer and the official system depends on the honesty of the timer for additional verification. Although the rules are written more specifically stating how an Official fly should proceed, Honor system flies are to proceed in a like manor with the honor flyer assuming the role of both flyer and timer. **Article VII** reads in part, “Flying Competition: The Society sets dates for sixteen (16) competitions consisting of either a Saturday or Sunday.” Please note that the idea is to compete on either a Saturday or Sunday for your convenience. The practice of flying a different kit on each day and reporting the best result is frowned upon and generally considered inappropriate. The same goes for the more common customs of not bothering to report short fly times or disqualifications. However, such conduct is of no consequence.

Rule 1. At the time of release, the Fly Report must contain the following information: name and address of flyer, date, age, sex and band numbers of kit birds as noted by the Timer. At completion of the fly, time flown, summary of weather conditions and general remarks should be noted. Be sure Report is complete and accurate, containing all stated information.

Explanation/discussion 1. In the official system the flyer and timer share the responsibility for a correct and accurate fly report. The flyer should prepare and make the timer aware of all the details required prior to release, during the fly and at the completion of the fly; and the timer should be aware and advise the flyer if any details are missing prior to the release, during the fly and at the completion of the fly before signing the report. Now, we are not suggesting that the timer and flyer act as partners during the fly, we are however, suggesting that the flyer is wise to, and in fact required to take the timer into consideration in filling in his flysheet. For instance, instead of simply putting down the time of the last bird in, the flyer would say to the timer, “I’ve got the last pigeon in the trap at 8 o’clock, what time did you make it?” Any timer worth his/her salt will have his own note pad, pen, watch(es), and flashlight. Lunch, drinks & restroom should be supplied by the flyer. But, ultimately it is the flyer’s responsibility to submit a complete (the more info the better) and accurate fly report under both systems. Parenthetically, the FTS will not disqualify a flyer for minor omissions such as wind speed or math errors. However, an omission or erroneous entry for such items as time of release, time droppers tossed or time last bird down is cause for disqualification.

Rule 2. A copy of the Flying Report should be submitted to the FTS Central Timer. Submit in person or by mail within 24 hours following the fly. Reports submitted by mail, must be postmarked within two working days after the fly.

Explanation/discussion 2. For both systems, the date on the postmark is the key to this rule. The purpose is so the FTS can compile the entries and make a timely fly report. Be sure you get down to the post office or letter-drop box the day of or the day after the fly. And for anyone submitting reports by hand, you might want to ask the Central Timer for a receipt with the date on it, or at least ask that the Central Timer write the date and initial the report while you are there (just in case). Actually the rule says copy, and most folks submit the original flysheet to the Central Timer and may or may not make a copy for themselves. It is better this way, sometimes copies are harder to read.

Rule 3. Any Timer refusing to sign Flying Report; flyer may submit it to the Central Timer with a complete report by both the flyer and the Timer and the fly will be taken under consideration by the Executive Board if the Central Timer feels it merits their consideration.

Explanation/discussion 3. The key to this rule is that if there is a disagreement between the flyer and the timer that can’t be resolved during the fly, there is a remedy. The flyer should simply ask the timer to put his/her thoughts down on paper and submit both views to the Central Timer for consideration. If the Central Timer can resolve the matter by allowing the fly or disqualifying the fly he/she should advise the flyer and timer in his published report. But if the Central Timer decides that either or both views of the fly are not entirely covered by the rules, the Central Timer must submit the fly to the Executive Board for resolution of the problem (see rule 30).

Rule 4. a) A record may be established in a scheduled fly, a weekday fly or in a pre-arranged manner. Scheduled flies are self-explanatory. Weekday flies are granted by the Executive Board to allow members unable to compete on scheduled weekends to join in competition (see Article VII). Pre-arranged flies are granted by the Central Timer or Sec/Treas. to allow members to choose favorable dates for record attempts only, are not considered a competition fly and are not included in aggregate results.

b) In a pre-arranged fly, the flyer must inform the Central Timer or Secretary/Treasurer (if the Central

Timer is unavailable) of the flyer's intentions a minimum of five (5) days prior to the fly date, and submit the name (s) of the Timer(s) and the date of the fly. The flyer is required to have at least one qualified Timer.

c) If a record is broken, a detailed flying report must be sent to the FTS Central Timer or Secretary/Treasurer (if the Central Timer is unavailable) as described in Rules No 1 and 2. For a record to be established, it must pass a two-thirds majority vote of the Executive Board before being accepted as a club record.

Explanation/discussion 4 a, b, c. The key to this rule is that if you break a record, be very sure you've got all your facts and figures and signatures in order. Detailed flying reports usually give a narrative of what took place during the fly on an hourly basis. Any timer worth his/her salt keeps a detailed report, hourly, at the least, noting when the kit was seen, events that occurred and weather conditions during the fly. More information on the report is better. We are referring to a National or Continental record as opposed to a mere club fly-date or system record. And, of course, this rule applies to the official system; no significant records can be honor system due to lack of verification.

For **information on weekday flying, Article VII** states in part, "Members who wish to fly in competition but are unable to fly on weekends may petition the Board to be granted an exception allowing them to fly on either of two consecutive weekdays during the week prior to the scheduled competition and be considered part of that competition. A member must apply for this exception in writing to the Secretary/Treasurer at least two weeks prior to the fly in which he wishes to compete showing cause why such an exception should be granted. The Secretary/Treasurer will forward this request to the Board which will evaluate the case by a majority vote." Although the article doesn't state such, this privilege is renewed each fly season based on the fact that all other issues covered under this article are seasonal.

Rule 5. Timer is free to judge from whatever location timer considers best to verify the kit is performing in compliance with competition rules. A fancier may not fly a kit and simultaneously time another flyer's kit.

Explanation/discussion 5. The key to this rule is that the timer may wander around freely in order to judge the fly. For example if the timer cannot see the kit, he/she may walk to any point on the flyer's property to view the kit. Or, the timer may go out on to public property, such as the sidewalk or street or service alleyway to gain a better view of the kit. Sometimes a kit will disappear behind a group of trees, the timer may leave the loft and go check this site for signs of the kit if it is suspected that the Tipplers are landing. Sometimes a Tippler kit will fly tentatively, that is they seem interested in what is going on below them near the loft. And sometimes when this happens, a flyer may want the timer and other visitors to hide from the kit's view under trees or beneath the eaves of the roof or to even go inside the house for fear of attracting the kit to the loft. It is nice for a timer to cooperate with the flyer in this manner, but not required. On the other hand, a timer certainly should not purposely cause a kit to drop early. During a fly competition, timers are autonomous, independent; the timer should neither interfere nor cooperate with the flyer, but interaction is required at all times. And a timer may not time another's kit and fly his own kit at the same time. So, if you are flying one kit on Saturday and another on Sunday, you are not free to time another's kit on either day.

Rule 6. Timer is to have access to any location he is appointed to judge. Should the Timer see just cause for disqualification, the Timer must acquaint the flyer of the reason before leaving. Any flyer insulting or hindering the Timer in the execution of his duties shall be disqualified and a report of the incident filed with the Executive Board by the Timer involved.

Explanation/discussion 6. The key here is that the timer should afford the flyer every courtesy in the performance of his duties. And obviously the timer may inspect the loft, inside and out as well as the flyer's property in general at any time to establish compliance of the rules. The timer should inform the flyer of any infraction of the rules, in his view, and in turn, the flyer should be civil to the timer when informed of the infraction. This rule is sort of the other side of, or an extension of rule 3. Either way, if problems arise, a report should be filed and sent through the Central Timer to the Board. So, to avoid an automatic DQ, don't intimidate the timer in any way shape or form. The same goes for the timer in rule 3, don't intimidate the flyer, be courteous to each other, please.

Rule 7. Anyone who is an FTS member or a person whose name is registered with the FTS as a local Timer, not related to the flyer by blood or marriage and not the flyer's partner, may act as a Timer if familiar with the Flying Rules and not barred from flying or being a Timer.

Explanation/discussion 7. The key here is that the flyer and timer cannot be connected in any way, boy/girlfriend, business partner, loft partner, (fly from one loft - breed from another) etc., etc. This is a competition; timers and flyers can't work together for the betterment of the fly time. By signing the fly sheet and listing his/her address & phone number, timers are considered registered with the FTS. And a timer should expect to be contacted by the Central Timer or other FTS officials or members for the purpose of discussing the performance of

ones duties during the fly. No timer should begin timing without a copy of the latest FTS Constitution & Fly Rules in hand (owned or borrowed).

Rule 8. A Timer may be relieved at any time during the day, but he must not leave until the relief Timer has arrived and been briefed and the band numbers of the kit given to that person. Both Timers must sign the Fly Report and state time that the relief Timer took over.

Explanation/discussion 8. Even though it's the flyer's responsibility to obtain the services of more than one timer if needed to cover his entire fly, the key is that it's each timer's responsibility to record his individual time of service during the competition. I've seen as many as 4 or 5 timers on a fly sheet. This is a very convenient rule when one timer can't stay and watch the kit the whole daylong. But, ultimately it is the flyer's responsibility to submit a complete and accurate fly report. On the other hand let's explore what the rule does not state. We are not referring to leaving the yard/loft area and going into the flyer's house to use the restroom or have a cup of coffee if that leave of absence only takes approximately 15 or so minutes (we all do this). We are not referring to neighboring timers leaving the yard/loft area and going around the corner to one's own home to use the restroom or grab a beer if that visit only takes about the same time, 15-20 minutes (we sometimes do this). And, we are not referring to the timer and flyer running up the block to the neighboring hamburger joint, if it will only take a short 15 or so minutes (we rarely do this). Are we getting the point? No one is required to watch a kit without blinking, straight through the entire fly. But that is in fact the timer's job, so please use common sense. The FTS doesn't expect a timer to sign in and out for 15-minute periods, for such reasons as the examples given, please; such conduct is of no consequence. But it wouldn't hurt and it might be wise for a timer to note on his report where the kit was before and after each such short absence.

Rule 9. No one is allowed near the flying loft while the kit is flying, except with the permission of the Timer.

Explanation/discussion 9. Sometimes these one-liners can be so complicated. This does not mean you can't go near the loft; the key is that if anyone wants to do anything around the loft during a fly, that person must ask the timer for permission. For instance, if the flyer has newly hatched youngsters in the loft and wants to check on their progress, and the kit is flying high; the timer should have no problem with such a request. And, if for some reason the flyer wants to scrape the floor of the loft during the fly, and the kit is flying high above, the timer may allow this too. However it would be unwise for a timer to allow such action and noise to take place when the kit is near the loft and looking as if they want to land. This is simple common sense, but the flyer should take note; it is up to the timer, so if the timer says no scraping, or no looking at nest boxes, that's the way it should be. Anything goes as long as it will not, in the opinion of the timer, affect the fly in any way. And a word of caution to honor system flyers, if a visitor to your place happens to see you working or standing, in or near your loft during a fly, and even if your birds are flying high above and the loft work did not affect the kit, it might be wise to note the event on your report. This may not prevent rumors of misconduct or fly objections, but you could at least show the time of such action compared with the time the kit was in the air. In other words don't work in or around your loft near the end of a fly. And by near, I would say within an hour or three.

Rule 10. No flyer is to alter the appearance of the loft in any way within the seven (7) days prior to the competition date.

Explanation/discussion 10. I'm not sure a timer who has never seen a flyer's loft could tell if anything had been changed, or would the FTS expect a timer to visit the flyer's loft the week before the fly, but the key and spirit of this rule is that the flyer should not do anything to the loft immediately prior to a fly in order to artificially lengthen the time of the fly. Tipplers for the most part are nervous pigeons and will react to changes in their surroundings and such action is not allowed. So if you're timing someone and the bright yellow paint is still wet or if there's a new sheet of shiny tin on the roof, let the flyer know that he is disqualified, or that this information and your recommendation will be listed in the report and given to the Central Timer. Again the honor system flyer should always expect that a visitor will drop by on fly day.

Rule 11. Any nuisance belonging to the premises must not be allowed in the area during the competition.

Explanation/discussion 11. Another one-liner. In this rule the premises is the property of the flyer and the nuisance is anything, which could cause the artificial lengthening of the fly. And in this rule (as opposed to rule 9) there is no exception. But what's a nuisance? Let's say the flyer's wife wants to let the dog out of the house and into the back yard where the loft is located during a fly to do its business, and the kit is flying high; again the timer should have no problem with such a request. An animal under the control of its keeper is not always a nuisance. However, it is not a good idea for a timer to allow the dog to go out if the kit was just skimming the treetops around the loft, because this could cause the kit to be frightened by the dog and artificially lengthen the fly. When the kit is low, let the dog go in the front yard. Now before we get off the subject of dogs,

some flyers own guard (mean, man-eating) dogs and keep them in the yard to protect the property. A guard dog is a nuisance if the timer is uncomfortable around the dog. Such a dog would not be allowed in the area during competition. The flyer should not have a barbecue party during the fly, this would be considered a nuisance, but the flyer could quietly distribute sandwiches and drinks to the timer & guest. The flyer should not have his family's cloths out on the line waving in the breeze during the fly. The flyer should not allow kids playing ball in the yard during the fly. The flyer should not have a radio or outside speaker loudly blaring during a fly. Are you getting the idea of a nuisance?

Rule 12. Any person frightening birds or causing them to be frightened or chased, either directly or indirectly, the Timer shall satisfy himself that the flyer did not personally frighten his kit, or induce outsiders to do so. Otherwise, time shall be noted on flying report and a complete report of the incident shall be submitted to the Central Timer. The Timer shall, however, continue to time until the kit drops. Both times to be shown on flying report. Executive Board rules on the matter and decides whether the fly is allowed or not.

Explanation/discussion 12. Sometimes kids in the neighborhood do the darnedest things. The key here is that after the timer and flyer have settled into a nice quiet, controlled fly and suddenly something happens to frighten the kit just as the Tipplers were lowering for the drop. Accidents do happen, but... be sure it was an accident, or if there is still a question, note the event on the fly report. This is sort of the other side or an extension of rules 9, 10 and 11. In other words stuff happens and if so it should not disqualify the flyer unless the flyer is clearly to blame. Again, the honor system flyer should note any such event occurring during the fly.

Rule 13. After trapping, the kit's band numbers are compared to the aforementioned list. If not identical, flyer to be disqualified.

Explanation/discussion 13. See rule 1 for the "aforementioned list." What goes up must come down. In other words if a different kit of pigeons lands at the end of the day, DQ city. So it is very important for the flyer to list the bands and for the timer to check the pigeons' bands and confirm that the bands are listed correctly before the time of release. Sometimes when a stray Tippler returns during a fly from the day or days before, and if the timer judges that, similar to rule 12, the stray did not affect the kit, it should be noted on the fly report. But, on the basis of this rule and rule 26, if that stray pigeon joins the kit for a time or continues with the kit until the kit is dropped, the fly would be disqualified, because it could not be proved that the stray did not affect the kit and artificially lengthen the fly time.

Rule 14. Each flyer to fly a minimum of three (3) to a maximum of seven (7) Tipplers in FTS competition, excluding the Open (Exhibition fly) which has no limit on the number or type of pigeon entered. And, excluding the Stock Fly where a minimum of eight (8) to a maximum of twelve (12) Tipplers are required.

Explanation/discussion 14. The minimum number of Tipplers is based on tradition; the maximum numbers of Tipplers are based on convenience, or ease of counting kit pigeons during a fly. It is simply believed to be too difficult with respect to rule 17 & 24, which refer to flying in the dark, to count more than 7 or a dozen Tipplers accurately during a fly.

Rule 15. The kit longest on wing to win, providing that there are no substantiated objections made against kit or flyer.

Explanation/discussion 15. The flyer whose Tipplers fly the longest and by the rules, wins. Now a word or two about fling conditions. The FTS is a National club and on any given fly day our country has such a broad spectrum of weather conditions, time zones, daylight hours, etc., we don't have a level playing field. We acknowledge this, but from a practical standpoint, the FTS celebrates the kit of pigeons that fly the longest on the wing and their owner-flyer who win the day.

Rule 16. The FTS will not designate an official starting time, but will leave this up to the option of the local club or flyer. Timer must be on hand to check the band numbers of each kit bird and to observe the release.

Explanation/discussion 16. Some clubs designate a start time for their flies. Because the FTS is a National club and may have local affiliate clubs with differing start times convenient to their membership, we do not designate a starting time. Additionally, this gives the private member broad leeway in choosing a start time for any given fly dates. The timer must be present to witness the liberation of the kit in the official system.

Rule 17. Kit to be liberated no earlier than one hour prior to sunrise as stated in the local newspaper of the area and with no limit on how late a kit might be released for the fly.

Explanation/discussion 17. Again, for the convenience of local affiliate clubs and private members we have given a broad period for beginning your fly effort. Given the difficulty of identifying a kit in the dark, and taking Rule 23 into account, it is believed that one hour prior to sunrise is fair. And, to begin a fly any later than 10 a.m. and obtain a competitive fly time is usually fruitless, but there's no limit on how late your kit may be released.

Rule 18. In competition, Tiplers banded with FTS bands are encouraged. However, all competing, young or old, birds with any reputable Tippler club's seamless, size "A" band showing the year, organization (ATU, FTA, BMTU, NPA, etc.) and number are welcome and fully eligible in competition. A flyer found flying Tiplers with bands that are stretched or altered in any way, before release, bird is ineligible, not allowed; after release, flyer is disqualified.

Explanation/discussion 18. In other words, the FTS would rather you fly with FTS bands, but any correctly sized, seamless band is allowed. That includes other Tippler club bands, commercial bands from pigeon supply houses and fancy clubs too, if they are of the correct size and seamless. And if on the day of competition, prior to release, a timer notices that a band is stretched or split, he/she should tell the flyer and ask if the flyer wishes to substitute another pigeon with a proper band.

Rule 19. Lights may be used prior to release for handling the kit and verification of band numbers, but all artificial lighting belonging to or controlled by the flyer or the flyer's partner must be extinguished before the kit is released.

Explanation/discussion 19. Because we allow the release of our competition Tiplers up to an hour before sunrise, lighting will be needed to see the band numbers and write them on the fly sheets and handle the pigeons, etc., etc. But, before the kit is released all such lighting must be shut off. Now if your loft is located near public utility owned sidewalk or street lighting, or if a neighborhood commercial building is near and has night lighting, that's no problem. But your backyard lighting, loft lighting, flashlights, etc., must be switched off before the fly begins. In other words any lighting that you or your partner (see rule 7) have control of, must be switched off before releasing the Tiplers. And yes, a timer may use a flashlight to get the exact time of the release, but should not use that light much after that.

Rule 20. No gadgets nor whistles may be attached to birds in competition.

Explanation/discussion 20. Nothing can be attached to the competition Tiplers except their bands.

Rule 21. Kit must be released within a 100 foot radius from the center of the flying loft known as the flyer's boundary.

Explanation/discussion 21. In other words you may release your Tiplers from any convenient location near their loft within bounds. So, if there is an obstruction close to your loft, you are allowed to release your Tiplers from a spot within the boundary that will give your pigeons ample room to take off. It is the timer's responsibility to familiarize him/her self with the flyer's boundary.

Rule 22. Any bird settling within flyer's boundary at starting time, five (5) minutes from starting time shall be allowed for flyer to get it on the wing again. Should he fail to do so in the time limit, he shall be disqualified.

Explanation/discussion 22. Pigeons are notorious for flying to and settling on the nearest object when released. So, competitors are allowed 5 minutes from starting time to get their Tippler(s) going again, if they have landed within the boundary. So train your pigeons to get going when released or tossed.

Rule 23. Any flyer's kit raking out of sight of the Timer during the first 2 1/2 hours of the fly, must reappear within the remainder of that 2 1/2 hours or 1 hour, whichever is longer. Thereafter, the kit must be seen at least once every hour until the conclusion of the fly.

Explanation/discussion 23. Many kits, because they are so full of energy when released will fly out of sight of the flyer/timer, so this rule allows for a 2-1/2-hours period at the beginning of the fly for the pigeons to be out of sight. For example, if your pigeons are seen circling around the loft for the first 45 minutes of the fly, they may then fly off, out of sight and would be allowed the remainder of the 2-1/2-hours period or another hour and 45 minutes within which they must be seen again before becoming disqualified. The kit however must be seen at least once within every hour after that until the end of the contest. And, just because this rule allows a 2-1/2 hours period, this does not mean a flyer may take a 2-1/2-hours break from the fly. Flyers are reminded that they must be vigilant for rules violations during this period (see rules 12, 22, 27, 28, 29).

Rule 24. Any competitor's kit flying until dark (that period of time falling ten (10) minutes after official local weather bureau designated time for sunset) may continue to fly in competition as long as they can be seen once each hour as a kit. No artificial lighting (flash light, spot light, etc. belonging to or controlled by the flyer or the flyer's partner) may be used for this task, public street lights, etc. excluded.

Explanation/discussion 24. In other words, the contest can go on even after dark as long as the flyer/timer can see the kit once an hour. Not an easy thing to do in this country. Now, when I write flyer/timer, I mean that in the honor system the flyer must see the kit once an hour. Under the official system the timer as well as the flyer must see the kit, without the use of artificial lighting. It does no good if only the flyer and not the timer can see the kit. See Rule 29 & Explanation/discussion for the definition of a kit.

Rule 25. Should flyer decide to drop the kit, he should inform Timer of intentions to do so and method of the drop. If eligible to drop kit, time is to be taken when method of drop is acted upon.

Explanation/discussion 25. In other words, always talk to the timer, let the timer know what you intend to do and get his concurrence. This is simple courtesy and obviously it avoids surprise situations such as Rules 9 & 12.

Rule 26. Any breed other than Tippler may be used as a dropper working outside of a wire confinement or exposed directly to flying kit. Tippler(s) may be used in a wire confinement, but not exposed directly to the flying kit at any time during dropping and trapping period or any time thereafter until kit band numbers are checked.

Explanation/discussion. 26. This rule, among other things avoids any problems with rule 13. Remember, if you release 3 Tipplers, only those same 3 Tipplers are allowed to come down without a good reason.

Rule 27. Time is to be taken when first bird drops from kit without inducement, droppers shown or released, dropping signal given or lights put on. Elapsed flying time determined by the difference between earliest of these times and the time of liberation. Flyer has one (1) hour to trap the entire kit or be disqualified. Flyer may catch any bird dropping/roosting within the flyer's boundary. Kit is considered trapped when all are in the flying loft, in the possession of the flyer or a combination of both.

Explanation/discussion 27. In other words, whenever the first kit pigeon touches down on anything within bounds, on its own or because you called it down, or you signaled for the kit to come down, that's the end of the fly. Calculate how long the fly lasted by adding the hours and minutes from the time of release to the time the first Tippler dropped or your dropping signal was given. And then you've got one hour to get all the rest of the kit in your loft by themselves or you can catch them.

Rule 28. Tippler(s) dropping outside flyer's boundary is automatically disqualified.

Explanation/discussion 28. Remember the flyer's boundary is a 100-foot radius of the loft, rule 21. Any Tippler coming down out of bounds is in DQ city. Timers should have a tape measure with 'em.

Rule 29. If the kit splits (odd ones, unrecognizable as a kit, not able to be seen by the flyer/timer at the same time) during daylight or dark, time is to be noted and kit is allowed one (1) hour to regroup or kit again. If the kit does not regroup within the hour, fly is disqualified. **Explanation/discussion 29.** From time to time, a kit will split up either on its own, or because of birds of prey. Under this rule, a split occurs when the flyer/timer can't see all of the kit, not when a kit is flying widely apart or having no style as they say. And, "all at one time" means it's okay to turn your head a little to see them all. As long as all the pigeons are in the air above the loft. So, when a pigeon(s) goes out of sight, the timer lets the flyer know his/her kit has one hour (1) to get back into a kit again or it's DQ city.

Rule 30. Any circumstances arising that are not governed by the forgoing rules, the Executive Board shall have full power to act thereon and their decisions in all matters will be final.

Explanation/discussion 30. If something happens during a fly that doesn't seem to be covered by the rules, the flyer/timer can and should contact the Central Timer (even during a fly if you can get him) to try and resolve it and or note the event and forward it to the Central Timer on or along with the fly sheet for presentation to the good Board for resolution.

The following is found at the end of the fly rules: **Substantive changes** to the Constitution and Flying Rules may occur following this printing. For that reason, its accuracy cannot be guaranteed and the reader is cautioned that it is one's own responsibility to appraise one's self of the Articles and Rules in effect at any given time.

Explanation/discussion of statement. Stuff changes, so flyers should always keep up with the latest Constitution & Fly Rules, it is your responsibility.

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