

1. Change in Definition of High Over All Event

II-B-5. HOA/HAA Titles

HOA/HAA titles may be an aggregate of all gauges offered in that registered tournament (preliminary events, Champion of Champions, not to be included) and will officially be recognized by the NSSA only when they include championships or title events in ~~at least three~~ any of the four standard gauges and load divisions defined in ~~paragraph No. 1 above~~ II-B-1 or Doubles, and a total of at least 200 targets. ~~Provided that the foregoing shall not be deemed to forbid local awards of special prizes for events of combination not recognized.~~ i.e., a HOA could be 100 20 gauge and 100 doubles, or 200, 300 or 400 .410, or other combinations, as long as each gauge is scheduled as a separate event. If doubles are not to be included in the HOA, they may be run as a preliminary event.

~~a. High Overall (HOA). HOA is the aggregate of all gauges shot in a registered tournament, excluding doubles, preliminary events and Champion of Champions.~~

~~b. High All Around (HAA). HAA is the aggregate of all gauges shot in a registered tournament, including doubles, but excluding preliminary events and Champion of Champions.~~

Delete “HAA” from the Table of Contents & Index

Delete HAA from II-B-2.

V-C-4. High Overall/~~High All Around~~

a. Unless otherwise published in the program or posted at the shoot, a shooter’s HOA ~~or HAA~~ class will be based on his/her 4 or 5 gun average, using the NSSA HOA/~~HAA~~ Classification Tables event at the time of their entry into the first event of the shoot and **will not be changed as a result of a reclassification due to a preliminary event, except when a shooter’s HOA class would be lower than their lowest gun class** (see V-C-4-b). *When the HOA event is comprised of the four standard gauges (i.e., does not include Doubles), then the 4 Gun HOA Classification table will used. Likewise, when the HOA event is comprised of the four standard gauges plus Doubles, then the 5 Gun HOA Classification Table will be used. When the HOA event is not comprised of the four standard gauges or the four standard gauges plus Doubles, a shooter’s HOA class will be based on his/her highest class of the gauges included in the HOA event, unless otherwise published in the program or posted at the shoot.*

Delete “HAA” in 4-C-4-b through d, and re-print “HOA/HAA CLASSIFICATION TABLES” as follows:

HOA CLASSIFICATION TABLES

4 GUN HOA (without doubles)

AAA	97.81 & over
AA	96.38 – 97.80
A	93.88 – 96.37
B	90.25 – 93.87
C	85.25 – 90.24
D	79.25 – 85.24
E	79.24 & under

5 GUN HOA (with doubles)

AAA	97.64 & over
AA	96.10 – 97.63
A	93.30 – 96.09
B	89.20 – 93.29
C	84.20 – 89.19
D	78.20 – 84.19
E	78.19 & under

Shoot Management has the discretion to offer, Class E HOA as necessary.

Reason for Change: Recognizing HOA events of less than three of the standard gauge events and to include doubles, if shoot management desires, will provide more flexibility for clubs/shoot management to conduct shoots that appeal to their clientele. For example, a HOA comprised of only two guns or four separate events consisting of the same gauge is not currently recognized by NSSA. When a shoot includes doubles, shoot management has the option of including them in the HOA event. It is recommended, if doubles are not be included in a HOA event, that they be thrown as a preliminary event, especially when *Skeet Manager* shoot software is being used to run the shoot. This change does not preclude shoot management from holding an HAA event.

2. Use of Voice Release Systems (VRS)

Add New Rules:

I-D-2 MANDATORY POSITIONS FOR REFEREES USING VOICE RELEASE SYSTEMS

While a referee must stand as close as possible to the mandatory positions detailed in 1-D-1, it is acceptable for a referee using a VRS to slightly adjust his/her position to meet the needs of either the shooter or the VRS without causing interference with the shooter or the squad.

I-H. Use of Voice Release Systems (VRS)

1. The use of a voice release system by shoot management for releasing targets during a registered tournament is permitted so long as done in compliance with the official rules and regulations contained within this book.
2. Voice Release Systems must be available on all tournament fields at the start of the tournament.
3. Shoot Management should provide a means for "manual pulls" if the VRS does not work for a particular shooter.

II-A-7-o If Voice Release Systems are to be used during a registered tournament and/or shoot-offs, Shoot Management must so stipulate in the shoot program and/or at the registration desk and must document and provide an "Opt Out" policy to all shooters. Such policy could be by squad, shooter or no opt out. Regardless of the policy, Shoot Management must still comply with I-H-3 and provide manual pulls when the VRS fails to work for a shooter's call.

III-F-2-i. The referee must in no manner interfere with the shooter while using the Voice Release System (VRS) either by touch or observable distraction.

Change Current Rules:

I-D-1 MANDATORY POSITIONS FOR REFEREES USING MANUAL PULL DEVICES

Note: The only change to I-D-1 is the addition of "USING MANUAL PULL DEVICES". All of the current mandatory referee positions remain the same.

IV-C-3 It is recommended that the chief referee also have the responsibility of instructing all other referees and being certain they are acquainted with the rules and approved interpretations. This also applies to any Voice Release System (VRS), selected for use by Shoot Management. Shoot Management and/or the Chief Referee should ensure that all referees have been properly trained on the use of the VRS so they can consistently release targets without interference to the shooter. This training must contain guidelines on when to revert to a manual release of targets when a shooter's call fails to activate the VRS.

IV-D-1 He/she shall be completely familiar with the shoot program, any VRS used during the tournament, and the NSSA rules.

IV-D-16 Only assigned field referees, as designated by shoot management or the chief referee, may pull, score or referee registered targets. A voice release system may be used but requires a trained field referee releasing the targets.

Reason for change: With the increased use of Voice Release Systems, it is important to ensure uniform usage; that shooters are notified in advance they are going to be used at a registered tournament; and that referees be familiar with their operation.

3. Suspension of Shooting Under Adverse Weather Conditions

Add new III-G-14 and renumber current III-G-14 thru 17:

III-G-14. Shoot management or the Chief Referee, with shoot management concurrence, will suspend all shooting under clearly unsafe weather conditions such as, but not limited to, hail storms, lightning and tornadoes. Shooting may resume when the condition has passed.

Reason for change: There is concern that some shoots are requiring shooters to compete under adverse weather conditions. This is a safety concern... But how do we write a rule that covers it? After lengthy discussion, it was decided we could include something under III-G, Safety Precautions to bring attention to weather conditions under which shooters should not be forced to continue shooting.