The Fly Tying Group of the International Federation of Fly Fishers is dedicated to the preservation, enhancement and support of the art of fly tying as a historic element of the fly fishing experience. Archiving of historic documents, development of educational and instructional materials, teaching, and demonstrations are fundamental to perpetuating the art of fly tying for anglers who fish with the artificial fly. If this sounds like something you would be interested in, please join us today. Please Note: You must be a member of the International Federation Fly Fishers to join the Fly Tying Group.

Click here to join  
www.fedflyfishers.org/Si#9EDE95
Welcome to the winter issue of Tying Times. This is the second Issue of our new Fly Tying Group (FTG) newsletter that will be published for you each quarter. It is our intent that each issue be an important communication to our members that provides valuable information on the enjoyment and teaching of fly tying. You will receive each copy through a special email notice from IFFF staff in Livingston. What you may not know is that members of the FTG receive Tying Times first, before the general membership sees it. This is your newsletter. Other members of the IFFF are notified later of its availability after a delay of a few weeks. We share the newsletter after you have received it as a means of letting other members know about what the FTG is doing towards our purpose of promoting and preserving fly tying as a historic art form. We hope this will inspire them to become members of the FTG and support our activities. It also is our intent to be a valued voice for fly tying excellence and encourage other fly fishers to become members of the FTG and the IFFF, as well.

Plans are well under way for FTG activities that will occur at the 50th Anniversary IFFF Fly Fair next August in Bend, Oregon. Invitations have been mailed and responses received from many of the best fly tiers in the world who will be demonstrating their skills at the event. Board of Governors (BOG) Member, Dave Roberts, will have a full schedule of ongoing activities at the FTG booth where tying instruction and other information will be shared with you. Our Annual Meeting of the FTG will take place on Tuesday morning of the Fly Fair, and I encourage you to attend if your travel plans will allow. This is the meeting where, in addition to conducting other business of our group, we elect officers and seat the new BOG Members you vote for prior to the meeting. The Annual Meeting is then followed by our Annual FTG Rendezvous, where good food, conversations and an auction and raffle of all kinds of donated fly tying and fishing items will occur. The Annual Meet is open to all FTG members and you can purchase meal and raffle tickets when you pre-register online for the Fly Fair.
Many members have already shown interest and support of the Fly Tying Skills Award Program (Program) by submitting their fly collections for evaluation and award. A number of our tiers participating in the Program, regardless of their experiences, have found themselves using a few techniques and materials they wouldn’t have used if it were not for this Program. That really is what the Program is about. Those of you who will be submitting flies should check the IFFF website for a few minor procedural changes we have made to minimize handling and mailing in the submittal process.

All of you who tie flies and especially those of you who travel internationally with natural materials should know that the IFFF ratified a new policy in December, 2014, that generally requires all fly tiers who demonstrate or teach fly tying at IFFF events possess only those natural materials that are in full compliance with state, federal and international laws regarding possession, transportation, sale and purchase for any purpose. The policy was included in the invitations to tiers for demonstrations at the Fly Fair, and it is included in this newsletter for your information. An article also will be published in the next issue of the Flyfisher to explain the relevant laws, their conservation purposes and help you evaluate the materials you have in your collections.

Something you can look forward to is the Fly Tying Video Library BOG Member, Fred DuPre, and his committee has been constructing. They’ve identified several hundred high-quality videos on a diversity of fly tying methods, materials and many patterns that will soon be available to you as links posted on the IFFF website. The video links have been catalogued, the necessary permission for their use is near completion and only working through the technical details for posting the links remains to be completed. Every one of the videos are already, or will be, available somewhere online, but the Video Library will provide a convenient location to explore for videos you may not otherwise find.

Some of you have asked for help in the collection of flies for fly plates to auction at your respective Council and Club events. Steve Jensen, who has vast experience in this area, shares his knowledge and suggestions in this issue. Steve, as many of you know, is a past member of our BOG and worked with Darwin Atkin to pioneer construction of presentation fly plates for IFFF auctions. This has been a very successful means of raising funds for IFFF programs, and he continues to build plates for many of our Councils. I’m sure you’ll find Steve’s suggestions helpful.

Please read on and let Editor Bob Clay (bkclay@bkclay.com) or me (tomlogan@comcast.net) know of topics you would like to see discussed in next issues of Tying Times.
PLAN THE WORK AND WORK THE PLAN

In the October issue, we discussed the basic principle of what to teach in a beginning tying class, starting with the simplest most basic techniques/processes and moving gradually to the more complex, building on earlier learning as much as we can. Now, we want to discuss how we can accomplish this in practice with each learning session. We are still talking about preparation, but about how we prepare for what takes place in each session, therefore looking at our methods of conducting the class.

If you have never used a detailed written lesson plan, I want to ask you to seriously consider doing so. I think you will be quite gratified by the results. You have a lesson plan, whether or not you are aware of it, because you have an idea about what you want to accomplish and how to go about it. However, for me, putting it in written detail helps organize it better. Then, using it to follow, helps me remember everything in the sequence I have decided to teach it, as well as just items of class business. In case you think this doesn’t apply to you, as you teach so few students at a time, I assure you, quite the opposite is true. The more informal your situation is, the more likely you are to need reminding to be businesslike.

While making a written lesson plan is hard work, it is not difficult to do, you just need a good process to follow. Every session should begin with a review of the previous. This reminds the students of the primary elements learned and ties them to what is to be learned this session. This is often best done by drawing the information from the students. I ask them leading questions to encourage them to remember, and also (since meaning is so important to learning), the reasons for doing the processes the way they learned. For example, “Why do we lay a base of thread on the hook?” Ans: For friction, to keep material from torqueing around the shank when tied in.
The next item on the lesson plan; I pass out the proper page of the syllabus (as I do not want them practicing the flies before they are taught), and remind them to take notes as I demonstrate the pattern.

The third task in developing the lesson plan is to break down the pattern you are teaching into its sequence of procedures/techniques. (This is so important to think through, as we tend to forget the need to explain what has become automatic to us.) By way of example, let’s assume you are demonstrating/teaching how to tie a Carey Special. You remind students how to mount the hook in the vise. Then, you remind them to lay down a base of thread, where to start and stop, and where to park the thread and why. Now, how to choose pheasant rump barbs to use for tail; how many, length, exactly where to tie them in, how to keep them on top of the hook, where to park the thread and why. Tie in the wire rib and bind it down, fold it back, and why, where to park thread, and why. How to prepare the chenille for tying in, tie it in, where to park thread, how to wrap chenille and why. How to tie off chenille, and where. How to counter wrap rib and why. How to remove excess rib and why (fatigue wire, or cut with base of scissor blades). How to prepare and tie in pheasant rump feather, wrap proper amount, tie off. Form head with thread, unwinding thread twist, why. Half hitch/whip finish (since this is a simple fly taught early in class, my students are still tying off the head with half hitches).

In my club’s beginning class, a break comes at this point, and is noted on the lesson plan. Also noted at this point, before the break, is collection of homework (best fly of each pattern covered last week). Judging of fly quality is done by aides and teacher during break. Announcement of winners and awards of materials are made at the end of break, with explanations of why they won, and flies are returned. Students are also urged to complete the assignment for next week’s session.

If you teach more than one pattern per session, you will prepare the same way for the next pattern as you did with the first.

If there is time at the end of class, note to review the primary techniques and reasons, but in any case, note down the time to stop, giving time for clean-up. Also, note any announcements that need to be made.

I hope you can see how this will improve your teaching. Before each session, I refresh by using the session plan to tie the particular flies, refreshing my skills, and further refining the plan. Doing the best teaching we can is truly gratifying, as much to ourselves as to our students.
The IFFF Fly Tying Group exists to promote and encourage the art of fly tying. We take “promoting” to have a two-fold meaning: inspiring more people to take an interest in our craft and helping them to become more knowledgeable and accomplished tiers. The Fly Tying Group is dedicated to the preservation, enhancement and support of the art of fly tying.

For individuals to improve as tiers, they need to be able to measure their progress. The IFFF Fly Tying Skills Awards Program provides IFFF members with the opportunity to develop or reinforce their fly tying skills and test their progress against a consistent, standard at three levels: Bronze, Silver and Gold.

The goal of the Awards Program is to encourage IFFF members to develop and improve their fly tying skills at their own pace through a structured learning plan with progressive goals. The Program is meant to be informative, enjoyable and encourage camaraderie and co-operation amongst those taking part. In addition, it can also assist Clubs and instructors in the planning and delivering of fly tying courses. Participation is entirely voluntary. No IFFF member or Club is under any obligation to take part.

Click on the following link to learn all about the program
www.fedflyfishers.org/3.webloc
On Thanksgiving Day, 2014, the fly-fishing community lost one of its own with the passing of Chris Helm. Chris turned 73 on this day. He died peacefully at home after a long fought battle with Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma – Waldenstrom’s Macroglobulinemia, a rare blood cancer.

Chris was best known to us as a master fly-tier, founder and owner of Whitetail Fly Tying Supplies of Toledo, Ohio. Over the years, Chris won both national and international fly-tying competitions and in 2004, was awarded the prestigious Buz Buszak Fly Tying Award from the International Federation of Fly Fishers (IFFF) for his service and contributions to the art of fly-tying. He was a member of the IFFF Fly Tying Group and was a certified Fly Casting Instructor. In 2003, the Great Lakes Council of the IFFF presented Chris its Educator of the year Award. Chris participated in numerous fly-fishing shows in the US as well as fairs in England, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland and Norway. Chris wrote numerous articles for various magazines,
had 11 DVD’s in circulation, conducted extensive testing to explain and standardize fly tying threads, pioneered tools including the Brassie Hair Packer, and worked with various manufacturers to improve many fly tying tools and products.

Working with the Selbyville Rod Company of Hastings, Michigan, Chris developed a series of rods handling everything from delicate dry flies for trout to bass bugs & salt water flies.

Chris was a preeminent authority on tying with hair and was well known for tying Muddler Minnows and his Deer hair Mouse (including his sought after Christmas mice tied with red ears). In addition to tying with hair, Chris, in his zeal to assure quality materials for tiers, processed numerous deer hides every year (over 2,000 in his lifetime), providing only premium product to various distributors. At the time of his passing, Chris was working on a book about deer hair.

But, as with most of us, Chris was much more. Chris was a product of Toledo, Ohio where he was raised, delivered newspapers and attended high school as well as college. In high school, he played baseball and learned to play the drums. Chris continued his love of music in his adult life, playing professionally for 40 years with the Joe Raymond Trio, Stan Sturner Big Band and others. Chris met Judy, his future wife of 50 years, while still in high school where they were both in marching and concert bands. After earning his bachelor’s degree, Chris taught junior high school while earning his Master’s Degree in Education Administration, after which he took a position at University of Toledo as Manager of Personnel Services. In 1991 Chris took early retirement and began devoting his energies full time to his love of fly-tying and fly-fishing.

Just prior to taking retirement from the University of Toledo, Chris opened Whitetail Fly Tying Supplies which he operated until he sold the company name and materials in April, 2014. Although a home built business, there was no doubt it was one of the premiere sources for fly-tying materials in North America and has often been referred to as a candy store for fly-tiers. When you bought something from Chris, you knew you would be receiving a high quality product. In the rare instance when he did not have what you asked for, he knew where to get it, or could provide an alternate that was the equal or better than what you wanted. But Chris did not just sell products, he shared his knowledge and experience to all. Often when you called Chris to order an item, he would ask what it was for, what you were tying, and then discuss with you in his special way whether that was the best material to use or offer suggestions that you might want to consider to create a better fly.

A mainstay in his fly shop was a huge tying table capable of sitting 10 people where he held his many tying classes and workshops. Besides the sessions he taught, Chris, in conjunction with his close and special friends Glenn Weisner and Wayne Samson, held workshops featuring many of the top names of the sport. These included the likes of: Oliver Edwards, Lefty Kreh, Wayne Luallen, Marvin Nolte, Paul Little (UK), Davey Wotton, Dave Brandt, Bob Mead, Peter Smith (UK), Chris Watson (UK), Ed Engle, Tom Baltz, Don Bastian, Mike Matinek, Andy Sobota, Mike Schmidt, Dennis Potter, Jeff Andrews, April Vokey, Chuck Echer, Kevin Compton- and others.

What a rare opportunity Chris created for tiers in the Ohio, Michigan region to be able to meet and tie with these folks.

Chris’ favorite fishing spots included local ponds for bass and bluegill, lakes in Northern Canada for Pike, and Crooked Island in the Bahamas for bonefish and the ever elusive permit on a fly.

Chris is survived by his wife, Judy, their two sons Brian and Brad, and numerous grandchildren.

Chris, you will be missed
Hungary for more news about the Fly Tying Group?

Visit the Fly Tying Group Facebook page www.facebook.com/IFFF_FTG. Our Facebook presence is on the rise! We have increased by 50 likes this month and are up to a total of 963 likes. At this rate, we will surpass 1000 likes in the next month. In simple terms, someone who likes our page is following our posts. Any of our FTG posts get put into the news feed of our followers and they can see posts when they log in. We have followers from all over the world with 28% being from other countries.

The last Fly of the Month post on Facebook reached 1,881 people. How did we reach so many people? First, our followers saw it. 15 people then liked the post. 13 people shared it. Lastly, it was commented on by one of our users. All of these events garner exposure by exposing it to more people here. Your click matters! When you are at our Facebook page “Like”, “Comment”, “Share” or “Post” to help gain exposure for our page.

The key to a good Facebook presence is regular posts. I could use some assistance in providing regular material for our followers. If you are a member of the Fly Tying Group and wish to contribute to the page, send a Facebook message. If you are a contributor, you can post to the main page. We are looking for content of all kinds—everything from fly recipes, fly pictures, event photos, to fishing reports. In a quest to boost our offerings, I challenge everyone on the board of governors to post your activities on club projects.
“Hi guys,” began Jeff Smith on a recent call. “I’ve got good news and bad news.” Our first thought was, “What else could go wrong today?” You know you can have days like that and it had been for us.” Ok, Jeff, tell us the bad news first,” asked Gretchen. He responded, “You know that seven-weight rod you gave me last week?” “Ok,” Al grunted tentatively. Jeff continued, “I broke it earlier this evening. The good news is I broke it on a fish I estimate at twenty-five pounds I hooked in the Snake River just south of town.” He had our undivided attention with the comment about twenty-five pounds. “It was a big catfish and it ate a crayfish! You want to give them a try tomorrow after work? Bring another fly rod if you don’t mind!” We agreed on meeting time/place and signed off.

We only had a couple of crayfish patterns in our fly boxes and figured we would need more for tomorrow. Gretchen suggested we tie several of her EZY Crayfish we had featured in the *Fly Pattern Encyclopedia* on page 92. It had served us very well for brown trout on the Madison River when we lived in Montana. We hoped it would entice the catfish on the Snake River here in Idaho as well. We tied a dozen plus three or four extra and placed most of them in our fly boxes. The next morning we put our fishing equipment and most of the flies in Gretchen’s vehicle with the idea she would pick Al up after work and they would drive to the river to meet Jeff.
As often happens in any person’s life things don’t always work out as planned. Late the following afternoon Gretchen called Al to advise she had to work late and he would have to get to the river on his own. Al rounded up extra fishing equipment (his was in Gretchen’s car), grabbed the EZY Crayfish flies still on the tying table, threw everything in his pick up, and headed to the river to meet Jeff.

When he arrived Jeff was already into something BIG. Al asked what it was but Jeff had not seen the fish and never did because his twelve-pound tippet broke a few minutes later.

Al pulled his “extra equipment” out of the truck only to learn he had accidentally grabbed his spare trout setup rather than the steelhead outfit he had planned on using. “Oh well,” he mumbled. “It’s going to be an interesting evening!” The five-weight rod and 4X tippet wouldn’t begin the slow down the size of fish he figured on hooking.

He rigged up anyway tying one of his three EZY Crayfish flies on the tippet. Al’s heavily weighted fly hadn’t traveled more than a few feet in the water column when he was into a solid hook up. The fish shook its head a couple of times, rolled over the tippet, and headed downstream; the two parted company seconds later. Two more casts and two lost flies left Al sitting on the bank watching Jeff hook/release some really respectable catfish.

Since that disappointing trip we have gone on to catch a good number of sizeable catfish on the EZY Crayfish using a nine-weight rod and fifteen pound tippet. We have also had a great time landing those “big boys” using our Spey rods but that’s a subject for another time. Our purpose here is to share with you a fly that is easy to tie and is attractive to both warm and coldwater fish.

### Materials List

- **Hook:** Size 2 to 10, 4X long streamer
- **Thread:** Brown
- **Claws/tail:** Brown marabou, divided
- **Rib:** Copper wire
- **Weight:** Non-lead wire, optional
- **Body:** Brown crystal chenille
- **Shell back:** Brown poly yarn
- **Hackle:** Brown saddle, palmered
- **Head/tail:** Brown poly yarn, trimmed
- **Eyes:** Brown Razzle Eyes
Step 1: Place the hook in the vise and apply a thread base from the eye to a position directly above the hook point. Cut two beads from a string of chain and tie them to the hook shank using several crisscross wraps. Wrap non-lead wire around the back half of the shank and wrap over it with thread to further anchor it. We like to coat the wire/thread with Aqua Tuff but this is an optional procedure.
Step 2: Select a several inch length of brown poly yarn and tie it to the hook starting forward of the wire wraps. Bind it down into the hook bend. Select a clump of marabou and tie it on top of the poly yarn. Divide the marabou into two clumps with a single crisscross thread wrap. Trim the waste materials at a severe angle to provide taper to the under body.
Step 3: Tie the chenille to the hook starting at the eye and wrap back to meet the marabou/poly yarn. Take several wraps behind and around the eyes then tie off but do not trim the excess chenille. Instead, store it in a material spring for the moment. Tie on a strand of copper wire and a brown saddle hackle feather.
Step 4: Wrap the chenille forward and tie it off at the hook eye. Palmer the hackle over the body and also tie it off at the eye. Trim the waste ends.
Step 5: Pull the poly yarn up and over making sure it separates the marabou clumps then tie it off at the hook eye. Counter wrap the rib over the poly yarn using evenly spaced turns. Tie it off and trim the excess wire. The counter wrapped rib binds the hackle to the body improving the fly’s durability.
Step 6: Apply a whip-finish and trim the thread from the hook. Clip the poly yarn long to represent the crayfish’s tail. We like to use our fingers to spread the tail so it looks more natural.
Finished EZY Crayfish
SELECTING FLIES FOR FLY PLATES

Fly Tying Group Emeritus

Framed collections of fishing flies, or what are commonly referred to as fly plates, are an essential part of the art of fly tying. They represent an enduring sample of the fly tier’s abilities, and a historical record of the individual’s talents. As such, they are an important component of fly fishing museum displays and are often sought by private collectors.

Because of their popularity, fly plates are often used as a means of raising funds. Fly fishing clubs, Federation Councils, the International Federation of Fly Fishers, and worthy projects such as Project Healing Waters, Reel Women, and others, have used fly plates to help raise critical funds. It is very desirable to offer fly plates which will generate the most interest and therefore, hopefully, bring the maximum amount of money.
Frame Format

It is very important to know in advance who will be doing the actual framing and to understand his/her expectations. For example, I typically frame two different types of fly plates: (1) a fixed format, and (2) a custom format.

**Fixed Format.** Since 2000, I have been producing a series of fly plates known as the Legends of Fly Tying. The format of the plates has remained essentially unchanged (time has mandated some minor changes) over the past 14 years for three reasons: (1) It allows me to pre-cut 10-12 complete sets of mats in advance without having to change my mat cutter’s settings between sets; (2) it allows me more latitude to respond to last minute requests; and (3) it allows collectors who purchase multiple fly plates from that series to display them with consistency. However, fixed format fly plates require that the selection of flies be dictated by the spaces available to them. When I receive a request from a council to frame a Legends of Fly Tying fly plate, I try to make certain that the individual involved in selecting the flies for the plate has specific instructions concerning sizes of the flies required.
Custom Format. As the name implies, custom format means that the fly plate is designed around the flies available. In terms of visual appeal, this is a very desirable method. However, in terms of expenditure of time, it is usually very laborious. It is not uncommon for me to spend more time designing a custom fly plate than to actually cut the mats and construct it.

What Collateral Information is to be Included?

In addition to the flies, it is important that the framer be made aware of any other information that should be included in the fly plate. For each fly mounted, should the name of the fly and the tier’s name be included? Is it desirable to include a drawing or a photograph, or perhaps some indication of provenance for the flies? All of these things must be established from the outset so that sufficient space can be allocated. Lack of advance planning almost always diminishes the quality of the finished product. For example, not too long ago I agreed to frame a piece of original artwork along with a single, nicely tied fly as a retirement gift. I designed the plate, cut the mats, mounted the fly, and was in the process of completing the plate, when I got an email telling me that the name of the fly and the name of the tier must be included. I had one of two options: (1) throw away about $100 in mat boards and 10 hours of work and start over, or (2) crowd that information in the space that I had available. Mostly in the interest of time and the fact that it was their oversight, not mine, I opted for the later choice. And the result ... a substandard (in my opinion) piece of art.

Another problem that is far more common than it should be is failure to double check all information being sent to the framer to make certain that it complete and legible. I commonly run into one or more of the following problems: (1) missing or incomplete information; (2) illegible information; and (3) detached information. For example, for the Legends of Fly Tying fly plates, I include for each fly mounted the name of the fly, the tier’s name, and the city and state where the tier lives (or lived if the tier is deceased). If that information is missing, or illegible, or has been separated from the fly, I have to go back to the person providing the flies and seek that information. And more than one fly plate has been returned to me for correction because the person providing the information misspelled a name. A few extra minutes double checking everything will prevent delays later.

Fly Selection

There are two main questions here: (1) whose flies should be included in the fly plate; and (2) how to obtain those flies?

Tier Selection. As a general rule, the more name recognition that a tier enjoys, the more demand there will be for his/her flies. For example, which fly plate would raise the most money in
auction: a complete set of the Wulff dry flies tied by Lee Wulff or a complete set of Wulff dry flies tied by an extremely talented but relatively unknown tier living in Vermont? In this case the respective quality of the ties is irrelevant; name recognition of the tier alone will determine the value.

For regional fly plates, such as those for a council of the Federation, the best known tiers for that region should be featured. Or perhaps the selection can be based upon award recipients within that region. For example, the Legends of Fly Tying fly plates that I build for the Southern Council feature previous winners of the Council’s Fly Tier of the Year Awards. Likewise, the Legends fly plates that I build for the IFFF Fly Fishing Show each year features only Buz Buszek Memorial award recipients.

Fly plates may feature other themes as well. For example, a specific fly pattern as tied by a variety of different fly tiers. Or a collection of different flies all tied by the same tier. Both examples generally do well in auctions.

Obtaining Flies from the Tiers. Some fly tiers are notoriously difficult to get flies from but fortunately, such tiers seem to be in the minority. My experience is that if the fly plate is being constructed to support a worthy cause, most fly tiers will support it. But it is also important for the fly tier to be made to feel that his/her flies are an important part of the project and that is an honor to be asked to be included as a selected tier. Fly tiers are no different than others: a little ego stroking goes a long way.

The very best time to request that a fly tier donate a fly is while they are actually tying. Fly tying shows are excellent venues during which flies may be solicited for a fly plate. And if the tier tells you that he/she will send the flies to you at a later date, be certain to follow up on that with written reminders.

If you are soliciting flies in writing, it is important to clearly articulate the cause for which the flies will be used. And always remember to be courteous in your oral or written requests. Whereas the selection of a framer may go a long way towards a successful fly plate, without the flies the plate is nothing.
Policy on Possession and Transportation of Natural Materials for Teaching and Demonstration of Fly Tying at International Federation of Fly Fishers Events

Fly tiers should be aware that specific state, federal and international laws apply to the legal possession, transportation and use of natural materials (i.e. feathers and furs) for tying flies. Laws of particular application are the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (1918), Marine Mammal Protection Act (1972) and Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (1975). These and similar state and federal laws generally were established to protect certain species from commercial trade and exploitation that could threaten survival in the wild, but they each include provisions for authorization of allowable take (i.e. possession, transportation, sale and purchase) where such take is consistent with conservation of those species. Fly tiers can protect themselves with a general awareness of these laws, but most importantly, by only purchasing the natural materials they possess and transport for use in tying flies from reputable and authorized sources. This is particularly important when transporting natural materials across international borders. Therefore, it is the policy of the International Federation of Fly Fishers (IFFF) that fly tiers who are invited to teach or demonstrate fly tying at IFFF events possess at those events only those natural materials that are in full compliance with applicable laws regarding possession, transportation, sale and purchase for any purpose.

Prepared by: Tom H. Logan, Certified Wildlife Biologist
Senior Advisor on Conservation
Chairman, Fly Tying Group Board of Governors
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