



# Judge Guide Book





## **INTRODUCTION**

The FITA Judge Committee is pleased and proud to have completed the third edition of the official Judge Guide Book - updated per 1/1 2000.

The FITA Judge Committee would like to recognize the tireless commitment of our Honorary Chairman, Mr. Don Lovo - as this book is based on his outstanding work on developing the standard of international judging within FITA.

We would also like to thank all our judges who have contributed in various ways to make this new edition up to such a standard, and hopefully it will prove to be useful to you in your judging performance.

As this book contains a lot of new elements following from rules changes during recent years, we recommend you study it carefully in order to make judging consistent world wide.

FITA Judge Committee

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## **Acknowledgements**

I would like to thank all those that have taken the time to review this document throughout its development. Their proof reading and suggestions have been valuable in making this document as complete and error free as possible.

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# FITA Judges' Guidebook

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## **PART ONE - ETHICS**

### **1.1 A Code of Ethics**

#### **1.1.1 The Olympic Oath**

The Code of Ethics and the basic philosophy are based on the following:

The Olympic Oath for Officials:

On behalf of all judges and officials, I promise that I will officiate in these Olympic games with complete impartiality, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship.

#### **1.1.2 FITA Judging**

To be a FITA Judge is a privilege. Success depends upon the integrity, character, knowledge and thoughtfulness of each of you.

Therefore, you are the servant of the competition, not its master. As such it is your duty to be absolutely sure of the rules you apply and, at the same time, not overbearing or overly authoritative. This is sometimes a difficult line to walk.

Keep an open mind at all times. Be prepared to listen carefully to the explanations of concerned archers, and maintain a broad, balanced outlook.

#### **1.1.3 Judge Nationality**

While serving FITA as a judge you do not represent any Member Association, therefore it is recommended that you do not wear a pin or badge indicating your national origin. Further, the wearing of a number of assorted pins on your uniform should also be avoided. The official FITA pin and the pin supplied by the Organizing Committee are certainly acceptable.

### **1.2 A Philosophy**

The function of the official at any tournament is to see that the tournament runs smoothly, so that each and every competitor can achieve her/his best performance.

Unfortunately, some competitors seek to enhance performance by taking advantage of any means to increase their chance of a higher placing, including the weakness of a judge. You may not agree with this, but it is unwise to ignore it.

Thus, the place of the official makes it in some cases necessary to take a firm position in order to guarantee the efforts of all are based on a fair and honest application of the rules and regulations established by FITA.

In order to do that, the judge must be aware of the opportunities that a few individuals may take to improve their scores.

Set an example of control and fairness. Never allow a competitor to cause you to lose your temper and your perspective.

Know the rules thoroughly, and know what the latest interpretations are.

If there is a doubt regarding the value of an arrow in the target, the competitor gets the benefit of the doubt. Protect the rights of all, and in that effort, firmly apply the rules.

Often you will be faced with archers who have been in our sport for many years, and equally often they will be absolutely sure that they know far more about the rules than you do. If you are faced with such a person, you will need to use a very carefully applied psychology to avert a potentially embarrassing conflict. Initially, be certain that you are in possession of the correct and current information, consultation with other judges before decision does not indicate weakness, only a desire to make an absolutely correct decision.

Occasionally, a question still cannot be resolved to everyone's satisfaction. Should this occur, a final decision will have to be deferred until a meeting of the complete Judges commission can be convened, and a positive statement given to those concerned.

The real message of the above is that the judge be well informed, willing to discuss, and to educate if necessary, and be polite and firm about decisions. Remember, the competitor is exactly that - competitive. He or she wants above all to do well.

### **1.3 Do's and Don'ts**

An exhaustive list of do's and don'ts is not possible. The guiding philosophy is that your behaviour should be a credit to archery, to FITA, to yourself, and to your fellow judges.

#### **DO**

- 1. Wear the uniform with pride in your right to wear it, and with the purpose of making a positive contribution to the tournament.
- 2. Think of yourself as a host welcoming guests.
- 3. Be enthusiastic, courteous, and friendly.
- 3. Apply the rules fairly, consistently and firmly.
- 4. Offer polite assistance to all: archers, team officials, guests, spectators, media personnel, fellow officials.
- 5. National Anthems and FITA fanfares require that you stand with respect and, if you are male, remove your hat.

**DON'T**

- 1. Allow your attention to wander from your primary duty which is the competition.
- 2. Imply disrespect for competitors by smoking, drinking, or eating while engaged in official duties like arrow calling or equipment inspection.
- 3. While on duty chat at length with competitors or other officials, an act that may lead others involved to believe that you are not paying proper attention to your assigned duty.
- 4. Cause any distraction not related to a safety problem. Any official contact with archers, other than safety related, must be (preferably) through the team captain if one exists.
- 5. Drink any alcoholic beverage on or near a tournament field before or during a competition.
- 6. Carry a camera or «walkman» while on duty (a camera in your judge bag for pictures when you're not engaged in the performance of your duty certainly is allowed).

Keep in mind the image you portray to competitors, spectators, officials and media and act accordingly. Common sense must always be your guide.

**1.4 Dress and Equipment**

The basic uniform for FITA Judges is as follows:

- 1. Navy blue blazer with the FITA crest on the left breast pocket, and the red Judge badge at the top of the right sleeve, about 3 cm below the shoulder seam.
- 2. Medium gray trousers or skirt with black belt.
- 3. White dress shirt and a FITA Judge tie. The tie is available from the FITA Office.
- 4. Black shoes and black or dark blue socks.

This uniform will be worn at all social functions where you are required to attend as a Tournament Judge. None of this clothing, other than the FITA tie and badges, are supplied by the FITA Office and must be purchased by the Judges themselves, except if sponsored.

There is such a variation in weather conditions around the world that this Committee will not specify exact dress regulations for the Judges. The Chairman appointed for each Championship will in advance advise you what to bring, and will, depending on the weather conditions each evening, advise all appointed Judges of the appropriate dress for the following day. However, we are now trying to institute the use of red shirts as the basic judges outfit at tournaments

An inventory of the bags and clothing available is kept by the FITA Office and will be provided on occasions when on duty.

If your uniform is neat and clean, you are well turned out, and you appear to be proud of what you do, archers will respond to you in a positive manner. If, on the other hand, you are not

careful about your dress and personal appearance, it may be assumed that you are equally as disorganized about your knowledge and ability.

In addition to the appropriate clothing, you will be expected to carry the following equipment:

- 1. A two meter tape measure (minimum);
- 2. A magnifying lens, 2 - 4 power, a maximum of 7.5 cm in diameter; preferably with a built-in light;
- 3. A good whistle;
- 4. Binoculars, preferably compact design of no more than 7X power;
- 5. A stop watch - digital or with a 60 second sweep rather than 30;
- 6. The FITA Constitution and Rules;
- 7. This Guide Book and the Description of Outdoor Target Championships;.
- 8. At least two red pens, a blue or black one, and a pencil or two;
- 9. A compound bow testing scale;
- 10. A divider;
- 11. A black and white metal disc;
- 13. Yellow and red penalty cards;

Some of this equipment could be supplied by the FITA Office.

On the target range, it may not be necessary to carry all the above back and forth to the targets, however, the magnifier, whistle, stop watch, and red pens are an absolute must. If you are assigned to work in the blinds, make sure you also carry your divider.

## **PART TWO - APPOINTMENT AND ROLES**

### **2.1 *Application, Nomination and Appointment***

As soon as possible after FITA Council has confirmed the dates and locations of FITA Championships for the coming year, the Judge Committee will send an «application for duty» form to all FITA Judges and Judge Candidates. A closing date for application will be specified and applications will not be considered if received more than two weeks after that date (to allow for delays in the mail).

Many factors will affect the Committee's final selection, such as:

- 1. Regular responses to Newsletter questions;
- 2. When last served;
- 3. Language;
- 4. Number of qualified and candidate Judges
  - (usually and where possible 50/50);
- 5. Present experience;
- 6. Experience needed, compatibility, etc.;
- 7. Gender;
- 8. Geographical aspects;

Very soon after the closing date for applications the Judge Committee will decide on the composition of the different championship commissions and the FITA Office will be advised and will send out an official FITA Information to all Judges and Member Associations.

If after you are advised you find that work responsibilities or some other important consideration makes it impossible for you to accept your assigned task, you must immediately inform the Chairman of the Judge Commission who then will contact the named alternate who will replace you. Failure to do so will seriously affect your future appointments.

### **2.2 *Role of the Tournament Judge Commission***

The FITA Judge Committee will appoint a Judge Commission for each FITA Championship and International Games sanctioned by FITA. We always name at least one alternate who will serve if one of the named Judges is unable to attend. As soon as a Tournament Judge Commission has been named, the named chairman will then deal directly with the individual Judges under his/her control. The Chairman of the Organizing Committee will also be advised of the composition of the commission and asked to immediately send information to the Judges involved, with specific details being sent to the chairman.

You then, as appointed Judge, must contact your chairman as soon as you have made your travel plans advising him/her in detail of your arrival, hotel, and any other information that will be of value to him.

As soon as you arrive at the venue city you must contact the chairman of your commission without delay. It is a good idea if you arrive early to make yourself known to the chairman of

the Organizing Committee who may need your assistance prior to the arrival of the balance of the commission.

Each of you will have equal authority as Judges, but all the interface with the tournament Organizing Committee should be handled by your chairman so that there is no conflicting information given that could cause confusion and embarrassment to FITA.

On all official inspections and duties, you must work as a unit, a team. Do not try to do inspections as a one-person show. The chairman may delegate a specific task to you, and that is another matter. Often on the preliminary inspection impatient Judges break off and start to inspect the targets when the commission is verifying field dimensions or vice-versa. Please avoid this, your chairman may well chastise you if you persist in such actions and he or she will be supported by this committee in doing so.

You will be required to keep comprehensive notes on any abnormal occurrences. These notes may well be required if you are asked to appear before a Jury of Appeal. Your position will be more respected if you are able to refer to a notebook.

If for any reason during the days of the tournament you wish to leave the venue area, you must advise your chairman of your wishes and where you can be contacted if needed. In general, you will only be asked to serve FITA on an International appointment a maximum of once every two or three years. It is therefore strongly recommended that you limit your personal commitments to the evenings, or before or after the tournament.

### **2.2.1 Chairman of Judge Commission**

Described below are some of the special duties for the appointed chairman.

- 1. Make contact with the OC and the Technical Delegate to obtain necessary information.
- 2. Make contact with the appointed judges and the alternates.
- 3. Advise them of the meetings to be held before and during the event, the specific responsibilities they will have, their contributions towards reports and any particular information they need before arriving at the tournament.
- 4. Maintain close contact with the Technical Delegate throughout the competition.

### **2.2.2 Queries, Disputes and Appeals**

In recent years our rounds, classes and divisions have been in almost constant change and confusion. This has, and will continue to cause competitors to question the action of the Judges and the Organizing Committee. The right of the competitor to question any action of the officials who control the competition must be respected and protected. Understand clearly, there is only one action that a competitor cannot question and that is the final decision of the value of an individual arrow «still» in the target, providing none of the arrows in the target have been withdrawn or touched. And in this single situation the competitor is still protected.

Any archer (or agent) on the target or match has the right to question the value of any other archer's arrow whether it is called by another archer or a Judge on that target or match. Further, if a call made by a Judge is not acceptable to any archer on the target, a second call can be requested and if the second call disagrees with the first, a third and final call will be made by another available Judge. After that time the decision of two Judges (majority) is final and not subject to appeal.

It must be noted that in any round where there are several archers shooting on one target, the Judges are not expected to interfere with the scoring unless they are requested to do so by an archer on that target. Then the archers have no further say on the value other than to request a further call if desired.

A Judge may be required to explain this procedure to new or uninformed archers from time to time. Certainly at small club shoots a Judge may wish to assist new archers with proper and helpful scoring procedures. Helping archers is a very important part of your job.

### **2.2.3 Jury Procedures**

Consideration for the rights of the competitors and their team officials is one of the most important considerations at any FITA event. It would be very unfortunate if the actions of another competitor, a Judge, or member of the organizing committee unfairly affected the performance or score of a competitor.

The Jury of Appeal is there to protect the competitors' rights within the rules. The Jury is also there to protect the Judge who has done his/her duty responsibly.

Although this book is dedicated to the actions and duties of a FITA Judge, it is very important that all Judges understand the procedure and responsibility of the «Jury». Each of you may well be asked to serve on the «Jury of Appeal» at a championship if, in fact, you are not serving as a Judge at the event. If you are asked, do it with honour and integrity, recognize that you are there to protect the rights of the competitor.

FITA's Constitution is very vague on the actual duties and procedures for Jury duty. However, you will find some guidelines in the appendices to this guidebook.

During match play competitions the Jury must be present on the competition field as in this phase of the tournament appeals very often affect the progression of a competitor from one stage of the competition to the next. Any intent of an appeal to Jury at this point must be expressed within 5 minutes of the end of the match. The written appeal must be lodged with the Jury in time to allow the Jury to come to a decision before the beginning of the next stage of the competition.

FITA's Constitution requires that for an appeal to be valid, it must be presented in writing to the Chairman of Judges before the next phase of the competition or before midnight on the actual day of the alleged occurrence (whichever comes first). The Chairman of Judges will, as soon as possible, give the document to the Chairman or a member of the Jury.

It is a difficult job and it is very easy for sympathy to enter the equation. Remember that if in fact you make a decision to support an appeal that could give a competitor points, you are in fact taking points from every other archer on the field.

An unfortunate fact is that the Judges and Jury are often the last contact between the competitors, the Organizing Committee, and FITA. They do on occasion become the scapegoat for unclear or outdated rules as well as poor preparation and poor tournament administration.

### **2.2.4 Distribution of Information**

In FITA and indeed in almost any interface between people, one of the main causes of misunderstanding, anger, protests etc. is a lack of proper communication and the distribution of information. Your job as a Judge is to make sure that this problem is minimized in FITA. You have to be a «rule teacher» as well as a «rule enforcer». If you do more of the first, you will have to do less of the second.

At every Championship, last minute changes to the shooting schedule, transportation schedules, meals, etc., etc. are made and generally (not always), the Organizing Committee sends out information advising the teams of these changes. I say generally, this does not always happen. We as Judges must be there as officers of FITA to make sure this information does in fact get to the teams (see Team Captains' Meeting, section 3.6.3). Unfortunately at every Team Captains' Meeting at least one team fails to appear. As stated earlier, we as Judges and FITA officers must make sure that the information given at the meeting is conveyed to them.

### **Special Meetings of the Team Captains.**

Almost without exception at every Championship, changes are required that have not been discussed previously with the team officials and the competitors. The Chairman of the Judge Commission must, when this occurs, call a special short meeting to advise the Team Captains of the problem. This is generally done at the control stand so the DOS can participate if required or know that the information has been conveyed. It is also a very good idea to give the Team Captains a chance to contribute to the decision if possible. This will make the implementation of the proposed change much more acceptable, and maintain a better relationship between both parties.

### **Disputes and Appeals.**

We have established a procedure for the distribution of information after Jury decisions (see section 2.2.3). The copy of the Jury decision must be transmitted to the Organizing Committee of the event. Often ranking positions, future grouping and target assignments are affected by a Jury decision and again other teams not involved in the actual protest do not receive the information. This has caused a lot of criticism to be directed to the Jury and the Judges. Again, you as FITA officers, must ensure that the Organizing Committee does in fact get the information to all teams. It would be a good idea to call a «Special Meeting of Team Captains» after all principals have been informed to advise and explain the decision. The prompt distribution of information will go a long way towards avoiding discontent with Tournament management.



## **PART THREE - TOURNAMENT ORGANIZATION**

### **3.1 *The Organizing Committee***

In order for a competition to be carried to a successful conclusion, it requires a considerable number of very dedicated persons. Not only must they be available and eager to do their jobs, but a team spirit is essential.

The Organizing Committee has a great deal of responsibility in seeing to it that the range is properly prepared, and that work parties are available to carry out the many duties needed during the tournament

Many jobs, like replacing target faces as needed, moving and even replacing buttresses, repair or replacement of items like flags, numbers and so on are the responsibility of the field crew though often the judges are on the spot, and are able to assist in many of these duties. Do so willingly, with knowledge that it is assisting in the smooth running of the tournament, but be aware that your judging duties must take precedence

### **3.2 *The Director of Shooting***

The Director of Shooting and the Deputy DOS are in control of the shooting from the time archers appear on the field, until shooting is complete for the day. In FITA sanctioned competitions the DOS must be at least an International Judge candidate and for FITA World Championships the DOS is appointed by the FITA Judge Committee. In order to properly understand all the duties for which they are responsible, and to be able to carry them out efficiently, it is of paramount importance that the DOS at a large tournament be very well acquainted with archery. It is desirable that this position be filled by a qualified judge, The Deputy, or Deputies if possible, need not be quite as knowledgeable, but certainly should not be newcomers to archery.

#### **The primary duties of a Director of Shooting and the Deputies are:**

- 1. Control of the shooting;
- 2. Regulation of the timing of ends;
- 3. Maintenance of the order in which archers are to occupy the shooting line;
- 4. Institution and enforcement of any reasonable safety procedures;
- 5. Control of the use of the public address system;
- 6. Control of access to the field by media personnel, team officials, and the public.
- 7. General field security.

Judges must and will work in close liaison with the DOS.

(More details on the DOS responsibilities - ref. appendix)

### **3.3 Scorers**

Scorers are an important part of major tournaments, and will probably be instructed by the tournament organizers well in advance of the tournament date. Even so, it is important that the Chairman of Judge Commission or his appointee conduct a short seminar with the scorers before the tournament commences. The points to be covered include:

- 1. Scorers shall not become involved with decisions about the value of an arrow, unless they are competitors on that target;
- 2. They are not to become involved in any discussion of rules, interpretations etc.;
- 3. They must make certain they have clearly heard and accurately recorded the values of the arrows on the score cards;
- 4. They may make no changes whatever to the scores of arrows recorded. Any changes needed must be referred to a judge before any arrows are withdrawn from a buttress. Changes to additions may be made by scorers; as one of their most important duties is to ensure correct totals.
- 5. In Field Archery required changes may be done without a judge being present. In that case the change shall be initialed by all the archers in the group;
- 5. They should be encouraged to discuss scoring, and scoring procedures with competitors to ensure that scoring is carried out as efficiently as possible. They must know that each arrow will be individually called, from the highest scoring to the lowest, clearly, and effectively.
- 6. They should call the archers by their names on the score cards when scoring values of arrows on the target. This is extremely important as there have been many instances of values entered in the wrong score cards.
- 7. They should be well aware of the way to score an inner ten (inner five) and a miss.
- 8. The Chairman of the Judge Commission should discuss with the Organizing Committee the possibility of conducting sessions of scoring tests on the field with the scorers, so that possible doubts and mistakes can be handled in advance. Unfortunately, in many cases the scorers have no previous involvement with archery, and for this reason they will certainly feel much more comfortable doing their job the actual days of the competition if they have had the chance to do some scoring with archers on the field. The days of shooting practice prior to the competition offer good opportunities for this field training.
- 9. The scorers involved in elimination matches in which there is only one archer per target should be instructed not to enter any values until there is a judge present to witness the process.

The areas dealt with above are very general, and do not cover all the details, such as entry and exit from the field, passing on of scores to those who will record scores, or enter them into computers. These details are important, but will be best handled by the Organizing Committee, since they will change with individual tournaments. It is important, however, that the Chairman of Judge Commission be aware of all details regarding the whole scoring process.

It is also important to observe the rule changes that were made in Riom 1999 in relation to scorers:

FITA C&R book Article 7.6.1 “There shall be **scorers** in sufficient numbers to ensure that there will be one for each target. These scorers can be competitors when there is more than one competitor per target. One **Scorer** shall be appointed for each target.”

### **3.4 Communications**

The electronic age has greatly improved communications on the tournament field. Only a few years ago, it was necessary to devise an elaborate system of hand and arm signals to allow the judges to communicate with one another and with the DOS regarding such things as equipment failures, bouncers, hangers, and other problems. Lately, most of these communications are by small portable FM radios.

It is more usual now to have the Chairman of Judge Commission and DOS in constant contact with the Organizing Committee also by radio, often on a frequency different from that used among the judges. These are very important advances.

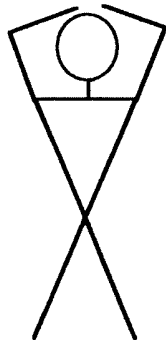
On the field course, radios are even more important, since communication there is much more difficult.

Good radio etiquette must be practiced at all times. Remember that the radio is there to facilitate communication, not to serve as an entertainment device. Wherever possible communication between officials should be beyond the hearing of competitors.

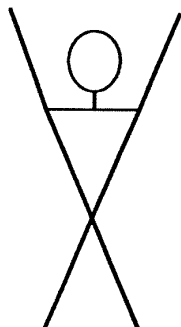
Even in the light of the above, it is important that each judge be completely familiar with the international hand signals. Consider the possibility that radios may not be available, or that all judges do not share a common language. The hand signals may be more useful than a radio. For these reasons, they are listed below.

There are seven signals using arm positions:

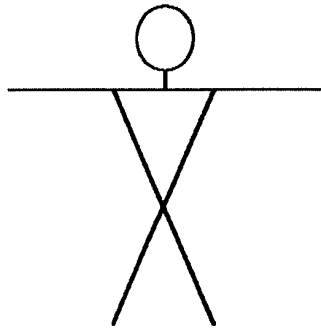
- 1. Trouble at the target;



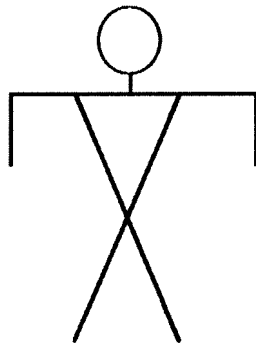
- 2. Bouncer;



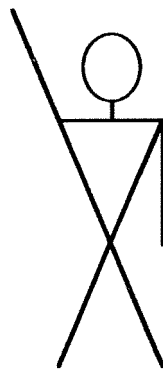
- 3. Pass through;



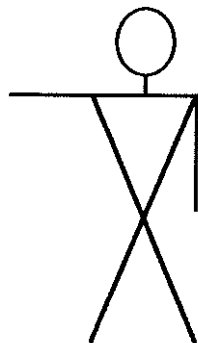
- 4. Hanging Arrow;



- 5. Equipment failure;



- 6. Proceed with scoring;



- 7. Repeat please.



There are seven finger positions:

- 1. All arrows shot;



- 2. One arrow to shoot;



- 3. Two arrows to shoot;



- 4. Three arrows to shoot.



- 5. Four arrows to shoot.(using both hands)



- 6. Five arrows to shoot.(using both hands)



- 7. Six arrows to shoot.(using both hands)



### 3.5 Media

Of late, FITA and all Member Associations have become more concerned with bringing our sport to the attention of the public. One of the best ways to do so is to make every effort to cooperate with the media.

You will be aware that special arrangements for photographers and television cameramen are in effect at all FITA tournaments, and most National events. These persons have jobs to do, and this may sometimes be in conflict with tournament directors and Judges in their efforts to run a smooth tournament. It becomes the Judges' and DOS's duty to allow for the best possible media coverage, and to ensure that the competitors are not disturbed. Most «media types» quickly understand the need for quiet and discretion. Equally, it is up to us to try to understand and to assist with their problems and help them to get the best possible images for their and our public. If the Organizing Committee has allowed an abnormally large number of press passes it may be necessary to limit the number on the field at any one time.

In order to secure the conduct of the press during shooting, the O/C in consultation with the TD or FITA may dedicate an area in front or behind the waiting line, Judges must ensure that this area is free from archery equipment to avoid accidents.

A press package is very important, and in most cases one is provided by the Organizing Committee. If the organizers do not provide it, and a specific question can be handled by the Judges, any information requested should be made available to the media.

If available one Judge may be designate to be the media contact, if it does not interfere with the successful operation of the tournament.

The identification of the press is essential to the Judges, and should be referred to the organizing committee. A simple identification ribbon is all that is required and FITA provides bibs for major tournaments. (see photo)

Each accredited photographer or cameraman will each day exchange his/her accreditation for a Bib in yellow (FITA TV) or green (FITA PHOTO) at the FITA press office. This will make it easy for judges to identify accredited photographers and cameramen who should be allowed access on the field. In case a photographer or cameraman does not have the proper accreditation you should kindly ask him/her to contact the Press office where he/she will receive further information. You should only allow photographers and cameramen on the field that have those Bibs.



In coordination with the Director of Shooting the judges may allow accredited photographers and cameramen to walk to the targets while scoring is taking place. A Judge or an Organizing Committee appointed media liaison person must escort them to the targets. The Judge should make sure that they do not interfere with scoring and do not touch the targets and the arrows. If necessary the Judge should instruct the media personnel not to disturb the archers with interviews on the field while the competition is still in progress.

## **3.7 Meetings**

### **3.7.1 Meetings of Judges**

All Judges should be on site at least two full days before the tournament. The Chairman of the Judge Commission in his «appointment letter» will detail the expected arrival time. The Judges must advise him of the exact details of their transportation arrangements. If for any reason one or two Judges are delayed and arrive late, the Chairman of Judge Commission present must begin the vital checks required, i.e., target faces, buttresses, flags, etc., etc., as all Judges do not need to be present for this aspect.

As soon as all Judges have arrived, the Chairman will call a meeting and give information about the tournament status so far, relay duties to the Judges and discuss possible rule clarifications and Judges' procedures.

Now that FITA requires an experienced Technical Delegate to be appointed to all its championships, it is hoped that unacceptable surprises will no longer face the Judges upon arrival. Even so it is important that the venue be inspected at the earliest possible time to allow for changes to be made if required.

At the end of each day's shooting the Chairman of the Judge Commission will call a meeting of all Judges in order to share information, discuss any problems or protests, and be certain that the next days assignments are understood.

Your notebook can be your most important accessory. Any time you make a decision of any sort, note it. Your memory after a long day could fail you.

- 1. Which end did you do the target changes, and on which buttress?
- 2. Have you had several bouncers or pass-throughs on certain buttresses?
- 3. Has some particular archer a peculiarity which needs attention?

If a Jury is required and you are called to give information, the ability to refer to your notebook will offer you good assistance and show you followed the required procedure.

### **3.7.2 Team Captains Meeting ( see appendix)**

For many years the official Team Captains' meeting took place on the morning of the official practice day. Major changes in our new tournament formats may make a change in this procedure necessary. There has never been a detailed procedure for running a Team Captains meeting. What follows are procedures established for the format and content of this meeting.

As the name implies, this is a meeting for the Team Captains and must be the time when they receive all of the important information affecting the comfort or performance of their teams.

The meeting should preferably be chaired by the Technical Delegate - as FITA's representative - and a recorded roll call should immediately be taken.

Then the President of FITA, who often likes to attend these meetings, should be introduced and allowed a statement.

Thereafter the Chairman of the Organizing Committee and/or his spokesperson will be introduced and allowed to give the following information:

Late minute changes to transport schedules, meals, accommodations, opening and closing ceremonies, receptions, banquets, tickets, lunch and beverage facilities on the field, changes in published practice schedules, special tourist arrangements for accompanying persons, etc. It is strongly recommended that all changes to the printed program be documented and handed out to all team captains at roll call to ensure that no one is uninformed. Failure to do so has

often generated legitimate protests. Arrangements must be made to get this information to those not present. Volunteers from the other team captains could assist in this distribution of information. If the information is complete many time consuming questions can be avoided.

The Chairman of the Judge Commission (or his/her designate) will then be presented and allowed to speak. He/she will introduce the Judges, though without their nationalities, as they are all «international» in respect of judging.

Then he/she will deal with technical matters such as:

- 1. Recent changes to the rules that are not clearly defined,
- 2. Recent Permanent Committees' interpretations that will affect the competitors,
- 3. Special information on the field or equipment,
- 4. Restating of printed rules that have repeatedly caused confusion and protests at previous tournaments,
- 5. Details on how equipment failures will be handled in the field events,
- 6. And the clarification of eligibility rules and dress regulations that will be enforced.

The Chairman will have to listen intently to the presentation of the Organizing Committee to make sure that all the needs of the teams have been addressed and satisfied. This is the Team Captains' meeting and it is they who need to be sure all relevant areas are covered to make their team comfortable and that they understand the competition requirements to eliminate potential problems.



## **PART FOUR - INSPECTIONS**

### **4.1 Range Inspection (Target Competition)**

#### **4.1.1 The Field**

Inspection of the target or field range is intended to ensure that all the details which will make the tournament a success have been properly carried out by the organizing committee. It is assumed that the Organizing Committee has been in frequent contact with the Technical Delegate and that this inspection will need to catch details only.

Start an inspection with a sweeping look at the range from the DOS position. Are facilities in place to restrain movement at the sides of the range and behind it? Two purposes are served here. First, is the facility safe, and second, is it reasonably free of distractions for the archer?

Check for indicated shooting lines, waiting lines, media lines, the new “valid arrow line” 3 meters in front of the shooting line, and the proper distances between them.

Check to see that the distances to target lines are accurate, and that the field is «squared off».

The easiest method to use in checking for a square field involves the 3-4-5 method of Pythagoras. For example, measure from a corner of the field 40 meters along the shooting line and mark this point. From the same corner, measure along the edge of the field and mark the 30- meter point. The distance between the two marked points must be 50 meters.

Ensure that the numbers and colors at the shooting line (if they alternate) match the numbers on the targets, and that the lane markings are accurate, including the separation between men and women.

Judges must check to see that target numbers and other signs on the field do not reflect the sun towards the shooting line. This should be checked at different times of the day.

Also check that the shooting position for each archer is marked on the shooting line, thus avoiding later problems with archers trying to get the middle of the target position and thereby causing conflict.

It is important that the media lane be accessible without passing through the area reserved for archers and their equipment.

#### **4.1.2 The Buttresses**

Check the buttresses to see that they appear to be able to stop arrows, and are not unduly worn. Spares should be easily available in the event of problems. The angles, and the dimensions must be within specifications. Check the numbers and, for outdoor target competition, the wind flags to see that they meet specifications. Tie-downs must be adequate to ensure that buttresses are stable in wind and resist movement caused by drawing arrows. Flags to call for judge assistance must be present.

On the practice days previous to the tournament check that the material of the buttresses does not cause the arrows to be excessively deflected after they hit the target. If this problem occurs and the judges can identify it well in advance, it will be possible to find alternatives to solve it before the actual competition begins.

### **4.1.3 Target Faces**

After confirming that the target faces are supplied by a FITA licensee, measure representative samples of the target faces to be certain they meet specifications. Be certain that there is an adequate supply of all sizes needed. Take samples from different packages and various positions in the pile within the same package. This is because it is possible that the level of moisture in some packages may be higher than in others and you will need to set some target faces to dry in the sun before you can use them. Moist faces often suffer variations in their size.

Targets must be measured on a flat table before the tournament begins, not on the buttress.

Colors are now «standardized», yet there may be slight variations caused by the paper, sun etc. The most important issue is that the faces in use are uniform for each class, to make a fair competition.

### **4.1.4 Other Equipment and Facilities**

See to it that there are garbage cans, toilets, bow stands, seating, shelters available for the archers, and that there are flags to call a judge at the shooting lines.

Inspect the leader boards, the general scoreboard, and the scorers' facilities.

Be certain that chairs and protection are available for the judges at the waiting line.

Ensure that the DOS stand provided is in the proper position and large enough, and ensure that the visual and audible timing devices are adequate, function properly, and that the order of shooting device if required is properly designed.

Finally, be certain that the access to emergency facilities is known to all Judges and officials, and that communication with them is reasonably close at hand.

## **4.2 Course Inspection (Field Competition)**

### **4.2.1 Safety**

To see that the course is safe is the most important purpose of any inspection. Any accident caused by a lack of basic safety precautions cannot be tolerated and all potential hazards are to be rectified prior to the tournament.

Also for this reason, it is important that all Judges participate in the inspection as a group.

We have the following recommendations for safety inspections:

- 1. Be certain that there are no paths from target to target or shooting positions which could be in jeopardy if an arrow goes astray. Take a look at the actual terrain - don't rely on the organizers' map of the course.
- 2. Be certain that all paths from target to target are properly marked for movement, so no one is walking in a wrong direction and happens to get into a shooting lane. It is a good basic safety rule that archers leaving a target walk approximately 10 meters in a ninety-degree direction away from the shooting direction on that target, but apply this rule with common sense.
- 3. No paths usually used for public purposes must cross the shooting direction, neither in front of the target nor behind the target. If this cannot be avoided, there must be guards present or the paths must be thoroughly barred in addition to

warning signs.

- 4. Be certain that the background of a target is fully exposed to the archer in the shooting position. If not, take the necessary steps to make the shooting on that target safe. What is over the crest of the hill on which the target is placed? Guarding may be necessary.
- 5. Spectators are usually controlled by leading them into special areas in the terrain - all the way barred with ropes or ribbons. Normally a shooting lane of approximately 25 meters width - giving a distance of approximately 10 meters from archers to the spectators on each side of the lane - is safe enough. If the archers, however, are shooting through a narrow gate of trees, the width must be increased. An arrow hitting a tree may take a quite unexpected direction.

#### **4.2.2 Target Layout**

Ensure that each individual target is properly prepared.

Before beginning an inspection, you must have the organizers map of the course, and the target sizes and distances for each target. This includes the distances for the unmarked round. Before entering the range, quickly check that the correct number of targets of each size is planned and that all distances correspond to the target sizes.

Note: Except for the Judges designated to check unmarked distances, the rest of the Judges have no need to know the distances. Thus the risk of having lists with the distances of the unmarked round accidentally going astray is almost eliminated.

From the map you may be able to check that the altitude variation and distance from assembling point is within specifications.

Approach each target from the point of view of the archer;

- 1. Is the face clearly visible from both shooting positions? Do not forget that some archers are very short - e.g. 150cm.
- 2. Is each shooting position possible for both left and right handed archers?
- 3. Is the footing reasonable for both the archer to the right and to the left, and is the appropriate marking acceptable?
- 4. Are there any overhangs that could interfere with light draw-weight bows? Try to allow for changes - rain might lower overhanging branches.
- 5. Is the target the correct distance from the shooting position? While you might not have the time to measure each, try to measure as many as possible. Be aware of the 1-meter tolerance which allows the use of rangefinders in order to do the checking.
- 6. Is the target position at least the minimum distance above the ground and the buttress of minimum size? To expose the face fully to the archer make sure that the position of the target is close to a right angle to line of vision.
- 7. It is a good idea to write the size of the face, which a buttress is to carry, on the back part of the buttress with a felt pen, (marked distances only). The opportunity for error in the haste of preparing a course for use on the morning shooting begins will be much reduced.

Also check that the replacement faces - usually placed behind the buttress - are of the correct size, and ensure that they are protected from the weather.

As for the target faces...the same procedure as described in Article 4.1.3.

### **4.2.3 Other Facilities**

Toilet facilities must be placed strategically around the range to allow for necessary relief. The same applies for water supplies and/or soft drink sale.

### **4.2.4 Judges Assignment to the Area**

Judges will have to be placed around the range so that each target is accessible. Look for ways to travel between targets and shooting locations safely, and for ways to efficiently split up target assignments. The Chairman of the Judge Commission or his/her deputy will assign judges to specific areas.

With two or more different courses it may be advisable to divide up the Judges into parties, one for each course, taking into consideration the course assignment of the Judges for the first day of shooting.

To allow the Judges to become familiar with their control area they should be assigned to the same course during the two days of qualification round.

## **4.3 Equipment Inspection**

### **4.3.1 Inspection Procedures**

Each competitor's equipment must be inspected, so it is vital that a list of competitors, usually broken down by country, class and division be obtained from the Organizing Committee. One Judge should be appointed to check off names of those who have successfully had their equipment inspected. This Judge will need to be supplied with a table and chair.

If the tournament is not too large, one team of Judges may be able to work together. If the field of competitors is large, it may be better, and more efficient to break the Judges into teams, and to assign each team a particular division. It may also be advisable to move candidate judges from team to team in order to enhance their learning opportunities.

It is traditional and effective to hold the equipment inspection on the target range, during the official practice day. Archers should be called by country. The DOS will usually be called upon to use the public address system to do so.

Judges must establish their own routines for the inspection of equipment, but set out below is a basic recommendation

Of course, you must be completely familiar with the rules governing each division, and any interpretations which may have been made regarding it.

- 1. Check the overall appearance of the bow to take note of any differences in general structure.

Hold the bow by the limbs in the area closest to the riser, with the string facing you. Never hold the bow by the grip. Your hands may be wet with sweat and the archer would not like his bow grip to be wet.

For field archery be aware of any item possibly used only for estimating distances (measuring target face sizes). This applies for all divisions.

- 2. Check the sight;
- 3. Check the stabilizer(s)
- 4. Check the arrow rest and plunger button;
- 5. Check the string and its attachments;
- 6. Check the arrows;
- 7. Check the tab or glove;
- 8. Check the binoculars and also be aware of other forms of range finding devices;
- 9. Make sure that all members of the team, including the officials, are wearing the same clothes (uniform).

If the team members are all dressed in a uniform of similar style and colour, the Judges will find that acceptable. This means that the teams will be required to have the same design in a shirt in both long and short sleeves and in short and long pants. This way we will allow more freedom to the members of teams and still be able to easily recognize them

#### **4.3.2 Compound Bows and Equipment**

For all intents and purposes the compound bow is essentially unlimited. The only exceptions to that statement are the following. In all classes, the bow can not exceed a weight of 60lbs at any point in the draw curve. There must be no electronics on the bow, sight, arrow rest or release aid. The pressure point of the arrow rest must not be more than 6cm behind the pivot point of the bow (deepest part of the handle grip). This is only an overview, please refer to FITA C&R book Article 7.3.3 for specific details.

For checking the weights of compound bows we are using spring scales that have been specially tested to maintain a tolerance of not more than one pound. Before an inspection of equipment, all of the scales should be compared on a bow and one that seems to be consistently accurate shall be the one that tests all competitors bows. Do not have several Judges testing with several bow scales. Generally most archers now bring a bow to inspection that is well under the limit to avoid problems. If one is checked that is within one pound of maximum, it is advisable to test it with a second (previously compared) scale. Do not draw the bow yourself, but rather always have the archer draw his/her own bow. Without exception, all other equipment of compound archers, arrows, etc., must conform to FITA regulations.

#### **4.3.3 Bare Bow**

Officially the Bare Bow Division is only for field archery, but nationally we often find this division also at target tournaments.

The rules are specified in FITA C&R book Article 9.3.3.

By definition the bow is considered to be «a bare bow» if in an unbraced position it can pass through a ring of 12.2cm.

Be aware that the new rule text takes care of previous problems with stabilizers mounted in a way making them passing through the ring mentioned. Stabilizers are now clearly forbidden.



## **PART FIVE - THE COMPETITION**

### **5.1 Important Judging Aspects**

Running a successful competition requires the successful integration of the efforts of many individuals.

As Judges, the actual competition depends to a large degree on our ability to work effectively and efficiently as a team.

While there may be differences of opinion among the members of the Judge Commission, it is absolutely essential that they be worked out quietly and privately. Once differences have been resolved, a unified front will be presented. Without it, the authority and respect with which all of us are viewed will be diminished.

The Judges must treat all rules with the same degree of firmness and all competitors with the same degree of fairness. Rules are not made by the officials, nor can they (we) decide whether or not to enforce them. All rules must be enforced fairly, and equitably. Be proud to do so, but also refrain from being arrogant or overbearing.

### **5.2 Re-Checking**

Before the competition, the Judges must re-check their assigned targets, and be certain that no changes have occurred overnight whether by vandalism or accident. Do a quick «walk around» to be sure that everything is correct.

During the competition it is of great importance that you take a look at the archers' equipment in use to see if there is suddenly some equipment that seems to be illegal. This is also the time to look at spectacles, sunglasses or eye-patches to see if they comply with the rules. Spot-tests of compound draw weights are also essential. Such tests however, should not interfere with the efficient running of the tournament nor be off-putting to the archers.

### **5.3 Arrow Values**

Judging arrow values in the target is one of the Judges' most important and probably most often applied responsibilities. You will certainly get the archers respect and trust if you do this important job professionally. Do not ever ask whose is the questionable arrow, and refrain from making comments on how difficult it is for you to judge the arrow. You are not expected to say anything other than «Which is the arrow?» and «The arrow is a ten.» Never say that the arrow is «in» or «out», or «I think it is a...». Be firm in your announcement of the decision you have made.

Therefore, it is vital that you meet the problem in a proper way; you must view the arrow in question from both sides with a magnifying glass. Always use your magnifying glass, even when you believe the arrow is clearly to the higher or lower score. This professionalism in your job will add to your credibility and prestige as a Judge. In judging an arrow value you must be as close to right angles (90°) as possible to the arrow, without touching the face in order to have correct view..

When the dividing line is not present, you may find it sometimes necessary to look at the line from a position right in front of the target, from where you will be able to better estimate the probable radius of the missing section of the line. Do this only after you have tried to judge the arrow with your magnifying glass from both sides.

Always remember that there is no dividing line between values 2 and 3, and between values 4 and 5. We are often surprised by the number of archers around the world that claim that their arrow is a 5 because it touches «a darker line on the inside border of the black», they are actually referring to the zone where the two colors overlap. This area belongs to the 4 points scoring zone.

Apply these guidelines for your judging:

- 1. If the dividing line is not intact or if it is distorted by an arrow in the area in question, try to visualize the imaginary circumference of the original circle
- 2. Do not take too long in making your decision. If you are not sure, give the higher value. Remember that the archer gets the benefit of the doubt.
- 3. After having made a firm decision of the value, you stand back from the target saying specifically the value of the arrow.

If the competitor, or another competitor on that target or in that match questions your decision, he/she may request a decision of a second Judge, and even a third Judge if necessary to have a majority decision. Refrain from making the second or third Judge aware of your decision.

## **5.4 Advertising**

### **5.4.1 Advertising on the Field and Field Equipment**

FITA Congress in 1991 abolished all restrictions on advertising leaving it in the hands of the organizers, to make it easier to get sponsors for tournaments.

However, it was the intention of Congress that there should be no advertising signs between the archer and the target. Such signs would probably also be an obstruction to the archers while walking to and from the targets and possibly cause accidents.

When nameplates or small scoreboards are placed on the field, as often in the Elimination phase of the Olympic Round, advertising may appear on such items.

### **5.4.2 Advertising on the Archers**

Limitations still exist except for bows and stabilizers and be aware that the limitations are given in square centimeters per item.

Remember that the archer's back number is the area of the organizers and is not covered by the limitations of the eligibility code for competitors.

One of the problems in this respect that you may meet is the question of whether you are dealing with advertising or trade marks. Look for the little ® or ©, which means that the trademark is registered as such. That is a good indication even if there may be exceptions.

Take a look at the archers before the commencement of shooting each day, as they often wear clothing other than that worn during the official training/equipment control; e.g extra clothing for adverse weather conditions.



If you are appointed to officiate at the Olympic Games, you may be expected to enforce IOC regulations in this regard, which do not totally coincide with FITA's present rules. Make sure you are well informed on this subject before the Team Captains' meeting.

## **5.5 Target Archery Judging Procedures**

### **5.5.1 Bouncers, Pass-Throughs and Hanging Arrows**

#### **Bouncer**

If he/she is alone on the butt, the archer will complete the end before signaling.

If more than one archer is shooting, all shooting on that butt ceases immediately.

The signal is to use the flag placed at the shooting line for each target. Some archers may signal by raising their bow above their heads.

The Judge will go to the line to determine the exact problem,

The Judge will retire to the waiting line, and move to the shooting line just as the shooting line is clearing and indicate the problem to the DOS.

The Judge will face the DOS, and give the appropriate signal, until acknowledged. The signal will include the number of arrows left to shoot.

The archer with the bouncer (or his team captain or designated official) and the Judge will advance to the target. The Judge will first locate the arrow and, considering its position on the ground or elsewhere, will decide whether it was possibly a bouncer or not. He will then attempt to locate the mark left by the bouncer. If it can be found, the Judge will record the value in his notebook, mark the hole, and place the arrow in question behind the target. Before marking the hole, the Judge should make sure that there are no arrows on the target whose value could possibly be questioned by the archers at the moment of scoring. In such cases the Judge will take note of the score in his notebook before marking the hole(s). If the Judge finds more than one unmarked hole in the target, he will give the arrow the lowest value of the unmarked holes.

If arrows are left to be shot, the end shall be completed before general shooting is resumed.

The Judge present at the target in question at the moment of scoring, will confirm the value of the arrow that bounced from the target.

#### **Pass Through**

The procedure for a pass through is precisely that for a bouncer. The non-affected archer(s) must wait until the pass through has been identified before they may resume shooting. The Judge will make the appropriate signal to the DOS and will move to the target with the archer.

The Judge should first try to locate the arrow either on the floor or possibly embedded in the target in such a way that it is not possible to see its nock. Once the Judge is certain that the arrow is really a pass-through, he should try to identify the hole and the value before pushing the arrow back through the face (in case the arrow is deeply embedded in the target). He should push back only if he finds it necessary to make a fair decision. Extreme caution must be taken to insure that the arrow is pushed back at the same angle it entered the buttress. The Judge should make sure that there are no arrows on the target whose value could possibly be questioned by the archers at the moment of scoring. The rest of the procedure is similar to that described for a bouncer.

**Hanging Arrow**

If an arrow is hanging across the target face, but not properly embedded in the buttness, all shooting on the buttness must cease immediately in order to reduce the risk of the arrow falling out of the target, or being damaged by another arrow

Then the procedure is the same as for a bouncer and a pass-through.

**5.5.2 Equipment Failure**

Should an archer experience failure of his/her equipment during an end, he/she will immediately call a Judge by waving the flag provided.

The Judge will approach the archer, and ascertain the difficulty.

The Judge will retire to the waiting line after finding out how many arrows are left to be shot, and the archer's estimate of the time needed to effect repairs.

Just before the shooting line clears, the Judge will move to the line, and will signal the DOS of the equipment failure. This is necessary to avoid the DOS sending the archers forward to score when the line completely clears. If the archer is then able to make up the remaining arrows the Judge will indicate to the DOS the number of arrows left to shoot. If the archer is unable to continue at that time the Judge will give the signal for the DOS to proceed with the scoring. The DOS will signal understanding. In all cases the make up arrows will be shot at the earliest possible opportunity.

An equipment failure is granted to an individual to replace or repair items for which the archer could not be expected to foresee a problem. Broken strings or nocks, loose sights, damaged tabs, shifted clickers and the like are equipment failures. It is not designed to allow an archer to re-serve a string, re-fletch an arrow and so on, for which replacements should be on hand.

The 1999 Congress agreed to allow a maximum of only 15 minutes for any equipment failure. This is meant to apply for severe problems and it will be practical to make up arrows after the last end of the distance. Common sense must apply and there will be no timing of 15 minutes, but the archer will be given a certain number of ends to be shot with a normal scoring procedure after each end, applicable to approx. 15 minutes.

For equipment failures that are dealt with within short time, e.g. breakage of string or nocks, the make up of arrow(s) will be done as soon as possible.

Toilet breaks are not considered equipment failures, though please note that the rules do allow archers to appoint others to score for them, or to change places in the shooting order with another archer in order to allow time for such necessities. If the problem seems to be of an epidemic character, the Judges and DOS will find a common sense solution.

Muscular stress or injury is not considered as equipment failure. It is the archer's responsibility to be fit for the competition.

**5.5.3 Marking Holes**

Many Judges and archers feel that it is necessary to mark all holes on the target face, both inside and outside the actual scoring area. Some mark all holes on the buttness and often even the holes in the wood of the target stand.

FITA C&R book Articles 7.6.14 and 8.6.12 both state “An arrow hitting the target and rebounding, shall score according to its impact in the target, provided all arrow holes have been marked and an unmarked hole or mark can be identified”

The key word is target, i.e., 80 or 122cm not the paper outside the ring.

Marking holes is not the responsibility of the Judges. It is only in special circumstances clearly described in the rules and in this guidebook that a Judge is expected to mark holes. However, if you are checking a target face to evaluate a possible replacement or to assess the conditions of the dividing lines, and you find a unmarked hole, mark it, make the archers on that target aware of their responsibility, and advise their Team Captains of your action. Very often the archers on one target distribute responsibilities and they appoint one archer to mark the holes, another to pull the arrows, etc. Such an action by the Judge, will instill in the archers, the need for marking the holes.

You will often be surprised that even experienced archers do not mark the holes correctly. Teach the archers to mark holes with short lines, not longer than 5 millimeters. Two lines in a right angle are certainly enough. In any case the marking of the holes is the responsibility of the archers not the Judges.

#### **5.5.4 Scorecard Corrections**

**Errors in value:**

Score 9 9 9 7 5 5 was marked 9 9 9 5 5 5

7								
9	9	9	<del>7</del>	5	5			M.W.

- 1. Score corrections can only be made by a Judge.
- 2. The original error must never be erased or written over.
- 3. The Judge draws a diagonal line over the wrong score and writes the correct score on either section left by the diagonal line.
- 4. The Judge must always make corrections in red;
- 5. The Judge need not correct or check the total. He/she is only concerned with the individual value of arrows.
- 6. The Judge must always initial his/her corrections on the scorecard.

Changes in the value of an arrow can be made by the Judge only if none of the arrows on the target have been touched or withdrawn from the target.

If by mistake a scorer enters the value of one archer’s arrows in another archer’s scorecard and vice versa, necessary corrections the Judge makes will not constitute changing the value of arrows. The values are clear. Then, if both archers agree that the scores they shot were entered in the wrong scorecards, the Judge can make the correction even if the arrows have been withdrawn from the target.

**Error in descending value:**

Score 9 9 9 7 7 5 was marked 9 9 7 9 7 5

9	9	<u>7</u>	9	7	5			M.W.
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The value of an arrow entered out of descending order is to be underlined and initialed by the Judge, once again, always in red.

**Special scoring procedures for outdoor target and field archery**

An **inner-ten** (five in field archery) is scored «**X**». A **miss** is scored «**M**»

X	10	9	5	M	M		
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The archer's signature on the bottom of a scorecard does not mean that they are accepting the scorer's total tabulated score, only that they are accepting the individual value of each arrow recorded. If a scorer reports to you that an archer refuses to sign the scorecard because the score is not totaled, or because they disagree with the total score (very common scenario), advise their team captain and explain to him and to the archer what they are signing for.

**Errors in total** made by the scorers will always be checked and corrected by the tabulation committee. However, it seems to be a good idea also to check that the tabulation system(s) does not open up for possible new mistakes.

Unfortunately not all the systems in use have incorporated the most recent rule changes regarding ties, and some of them are not able to enter the value of each arrow but totals added by the scorers. Before the competition starts, the Judges should become familiar with the characteristics of the computer system to be able to predict where possible problems may arise. The Judge Commission will decide what action to take to make sure that only the correct results are printed and distributed. This should be done in consultation with the assigned Technical Delegate who will have already reviewed all the functions of the timing and scoring electronic equipment.

**5.5.5 Shooting Before or After the Signal**

The penalties for shooting before or after the time signals are precisely described in the rules. As the archers are not allowed to raise their bow arm until the signal is given, shooting before the signal is rare.

More often you will face problems that an archer shoots when the time limit expires, letting the arrow go on the signal or closely (the first audio sound is an indication that the time has expired).

Before you take action, you must be absolutely sure that the time limit had expired - often a difficult judgment.

You must take into consideration that you may have heard the sound signal before the competitor. This is a reality if you are standing closer to the sound source.

### **5.5.6 Sound Signals**

The rules say that the audible signal is valid if there is a discrepancy between it and the lights. So if the differential between the two is a matter of a second or so, the sound is to be considered the correct valid function. If, however, the DOS or whoever is supposed to be blowing the whistle, due to lack of attention, or an interruption (such as someone talking to him) fails to do so for several seconds, you must use common sense, your action in this case should be to discover which control was in fact accurate and make a decision to the advantage of the archers, who should not be penalized because of an official's oversight. This is even more important if the sound signal is clearly given before the end of the prescribed time.

When an arrow has been shot before or after the signal, the archer will forfeit the highest scoring arrow of that end. The value of each of the arrows shot (3 or 6) shall be entered in the scorecard. The Judge will then make the correction and will initial it in red. The value of the forfeited arrow may not be erased from the scorecard (in several occasions only the values of the 5 or 2 lower scoring arrows are entered in the scorecard – which is not correct). The value of this arrow must remain under the red diagonal line drawn by the Judge. The judge's decision that the arrow was shot before or after the time signal can be appealed. The Jury may decide to back the archer's appeal, in which case the value of the forfeited arrow can be restored to the archer.

Where a Judge appointed to score specific arrows can clearly identify the relevant arrow, e.g. during match play or make up arrow, the value of the identified arrow shall be forfeited.

### **5.5.7 Deportment on the Target Field**

After the signal to proceed with scoring, Judges will move to the targets as a unit, in line. They will remain at their designated positions, approximately 10 meters in front of the targets assigned to them.

If they are called for assistance, they will offer assistance and return to the 10-meter position facing the targets.

When all of the archers have completed their scoring, and passed through the Judges, the Judges will make certain that no one is behind the targets and their assigned targets are clear and safe. At that time the Judges will leave the field as a unit, indicating to the DOS that the field is clear and safe.

If a Judge assigned to the targets on either side of you is busy on one of his targets and another of his targets requires assistance, offer this assistance immediately and when finished return to your designated location.

In the Olympic Round elimination matches in which two archers shoot at the same target, the Judge is not expected to witness scoring. However, in those individual matches where there is only one archer per target and in all team matches, a judge is required to witness the scoring in order to ensure that the target or the arrows are not touched, and mainly to save time, it is important that the Judges get to the targets before most of the archers.

### **5.5.8 Other Procedures**

**Trouble at the Target** - to indicate the need for a new target face, a change in buttress, scorecard problems and so on, use the specific signal to communicate with the DOS from your position by the target.

The DOS may advise the archers to expect a short delay in the competition while the problem is corrected.

Not all instances of trouble at the target are signaled from the target line. In windy conditions target faces may become loose. If a target works loose in the wind and one corner hangs over a scoring area in the middle of an end, the archers of that target will stop shooting until the whole line has finished. The Judge will signal «trouble at the target» to the DOS, and will proceed to the target with the archers, record the value of the arrows in his notebook, mark the holes, have the arrows pulled and fix the target. Leave the pulled arrow(s) behind the target. The Judge will return to the shooting line with the archers and signal to the DOS the number of arrows still to be shot by the archers concerned, who will then shoot their remaining arrow(s) before scoring takes place.

### **5.5.9 Telescopes on the Shooting Line**

When three archers stand on the line at the same time, they need not remove their telescopes when they leave the shooting line. The Judges should not require them do so, as the competitors would have more trouble setting their scopes back every end on the limited space on the line they can use for this. When four archers shoot in two lines, the scopes will certainly be removed, unless two archers on different lines agree to use the same telescope. It is now accepted that if a telescope does not interfere with other archers on the line it can be left on the line between ends.

If there is, in the view of the Judges, very limited space on the shooting line, the Judges must consider what action to take - if any.

### **5.5.10 “Valid arrow line”**

The line 3 meters in front of the shooting line, adopted by Congress 99, has the intention of creating more fairness to archers in a situation where arrows drop down for some reason. The fixed line substitutes the previous question of reaching the arrow with the bow.

The rule refers to a part of the arrow shaft needing to be within the 3 meter-zone to be considered as having been not shot, just to indicate that a nock or vane that might have fallen off, is not enough to be allowed to shoot another arrow. If the nock, however, is still on the shaft, it is of course accepted if only the nock is within the line (it is considered then to be a part of the shaft).

The smoothest way of dealing with a drop-down arrow is that the archer seeing that the arrow is within the line, shoots another arrow within the time limit.

However, knowing that such drop-down often is a result of equipment failure (e.g. broken nock), it might be dealt with as such, if the archer stops shooting and call a Judge.

Occasionally it may also be difficult to immediately determine if the arrow is within the line or not.

### **5.5.11 Coaching information on the line**

Congress 99 also decided the “revolutionary” change that the archers are allowed to receive non-electronic coaching information on the line, provided it does not disturb the other archers.

This is a reasonable result of the fact that the public is brought closer to archers with their yelling and talking - and the fact that it is impossible to control possible coaching information in foreign languages.

The question that remains is “when does it disturb the other archers”? Of course we are talking about an objective standard, and experience has shown that information with normal voice level, or of course with signs, is acceptable.

The intention is not to allow any conversation between archer and management, the archer is not supposed to speak from the shooting line. That may easily cause a disturbance to the other archers.

## **5.6 Field Archery Judging Procedures**

### **5.6.1 Applying the Time Limit**

Generally speaking, FITA never intended to officially time field events. If they had, they would have had an official timer accompany each group in as much as all shoot at different times. This time allowance rule had to be imposed some years ago because some very slow competitors were causing a bottleneck and slowing up the competition. Do not think that you as a Judge have to stand and time every archer that passes through your assigned position. The rule is there to help you maintain control and avoid a slow competitor or group disrupting the competition. Use your authority in this matter sensibly. FITA C&R Book Article 9.5.9 says that in case a competitor or a group of competitors (during the Qualification and Elimination rounds) causes undue delay for that group or for other groups in the competition, Judges observing this will warn the group verbally, after which they may time the competitor /group.

If you find it necessary, according to Article 9.5.6, to time an archer, this is the procedure used:

If a slow archer is observed exceeding the 4 minute time limit, the archer is to be warned and the Judge must sign the scorecard indicating the time at which the warning was given, and target number. If the archer is observed exceeding the time limit a second time, the Judge in question will note the previous warning and take the highest scoring arrow of that target from the archer. This will also be noted on the scorecard. Any subsequent violation will also result in the loss of the archer’s highest scoring arrow of that target. Usually Judges at Field events are very aware of the archers who shoot too slowly and who cause “undue” delays.

In the event of a tie at the conclusion of a tournament, these arrows constitute misses as well as a loss of points as indicated.

The time limit is allowed from the time the archer takes his/her position at the post, which he/she shall do as soon as it becomes available. The main point here is that the archer is not allowed to use any time for judging distances or other variation in the terrain before taking the position at the post. In such cases you will advise the archer to go to the shooting post, where after you will start your time control from the moment the post could have sensibly been occupied.

Time warnings are not carried over from one stage of the competition to the next.

In the field finals event timing is more like the target event. Ref. Article. 9.5.10.

### **5.6.2 Range finding.**

In general Congress has indicated that the archer is not allowed to use his/her equipment solely for estimating distances.

It would be wise to underline this point at the Team Captains meeting.

### **5.6.3 Equipment Failure**

If a competitor has a major equipment failure that requires replacement parts not carried with him/her, the following procedure is recommended:

- 1. As soon as the failure has been claimed, the Judge will try to make radio contact with the central control area asking that the archer's team captain (who has been told to stay close to that area) bring the required replacements to the target in question. It is strongly recommended that the Organizing Committee have a field crew person familiar with the range layout specifically assigned to this central control area to expedite the movement of a team official into and out of the field in a way that ensures safety and a minimum amount of interference to the other competitors;
- 2. If a team captain or his/her delegate is not present, the archer claiming the failure will be accompanied by a Judge to the control area to make the repair or exchange, but of course must be reminded of the time limit;
- 3. The group in question will be pulled to one side and following groups will be allowed to «shoot through»;
- 4. If the archer in question is unable to make the repair and return to the target in 30 minutes, the other archers in the group will continue shooting the round entering at the next available gap between groups;
- 5. The archer with the failure may rejoin his/her group and continue to shoot at any time but will forfeit the arrows that have been missed.

The decision for the delay as outlined above is the responsibility of the Judge at the target, and common sense must apply. The Judge would not disrupt the competition for a broken string (recurve) or a shortage of arrows, items that must be carried by the competitor (when dealing with a compound bow, a broken string or cable could in fact be a major problem and the archer may wish to replace the bow).

### **5.6.4 Corrections of Scores**

In contrast to target archery the field archers themselves are entitled to change the arrow values of the scorecards if an error occurs.

Such action must be signed by all members of the group in question.

However, if a Judge is available on the spot, he/her may of course be asked to make the correction.

As there are no longer scorers in field archery, and thus two of the archers in the group take down the scores, we will occasionally face the problem of discrepancy between the two scorecards. Of course the double scoring should require that the individual archers check and make sure that the scores recorded are actually what they shot, and also this must be done at each target before the arrows are withdrawn. We all know that this will not always happen. The FITA Judge Committee decided that the lower value would be the officially accepted



score. We do not think there can be any other solution. It will be very important for the Chairman of Judge Commission at each competition to draw attention to this problem at the Team Captains' meeting. The result then, if a disagreement in scores occurs, will not give the archers or their Team Captains any reason to protest.

### **5.6.5 No Second Calls**

Again in contrast to target archery, the decision of one judge is final as to the value of an arrow (except in final rounds). This makes it even more important that the guidelines under sequence 5.3 are conscientiously applied.

### **5.6.6 Pass Throughs, Bouncers, etc.**

Be aware that a pass through or a bouncer may be given a value even if the arrow holes are not suitably marked. The procedure is clearly stated in the rules,. See Article 9.6.9.

### **5.6.7 Use of Binoculars**

Binoculars are allowed at all times by the archers providing they do not have a built in range-finder.

## **5.7 Practice**

While practice on the competition courses for Field Archery still is not allowed, FITA does allow archers to practice on the tournament field during the days of competition for both Outdoor and Indoor archery.

Practice is covered by Article 3.19, and even if sighter arrows (for target archery) are sometimes used at national level when practice for some reason is not possible on the shooting field, all mention of «sighter arrows» has been removed from the rules.

A question is repeatedly asked: «What does the Judge do when an archer, during the practice session, shoots before or after the signals indicating an end?»

Practice sessions are now controlled by an assistant DOS, and there is no limit to the number of arrows an archer may shoot. The DOS generally gives the time equivalent to the ends of the competition (4 min. or 2 min). The only penalty then would be if an archer continues to shoot after the DOS has given the stop shooting signal.

An archer making this mistake is subject to being barred from that practice session (Article 3.19.10).

Arrow(s) shot after the stop shooting signal of the last end of the practice session also belonging to this session. The session is over by the retrieving of arrows of the last end.

Tournament organizers, in accordance with Article 3.19.1, are able to allow practice on the Tournament Field prior to the start of the competition, the targets need only be set up at the first distance to be shot.

**5.8 Multi-Faced Targets**

The archers are no longer required to shoot their arrows in numerical or target sequence on any of the multi-faced targets, i.e., the treble face Indoors and the small 20cm faces in Field. If, however, more than one arrow is shot into any face, only the lower arrow value will score as it lies in the target. The other arrow(s) will count as part of that end but score zero.

## **PART SIX - FINALS**

FITA Constitution and Rules and the Organizers' Manual of the Outdoor Target Archery Championships are FITA's official documents to describe the Olympic Round and the rules governing this event. This Guidebook will not duplicate this information, but will give you a 'Judge Procedure' outline.

### **6.1 Qualification Round**

This Round is shot over the first two days and is nothing more than a normal single FITA Round or a FITA 70m Round and all established regular Judge procedures apply.

In the Olympic Games a 72-arrow-Ranking Round is shot on the day before the eliminations.

### **6.2 Elimination Round**

The top 64 (32 for Indoor) men and women from the Qualification Round will proceed to the Elimination Round and be matched according to the format in the rules book. In as much as the archers now all shoot normally on individual targets in the 1/8<sup>th</sup> elimination (and in previous stages of the elimination round whenever possible), the Judges will have to be involved in scoring. Specifically, they will have to observe and verify the value of the arrows as called by the archers. You observe and confirm the calls, you do not call at this point.

The archers will shoot in designated matches and be requested when approaching the target at the time of scoring to remain approximately two meters back from the target (at least far enough to be unable to touch the arrows before the assigned Judge arrives to confirm the called values. Depending on the number of Judges available, each will be assigned to a specific number of targets and will proceed to the targets as soon as the DOS gives the scoring signal. This will put them slightly in advance of the archers so that they will be in position to verify the values as soon as the archers arrive. If they are; for example assigned targets 1 to 4, they will score target 1 on the first end and target 4 on the second end (and so on). This will ensure that the same archers are not consistently required to wait.

The Judge will take up a position to the side of the target and request the archer to approach and call the values. The Judge will call out «Target 7» (for example) just to confirm that the scorer has in fact the proper scorecard in front of him/her. They may have several on their board, and we have all been required to correct scores that have been put on the wrong scorecard. This minor attention to detail can well avoid an unnecessary delay and frustration. The Judge must co-ordinate his/her actions with that of the scorer so that they proceed efficiently through the process without any delay, i.e. the scorer must alternate 1 to 4, and 4 to 1 with the Judge. Whenever possible, it is recommended that there be one scorer per target, so as to avoid the possibility of mistake in entering a score in the wrong scorecard. The entire purpose of this new Round is to make it more exciting and enjoyable to the spectators, unnecessary delays will negatively affect this purpose.

Please review the tie breaking procedures for this Round (see appendix). They must be clearly understood by all Judges who are assigned to officiate at an Olympic Round. Tabulating scores is certainly not the responsibility of the Judges. In the Olympic Round, however, it is

vital that the results of all matches be calculated immediately so as to proceed with possible ties as soon as possible. As a Judge, always be ready to help the scorers (and the organizers) with this job at the end of each match. You are not expected to be the last person on the field to know that there is a tie in your match. If you are officiating at tournaments where the archers are not very experienced, like Junior Championships and local shoots, make sure the archers know the procedure before the signal for the shoot-off is given. Your teaching role here will be very much appreciated by the archers.

**Timing.** In this portion of the Round there will be 6 arrows in four minutes. The DOS will give a two-beep «to the line» signal. The time to come to the line in Olympic Round Matches is 10 seconds, and not 20 as in the Qualification or Ranking Rounds. Some electronic timers have not incorporated this recent change to the rules. When you inspect the field, verify that all timing is correct, including the 10 and 20 seconds «to the line». If you find out that it is not possible to set the clock for a 10-second timing, make sure that the Judge Commission informs the Team Captains of this fact before the competition begins. This time reduction is intended to help speed up the tournament and to avoid unnecessary delays causing boredom to the spectators.

## **6.3 Finals Events**

### **6.3.1 Individuals**

The Chairman of Judges will assign two groups of Judges each day: the «Line-Judges» and the «Scoring» and «Target» Judges. It is sometimes recommended that the same judges work at the targets in all the matches, and that they do some detailed training calling arrows from the blinds before the actual competition takes place. Now that electronic equipment is ever more present in major archery events, the shooting-line Judges and the Judges in the blinds need to become very familiar in the operation of the sophisticated equipment they have to work with, for which they need time to practice. We cannot afford mistakes caused by inexperience during the event. The earlier practice of giving each Judge a chance to do all procedures is fine for smaller events. If you are the Chairman of the Commission, evaluate where each of your Judges will be more suited in correspondence with their individual characteristics and experience.

#### **6.3.1.1 Line-Judge Duties**

At this point in the competition, the Judges become more involved, and more visible. Indeed to some extent we must become showmen. The Line Judge will be identified before each match by the DOS or the commentator, and this will require that he/she face the spectators and take a slight bow for the recognition. Do not over do it. You are not the key player, the archers are. The competitors may wish to shake hands but it is certainly their decision to do so. Please do not ask them to do so.

**6.3.1.2 Disc Toss**

The rules specify that the two competitors will be given a choice of shooting first or second on the first end of three arrows (after that they will alternate each end including during a «tie breaking» procedure). The Judge must control this by a “flip of a disc”. A solid disc of no less than 5cm in diameter printed black on one side and white on the other works very well (may be made from a local large coin).

The archer who wins the toss will be given the opportunity to shoot the first or second arrow of the match as stated, all subsequent shots alternate. After the Line Judge and the paired archers have been announced to the spectators, the Judge will immediately show the disc to the archer first on the right (to his left), then the left, showing both sides and asking the right archer to select a color (black or white). The Judge will then, standing between the archers and facing the archers and spectators, flip the disc in the air insuring that it rotates many times. Do not attempt to flip it too high, or catch it in your hand. Control the flip so that the disc lands in clear view between the archers. Then turn to the archer who was successful in the selection, and ask, «Do you wish to shoot the first arrow or the second?». As soon as the selection has been made the Judge will go to the archer who is to shoot first in clear view of the DOS and place a hand lightly on the archer’s shoulder. The DOS or the commentator will be closely observing this procedure and will immediately announce, «Archer 3C John Smith from Canada will shoot the first arrow». Listen to the announcement to make sure that there is no confusion. The DOS will then advise the spectators that the match is about to begin, and sound the double «to the line» audible signal. The Judge will then take up his/her assigned position off to one side so as not to interfere with the view of the spectators but in a position that allows him to full control of the match (see the diagram for the recommended Judge location).

The Line Judge should keep record of the alternating order of the archers, and be prepared to assist the archer if requested. The archers are concentrating on the competition and could forget the correct rotation (some electronic timing devices provide this information now).

The DOS shall wait for the judge’s signal to start every end. This is required because the Judge is closer to the archer than the DOS. In the third and fourth ends the archers will shoot arrows that they receive from the runners. The runners may be late in handing the arrows to the competitors, and the archers need a couple of seconds to check them. Verify that both archers are ready to shoot and advise the DOS accordingly.

**6.3.1.3 Position of Judges’ Blinds and Scoreboards for the Finals**

In all individual matches between two competitors, and between two teams when there is alternate shooting, four Judges for the blinds will be appointed. They will be responsible for complete control behind the blinds that have been erected by the Organizing Committee. The Organizers’ Manual of the Outdoor Target Archery Championships suggests that there be two sets of targets, one on each side of the central line of the field. This number of targets may be necessary in large important Championships where there are stands for the public behind the archers’ area on both sides of the field, and the two sets of targets allow the public in the stands to have a better and closer view of the competition. In other tournaments you may find that just one set of targets is enough and more economically affordable.

If two sets are used, the area to locate them will normally be the zone between the left and the right sides of the field, where the control equipment and DOS stand are situated. We are now moving the DOS stand to one side of the field (as viewed from the spectators’ stands) directly in line with the shooting line. Tests have shown that this move does not negatively affect the

control of the DOS but does remove this large obstacle from the center of the field and allows the spectators a better view of all matches. The matches will alternate between the right (first) and left set of targets, as will the Judges. As the diagram in the Organizers' Manual shows, the Organizing Committee will install three control blinds, one in the center of the field and one on each side of the two sets of targets. Let's identify the blinds - A, B, and C. B and C will be used in the first match and A and B in the second. The Judges will move back and forth, right to left and left to right. That is to say Judges in B of the first Round will move to A for the second, and Judges in C will move to B.

If the dimension of the field allows it, it is recommended that the Judges and the organizers reserve a zone for the finals that is not used for the elimination round. This zone must be ready with the targets, blinds, clocks, boards, umbrellas, etc. for the finals. As soon as the last elimination matches are shot, the competition moves to this zone without the upsetting delay to set up the equipment for the finals. This has proved very effective in major Championships.

Two Judges will be assigned to each of the two blinds controlling the match. One will be the «Scoring Judge» and the other the «Target Judge» who will have the overall control responsibility for the blind and the target on his/her side of the match.

The blinds should be as small and as low as possible to avoid unnecessary interruption of the spectators' view. They must however be constructed so as to fully protect the people that have to be located there during the actual shooting, but no more than 2 meters high and in a 'V' shape with the sides approximately 1 1/2 meters each for a total of 3 meters (suggested only). The construction of the blinds is not one of the responsibilities of our Judges, but checking to make sure they are adequate and secure certainly is. It goes without saying that the Target Judge in each blind must at all times during the actual shoot control that no-one in his blind moves to a position that allows any part of their body or equipment to be visible from the shooting line. We must control this very closely. It would be a serious matter if an archer was negatively affected by visible movement behind the blinds while shooting. This could bring a justified protest.

The blinds should be positioned three to five meters in front of the targets and as close to the lane line as possible, (suggest one meter) to reduce the possibility of Judge error. In positioning the blinds it is also very important to bear in mind that the Judges in both blinds must be able to fully observe each other, and that the blinds should not unnecessarily obscure the targets from the spectators' view.

The boards displaying arrow values and total scores are more easily visible to the public if they are placed *some* meters in front of the targets. This way the Judges and agents can easily move between the boards and the targets without obstructing the spectators' view of the boards.

### 6.3.1.4 Scoring Judge Duties

In all Olympic Round competition other than the Finals Rounds, the archers themselves or an Organizing Committee appointed scorer will actually record the arrows on the scorecard. In the Finals Rounds this duty will be in the hands of the Scoring Judge on each target. This Judge is only concerned with the arrows that actually are shot into his/her target. Do not watch and concern yourself with the arrows entering the other target under the control of the two other Judges. Any attempt to do so could temporarily affect your concentration and cause you to lose sight of an arrow's impact point in your target, and seriously delay the competition.

As soon as an arrow enters the target, the Scoring Judge must clearly state its value. The vast majority of arrows shot can be identified with the naked eye, and it is recommended that the

Judge not use binoculars or a spotting scope that limits the overall view of the target. If an arrow is close to the line and cannot clearly be scored from your position, immediately look at the Target Judge in the other blind who will be watching your arrows. Because you are viewing the arrow from an angle, the dividing line on a close call will be hidden by the shaft of arrows impacting on your side of the target. The arrow may well be clearly visible to the Target Judge on the other target. He/She must have a simple rigid change device to indicate his/her opinion on the value of the arrow shot on the other target (or using the thumb up or thumb down signal). He/She must make an immediate decision and have it visible if the Scoring Judge on the other target requires a second opinion.

The Scoring Judge will then make the unofficial call based on the other Judge's clearer view of the arrow. If the Scoring Judge is sure of what the score of the arrow is, he/she need not look for another opinion from the other blind. It is vital for the excitement of the competition that the process of unofficial calls be quick, but also as accurate, as possible. The Organizing Committee person operating the electronic board will enter the value called by the Scoring Judge immediately. The Scoring Judge will also at this time mark the value on the scorecard. Make sure you do not guess at the value prior to this time. The Organizing Committee tabulation person is not responsible for watching the target and will respond immediately to any value called by a Judge. An error will slow the competition and adversely effect the concentration of the competitor. This procedure must be strictly adhered to.

The low value must always be called on questionable arrows, if a change has to be made when the actual official scoring takes place at the target, a change to a «higher value» will have a more positive effect on the spectators and competitors. If the value called from the blind is found to be wrong at the time of actual viewing at the target, the correction will be made by the Scoring Judge, and the tabulation person will be advised as soon as the scoring party returns to the blind. The Organizing Committee scoring control person will show the corrected score as soon as their system will effectively allow them to. Understand clearly that all scores shown on the small board under the target as well as those shown on the large leader board are unofficial. The signed scorecard is the only official score. The DOS as well as the commentator will regularly advise the spectators and competitors of this fact.

As soon as the audible three-sound scoring signal is given by the DOS, the control party will immediately move to the target. This party will consist of: the Scoring Judge, the Target Judge, and the archer's agent on that target. The arrow runner(s) will not go to the target, the archers' agents will bring the arrows back to them when they returns. No other individuals have any purpose being there and will be asked by the Target Judge to leave. The two Judges will take up positions on each side of the target leaving the actual target face as much as possible visible to the competitors and spectators.

The **Target Judge** will call the arrows clearly in descending order. The Scoring Judge, who already has the scorecard, will confirm that the values called are actually as recorded on the competitor's score sheet and indicate that they have in fact been verified by highlighting them with a light coloured «highlight» marker or by putting a very small checkmark next to each arrow value as called. He/She then will say «confirmed». The archer's agent must observe this entire procedure and of course has the responsibility to question any value called. The Scoring Judge from the other target will give the second decision and the Target Judge from the other target will be requested to give a third and final call if required. (In this procedure we do not involve the Scoring Judge of the actual target as he may be "coloured" by his first statement). At this time the score values are final and not before. The agent can then withdraw the arrows and mark the holes. It must be clearly understood that this entire procedure must be carried out in the shortest possible time that does not affect the accuracy of this vital function. If for any reason the Target Judge feels that the agent is unhappy with the called values he/she would be well advised to actually say to the agent, «Do you accept the values as called?». Please keep in mind that the agent has all the rights and responsibility of the actual archer

who shot the arrows and may indeed request a call more often than you may deem necessary. Accept this without question, they are just making sure that they show complete responsibility to the team member whom they represent.

The actual scorecard is the only official record of the archer's score and the Scoring Judge must securely control it until it is turned over to the named tabulation person who has previously been identified by the Organizing Committee. Again there can be no exception to this.

In order to avoid unnecessary delays between matches, it is recommended that the judges behind the blinds have a pad of blank score-sheets and they get by radio the name of the archers that will compete in each match. The DOS is required to call the archers agents and the runners to the blind for the next match. However, the Chairman of the Judge Commission or another appointed Judge should be checking that the matches are shot in the proper order and the archers are assigned the correct (left or right) targets. A person of the Organizing Committee or another judge –if available- should be ensuring that the archers' agents and assigned runners go to the blinds as soon as the previous match ends. The assigned Chairman of the Commission must make sure that this control is in place.

### **6.3.1.5 Target Judge Duties**

Most of the Target Judges' responsibilities have been identified in the detailing of the Scoring Judges duties, because they, in many ways are inter-linked. As mentioned earlier, he/she will have the overall responsibility for control of the target and will keep a constant watch on the other target so that he/she can immediately give his/her opinion on a arrow value to the Scoring Judge of the other target.

The Scoring Judge calls unquestioned arrows as they impact. If they are close to the line and not clear, the scoring Judge calls the lower value. Many sophisticated (Olympic) systems allow for this "questionable arrow" to be identified for the spectators. Normally in these systems the value blinks or has an identifying mark behind it.

A desire to get the job done may lead to more than one Judge at a time calling a value. Make sure you do not fault in this regard. The archer's agent has the right and duty to observe the arrows on either target of the match, but the scoring on your target will commence as soon as the Judges arrive at the target.

In case a shoot-off is necessary and a third one-arrow end is required, the Target Judge must make sure that the center (+) of the target face is in perfect conditions for a possible measurement with a divider. If the (+) has been damaged, the Target Judge should have the target replaced. Always have a couple of spare targets with you in the blind. Do not ask for a target face just when the problem has occurred.

### **6.3.1.6 Runners**

The Chairman of the Judge Commission should meet with the O/C designated runners and instruct them of their responsibility and of the sequence of movement from and to the blinds. There should be two runners per blind, and only one of them can be behind the blind at a time. The Target Judge should control that no runner runs to the shooting line while the archers are shooting. The first three (nine in case of the team events) arrows are returned to the archers while the scoring of the second end is in progress. While runner A heads to the shooting line, runner B runs in the opposite direction to receive the arrows of the second end and wait behind the blind to run back to the shooting line when the third end is being scored. At no time other than when returning with the arrows must the runner be outside of the blinds.



## **6.3.2 Team Round Judge Duties**

### **6.3.2.1 Line Judges Duties**

The responsibilities of the Line Judge in the team event vary considerably from the duties of the individual Line Judge. The Judge and the team members are introduced by the announcer, and again a «courtesy» slight bow is required.

For the team event, when alternate shooting, the procedure of disc toss is the same as for the individual match play. However, there is no automatic rotation in the team event, as the team with lower score will start shooting each end. If there is a tie in scores, the team that started the match, will also start shooting that end.

A line will be marked one meter behind the shooting line. Each Team will have an area 3m wide, and next to this area, on the outside, a box will be marked for the coach. The Judge will stand on the one-meter line next to the coach box with his yellow and red cards to be able to clearly see if at any time more than one member of the team is in front of the one meter line, or if the first archer in the team crosses the line before the signal to start shooting is given.

As Congress 99 decided that minor violations in the team event should cause a **time penalty** it is necessary that the Judge(s) are placed in a marked box between the teams. The Judge(s) will then be in line of vision from the coaches looking at their team.

If a minor violation (see below) occurs, the Judge will raise a yellow card clearly visible to the team. The archer will then have to return behind the one-meter line and start over, or to be replaced by another archer with arrows to shoot.

If the archer does not return behind the line but starts shooting, the Judge will raise his red card indicating that this constitutes a major violation and the highest scoring arrow will be forfeited (or that arrow if spotted by a Scoring Judge at the blind). When that end is finished, the Judge must participate in the scoring of that end (indoor), or inform the Judges at the blind (outdoor) .

The penalty cards should not be held in an obvious "intimidating" position. Hold them behind your back. If used the card must be made visible to the coach of the team in question, do not try to advise the archer.

### **6.3.2.2 Violations**

The following violations may occur:

#### **Minor violations:**

- 1. Crossing the one-meter line too early (before the start signal or before another archer of the team has returned behind the line).
- 2. The archer removes the arrow from the quiver before he/she is standing on the shooting line.

The Judge will raise the yellow card and the archer has to return behind the one-meter line and start over again.

#### **Major violations:**

- 1. An archer shoots an arrow after the signal indicating that the time has expired.
- 2. An archer shoots more than the required number of arrows in an end. (e.g. 10 arrows for the team)
- 3. An archer who is shown the yellow card does not retire behind the one-meter line

and shoots an arrow.

The Judge will raise the red card indicating that there has been a major violation and that the team's highest scoring arrow for that end will be forfeited or the arrow shot if the Scoring judge has been clearly able to spot that arrow.

**Serious major violation:**

- 1. An archer shoots more than the required number of arrows in an end (e.g. 9 arrows for the team (4+3+2))

The Judge will raise the red card indicating that there has been a major violation and that the team's highest scoring arrow for that end will be forfeited, since this constitutes a deliberate attempt of breaking the rules.

Although controlling one-meter line violations is an important part of your job, do not be too critical. Do not for instance raise the yellow card if the infraction is very slight, for example, if the toe of one archer crossed the line at the same time as the heel of the other archer. An infraction that requires an action from the Judge must be quite obvious, i.e. BOTH archers have at least one foot **ON THE GROUND** inside the one-meter line.

An arrow is considered to have been removed too soon when its **POINT** is out of the quiver when the archer crosses the one meter line towards the shooting line. An archer may of course check the point of his/her arrows in the team's area, but as long as the arrow is in the quiver when crossing the line no action will be taken. This same line of thinking applies when an archer decides to leave the shooting line after letting down his/her bow and crosses the line coming from the shooting line with the arrow out of the quiver. No action is taken here, the same as we do not penalize a team when the last archer crosses the line from the shooting line after the 3 minutes have expired if the 9 arrows were shot within the allowed time. Just common sense.

An arrow shot before or after the signal. With the existing rules it is very unlikely for a team to shoot an arrow before the signal, but several circumstances may force a team to run out of time at the end of the sequence. The Line Judge will raise the red card and the team loses the highest scoring arrow of that end..

A competitor shoots more than three arrows in one end. The Line Judge will raise the red card and the team loses the highest scoring arrow of that end.

There are in fact two possibilities here; the archer may have shot four arrows while another archer of the team has shot only two arrows. In this case there will be scored only the 8 lowest values of that end.

The other possibility is that the archer may have shot four arrows and there are 10 arrows in the target. In this case the 9 lowest values will be scored.

In the team event the judges also have to watch the coaches. Our present rules have limited the movement of the coaches around the archers. They are now in a box on one side of the archers' zone.

The coach may use hand held binoculars while the team is shooting. The coach must stay within the coach box or in the archers' resting area behind the shooting line while the archers are shooting. The coach may leave the box during the time out while the arrows are being scored and pulled, but must return to the coach box or the archers' designated area when the shooting starts.

If a coach does not comply with these restrictions, the judge will quietly approach the coach and point at the optical device or the coach box depending on the kind of infraction. At the second violation, the Line Judge will wait until the end of that series of three arrows or when the archer then shooting has finished, to approach the coach and advise him that he will have to leave the coach box immediately and go to the archers' resting area for the duration of that

match. If after being banned from the box, a coach returns to the shooting area at any time, the Judge will ban him from the competition field for the remainder of the day.

### **6.3.2.3 Target Judge and Scoring Judge Duties**

The duties of the Judges at the target are generally the same as that of the individual match. It must be understood however that there will now be nine arrows to observe and score in each end and even more concentration is required.

### **6.3.2.4 General Summary**

As indicated in the beginning, the Judges will be much more visible and active in this Round. Your deportment and posture will reflect greatly on the overall acceptance of the Round. It therefore goes without saying that approaching the target with your hands in your pockets or a drink or cigarette in your hand is unacceptable.

## **6.4 Indoor Archery Finals**

Judges are kept very busy during the qualification round in Indoor Archery. The fact that losing or gaining one point is much more critical here to the archer's final qualification or elimination from the competition than in Outdoor Archery makes your work harder. You are probably asked to make two or three or maybe more calls in every end. You will find yourself asking to have targets replaced all throughout the day. Those who believe that Indoor Archery is the best solution to give a job to older and tired Judges are wrong. Indoor Archery tournaments very often keep you on duty more than twelve hours a day, as you may have a division shoot in the morning, another in the afternoon, and maybe another group in the evening. So be ready for this test of your endurance when you apply to officiate at an indoor tournament.

Your job at Indoor Archery Championships will be quite similar when you officiate outdoors in terms of the rules you have to enforce. It is important, however, that you keep the following tips in mind.

### **6.4.1. Calling arrows**

The size of arrow shafts in Indoor Archery has increased in the last few years in an attempt to gain more points. These arrows leave huge holes in the targets that often cause trouble at the time of calling the value of an arrow. Remember the procedure described to judge an arrow when the line is missing. The shadow produced by the lights in the hall may also be a problem when you judge an arrow and part of the zone where you are judging is shadowed while the rest of the zone is lighted. Consider shadowing the whole area with your free hand so you do not have bothering contrasts, or preferably use a magnifying glass with built-in light.

At present the restriction on the diameter of arrow shafts is 11mm. From April 1, 2001 the maximum diameter of arrow shafts will be 9.3mm.

### **6.4.2 Scoring Procedure**

All Judges move up to the targets with the archers. The Judge stands a few meters back in case he/she should be needed.

Archer call their own arrows. The scorer enters the score on the scorecard. The Judge witnesses the scoring and the entering on the score boards below the targets when scoreboards are used.

### **6.4.3 Procedure for Shoot-Offs**

Before shooting starts, scoreboards should be blanked out. Three Judges move up to the target with the archers. Each archer calls his/her arrows. The scorer enters the score on the scorecard. The scoring is witnessed by one of the Judges. The other two Judges stand by a few meters back in case they should be needed. The scoreboard below each target should display the score for that end only.

For single arrow shoot-offs the middle center shall be used.

Three Judges should move up to the target in case of a 2nd and 3rd call.

The present rules read as though there will only be alternate shooting in the Gold Finals, in fact the procedures during the few years have been to shoot alternately from the 1/4 final, several matches at the same time.

If so, be aware of the new rules (Congress 99) saying that in such cases, if there is no count-down clock for each match, all the matches shall be controlled by DOS simultaneously. That means that the alternation is done according to the pace of the slowest archer of those shooting at the same time.

When both archers of the match have finished their arrows, the judge raises his/her hand as a signal to the DOS that the shooting at those targets is finished.

Please note: during one arrow ends, the archers receive no time warning when 30 sec is left (they have only 40 sec totally).

## **6.5 Field Archery Finals**

### **6.5.1 Course**

You will probably find the final course in a central position of the championships, which means that the course is planned for spectators with an easy access to the terrain in question.

For the Judges this presents two major challenges:

1. Safety is an important factor again. Use the same guidelines as described in Article 4.2.1. According to the rules, the layout of the course shall be in a circle, which means that it starts and ends almost in the same area.

To avoid problems with people crossing the shooting direction and walking paths, it is preferable to have all the spectators inside the circle and shooting directions from the circle and outwards.

However, the terrain may offer safety precautions itself, use common sense.

2. Because of the central position of the course, you will probably find that the layout has not been finished until the championships are opened.

Though all targets and distances have been planned the Judges do most of the checking when inspecting the courses beforehand, and return to the final control after the eliminations have been finished.

Because of the interest of media and spectators there must be a very easy access to the shoot-off target.

The last target of the finals round may also be used as the shoot-off target if distances are the same for that target and for the purpose of shoot-offs.

### **6.5.2 The Conduct of Shooting**

The conduct of shooting follows the normal procedures for Field Archery, but the rules are not complete regarding the time intervals for the groups.

The starting order for divisions is: Barebow - Recurve - Compound. Within each division you will have two groups, women and men of 4 archers each, and the time interval is approximately 15 minutes.

For media and spectators it is essential that the groups are not shooting at the same time, especially we must avoid the possibility that the men are shooting at Target No. 4 (semi finals) at the same time as the women have their finish at Target No. 8.

Some delays may therefore be instituted for the benefit of the media and spectators.

It is recommended that the organizers fix the start times of each division. Half an hour intervals between divisions should meet the requirements, but delays may occur because of shoot-offs.

### **6.5.3 Judges Assignment to the Groups**

The following recommendations may be followed:

1. One Judge will accompany each group. Please note that in the finals, the competitors may ask for more than one Judge to decide arrow values.

The Judge will time the archers, by indicating 'go', '30 seconds left' and 'stop'. The indications are made verbally.

Another Judge will have a backup time control.

At the target one Judge will verify the scores and one Judge will immediately check the scores and confirm the result (winner of the match).

2. One of the Judges not accompanying a group, if available, will supervise the change of shooting positions when going from semi finals to the Gold and Bronze finals.
3. One of the Judges must also supervise the conduct of the media.

There is a separate description about the conduct of the Finals of Field Archery.

See appendices.



## **PART SEVEN - AFTER THE COMPETITION**

### **7.1 *FITA Championships***

The Chairman of the Judge Commission shall present to the FITA Secretary General a report on the tournament (FITA C&R book, Article 3.11.5).

It is expected that Judges at the tournament as well as the Chairman of FITA's Judge Committee will each receive a copy of the report.

### **7.2 *Judge Commission Report***

When the competition is finished the Judge Commission Report has to be completed by the chairman of the Judge Commission on behalf of the Judges. The report is a document that finds its place in the FITA Archives and it should be a document properly presented, not a lengthy written affair, but to the point.

It is strongly recommended that you supply as soon as possible after the shooting is finished all information that you consider important for inclusion in the report of your chairman.

Please turn to the Forms Section of your Guidebook and find an example of a «Daily Tournament Report» form for showing the desired information to include in your report.

The Judge Commission report is not supposed to be a documentary on all happenings at the tournament. On the contrary, it is supposed to be a short, compact, concise report concerning technical problems that may have arisen during the tournament. Very often Chairmen of the Judge Commissions become very verbose in the reports, discussing at what time of the day they verified the actual distances and listing in detail the minute variations found. They often discuss the weather, the food, and on and on. These things are absolutely unimportant in this report.

The main purpose of the Judge Commission Report is to give future commissions, FITA and the Organizing Committee constructive observations, sometimes unfortunately critical, of problems which occurred but which could have been avoided by better preparation.

**Example #1** - The statistic portion of the report shows 36 bounce-outs during the tournament. This would indicate there was a definite problem with the material used for buttresses. Future Judge Commissions and Organizing Committees would take this into consideration.

**Example #2** - Three target buttresses blew over. This certainly would indicate that they were not properly secured; or they were secured into ground that was too sandy to support the pegs; or the butts were improperly constructed.

**Example #3** - 130 scorecard corrections. This would certainly indicate that scorers were less than efficient.

In conclusion, It is not necessary to report on each of the normal duties you are required to carry out. That is your job and you do not have to elaborate on it. Again, consider that the report you make is a document that will allow future organizers to prepare and run a more efficient, trouble-free tournament.

### **7.3 Judge Candidate Evaluation Form**

In those instances where you were supervising the activities of a Judge Candidate at a tournament, this form should be filled out. See copy in the Forms Section. This Confidential assessment should be sent to the FITA Judge Committee Chairman.

### **7.4 Confidential Judge Report**

The report will be filled out by the Chairman of the Judge Commission at all FITA Championships and will be sent to the FITA Judge Committee Chairman. It will be kept in a 'confidential' file.

This report will allow the Chairman to be constructively critical, if necessary, but at all times realistic in evaluating Judge performance.

It is most important that the questions be answered honestly, without personality. The future quality of judging depends on proper analysis of our Judges' performance. (See appendix).



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### 8.1 *Judge? What does it mean*

Extracts from an article by Don Lovo, Honorary Chairman of FITA Judge Committee

(From FITA Judge Committee Newsletter, #41, September 1994)

„My dictionary and the thesaurus on my computer list a dozen or more interpretations of the word JUDGE : i.e. Verify, prove, establish, try, substantiate learn, ascertain, consider, etc. etc. The two that I really like are "Justice" and "Arbitrator". Do you know what? I think in a way they all apply in some way to what I feel constitutes a "Good FITA Judge".

Nowhere does it say " A Judge just quotes and applies the rules".

I became an International Judge in 1967, and my teachers were strong willed and dedicated men, but maybe a little hard in their application, and I am afraid my early impressions of "My Job", "My Duty", were to be tough and penalize whenever an archer, for whatever reason, regardless of the circumstances, broke a rule. I thought it really was that simple? If it was we could do away with the Judges and just hand the archers a book of rules.

My early articles and seminars reflected this somewhat rigid philosophy and a lot of my teaching material came from my predecessors' training information. I am not blaming them, indeed not, they established the rules and maintained a strong application of them, important considerations that insured equal (but hard) competition throughout the Archery World.

The problem is (was) I did not sleep well with some of my conclusions about the rules, and how we had to apply them .

Am I suggesting that "Modern Judges" must be prepared to "disregard the rules"? No, I certainly am not saying that or even suggesting it. Without the basic rules we would have total confusion. I just want to see "Common Sense Application of the rules"

Let me try and give you simple examples of the difference between blind, and common sense application of the rules.

A) Lets take an example of a real life. I have two good friends who are in the Police force and they tell me of some of the laws and penalties that effect motorists.

We have a law in my city that controls speeding. Our laws drastically reduce the speed limit in school zones, and makes the penalty for exceeding these established limits quite harsh. For example we show a maximum speed of 30 km. per hour in school zone. Even slightly exceeding this limit will bring a very stiff (heavy) fine. If you drastically exceed it, say 100 km's per hour, it is considered dangerous driving and the penalty requires the policemen to put you in handcuffs and take you to jail. This is tough but, sensibly intended to save the lives of the children coming and going from school.

Lets take a scenario where a policeman stops a man who is driving over 100 km's an hour. The man is found to have been drinking and the policeman does his duty, puts him in handcuffs and takes him to jail. Ten minutes later the same policeman stops another man in the same area also traveling at 100 km. per hour. The second driver explains and shows that he has a seriously injured unconscious child in the back seat who has just been hit by a truck and he is rushing him to the hospital. The same law has been broken, at almost the same time. Should the same penalty be applied? I am sure all of you would say "Of course not!" - yet Judges often do just that.

A good 20% of my "case study" responses from our Judges just quote a punitive point - taking rule without actually looking at the intent of the rule or the circumstances. Sure that is safe, but is it "good Judging" or, is it Judging at all? (Not in my mind).

I repeatedly say now in my seminars and my articles, "Don't just open the book to see if you can find a penalty to take away an archers score, look in the book to find a rule to, if possible, to save the archers score".

If the archer has broken a rule that could give him an advantage over the other competitors, distance, time number of arrows, score, then you must take firm and immediate punitive action. You must do so to protect the rights of the other archers who did not break the rule.

More and more I honestly believe our Judges are recognizing the difference and applying the rules fairly. That is your job, "To apply the rules fairly".

I realize that the word "Common sense is hard to precisely define. Many times my interpreters even have a lot of trouble trying to clearly translate it. But the thing that made the policemen or you the Judge apply a different application of the rule and a different penalty is precisely that, "Common sense".

In a recent case study I mentioned a situation where an announcer, at the beginning of the 40 seconds timing during the finals round, mistakenly announced that the incorrect archer was to shoot the first arrow of that sequence. This action confused both archers, and they both shot, at the same time, well within the 40 seconds. A number of the Judges responded that the archer who had shot out of proper sequence must lose his arrow, and of course the match!-- God I hate that kind of blind application of a rule! That is a plain and simple misuse of the rules. The only reason we even have the archers shoot alternately is to create excitement for the Media people. If this was not the case we obviously would have them shoot at the same time, as it was previously done, to save time. The intent of the "time rule" is to avoid an archer taking more than the allowed time!

In this case did either archer take unfair advantage? Did either archer take extra time?, Should either archer be penalized for a mistake in the tournament control???. Do I have to answer that? I sure hope not.

I am going to continue to repeat, and repeat! this philosophy until we stop getting really un-thinking punitive responses to case studies. Simply before you apply a point taking rule, see that it in fact fits the case in question.“

## 8.2 Tournament Checklist – Target

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_\_\_

Event/Round: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. Safety (all sides)
- 2. Distances
- 3. Separation Between Lines
- 4. Target Lines
- 5. Shooting Line
- 6. Waiting Line
- 7. 3-Meter Line
- 8. Buttresses
- 9. Lanes
- 10. Target Faces
- 11. Mounting of Target Faces
- 12. Height of Centers
- 13. Angle of Buttresses
- 14. Buttresses Secured
- 15. Target Numbers – Centered
- 16. Wind Flags 40cm High; 25-30cm
- 17. Judge Flags at Targets
- 18. Numbers at Shooting Line
- 19. Judge Flags at Shooting Line
- 20. Signals – Visual – Acoustic
- 21. Device to indicate Shooting Sequence
- 22. Leaderboards
- 23. Scoreboard (all competitors)
- 24. Loudspeaker system
- 25. Platform for director of shooting
- 26. Chairs or Benches
- 27. Shelter for Archers (Canopies / Umbrellas)
- 28. Umbrellas and Tables
- 29. Bow Stands
- 30. Litter Bins
- 31. Toilet Facilities
- 32. Spare Buttresses
- 33. Spare Target Faces
- 34. Practice Field
- 35. Archers' Equipment
- 36. Dress Regulations
- 37. Media Control
- 38. Jury of Appeal
- 39. Advertising

40. Emergency Telephone Nos.

Doctor: \_\_\_\_\_

Hospital: \_\_\_\_\_

First Aid: \_\_\_\_\_

Location of phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Chairman:

\_\_\_\_\_

Members:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Remarks:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**8.3 Tournament Checklist – Field**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_\_\_

Event/Round: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. Safety
- 2. Buttresses; Secured; Sizes
- 3. Target Faces 80 / 60 / 40 / 20cm
- 4. Mounting of Target Faces;
- 5. Distances; Marked; Unmarked
- 6. Direction Arrows
- 7. Target Numbers
- 8. Shooting Posts
- 9. Waiting Line
- 10. Registration Numbers
- 11. Dress Regulations
- 12. Assembly Points
- 13. Scoring and Scoreboards
- 14. Communications Equipment
- 15. Practice Field
- 16. Media Control
- 17. Jury of Appeal
- 18. Medical
- 19. Advertising
- 20. Course Inspection
- 21. Equipment Inspection
- 22. Timing
- 23. Team Captains
- 24. Toilet Facilities
- 25. Spare Buttresses
- 26. Spare Target Faces
- 27. Emergency Telephone Nos.

Doctor: \_\_\_\_\_

Hospital: \_\_\_\_\_

First Aid: \_\_\_\_\_

Location of phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Chairman:

\_\_\_\_\_

Members:

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Remarks:

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### 8.4 Disabled Archers

by Morten B. Wilmann, International Judge.

Already from the beginning of our present archery rules format - and - and even before that - disabled archers' participation in archery events was a reality. During the years the number of disabled archers has increased, both in FITA events and in the events organized by the various organizations for people with disabilities.

FITA rules - in spite of the fact mentioned above - have just two references to disabled archers; one of them indicating that disabled archers are allowed to shoot from a sitting position and the other, the quite recent one, saying that in spite of a minimum space on the shooting line of 80cm, considerations must be made for disabled who may need a bit more space for their wheelchair/chair.

On national levels dealing with people with disabilities has occasionally put our Judges into situations not detailed in the rules or outlined procedures, and here we will try to give some recommendations which may establish a certain pattern in the Judges' handling of such situations;

1. Who is disabled according to the rules?

First of all, at present our Judges are not expected to know anything about medical conditions or various disabilities, but the intention of the rule is to allow people with permanent disabilities to participate in archery competitions.

Further, common sense tells us that the disability must have relevance to the possibilities of standing when shooting.

2. How much space will be allowed on the shooting line for people in a chair?

It is important to understand that the indicated 80cm space for archers is a minimum space, not normative. The idea of the rule is to prevent archers from bumping into each other during shooting.

Since a wheelchair will need from 100-120cm space, but the archer in front of the wheelchair archer doesn't even need 80cm space for straddling the line just minor adjustments are normally enough to solve possible space problems on the line.

Some organizers often take care of the situation by using open places or placing the wheelchair archers close to areas to the side of the actual shooting field.

To prevent any bad feelings in the beginning of the competition, the shooting positions should be marked in order to deal with the situation. Shooting positions should be marked vertically across the line under the middle of the seat of the chair.

3. May the disabled archers in FITA events remain on the shooting line after finishing their end?

Based on procedures used for several years, and even in the Olympic Games, the answer is yes. The next question in this line will concern events where the shooting is in two sequences. Again the adjustments may be done according to point 2. above.



How will the DOS be notified that an archer on the line has finished his end? A procedure now mostly used is that the sitting archer place his/her bow horizontally on the knees or on the ground on the waiting line side of the chair.

4. May an archer - if necessary - be allowed to have an assistant on the line (close behind him) in order to nock the arrow on the string?

Presuming such help is not creating any unacceptable noise which may disturb the other archers in the area, there should be no reason to deny such assistance. Practically speaking such a procedure is quite slow and will not give any advantage for this archer compared with his opponents.

Further, FITA has now opened up for communication between team management and the archer, so a suspicion of "coaching" is not any longer a relevant reason for denying such assistance.

5. Scoring/pulling arrows.

Sometimes the question has arisen whether the other archers on the target - or the organizer - are obliged to take care of scoring, pulling arrows etc. on behalf of the archer.

To this question the answer must be "no". It must be the responsibility of the disabled archer or his/her team to see to it that an agent (or Team Captain) fulfill these duties in the archer's place.

6. Drawing the string to the chair.

Occasionally you may see a disabled archer is drawing the string against the chair (or wheel on the wheelchair), and the question arises if this support is allowed.

We may discuss if this is an advantage or disadvantage, possibly an advantage in windy conditions if the archer is consistent in his/her draw, but the organizations for archers with disabilities are not allowing such support - and we should follow that line.

But, what about drawing the string to the archers own knee or thigh when sitting? As this is not a fixed support, we have to look upon this as a parallel to standing archers drawing the string against the chest (protector) - and thus accept it.

7. Disabled archer(s) in the team event.

Again the archer - if necessary - is allowed to be sitting on the line. Since this archer is not crossing the one meter line, when does the change take place? The procedure used so far is to use "the bow on the knees" as the indicator.

To bring the bow from a "on the knee" position to a shooting position takes approximately the same time as moving from the one meter line to the shooting line, and in addition to the fact that the team of the disabled need to use an extra fraction of a second to check the correct changing position, this procedure has been considered to give a "fair" competition.

Internationally the various disability organizations are gathered under the umbrella of IPC (International Paralympic Committee), and in respect of archery under IPC-Archery.

We may say that FITA is in the beginning of a closer relationship with IPC-Archery, and this has so far led to more high level competitions where FITA Judges may serve, such as Paralympics, World Championships for disabled, Stoke Mandeville Games etc.

We strongly recommend our judges to seek these duties, as their competitions, with minor adjustments, are shot according to FITA rules.

Besides being good training for our judges, we thereby also contribute in giving their competitions a higher status.

**8.5 Tie breaking procedures; shoot offs****8.5.1 Procedure for shoot-offs (Qualification Round)****Individual Ties**

The rules are very specific as to what procedure to use to solve ties in the qualification round. If the archers are tied at a position where both (or more than two) advance to the next stage of the competition within the pairing chart, the tie is solved by counting the number of hits, then the number of tens (including both outer and inner tens), and then the number of inner tens. The judges do not necessarily have to become involved in this procedure, which is normally done by the electronic results system. Your job here is to check, before the competition begins, that the computers can actually solve ties following this procedure. If these archers have the same number of hits, tens and inner tens, then a judge should make a coin toss.

If the archers are tied at a position where one archer advances to the next stage and the other is eliminated, then a shoot-off will be necessary. The shoot-off will consist of a one-arrow end at the last distance shot in the qualification round. The organizers will set up two targets in the center of the field (or somewhere else more visible to the public). Both archers will have 40 seconds to shoot their arrow. Sometimes these targets are set up somewhere on the field quite far from the Director of Shooting, and it is the judge on the line that must signal to the DOS when the archers are ready to start. Make sure no one but the archers involved walk in front of the waiting line. Three judges must be available in the area so that they can make second or third calls.

Both archers will shoot a first arrow for score. If the score is the same, the archers will walk back to the line to shoot another one-arrow end for score. If the tie persists, they will then shoot a third arrow. The winner will be that archer whose arrow is closest to the center. If it becomes necessary to measure, the same judge should measure both distances. If the difference in the distances is equal or less than 1 millimeter, declare both archers still tied and allow them to shoot another arrow for distance.

**Team Ties**

If both teams tied advance to the next stage, the total number of hits, tens, and inner tens will count to solve the tie. If, however, one team advances and the other is eliminated, it will be necessary to have a shoot-off. Each member of the team will shoot one arrow (the three members will shoot at the same time within the same 40-second sequence), and the scores of the three arrows are added. The team with the highest total score will win. If a second end is necessary, the same procedure will apply. If after the second end the teams are still tied, they will shoot a third three-arrow end. The scores of the arrows are added, and the team with the highest total score wins. If the total score is the same, then the team with the arrow closest to the center will be the winner.

From the point of view of judging, the procedure is similar to that of the individual shoot-offs.

## **8.5.2 Procedure for shoot-offs (Elimination and Finals Rounds)**

### **Elimination Round**

Tabulating scores is certainly not the responsibility of the judges. In the Olympic Round, however, it is vital that the results of all matches be calculated immediately so as to proceed with possible ties as soon as possible. As a judge, be always ready to help the scorers (and the organizers) with this job at the end of each match. You are not expected to be the last person to know that there is a tie in your match.

If you are officiating at tournaments where the archers are not very experienced, like Junior Championships and local shoots, make sure the archers know the procedure before the signal for the shoot-off is given. Your teaching role here will be very much appreciated by the archers.

Once a tie is confirmed, inform the DOS so he can give your archers 40 seconds for the shoot-off arrow. Both archers will shoot under the same time sequence. When the sequence is over, you and two more judges will advance to the target with the archers involved in the shoot-off. The archers will call their arrows and you will witness the call. If the score is the same for both archers, a second one-arrow end will be shot for score. If the tie persists after the second arrow, a third arrow will be necessary. The archer with the closest-to-the-center arrow will be the winner. Be very cautious not to touch the target or the arrow when you measure. The same judge should measure both distances. If the difference in the distances is equal or less than 1 millimeter, declare both archers still tied and allow them to shoot another arrow for distance.

In the team event, shoot-offs will consist of three arrows per team (one per archer) shot within 1 minute. The procedure is similar to that of individual elimination matches. Both teams shoot at the same time.

### **Finals Round**

The procedure here differs from that of the Elimination Round in that the archers will alternate shooting. The archer that shot the last arrow in the last end of the match will start shooting in the shoot-off. He/she will have 40 seconds to shoot his/her arrow. Then the other archer will shoot within a further 40 seconds. They will shoot this end for score. If the score is tied, they will go to a second shoot-off arrow for score again. If a third arrow is necessary, and it is still a tie, the arrow closest to the center will determine the winner. Before shooting starts, score boards should be blanked out.

In team finals the procedure for shoot-offs is the same as that for team elimination shoot-offs. If the team finals are shot following an alternating sequence, then the shoot-off will follow the same sequence, stopping the clock after each arrow.



On the Alphatec bow, the (cushion plunger or arrow rest mounting) hole located nearest the "back" of the bow measures 5.31cm from the pivot point of the bow, while the hole nearest the front of the bow (nearest the archer) measures 6.58cm from the pivot point. In conclusion, if the contact point of the arrow on the arrowrest is located directly between the two holes or located anywhere from that point toward the back of the bow, the setup is legal. If the arrow contact point on the arrow rest is located beyond the mid point between the two holes, toward the front (point nearest the archer) of the bow, it is not legal, (see diagram)

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November 96 – Nr. 59

Technical Committee

“A question was raised if it is allowed and permissible to use any device used for determining the measurable degree of up angle, down angle or side of archery targets.”

“It is the majority decision of the FITA Technical Committee that any device used for measuring / gauging the up angle, down angle or side angle of a target is not legal within the FITA rules of shooting. The benefit gained by such a device would likely only assist FITA Field competitors. Therefore, the most applicable rule, article 7.3.2.1, large bullet point 2, small bullet point 1 applies.

In regard to the use of “swinging stabilizers”, such are allowed, provided that they do not incorporate any marks or indicators that would allow their use as a device for judging target angles.”

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June 1990 Nr 291

Technical Committee

An Official enquiry about a ring sight with variable Iris aperture was raised.

The majority decision of the FITA Technical Committee is that a Ring Sight fitted-with a variable iris Aperture does not contravene any FITA Rule covering Archers equipment. As however it provides a convenient method of estimating distances, its use is not permissible in shooting unmarked distance Field courses.

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June 1995 Nr. 102

Judge Committee

An official request of clarification of rules whether a broken arrow nock is to be considered as an equipment failure was posed.

The answer of the Judges Committee **is:**

"An archer claiming a broken arrow nock as an equipment failure while on the shooting line, is allowed."

January 92 Nr. 18

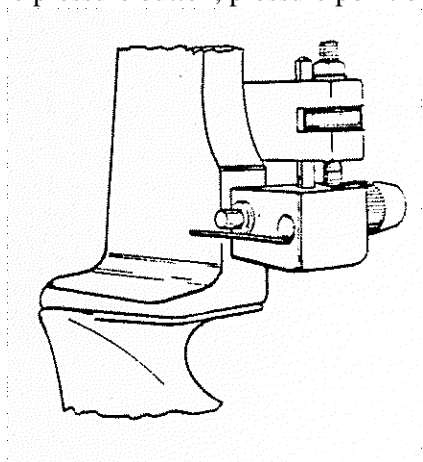
Technical Committee

A query concerning the use of the arrow rest illustrated was raised.

The opinion of the Technical Committee is that it can be used for all FITA disciplines with the exception of the Barebow Division.

The new wording of 9.3.3.3 adopted in 1999 clearly states that is not allowed for barebow.

9.3.3.3 An **arrowrest**, which can be adjustable *but must be attached only to the window side of the bow*, a moveable pressure button, pressure point or arrow plate on the bow provided they



are not electric or electronic and do not *allow any (adjustable) overdraw* nor offer any additional aid in aiming.

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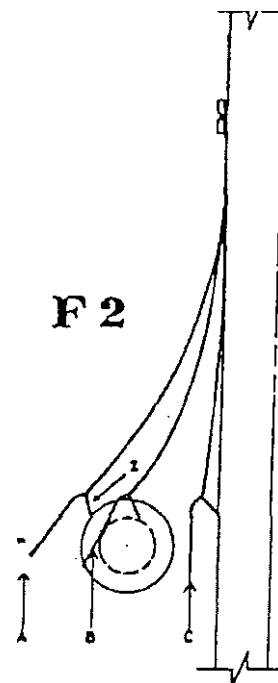
February 89 Nr. 241

Technical Committee

An Official enquiry of interpretation of Rules was received concerning the possible utilisation of the Draw Check Indicator whose drawing is here below ;

The opinion of the relevant Committee is the following :

"It is the majority opinion of the Technical Committee that the Split Draw Check Indicator, as submitted, is acceptable for all FITA disciplines other than 'Barebow', provided that there is no more than one split the maximum length of which is no more than 1 cm."



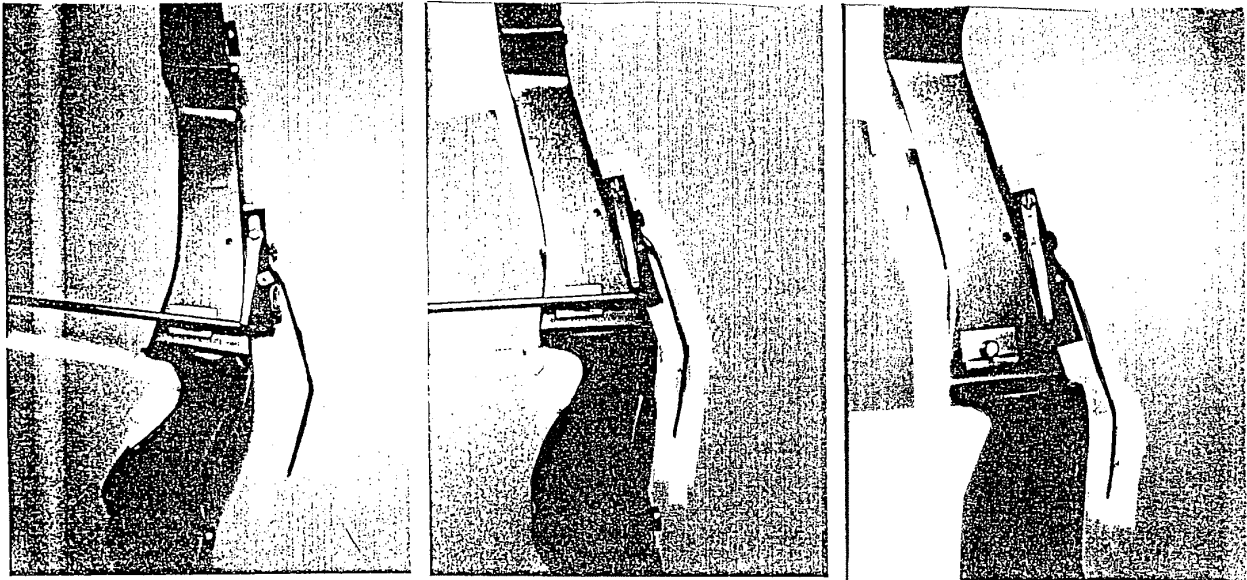
March 88 Nr. 218

Technical Committee

We have received an enquiry concerning the possible use of the Draw Check Indicator, photograph of which is enclosed.

The answer of the Technical Committee was :

"It is the majority decision of the Technical Committee that the Draw Check Indicator submitted does not contravene any FITA Rule regarding equipment and is therefore acceptable for all disciplines other than Barebow."



Picture 1 Press the button at the top of the Draw Check Indicator and you can use the device as a normal clicker-

Picture 2 When you are not able to pull the arrow far enough through the clicker, pull the lever at the front and the clicker jumps up. Then you can freely release the arrow.

October 89

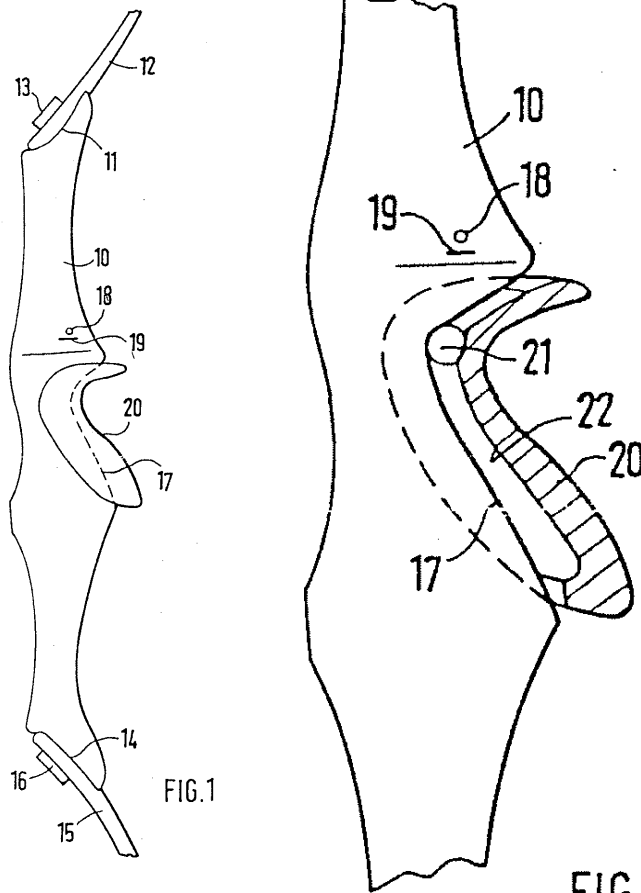
Technical Committee

A request for interpretation of Rules was received. It was concerning the possible utilization of a grip a drawing of which is here enclosed.

Further information available were as follows :

- 1) The grip is not firmly connected with the bow.
- 2) The grip is removable connected with a "snap-on ball and socket joint" (see drawing No. 21).
- 3) The grip is connected with the hand of the Archer (for example with a special shooting glove).

The answer of the Committee has been the following ; "It is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the handle is acceptable for all FITA disciplines. The glove which fastens on to the handle cannot however be accepted as it is considered to contravene Article 504 (h).





## **8.7 Field Championships Finals Procedures**

### **Order of shooting for the Finals Rounds**

#### **Individuals and Teams Match Play:**

No 1 versus no. 4 and no. 2 versus no. 3 create the matches within each group (class), the ranking based on the results from the latest Elimination stage.

#### **Order of Shooting**

Individual:     1st. Placed Archer shoots from the Right position  
                  4th. Placed Archer shoots from the Left position  
                  2nd. Placed Archer shoots from the Right position  
                  3rd. Placed Archer shoots from the Left position

The order of shooting as described above applies to the Semi-Final, NO ALTERNATION during the match; four targets to be shot.

This also applies to the Bronze and Gold Medal matches with the exception that, on the last target of the match, the archers shooting the Bronze Medal match will score their arrows prior to the archers shooting their arrows for the Gold Medal Match.

#### **Shoot-offs**

Should there be a shoot-off in the Semi-Finals, this will be carried out on the last target shot, (Target No.4).

Should there be a shoot-off in the Gold and Bronze medal matches, these will be carried out at the longest distance for that division (on the last target or a separate shoot-off target).

#### **Faces.**

All faces will be shot as during the Qualification Round, except for the 60cm and 80cm faces, where there will be two faces, one for the left archer (shooting left) and one for the right archer (shooting right)

#### **Timing (Individuals)**

4 minutes is the time allowed to shoot the three arrows. as per Article 9.5.11. The assigned Judge will start and stop shooting verbally.

#### **Timing (Teams)**

4 minutes for 3 arrows, each archer shooting one arrow. The timing to commence as soon as the first Team member passes the number board. The Judge indicating when the target is available.

There is no extra time given for equipment failure during the Finals Round.

The Team Captains may carry spare equipment along with the group.

The first group will start at a specified time. The groups following will start at 15 minute (approx.) intervals.

When groups are approaching the end of a match, the following groups may be held back due to the media and spectators.

A Judge will be assigned to each group.

**Extra Information for the Team Captains**

**Time Warnings**

There is a time warning, by showing a yellow card, when 30 seconds are left of the allowed time during the Finals Round. An arrow shot after the expiry of the time limit causes the archer to forfeit of the highest scoring arrow of the end.

**Shooting positions**

The shooting positions for the Finals Rounds will be based upon the ranking positions from the Semi-Finals Rounds.

**Team Finals**

Archer's can select to shoot in any order, but only one at a time.

### **8.8 List of FITA licensed Target Face**

The following licenses are applicable as of the 1/1/2000:

- Target License nr. 1 - Maple Leaf Press(USA) – Target and Field Faces
- Target License nr. 2 - Bjorn Bengston (Sweden) – Target and Field Faces
- Target License nr.3 – JVD (Netherlands) – Target and Field Faces
- ~~Target License nr. 4 – Mizuno (Japan)~~ (these faces are no longer valid for use in FITA Competition)
- Target License nr. 5 – Olympe (France) - Target and Field Faces
- Target License nr. 6 –Decathlon (France) Target Faces (80cm, 60cm and 40cm)

### 8.9 Agenda for Team Captains Meeting

The Team Captain's Meeting is held one day before the official practice, preferably in the evening when all the teams hopefully have arrived. This meeting allows FITA and the Organizing Committee to detail all important information affecting the competition. It is recommended the meeting be chaired by the Technical Delegate assisted by the appointed Judge Commission Chairman and a senior representative of the Organizing Committee.

*After transportation* the strongest first impression given by the Organizer and the FITA Technical officials is the First Team Captains meeting. In order to give the best impression, organizers, the co-ordination committee, the Technical Delegate and the Chairman of Judges must concentrate on the planning and preparation of Team Captain meetings.

*Most of the team captains meetings that were not well-run were suffering from the* fact that the key people involved were not well-prepared. The following items should always be respected in order to run a successful team captains meeting:

- be prepared, a *preparatory* meeting is necessary
- a written document or diagram is much clearer and better than a spoken word. remember not everyone speaks and understands English or French
- a written document with all key information should (needs to) be distributed at least 12 hours before the start of the meeting
- the aim of the meeting is to clarify open issues, the information should be given before not during the meeting. the meeting is there to explain the information, not to distribute information.
- all parties involved should be present but only the designated persons in this document should address the meeting
- if items cannot be resolved set a deadline and inform the team captains of the resolution before the deadline.
- do not guess and give an answer, it is better to give a *correct answer* at a later time (correct) *than* guess and make mistakes.
- do it right the first time
- it is not a problem to organize a second meeting, even *an informal one*
- *the meeting* (it) should be short, remember, team captains are there to help their teams, not *to waste* their *time* in meetings.

#### Suggested Agenda for Team Captains Meeting

##### Opening

Brought to order by the Technical Delegate and introduction of the FITA President or his representative for official welcome

##### 1. Roll call of all teams represented by the Technical Delegate

If any registered team representatives are absent, a request should be made by the TD to have another team representative volunteer to take all pertinent information to the missing team captains.

**2. Introduction of Officials.(TD)**

- FITA President or his delegate
- Co-ordination Commission
- NF President
- President Organising Committee
- FITA medical Representative
- Tournament Judges Commission (by the chairman of Judges)
- Director of Shooting (by the chairman of Judges)
- Jury of Appeal (by the chairman of Judges)

**3. Technical Aspects of the competition (TD + chairman of Judges)**

- Competition Programme.
- Practice: When/Where ?
- Participation numbers per class
- Equipment Inspection.
- Qualification Round including information on scoring.
- Elimination Round
- Finals Round
- Team Elimination Round
- Team Finals Round
- Dress Regulations

**4. Logistical Aspects (OC)**

- Transportation: Venue, Social, Airport etc.
- Meals, during practice, Cost and who pays.
- Banquets, and other social functions.

**5. Protocol and ceremonies (OC)****6. Medical Related issues (Medical representative)****7. Technical Matters:(TD + chairman of Judges)**

- Timing Control system.
- Results system
- Tie - breaking procedures.
- Clarification of any rules which have caused confusion at previous competitions

**8. Recent rules changes and FITA Committee official interpretations. (Chairman of Judges)****9. Other matters of Importance. Open the floor for Team Captains questions.(TD)****10. Closing.(TD)**

For more details refer to the Organizers' Manual

**8.10 Director of Shooting (DOS) procedures**

The DOS previously has been located in the center of the field, usually between the Men's and Women's sides of the field. He or she must have an unobstructed view of both sides of the line. Recent tests have shown that the DOS control at the side of the field allows the spectators a more unrestricted view of the match play events.

The DOS stand should be large enough to comfortably contain the DOS and the Deputies, with their equipment; be high enough to allow line of sight from one end of the field to the other, over the heads of any who may pass by. It should be one or two meters back from the shooting line, and be covered to protect it from the weather. It is a very poor practice to allow a commentator or public address person to be in the DOS booth, they only cause confusion and often distraction for the DOS.

The quality of the Competition is directly proportional to how well the Director of Shooting discharges his/her responsibilities. The Tournament should develop its own rhythm and flow uneventfully to its conclusion (with only those interruptions caused by equipment failure or bouncers).

The competition can be plagued with delays and interruptions if the DOS is not adequately prepared to assume the responsibilities necessary to provide a quality competition.

- The DOS is not expected to leave the control platform during competition to make target or buttress repairs. Indeed that control belongs to the assigned Judges and they must work in close harmony with the assigned O/C field crew.
- The DOS should attend the Judge Commission pre tournament meetings (if available) to offer input and make sure that the control of the event is well detailed.
- The DOS is one of the senior ranking officials on the field once the Tournament begins but he/she must realize that team work is essential with the Judges and the O/C to insure a trouble free, smooth running Tournament.
- The DOS should make no distinction as to whether a Tournament is a local competition or a World Championships. All Tournaments should be conducted in the same manner and rhythm so that the competitors become accustomed to a standard pattern and routine.
- The DOS should arrive on the field at least 20 minutes prior to the 15 minute countdown, so that a visual check of the venue and timing equipment is possible. It is vital that all timing control equipment be checked and verified prior to the beginning of each session. Often the movement of targets and buttresses can affect the electronic equipment and cause a line failure. This must be controlled before the competition begins to avoid unpleasant delays.
- It is important that a countdown is given immediately before each morning or afternoon session. The DOS will advise "Shooting will commence in 15 minutes", and then subsequently 10, 5 and 1 minute. This routine will insure that all involved, archers, Judges and media, and others concerned are prepared.
- Immediately prior to the close of the morning session (preferably just before the archers are sent forward to score their arrows) the DOS, in consultation with the Judges and the O/C, will announce the time when the afternoon session will begin. It is advisable to then announce the official time to ensure that all persons are working on the same clock. An additional announcement may be needed to allow the photographers to go forward at this time to photograph the target. They are not allowed to do so at any other time unless there has been a specific detailed request at which time the

Chairman of Judge Commission would assign a specific Judge to closely control the movements of the photographer.

- On occasion the competition will have to be delayed due to: equipment failure, bounce-outs, hanging arrows, or just general problems with the field, buttresses or targets. An announcement must be made detailing the reason for the delay but must not be made until all competitors have left the shooting line. The Chairman of Judge Commission must offer full assistance to the DOS and make sure he/she is advised of the problem and when possible, the probable length of time required to control and resolve the delay.
- Adverse weather can cause serious problems – e.g. buttresses blown over, target faces torn off, etc. etc. The DOS has the responsibility to protect the archers from accidents during these periods. Should a buttress blow over, the DOS must immediately sound the multiple «five or more» audio «stop shooting signal». At this point in time the DOS cannot wait for the line to clear or to ensure that there are no archers at full draw. Our rules allow for adequate time be given to any archer who is affected by this required interruption. It must be clear that any Judge on the line who sees a serious situation such as a buttress wobbling and about to blow over also has the right and responsibility to stop the competition immediately with five or more blasts on his/her whistle.
- Should torrential rain affect the view of the target or lightning occur, the DOS has the responsibility to delay the competition until a later time. The DOS should make sure that the announcement of a delay is given at a time when all competitors have shot the same number of arrows. The delay should if possible allow for the competition to be completed within the programmed time.

The rules allow for the timing per end to be increased. However, if the conditions are so bad that the competitors cannot shoot their arrows in the allowed time, they will not likely be able to shoot them in an extended time limit. Therefore we recommend not to use this possibility unless the situation is extraordinary - and shorter delays not likely are sufficient to solve the problems.

- The DOS should always take time to collect his/her thoughts before using the public address system. The only exception to this would be an emergency situation where an accident or serious security problem was imminent. All major announcements should have been prepared in advance and the script for these announcements must be used to ensure that all matters are covered fully. Please bear in mind that many of the archers and coaches do not have English (French) as their first language. Make all announcements slowly, precisely and clearly. Repeat the important ones if possible. e.g. lunch break, when shooting will recommence, Team Captains Meeting and competitor's names. When calling archers for match play events. It is important to pronounce their names clearly and correctly. Please spend some time with the start list and secure capable assistance on names that are difficult for you.
- The DOS and assistant(s) require total concentration at all times. It is important for the DOS to clearly establish with the Organizing Committee, Team Captains, Judges and all tournament officials that they must not be disturbed in the DOS stand during the competition.
- The DOS should at all times refrain from taking pictures or spotting individual arrows. Doing so would effect the their concentration and give the competitors and officials an image of lack of important control.
- It is also advised that if the line clears when only a few seconds remain on the clock that the time be allowed to run out and the normal programmed sequence of the tim-

ing equipment remain without requiring a change. The will maintain a smooth flow and will in no way effect the overall length of the competition.

The Director of Shooting and assistants must be adequately prepared to carry out the required duties. They should be neatly and if possible uniformly dressed. DOS personnel dressed in Judge clothing should be avoided. Their duties and responsibilities are very different from the Judges and their should be no confusion in the eyes of the competitors or spectators.



**FITA OUTDOOR TARGET ROUND  
SHOOTING CONTROL SHEET  
QUALIFICATION ROUND**

**HIGHLITE OR CIRCLE : RECURVE / COMPOUND**

Distance 50m - Men

END	NO. OF ARROWS	END START	REMARKS
1	3		
2	6		
3	9		
4	12		
5	15		
6	18		
7	21		
8	24		
9	27		
10	30		
11	33		
12	36		

Distance 50m - Women

END	NO. OF ARROWS	END START	REMARKS
1	3		
2	6		
3	9		
4	12		
5	15		
6	18		
7	21		
8	24		
9	27		
10	30		
11	33		
12	36		

Distance 30m - Men

END	NO. OF ARROWS	END START	REMARKS
1	3		
2	6		
3	9		
4	12		
5	15		
6	18		
7	21		
8	24		
9	27		
10	30		
11	33		
12	36		

Distance 30m - Women

END	NO. OF ARROWS	END START	REMARKS
1	3		
2	6		
3	9		
4	12		
5	15		
6	18		
7	21		
8	24		
9	27		
10	30		
11	33		
12	36		

Name of Tournament \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Director of Shooting \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**FITA OUTDOOR TARGET ROUND  
SHOOTING CONTROL SHEET  
QUALIFICATION ROUND**

**RECURVE (short distances)**

Distance 50m - Men

END	NO. OF ARROWS	END START	REMARKS
1	3		
2	6		
3	9		
4	12		
5	15		
6	18		
7	21		
8	24		
9	27		
10	30		
11	33		
12	36		

Distance 50m - Ladies

END	NO. OF ARROWS	END START	REMARKS
1	3		
2	6		
3	9		
4	12		
5	15		
6	18		
7	21		
8	24		
9	27		
10	30		
11	33		
12	36		

Distance 30m - Men

END	NO. OF ARROWS	END START	REMARKS
1	3		
2	6		
3	9		
4	12		
5	15		
6	18		
7	21		
8	24		
9	27		
10	30		
11	33		
12	36		

Distance 30m - Ladies

END	NO. OF ARROWS	END START	REMARKS
1	3		
2	6		
3	9		
4	12		
5	15		
6	18		
7	21		
8	24		
9	27		
10	30		
11	33		
12	36		

Name of Tournament \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Director of Shooting \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **8.11 Jury Procedures**

The Jury for all FITA Championships is in principle named by FITA. Once a Jury and its chairman have been named, and they arrive on site, they must prepare themselves for their responsibility by:

- 1. Ensuring that they familiarize themselves with the competition field;
- 2. Ensuring that a meeting room has been assigned to them and that they have adequate facilities for preparing and making copies of the “Jury decisions” they may have to produce;
- 3. Making certain that they are on the Tournament field until at least 30 minutes after shooting has been completed each day. If for any reason this is not possible and a member of the Jury has to leave the field, that person must advise the other members where he/she can be located.

An appeal to the Jury may well affect the position of a competitor moving to another phase of the competition, so the Jury must sit and render a verdict at the earliest opportunity.

As soon as the Jury has assembled, they must in this order;

- 1. Read and clearly understand the appeal;
- 2. Research the Constitution and Rules so that they have at their disposal all information and references that could affect the issue;
- 3. Decide from the content of the appeal what witnesses should be called. On rare occasions the protest may ask for considerations totally outside of the rules and may have only one very clearly defined solution. If this is the case and there is unanimous accord, an immediate written decision will be prepared.

In all other cases, witnesses must be called in the following rotation:

- the appellant, accompanied by the team captain if requested;
- other individuals who may have directly witnessed the alleged occurrence. It is very important not to listen to “hearsay”, i.e. what someone else told them;
- the Judge or official named or blamed in the appeal. The Chairman of Judges Commission may be requested to give evidence if the action of the Judge reflected an established and detailed procedure.

If the issue is very serious, the witnesses already called may be asked to stay available for the possibility of a recall.

Actual Jury Chairman’s Procedure:

#### **1. Procedure**

Notice of intent to protest should be advised by the appellant to the Chairman of Judges within 5 minutes of the incident, or within 5 minutes of the end of the Ranking Round or Match, with the written protest to follow as soon as possible.

The protest to the Jury of Appeal must be made in writing by the plaintiff, preferably in English or French, on the appropriate FITA Jury of Appeal Form, which will then be handed to the Chairman of Judges.

The submission of the protest should be made before the next phase of the competition, or within 30 minutes of filing the intent to lodge a protest, whichever one comes first.

The protest will be passed from the Chairman of Judges to the Chairman of the Jury of Appeal who would have already assembled the 2 other Members of Jury and if required an alternate, in the event of a Jury Member having a conflict of interest.

It is very important that the chairman make every effort to relax all the witnesses. This can be done by clearly stating at the onset that the Jury requires a simple statement of the event in question as they personally witnessed it. Advise them further that the main purpose of the Jury action is to protect, where possible, the rights and scores of all involved.

Once all witnesses have been called and recalled if necessary, the Jury must (in camera) review the case, and offer input and argumentation to support or not support the appeal. The decision will preferably be unanimous but, where necessary, the majority decision of the Jury members will prevail.

## **2. Information flow and distribution of information**

The Technical Delegate will be advised of the notice of intent, and the formal submission of the Protest being lodged with the Jury of Appeals, and will arrange for a suitable announcement to be issued by the FITA Press Officer.

The FITA Press Officer in liaison with the Competition Manager will prepare the preliminary output process in readiness for a decision from the Jury of Appeal.

Chairman of Judges advises:

1. Technical Delegate
2. Chairman of the Jury of Appeal

Then:

Technical Delegate advises:

1. Competition Manager - Results Manager at the venue, Venue Announcer and Team Captains of relevant athletes affected by any subsequent delay in the competition schedule or results approval
2. FITA Press Officer / Venue Press Officer - to prepare Official Communiqué and News items. The minimum information relating to the protest to be issued as follows:
  - Submitted by:
  - Match involved:
  - Alleged violation:
3. Competition Manager in liaison with FITA Press Office prepares the production of the announcement of the Protest being lodged, and begins the preparation of the report.

The Technical Delegate will assist the FITA Press Officer to complete the text of the Jury of Appeals decision, taking into account that the explanation should be easily understood and devoid of technical words.

The Organizing Committee's Data Processing Department will receive the form, enter it into the computer and print a copy of it within two minutes.

After the FITA Press Officer has authorized the copy, it will be distributed immediately.

### 3. Jury of Appeal Decision/Announcement

The Jury Chairman should inform the Chairman of Judges of the Jury's decision within 5 minutes of the decision being made.

Chairman of Judges to advise in broad text of the Jury decision to the Plaintiff, Defendant and to the Technical Delegate and should be prepared in the following format:

Decision of  
The Jury of Appeal for the nnnn World Championships  
Appeal no.3, 10.00AM July 19<sup>th</sup> 1999

Having considered the Appeal of .....  
(detail the appeal or advise "see attached")

The Jury supports the Appeal based on Rule 9.9.9.1 of our Constitution and Rules,  
(detail the rule if it is not completely clear, or state the special circumstance that affected the decision), and herewith request that the Organizing Committee reinstate the score of archer number 13A, namely Mr. John Doe, etc.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Chairman

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Member

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Member

This document must be circulated to all interested and involved parties, i.e. the appellant, the Chairman of Judge Commission, the Organizing Committee, The Technical Delegate and a copy for the FITA records, all the teams present and the press.

**General information:**

An appeal may be made against a decision of a Judge (or Judges), the Organizing Committee or Technical Delegate, except the final decision of an arrow value in the target.

Members of the Jury should not be a member of a National Team, a part of the Organizing Committee or Technical Delegate - in order to be able to make fair decisions.

One of the important powers that a Jury has, is to consider extenuating circumstances that could have affected the action of the accused competitor or official. Whereas the Judge is required to enforce the rules as they are given to them, the Jury has a broader responsibility to see that "justice is done" in the best interest of all.

It may be a difficult job and it is very easy for sympathy to enter the equation. Acting as a Jury member you must remember that if in fact you make a decision to support an appeal that could give a competitor points, you are in fact taking points from every other archer on the field.

An unfortunate fact is that the Judges and Jury are often the last contact between the competitors, the Organizing Committee and FITA. They do on occasion become the scapegoat for unclear or outdated rules as well as poor preparation and tournament administration.

**8.11 Team Captain's Appeal Form and Intent of Appeal Form**

<b>TEAM CAPTAINS INTENT OF APPEAL FORM</b>		
The Team Captain of _____(Country)		
Team Captain _____(name)		
Date _____	Time _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Team or	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual Person or	<input type="checkbox"/> Other ( Please check one )
intents to submit an appeal against _____(name)		
<b>Phase of competition</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Qualifying Round <input type="checkbox"/> 1/32 Elim <input type="checkbox"/> 1/16 Elim <input type="checkbox"/> 1/8 Elim <input type="checkbox"/> ¼ Final <input type="checkbox"/> ½ Final		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Medal <input type="checkbox"/> Gold Medal ( Please check one)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Team competition <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Competition (please Check One)		
Signed _____		
This signed form must be submitted to the Chairman of Judges, or the Chairman of the Jury for this competition as soon as possible but in each case within 5 minutes after the end of the match. The submission of the protest should be made before the next phase of the competition, or within 30 minutes of filing the intent to lodge a protest, whichever one comes first..		

To be filled in by the Chairman of the Tournament Judges Commission	
Received at _____ (time)	Name _____
Signed _____	

TEAM CAPTAINS APPEAL FORM

This is an appeal from the Team Captain of \_\_\_\_\_(Country)

Team Captain \_\_\_\_\_(name)

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

Team or  Individual Person or  Other ( Please check one )

This appeal is against \_\_\_\_\_(name)

Description of Appeal or Protest

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I believe this action is against the following rules (state article if know) Article # \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

This signed form must be submitted to the Chairman of Judges, or the Chairman of the Jury for this competition on the same day as the alleged infraction occurred and before the next phase of the competition. As soon as the Jury has met and reached a decision they will make an official statement of their decision.

The decision of the Jury of appeal is final. Copies of the Jury report will be given to: The appellant, The accused, and The chairman of Judges, the other participating teams and the press A photo copy will also be prepared for attachment to the official Judge report

To be filled in by the Chairman of the Tournament Judges Commission

Received at \_\_\_\_\_ (time) Name \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

### **8.13 Judge Committee Suggestions to the Archer's Agent**

#### **1. You must understand your role and authority**

- 1.1 You are acting as if you "are the archer"!
- 1.2 You must protect their score.
- 1.3 You have their authority.

#### **2. Selection and Appointment.**

- 2.1 All match play events where the Judges are in blinds require agents.
- 2.2 Named by the team well in advance.
- 2.3 Who can be an agent? (anyone with field credentials)
- 2.4 Dress - Same as the person you represent, Team uniform or O/C uniform.

#### **3. Match procedure.**

Just before the Director of Shooting announces the "disk toss" for the decision of who will shoot the first arrow in the match, he will advise:

"Will the designated archers' agents and assigned runners please go to their positions in the Judges blinds."

The two competing archers or teams will be shown on displays on the shooting line so you will clearly know which blind you must be in. Promptly go to your proper blind.

When you arrive at the blind, ask "Who is the target Judge"? Identify yourself to him and he (she) will give you instructions for your position and procedure in the blind.

#### **Judges Control in the Blinds**

In individual matches there will be two Judges in each blind. (In multiple matches some blinds will have four Judges.) One, the Scoring Judge (SJ) will be calling and writing down the unofficial values of your archers arrows as soon as they hit. The other, the Target Judge (TJ) is responsible for all the control and activity in the blind. He/she will also make the official call of the arrows when they go forward to score.

It is strongly recommended that you take up a position in the blind so that you can clearly see what value the scoring Judge is recording for each arrow. If some over zealous TJ attempts to put you at the back of the blind, (out of the way) simply advise him that you wish to see the Scoring Judge's score recordings as the arrows are shot (you have that right). The Judges are trained and required to allow you to do so.

The SJ is required (in a normal voice) to call the value of each of your archers arrows as he writes it down. He/she is required to do so to assist you in knowing what is recorded. It is important that you also look closely at the arrow as it hits, listen to his call and see that he does record that value on the scorecard. If it is not close to the line and you have witnessed that the value he has written down is "What you saw", your main job for your archer is done. The TJ cannot later change that value when you go to the target without your supervision and input.



**Line Cutters:**

If the arrow is close to the line, the Judge is required to call the lowest value. These calls are not official, and do not become so until the Target Judge closely checks and confirms them when you all go to the target for scoring. You have the right to question any call he makes. If you do, a second Judge will check and call his/her opinion. If they agree, the call is final and can not be changed.

If they disagree a third Judge will be called and his decision will decide the official final value of the arrow. This process is intended to protect your rights, but no further appeal can be made.

**Who Calls the Arrows?**

You do not call the arrows, but have the right to question any call made by the TJ before the arrows are touched, the holes are marked or any are withdrawn. If any of the arrows have been touched (holes marked) before they are pulled or removed, there can be no question or change in the recorded score.

**Pulling and Marking**

You are required to pull the arrows and mark the holes. If you miss any holes and your archer has a pass-through or bouncer in a later end and if there is more than one *unmarked* hole in the target, he will *score the value of the lowest unmarked hole* for that arrow. So, BE CAREFUL!

**Your Equipment**

Many times the agents come to the target without a pen and have to delay the procedure while they borrow the Judges pen to mark the holes. *You should* carry two in case of a failure.

**Going to the Target.**

You will be followed by the SJ *to the target*. You and the SJ will take up a position between the two targets so that you can witness the official calling of the arrow values by the TJ. The TJ will take up a position outside of the target.

**Fita Recommends:**

that the line of sight to the spectators is not interrupted so you should stand to one side during the call. If however you are not satisfied with the call made you can check the arrow's position as you wish. "Do not, however, touch it or the target face in doing so".

**Checking the other Competitors Target:**

As in normal FITA Round shooting, you have the right to check the scoring of the competitors' arrows. Important! The Judges are required to complete the scoring of the match in a very prompt and efficient manner. They will commence their procedure as soon as they get to the target from the blind. This normally happens in a very few seconds. They are not allowed to wait for you to study both targets before they call your archers arrows.

### **"AA" and the 'Runner"**

You will hand your archer's arrows to the assigned runner when you come back from the target. They will then be taken to your archer at the next designated opportunity. You will however have an opportunity to have them in your possession for a short time. It really would be a good time for you to assist your archer by cleaning off any target residue that might be on the shafts or points. It may be also a good idea to check for broken nocks and fletch. This of course would depend entirely on what your archer and team officials decide. Many trained agents do so, and send any doubtful arrows back to the archers with the points in the opposite direction. The archer in competition is under time restrictions and great stress and this small help could assist him.

### **The AA Most Important Task!**

When you are in the blind, you should be closely watching as the arrows from both competitors hit the target. You will clearly see which arrows are close to the line and could change in value. That is the arrow(s) and the target that you should concentrate on when you go forward for scoring.

If your target or for that matter the other target has no arrows close to the line, do not worry about confirming the calls. You have already seen that the SJ has recorded the correct values. The system does not allow those arrow values to be changed without your knowledge. You can be sure that the final value on the score card after the two Judges have called and confirmed is correct.

You have already seen the scoring of your own archer while in the blind, so when at the targets you may check the scoring of the other target.

Always go to the target that requires your attention.

As I said, the Judges cannot wait for you to, in your own time, check both targets. They are on a very tight tournament control schedule and must promptly do their jobs.

Please also help them and "do yours".

When the match Competition is finished, the archers agent will keep his arrows and return them to his archer directly.

### **8.14 The responsibility and procedures for “Arrow Runners”**

Arrow runners will be selected and appointed by the Olympic Organizing Committee. They will be dressed in uniforms supplied by the Organizing Committee.

Their duties will be as follows:

- 1. One runner will be located in the blind with the Judges and archers’ agents. The other will remain in the shaded structure behind the shooting line to replace him/her when he returns with the archer’s arrows.
- 2. The runner will be assigned to one or two archer’s agents in the blind, not a specific match. This will, on some occasions, require the runner to return arrows to archers from two adjoining matches in the multiple match play.
- 3. Prior to the start of each match, the announcer will announce "Will the archers agents and runners please now go to their assigned blinds."
- 4. The runners will never come out of the blinds until they are actually on their way back to the shooting line with the archer’s arrows. While in the blinds they will be under the control of the assigned Target Judge.
- 5. The archer’s agent in the blind will give the arrows to the assigned runner before the completion of the next end.
- 6. After the archers have shot the second end of 3 arrows (9 in the team round) the runner, after receiving the first end arrows from the Archer's Agent(s) will immediately run to the shooting line with the arrows of the first end. The second runner who was at the shooting line, will at the same time run to the blind to replace him/her. This runner will receive the second set of arrows and after the next end repeat the procedure.
- 7. When the match competition is finished the archer's agent will keep his archer's (teams) arrows and return them.
- 8. Runners will always run on the outside of the match play blinds, never inside (in front) of the targets.

### 8.15 *Media is not the enemy*

By Don Lovo , Honorary Chairman of FITA Judge Committee  
(From FITA Judge Committee Newsletter, #45, October 1995)

“For many years, "control" or "restriction" of the photographers has been a major concern of our Judges! When they restricted the movement of the press, photographers and TV people they were sure in their own minds that they were doing so to "protect the archers". One of the serious side effects of this policy was the fact the Media who had come to publicize our sport, often left angry and with a negative impression of Archery, then went and took pictures and wrote articles of other more receptive Sports. The worst possible reaction! I do not know where or when, this policy originated, but it has to stop. We desperately need the media if Archery is going to survive!

For years we never allowed photographers in front of the waiting line (photo line). In Barcelona, we gave them more latitude, the result, "10 times" more coverage around the world than Archery has ever had before. In Field archery, we have not allowed them anywhere on the actual field course other than the spectators area, (an area that allows little or no possibility for effective photo coverage of the event).

At the World Field Games recently, we allowed the "accredited" photographers to enter the range under the direction of the Judges who were located at different control spots throughout the range. The result!, they were able to take wonderful action pictures of the archers shooting. Pictures that showed the tension, concentration and the excitement of our sport, pictures that will find a spot in Newspapers and Sports Journals all over the World. Good for Archery?, you bet!.

It is important to note that not one competitor or team official at the World Games complained or protested the photographers presence. The Judges were consulted beforehand and told to control their positions and movements so as not to actually interfere with the archers while they were shooting, which they did very efficiently and effectively.

These were World Class Archers and it has been my experience that our top level "winning" competitors concentrate only on what they themselves are doing. Other less experienced and less capable archers do not have that "concentration ability", and are worried about everything else, and everybody else around them. At an informal meeting with the archers after the awards ceremony, several told me that they thought we, "the Judges" have been "to hard" on the photographers for "too long".

All of you are aware of the tremendous effort we are making just trying to keep our sport on the Olympic Program. This is a hard uphill battle. With out question, one of the important factors in our keeping our Olympic status is our acceptability, and accessibility to the Media. The Olympic Games are a massive TV spectacle, and the payment of TV rights constitutes the major revenue source of the Olympic Committee and the Organizing Committees. The Judges of FITA have an additional very important responsibility, a responsibility to promote, and "enhance" the image and future of archery in the World.

When you are not actually involved in Judge duties "Help the Media", tell them where to stand for the best photos, tell them who to watch for winning results, tell them interesting "public interest stories about the archers and the Archery world, We have many minutes and sometimes hours when our responsibility to the competitors is not required. i.e. waiting between widely spaced groups in the field, long delays in the target range when the targets are being moved or replaced etc. etc. Do not neglect your duty, but "Help the Media," they are not "the enemy" What more need I say?"

## **8.16 FITA Guidelines for Hosting an International Judge Training Seminar**

### **Preamble:**

The FITA Judge Committee shall arrange on a regular basis and upon the request of Member Association **coordinated by their Continental Associations**, seminars for nationally recommended applicants to be examined for International Judge status. A written examination shall be given to all eligible applicants at the completion of the seminar. The evaluation of the applicants will be based on the quality of their oral contribution to the seminar, and on the written examination. The FITA Judge Committee shall notify all officially registered applicants through their Member Associations, of the results as well as the respective Continental Association.

The examination board shall be present for the entire seminar and shall be formed by two members of the FITA Judge Committee one of whom could be the Regional Liaison officer. Failing the availability of two members of the FJC, the Chairman of the Constitution and Rules Committee or of the Target Archery Committee or of the Field Archery Committee will be a member of the examination board.

The FITA Judge Committee hosts several International Judge Training and Upgrading Seminars each year. We try to locate these important seminars in different locations around the World so that the maximum number of National and International candidates can attend, and since the congress of Riom this is achieved by the co-ordination of these seminars by the respective continental associations. This Committee does have a small yearly budget to assist with this programme, but cannot possibly, in all cases cover the cost of transportation, and local accommodation for the Seminar course conductors. Most of the more affluent Member Associations have paid all costs, wishing to train and upgrade many of their National and International candidates. Some of the countries have only been able to support the actual local transportation and living costs for the instructors during the seminar.

Based on our limited budget the cost factor is of course a contributing factor to our arranging and conducting these seminars.

### **Host Country Seminar requirements**

#### **Location:**

It is important when ever possible, the M/A requesting the seminar to the Continental Association, locate a facility close to International airport connections. At all seminars FITA requires that all Member Associations are invited to attend. They of course will be required to cover all of their candidates' costs.

A general mailing will go to all M/A's from the FITA Office well in advance of the Seminar, but often the host Country also contacts and gives special invitations to neighbouring Countries and the Continental Association.

#### **Local Transportation:**

This Committee strongly recommends that the host Country make arrangements to meet the International visiting candidates at the airport of arrival, and arrange local transportation if required.

#### **Accommodation:**

We strongly recommend that a reasonably priced local hotel close to the venue be chosen, often they will have in the hotel adequate meeting room facilities. In many cases we have suc-

cessfully used University accommodation and meeting rooms. Cost in these facilities are often much less, and this will allow Member Associations with limited budgets to send candidates.

### **Registration:**

All registration will take place with the Host Country who will give all important details in the FITA Information mentioned.

### **Meeting Room:**

The average seminar has about 20 candidates. We have had as many as 45, and as few as 5. It is not practical to arrange a Seminar for less than 12 candidates. The facility must have the following:

- 1. A well lit and comfortable room that will adequately accommodate the maximum number of candidates expected.
- 2. The room should be air-conditioned or heated as the season requires. The sessions are long and hard, and the candidates must be as comfortable as possible.
- 3. A small head table be arranged for the course conductor, and the candidates can be seated at larger tables facing the front. Normal hotel or class room folding 6 ft. or 2 meter tables will accommodate three or four candidates. The students will be taking extensive notes and must have a good writing surface. As the candidates will write a two hour examination at the completion of the programme, a supply of writing paper would be appreciated.
- 4. We must have a black board for chalk or a white board for coloured pens (Please supply the chalk and pens) A large paper flip-board easel is acceptable but not preferred.
- 5. This Committee does a great deal of its instruction using transparencies. Therefore a good quality Overhead projector and screen is required.
- 6. A large portion of the seminar will deal with practical Judging, and we will require a full set of archers equipment, bow, sight, arrows etc. and a buttress and stand that will accommodate at least an 80cm face. We will require one used and one new 80 cm face as well Arrows will not be shot during the seminar
- 7. The length of the seminar is not totally fixed, depending on the necessity of translation and the possible use of facilities for the practical parts of the seminar. Normally there will be four sessions each day. Two in the morning and two in the Afternoon. The Organizing Committee is requested to arrange a refreshment break between the sessions in the morning and afternoon, and supply tea/coffee, a cold drink and a light snack if they are so inclined. e.g. cookies or small pastries are nice (but not mandatory)

If possible the facility should also be available in the evening as there may be a need of group sessions, summing ups etc. and we often show World Championship and Olympic Game videos as evening entertainment.

### **Sit-ins:**

Very often, already qualified International Judges wish to attend to gain recent updated information and understanding of new procedures. This committee welcomes them to attend, and if the facilities allow we have no objection to athletes, coaches, or Member Association officers attending for a better understanding of the rules and judging philosophy and procedures

The FITA Judge Committee is very committed to training, updating and appointing a cadre of very capable and dedicated International Judges to serve FITA, it's athletes and Member As-

sociations. FITA does not have a budget to pay for the transportation of any of our Judges and very often they travel and serve you at their own expense.

They are always the interface between rule interpretation and organisational problems at FITA Championships and quite often take the criticism for both of the above problems. They clearly understand this necessity, I hope the Member Associations of FITA do also.

Your assistance in arranging a International Seminar is a vital link in our meeting your requirements for dedicated Judges who are there to ensure sound and fair application of FITA's rules. We thank you for this.

**8.17 Judge Assessment Form**

Judges Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Competition: \_\_\_\_\_ Location : \_\_\_\_\_

---

**1. Personal Qualities**

<i>Comments</i>	Poor			Good		Excellent		
a) is dressed appropriately for the occasion and is well groomed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	n/a
b) demonstrates authority in a satisfactory manner	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	n/a
c) has a thorough knowledge of the rules	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	n/a
d) shows good judgement throughout the tournament	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	n/a
e) possesses desirable qualities (i.e., fairness, courtesy, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	n/a
f) is quick in making decisions when appropriate, yet has the ability to withhold judgement long enough to be sure of the decision	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	n/a
g) renders decisions in a clear, firm but pleasant manner	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	n/a

**2. Administration of Duties**

<i>Comments</i>	Poor			Good		Excellent		
a) arrives well in advance of the start to meet with other Judges, Scorers, etc.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	n/a
b) closes the tournament properly and makes the necessary announcements	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	n/a
c) conducts the tournament in a manner that is safe to the competitors and spectators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	n/a

**3. Mechanics**

<i>Comments</i>	Poor			Good		Excellent		
a) executes good mechanics (i.e., proper use of sound signals, coordination of necessary skills, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	n/a
b) demonstrates knowledge of good field awareness	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	n/a
c) effectively lets everyone know what is going on during the competition	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	n/a
d) demonstrates good cooperation with other Judges, competitors and spectators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	n/a

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_



**8.18 Judge Candidate Evaluation**

Name: Mrs. / Ms. / Mr. \_\_\_\_\_  
Surname First Name(s)

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

who is an International Judge Candidate/Regional Judge Candidate (circle one) has worked under my supervision at the following tournament:

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Place: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Duties performed at this event include: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

This is an honest evaluation of this Candidates ability to judge with knowledge and application.

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

---

Forward this form to the FITA judge Committee Chairman. The information contained herein is strictly “confidential”.

FITA JUDGE COMMITTEE USE ONLY:

Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_ Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**8.19 Daily Tournament Report**

Name of Tournament: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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Check One:

Outdoor:     FITA Round             ½ FITA Round             70m Round  
                  900 Round             Standard Round             Olympic Round

Indoor:       25m                             18m                             Match Round

Field:         Field Round             Arrowhead Round     Forest Round  
                  3D Round                     World Championship Round

Single     Day 1     Day 2    No. of Competitors : \_\_\_\_\_

Double     Day 3     Day 4

Day 1

Day 2

Weather Conditions: a.m.

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p.m.

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Number of :

Pass-Throughs

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Bounce Outs:

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Equipment Failures:

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Arrows Scored:

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Additional Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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