

Beginning Judge's Seminar

Easton Van Nuys Center
Saturday, May 23rd, 2015

Welcome

- Introductions
- Agenda

Judges and Ethics

- Philosophy of Judging
 - Success depends on the integrity, character, knowledge and thoughtfulness of each judge
 - We are servants of the competition, not its master.
 - Keep an open mind at all times
 - We are responsible for implementing new procedures, maintaining consistency in judging worldwide, which contributes to all archers' confidence in fairness of every competition.
 - **The function of the official at any tournament is to see that the tournament runs smoothly, so that each and every competitor can achieve his/her best performance.**
 - Do not allow an archer to take advantage of any weakness of you as a judge. You must be polite, but firm, in order to guarantee the rules are applied fairly across the board. Always keep your temper and maintain your perspective.

Judges and Ethics

- Philosophy of Judging (cont.)
 - Review the rules often, and keep up to date with any changes to the rules.
 - Do not hesitate to confer with other judges if you are unsure about your decision – it does not indicate weakness on your part, only a desire to make an absolutely correct decision.
 - If a question or issue cannot be resolved to everyone's satisfaction, the final decision should be deferred until a meeting of the Judge's Commission can be convened. They will make the final decision, which can then be communicated to all concerned.
 - Judges should be well informed, willing to discuss and to educate if necessary
 - Be polite and firm about your decisions.

Do's and Don'ts

- Common sense must always be your guide!

Do	Do not
Wear your judge's uniform with pride	Allow your attention to wander
Think of yourself as a host, welcoming guests	Smoke or drink while on the field of play
Be enthusiastic, courteous and friendly	Chat at length with competitors or other officials while on duty
Apply the rules fairly, consistently and firmly.	Cause any distraction not related to a safety problem
Offer polite assistance to all	Carry a camera, smart phone, PDA, etc. while on duty
During national anthems, stand with respect and remove your hat	
Preserve the archer's score whenever possible.	

Judges and Ethics

- Appointment of Judges
 - As a US Archery judge, you will be contacted by US Archery at the beginning of each year to complete an availability form for National and USAT tournaments.
 - For CA State tournaments, or local tournaments, the judge selection process is much more informal . When you become a judge, your name will be included in a list of judges, and you will be contacted directly by the tournament director. It is recommended you start with local and regional tournaments, to gain some judging experience, before you “throw your hat in the ring” to judge a national or USAT tournament.

Judges and Ethics

- Director of Shooting – the DOS
 - For very large tournaments, the DOS will be appointed by the Judges' Committee.
 - For CA State tournaments, or local tournaments, the DOS selection process is much more informal . It is likely that the tournament director will contact you directly and ask you to be the DOS. The DOS is usually a judge with quite a bit of judging experience, and it will be unlikely you will be chosen to be a DOS at your first tournament. However, anything is possible, so be prepared!

Judges and Ethics

- Director of Shooting – the DOS
 - The primary duties of the DOS are:
 - Check that the timing equipment is working properly and is capable of setting the time for all variations that might occur in the tournament
 - Control of shooting
 - Regulation of the timing of ends
 - Maintaining the order of shooting
 - Implementation and enforcement of safety procedures
 - Control of the public address system
 - Control of access to the field by media, team officials and spectators
 - General field security.
 - The DOS must work closely with the tournament director, the judges and the field crew to ensure that the competition runs smoothly.

Judges and Ethics

- Jury of Appeal
 - Upholding the rights of the competitors is one of the most important considerations at any tournament.
 - The Jury of Appeal is there to ensure the spirit of fairness in a competition and the fair application of the rules. In this way it protects the competitors' rights as well as the judge who has done the job responsibly.
 - *Anecdote about an archer who was bumped on the line*
 - *Anecdote about the JOAD archers whose parent removed arrows from the target*

Judges and Ethics

- Dress Code
 - US judges wear the red judge shirt (available from US Archery) along with khaki pants or shorts.
 - Dress code is different internationally.
 - Some tournaments, like AZ Cup, will actually have custom judge shirts made.
 - Additional judge swag is also available from US Archery—we will review at the end of the presentation!

Competitions

- Competitors' Classification

- In WORLD ARCHERY, the classifications for both men and women are:

- Masters: 50 years +
 - Senior: 21 to 49 years
 - Junior: 18 to 20 years
 - Cadets: 17 years and younger

The age refers to the year of their birthday.

- California tournaments usually combine JOAD and adult age groups together, as well as split the masters' divisions into the following categories:

Bowman (through 12 years)	Masters 50+	Yeoman is not a JOAD classification.
Cub (through 14 years)	Masters 60+	
Cadet (through 17 years)	Masters 70+	
Junior (through 20 years)	Senior (21 through 49)	

Competitions

- Divisions
 - Recurve
 - Compound
- Barebow is still offered in some competitions, and in CA State competitions. Officials use the Field Archery section of the FITA rulebook to determine equipment specifications

Competitions

- Outdoor Target Archery
 - Rounds
 - 1440 (formerly known as FITA)
 - Double 1440 (two consecutive 1440s)
 - Elimination and Final Rounds
 - 50m round for Compound – 72 arrows
 - 60 m round for Recurve (Cadets and Masters) – 72 arrows
 - 70 m round for Recurve – 72 arrows
 - Half 1440 Round (18 arrows at each distance)
 - 900 Round
 - Standard Round (36 arrows at 50m and 36 arrows at 30 m, three arrow ends on 122 cm face)
 - Duel Match Round
 - Club Round (various)
 - Visually Impaired Round (defined in para-archery)

Competitions

- Indoor Target Archery
 - Rounds
 - 18 m Round (60 arrows on 40 cm target face)
 - 25 m Round (60 arrows on 60 cm target face)
 - Combined Round (combination of both above, shot in succession, starting with 25 m)
 - Match Round (18 m) – individual and team
 - Duel Match Round (40m vertical triple face)

Pre-Tournament Procedures

- Organizing Committee
 - Sees that the range is properly prepared and work parties are available to carry out the many duties needed during the tournament
 - Many tasks, like replacing target faces as needed, moving and even replacing target mats, repair or replacement of items, are the responsibility of the field crew – though often Judges are on the spot and able to assist in many of these duties.
 - **Do so willingly, with the knowledge that it is assisting with the smooth running of the tournament, but be aware that your Judging duties must take precedence.**
 - *Tournament organizers should not assume that judges will also play the role of the field crew. Indeed, a judge may not physically be capable of some of the duties a field crew should perform.*

Pre-Tournament Procedures

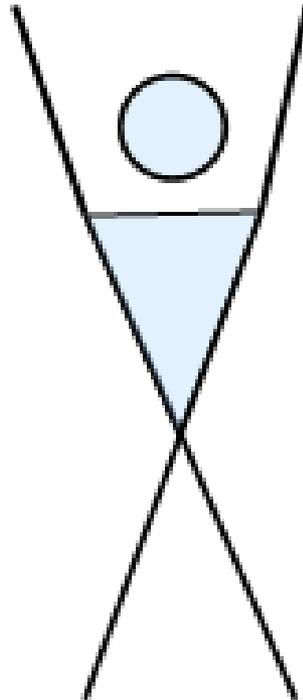
- Communication
 - Often at tournaments, walkie-talkies will be available for the judges' use during the tournament
 - Good radio etiquette must be practiced at all times.
 - As much as possible, use the walkie-talkie out of earshot of the archers on the line

Pre-Tournament Procedures

- Communication
 - Judges should be completely familiar with the hand signals

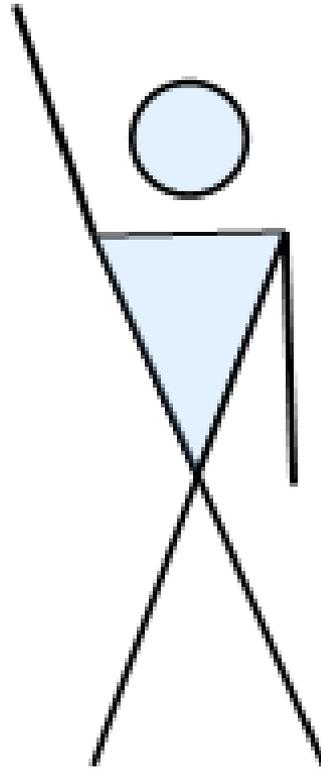
Pre-Tournament Procedures

- Bouncer



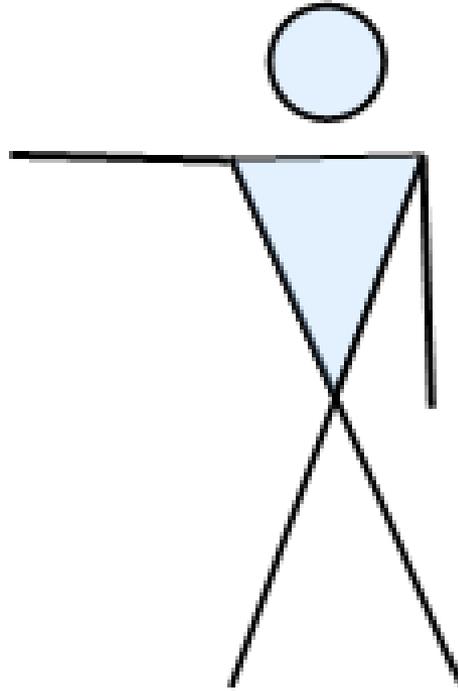
Pre-Tournament Procedures

- Equipment Failure



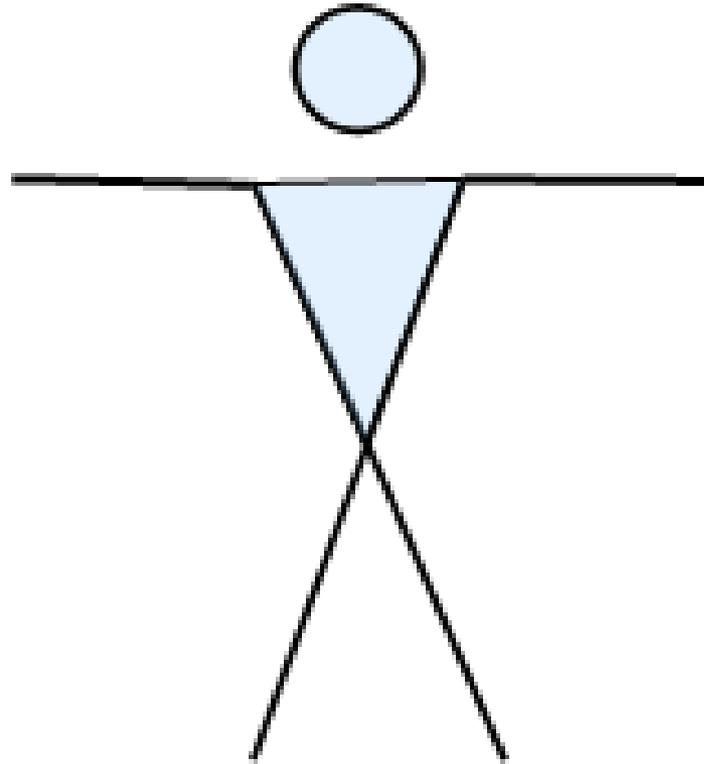
Pre-Tournament Procedures

- Proceed with scoring



Pre-Tournament Procedures

- Tied match



Pre-Tournament Procedures

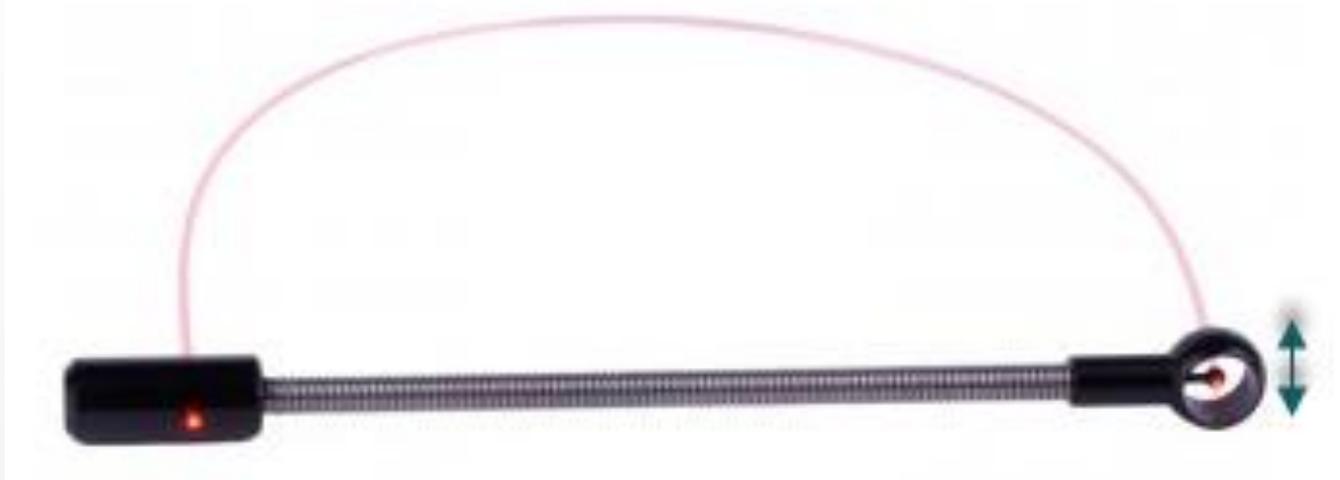
- Equipment inspection
 - It is common that each archer's equipment is checked before the start of a competition.
 - The rules, however, do not specifically require that the archer has to show all the items he/she might be using, but it is his/her responsibility to use legal equipment.
 - It is the athlete's responsibility to use equipment that complies with the rules. It is our duty to make sure they comply.
 - **Recurve** equipment rules basically describe what is allowed to be used, while **compound** rules to a degree describe what is *not* allowed, as most equipment is allowed in compound.
 - SIDE NOTE: This is not the case for NFAA rules – there are many categories of compound, each with its own specific rules.

Pre-Tournament Procedures

- Equipment inspection
 - Recurve Bow:
 - Check the overall appearance of the bow. Let the archer show the bow to you; if you must, 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.
 - Some bows have a brace on the riser – make sure the brace does not consistently touch the archer's forearm or wrist, as a supporting device, during official practice.
 - Check the sight; remember the rule about sight pins, hoods, tubes, etc. which limits the length to a max 2 cm in the horizontal level from the archer towards the target.
 - The sight point may be a fibre optic sight pin. The total length of the fibre optic pin may exceed 2cm, provided that one end is attached outside the athlete's line of vision at full draw, while the part within the athlete's line of vision does not exceed 2cm in a straight line before bending. It can only provide one illuminated aiming spot at full draw.
 - The fibre optic pin is measured independently of the tunnel.
 - This limitation is meant to avoid the archer from using the sight to level the bow.

Pre-Tournament Procedures

The fiber optic starts bending almost right away, so it is acceptable. Remember that 2.5 cm = 1 inch as a comparison.



Pre-Tournament Procedures

- Equipment inspection
 - Recurve Bow (continued):
 - Check the arrow rest, plunger button and draw check indicator (aka clicker); never touch these items. We are most concerned about the distance from the throat of the handle (pivot point or the deepest part of the grip) to the arrow rest or plunger button, which is not to exceed 4 cm.
 - None of the items are to be electric or electronic.



Pre-Tournament Procedures

- Equipment inspection
 - Recurve Bow (continued):
 - Check the string and its attachments, with focus on the possibility of finding additional sighting aids. Lately, some archers have been using various items on the string obviously not for sighting, perhaps for better tuning of the bow. However, additional items other than those described in the rule book are not accepted.
 - Check the tab or glove – do not touch these items. We are looking for any sort of hook or aid besides the archers fingers, that would pull back the string.
 - Anecdote – college archer with thumb tab.

Pre-Tournament Procedures

- Equipment inspection
 - Compound Bow:
 - For the most part, the compound bow and its accessories are unlimited, with the following restrictions:
 - In all classes, the peak draw weight must not exceed 60 lbs. Use the same bow scale to measure all compound bows in the competition, in case there is a calibration difference.
 - The archer must draw the bow back themselves, without an arrow; have them aim at a target mat, or away from other people.
 - If the weight is within one pound of maximum, ask the archer to draw the bow again. You may accept a tolerance of 1 lb.
 - If the bow is clearly over the limit, the archer will have to make an adjustment and have the bow re-checked before the competition begins.
 - 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 6 cm behind the pivot point of the bow (deepest part of the handle grip).

Pre-Tournament Procedures

- Equipment inspection
 - Compound Bow (continued):
 - The string/cables must not consistently touch the archer's hand, wrist and/or bow arm. Check this during equipment inspection when the archer is using the bow scale.

Pre-Tournament Procedures

- Equipment inspection
 - Barebow
 - Officially the Barebow Division is only for field archery, but you will find it also in CA State tournaments as well. The rules are specified in the Field Rules book.
 - The bow shall be bare except for the arrow rest and free from protrusions, sights or sight marks, marks or blemishes or laminated pieces (within the bow window area) which could be of use in aiming.
 - The unbraced bow complete with permitted accessories shall be capable of passing through a hole or ring with a 12.2cm inside diameter
 - No draw check device (aka clicker) may be used.
 - Face and string walking are permitted.
 - No stabilizers are permitted.

Pre-Tournament Procedures

- Arrows
 - All arrows need to have initials (custom wraps with the archer's name on them are also acceptable) on the shafts (not the fletching).
 - All arrows to be used in the competition need to have matching fletching and nocks.
 - There is a maximum shaft diameter of 9.3 mm (usually only find these very large shafts being used by compound).

Pre-Tournament Procedures

Effective Monday, May 31, 2010.

USAA Dress Code:

1. All athletes and coaches must present a professional, athletic appearance while on the field. (Torn, ripped or badly faded clothing articles are not allowed.) Clothing may be of any color.
2. No camo or blue denim (jeans) may be worn at target events. Accessories such as trim on shirts, caps, quivers, armguards, footwear, etc., are permitted to be camo. At field events, denim may be worn but camo may not be worn.
3. Shorts, skorts and skirts must not be shorter than finger tip length while standing normally.
4. Men and women are required to wear upper garments covering the front and back of the body and covering the midriff when at full draw. Women's upper garments shall have a minimum strap of 3" or sleeves. Men's upper garments shall have short or long sleeves.
5. Sport/athletic shoes are recommended to all athletes and coaches during target events. Shoes must cover the entire foot.
6. At no time will any athlete or coach wear any article bearing any image or language to be considered offensive to others.

Other Tournament Procedures

- Be sure chairs and protection(umbrellas) are available for the judges at the waiting line.
- Ensure the DOS stand is in the proper position and is large enough.
- Ensure that the visual and audible timing devices are adequate, function properly for all the variations that may occur during the event.
- Make sure there is backup visual and audio timing devices (e.g. whistle and flags) if needed.

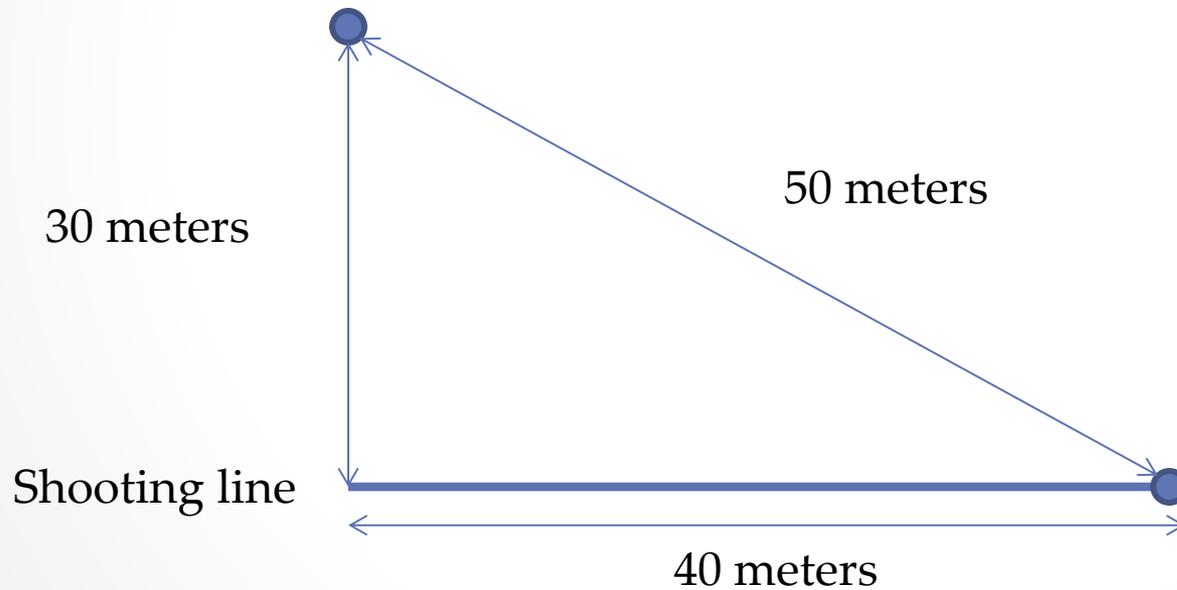


Field/Venue Inspection

- Take a look at the archery field from the DOS position.
 - Is the facility safe? Is it relatively free from distractions for the archers?
- Check for indicated shooting lines, waiting lines, media lines, 3 meter arrow line in front of the shooting line, and make sure they are measured properly.
- Make sure the three meter line is fully visible from the shooting line.
- Check to see the distances to target lines are within tolerances and that they are measured to **the center of the gold**, not to the front legs of the stand.
- Check that the field is squared off.

Field/Venue Inspection

- Squaring off the field:



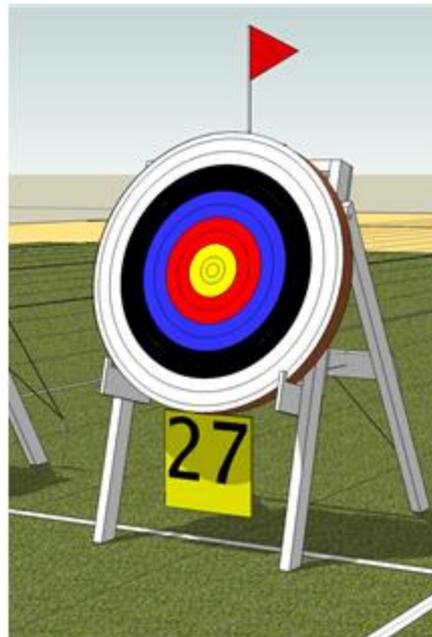
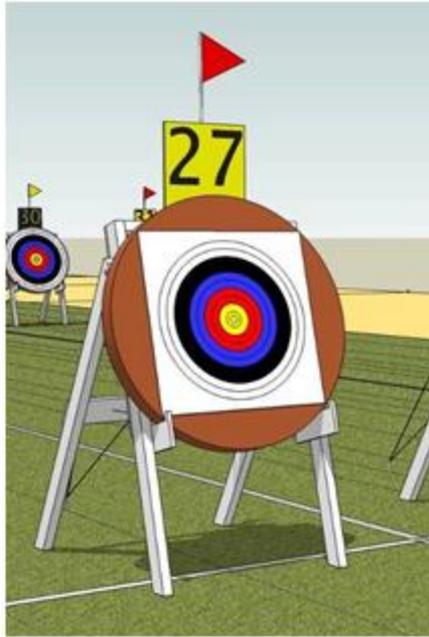
Field/Venue Inspection

- Make sure the numbers and colors at the shooting line match those on the targets, and that there are lane lines, and they are accurate.
- Make sure the target numbers and other signs on the field do not reflect the sun towards the shooting line.
- Check that the shooting position for each archer is marked on the shooting line.
- Each archer must have a minimum space of **80 cm** (31.5 inches). Give proper consideration to archers in wheelchairs.



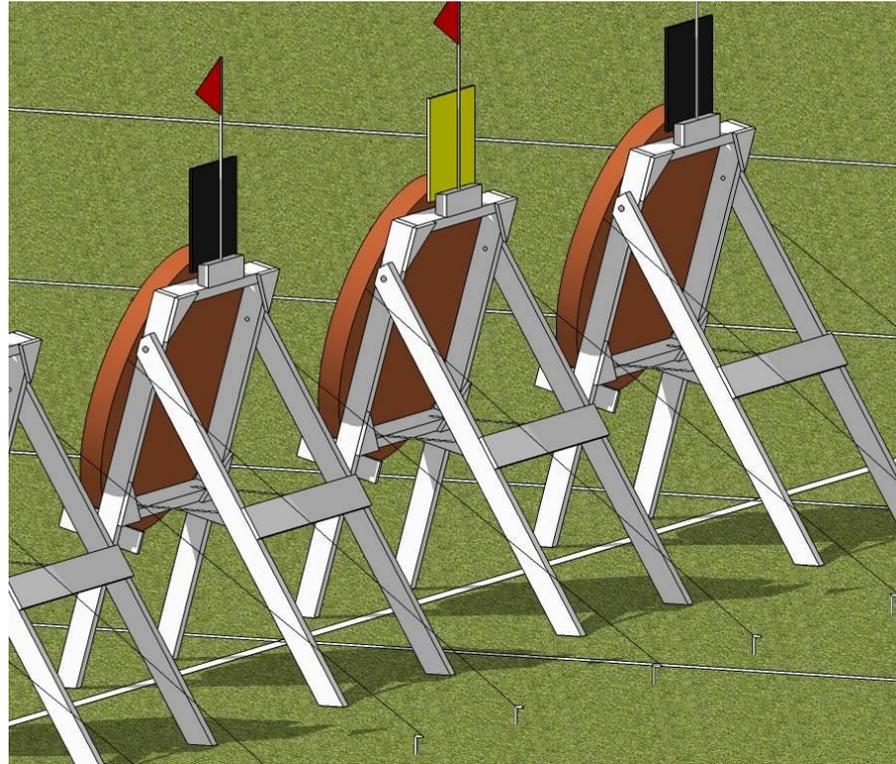
Field/Venue Inspection

- Target mats and stands
 - Each mat and stand should have a flag and a number.
 - Tripod-type stands are not recommended; if the mat is worn, arrows can penetrate the wooden legs.



Field/Venue Inspection

- Target mats and stands
 - Make sure each mat is secured to the stand, and each stand is secured to the ground



Field/Venue Inspection

- Target faces
 - Make sure the tournament director has enough target faces on hand for the tournament
 - Target face colors are now standardized, but there may be slight variations with the target faces. The most important issue is that the faces in use are uniform in size and color for each class.
 - For example, make sure all target faces are made of the same material – are they all paper, or all plastic?
 - When the target faces are pinned to the mat, the center of the gold will be **130 cm** (51 inches) **above the ground** with a tolerance not exceeding +/- 5 cm (2 inches). **Center faces** have a minimum height of 90 cm and a maximum height of 172 cm to the gold.

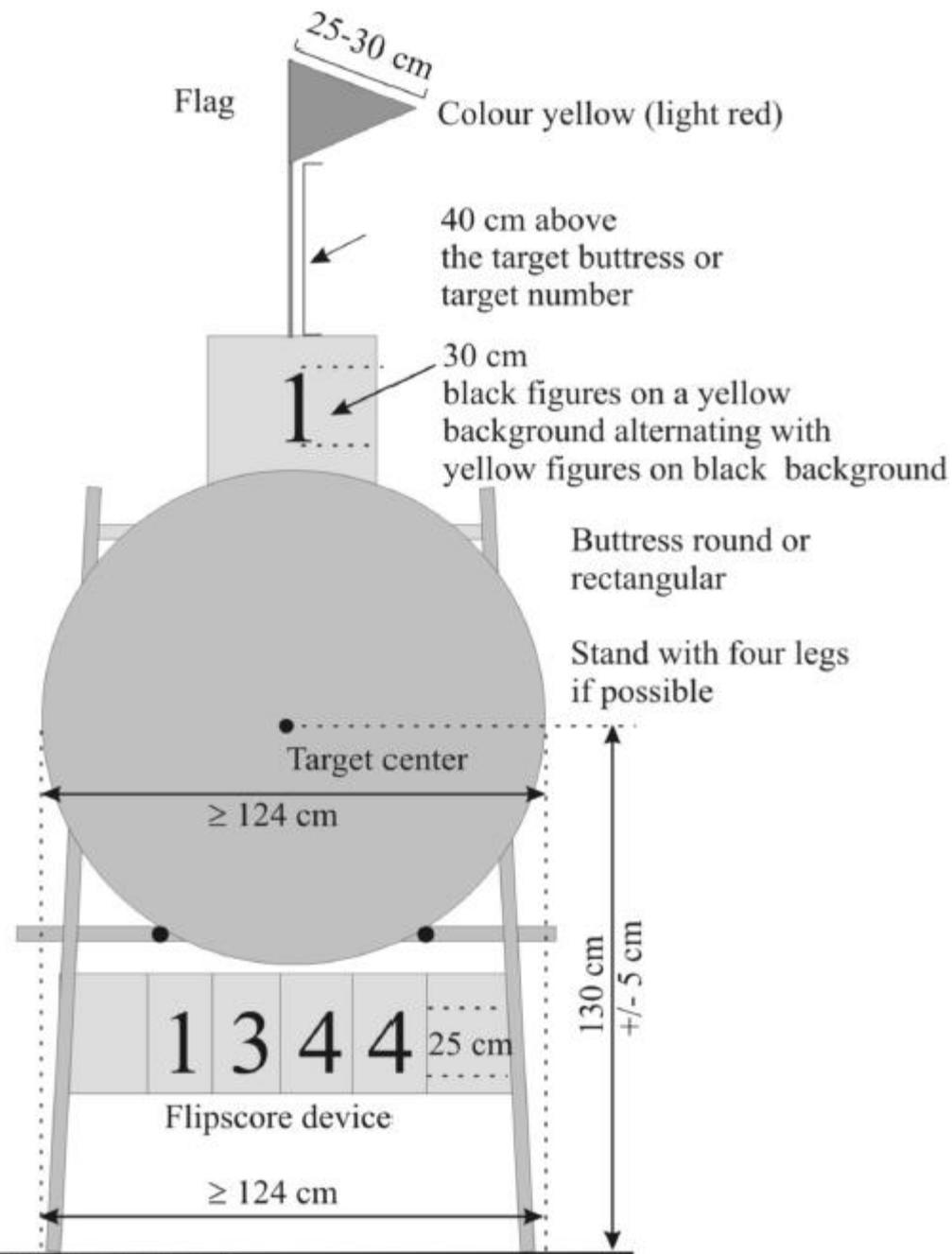


Image 4: Outdoor target butt set-up

Field/Venue Inspection

- Target faces
 - No matter who affixes the target faces to the mats, make sure they are attached properly, that no target pins are placed too close to the scoring zones.
 - Lately in the CA Indoor tournaments, some archers have been writing their names or initials on their target face. Absolutely no markings, besides marking arrow holes, are allowed on the target face.
 - There is NO rule that says that if there are not the maximum number of archers shooting at individual target faces on a target, there still needs to be the maximum number of target faces. That is, if there are 2 shooting lines, four archers per target, and only 3 archers are shooting on a particular target, you do not need to affix 4 target faces to the mat. However, the target faces on the target must occupy 3 of the four positions – A, B, C or D.

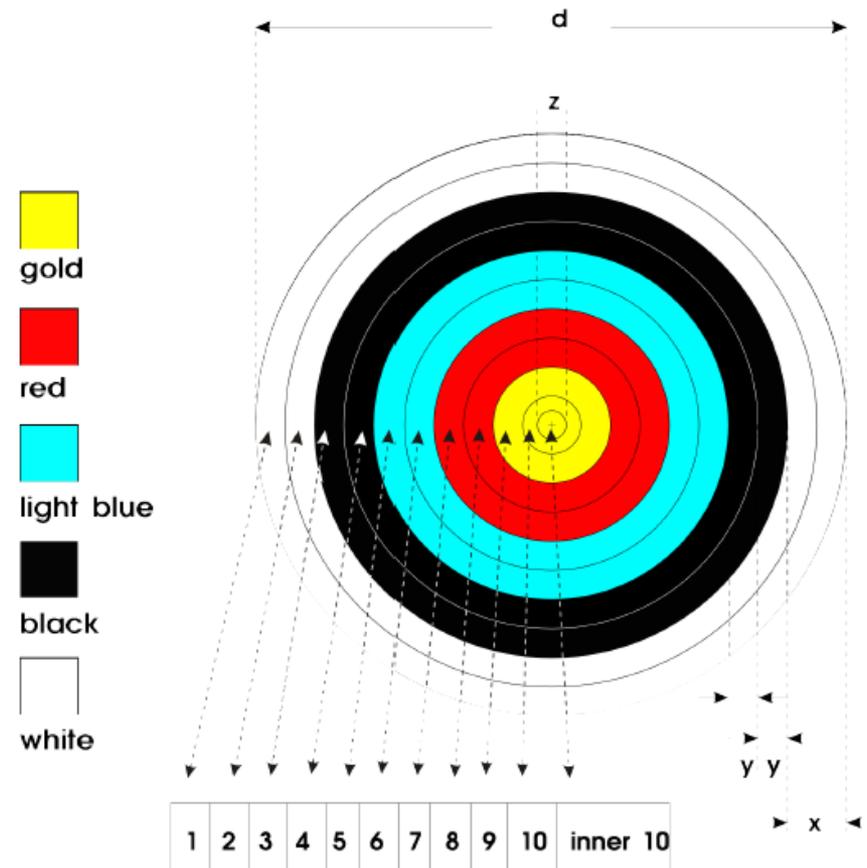
Indoor:

Recurve counts inner 10 as 10

Compound counts outer 10 as 9

Outdoor:

Both recurve and compound count inner 10 as X, outer 10 as 10.



d	x	y	z
diameter of face	color zone	scoring zone	diameter of inner 10
122 cm	12.2 cm	6.1 cm	6.1 cm
80 cm	8 cm	4 cm	4 cm
60 cm	6 cm	3 cm	3 cm
40 cm	4 cm	2 cm	2 cm

Image 3: 1-10 Scoring Zones Target Face

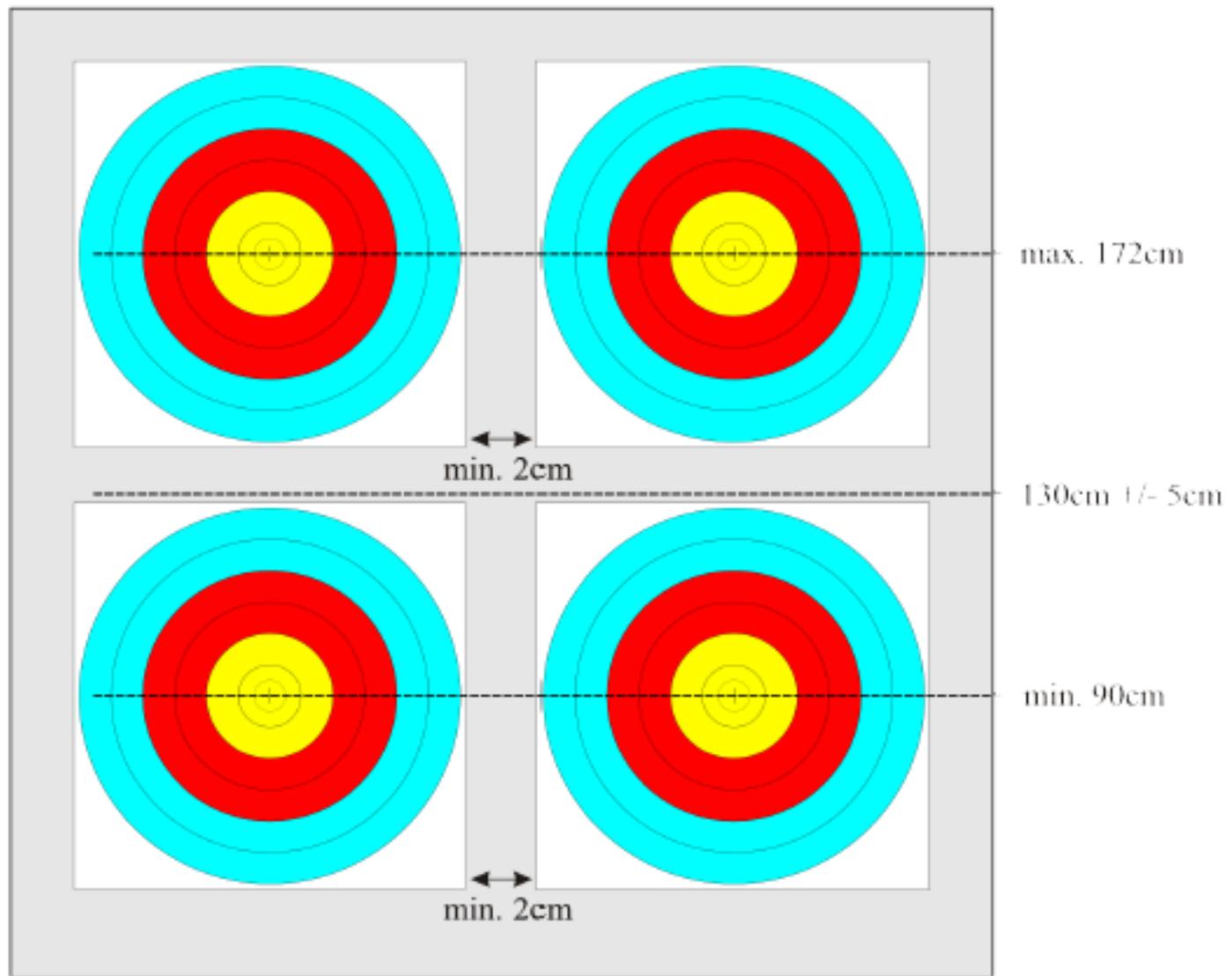


Image 5: 4 x 5-10 Scoring Zones Target Face

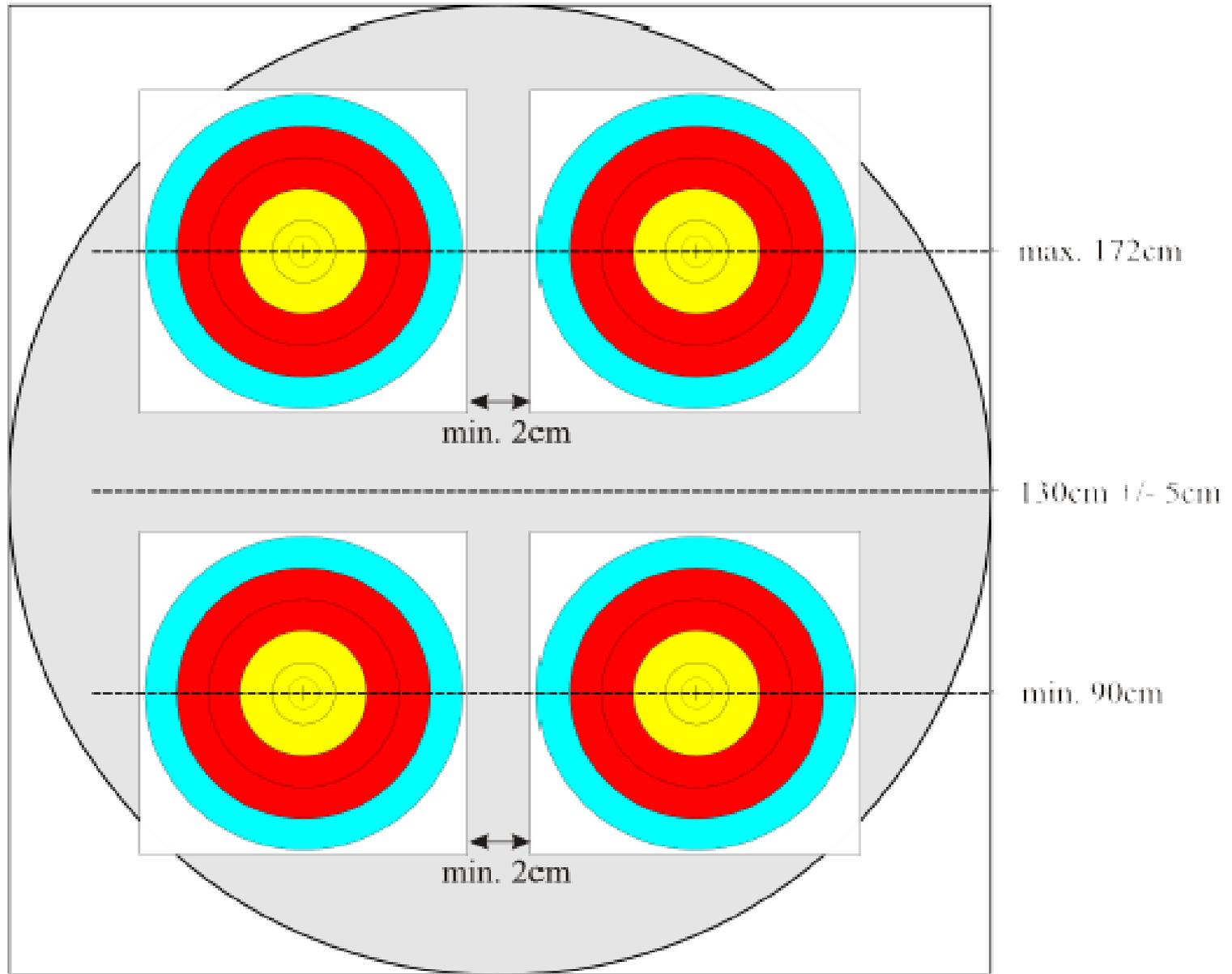


Image 6: 4 x 6-10 Scoring Zones Target Face

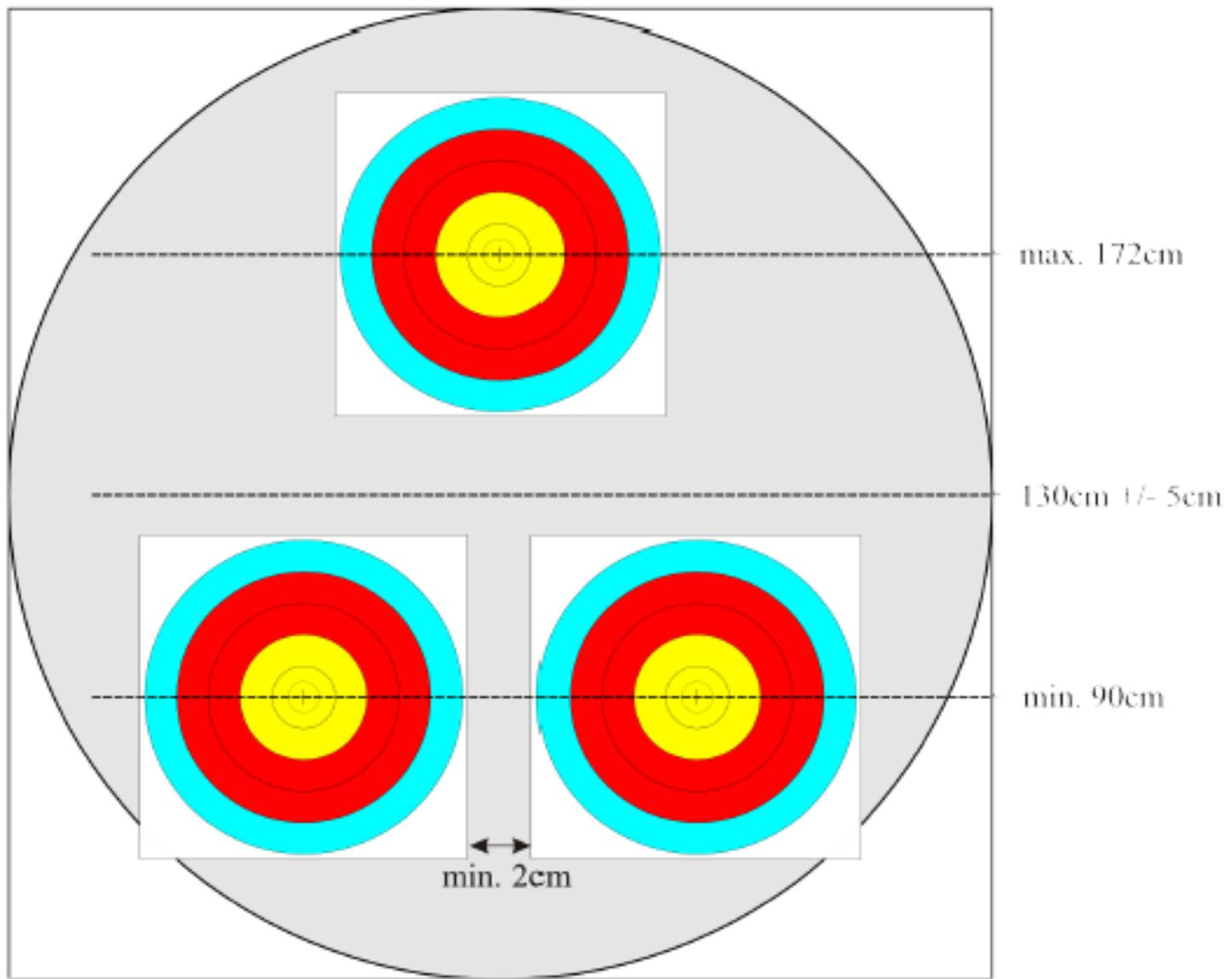


Image 7: 3 x 6-10 Scoring Zones Target Face

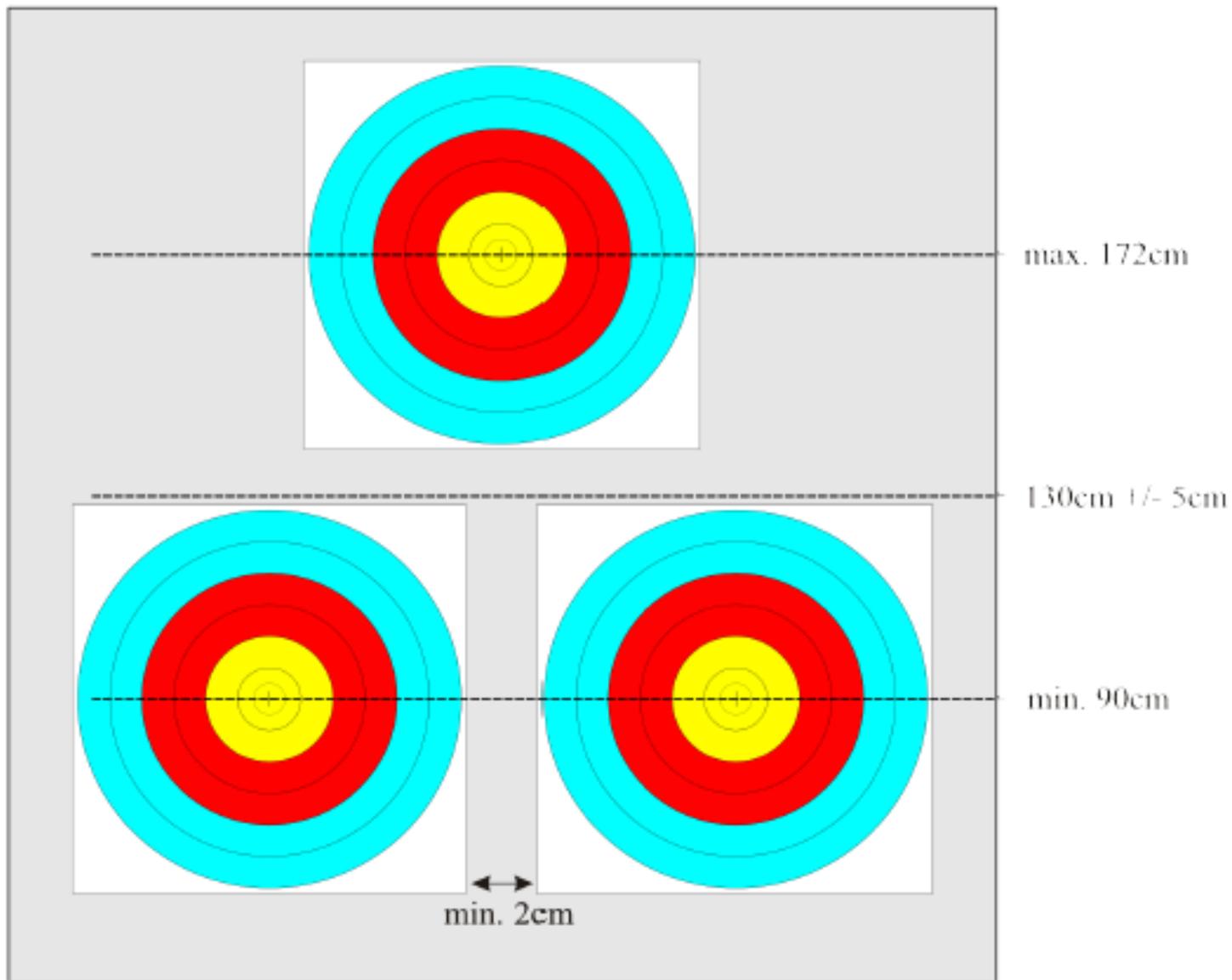


Image 8: 3 x 5-10 Scoring Zones Target Face

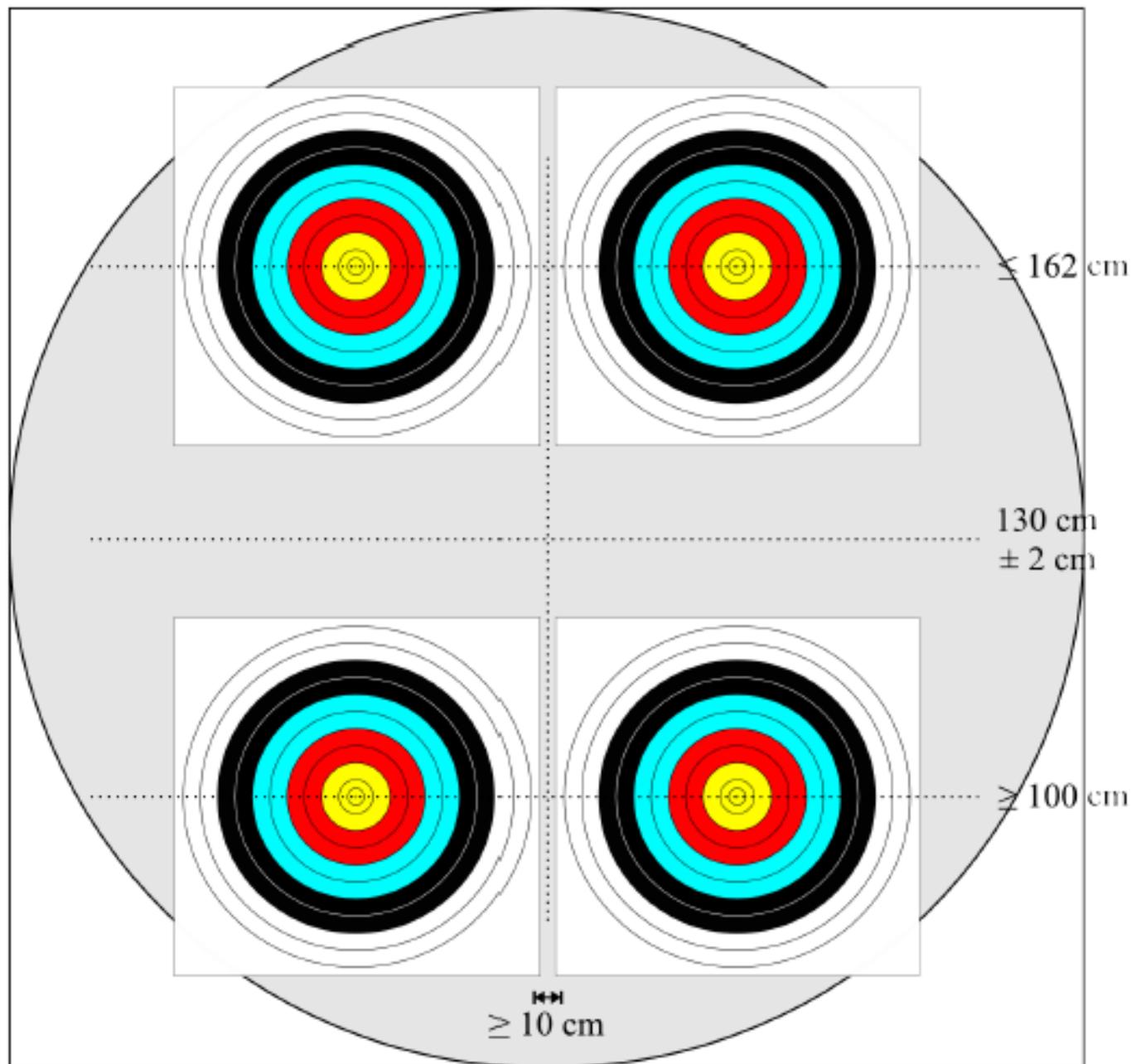


Image 12: 4 x 4 40cm Target Face for Indoor

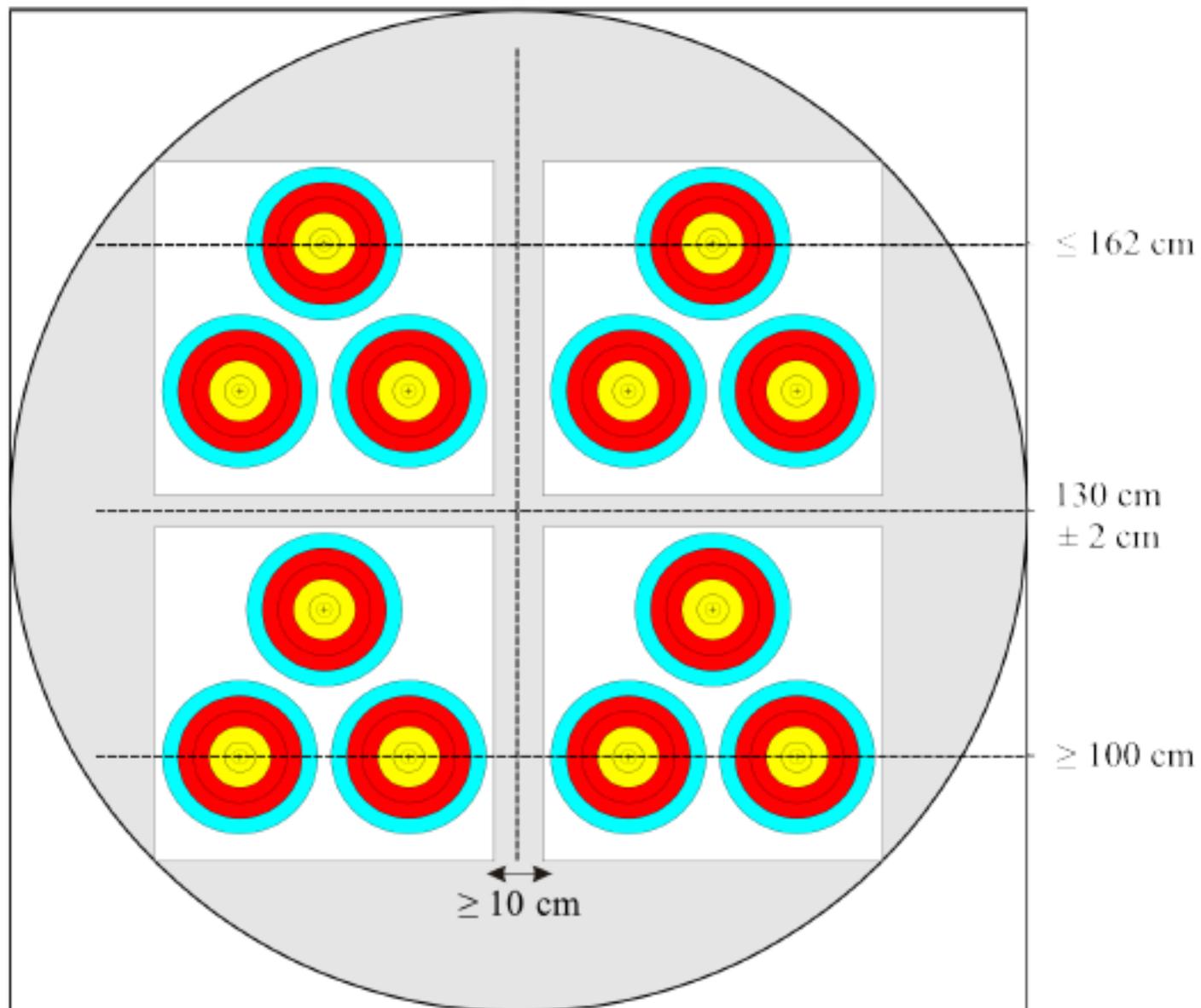


Image 13: 4 x 4 Triple Triangular Face for Indoor

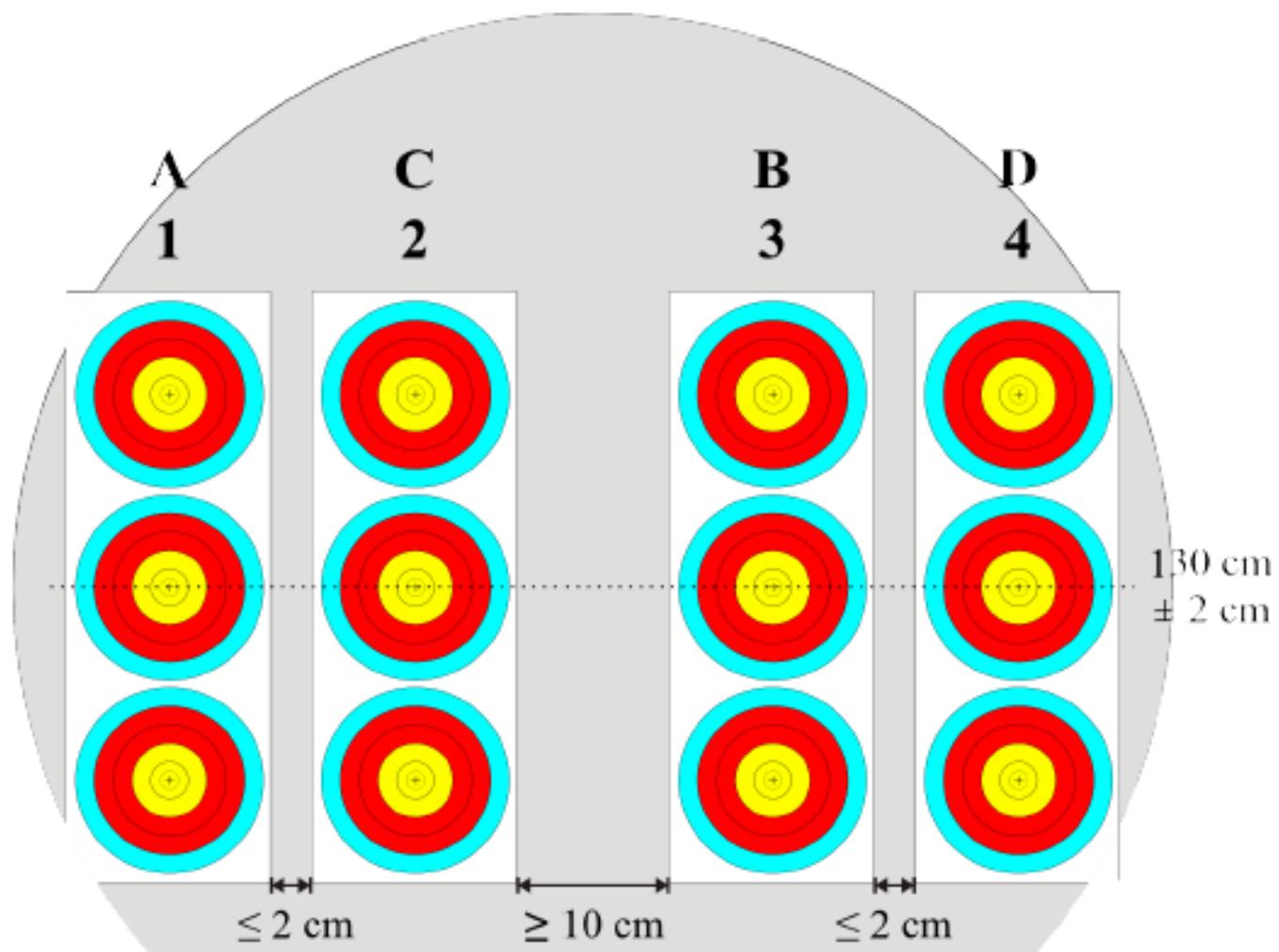


Image 14: 4 x 3 Vertical Triple Target Face for Indoor

Field/Venue Inspection

- Indoor Archery
 - All markings behind and in front of the shooting line used during indoor events are the same as those used for outdoor competitions, except the distance between the waiting line and the shooting line must be at least 3 meters.
 - The height of the centers of the target faces on each target should look straight at all times.
 - Sometimes we must relax the rules for target placement to avoid a particularly soft spot in the target mat. Common sense!
 - The light intensity must be the same for each and every target.

Practice

- For Outdoor and Indoor Target Championships, practice will be for a minimum of 20 minutes and a maximum of 45 minutes on all the days of the Qualification Round.
- In CA tournaments, we generally allow the full 45 minutes of practice.
- During practice, coaches are allowed to stand close to the archers on the shooting line. However, communication between the coach and archers must not be considered, by the Judge, to be unduly disturbing to the other archers.

Rechecking of Venue Equipment

- During official practice, the Judges must re-check their assigned targets, and make sure everything is in order.
- Check the quality of the target mats – if there is an issue with worn mats, practice is a good time to swap them out.
- General rule of thumb is one judge per 10 targets. Due to the general shortage of judges, sometimes you may be assigned to more, but this can compromise the quality of attention you can give to the archers.



Rechecking of Archers' Equipment

- Keep your eyes open for things like ear plugs, Ipods, electronic devices on the line
- Make sure all spectacles, sunglasses and eye patches are legal
- Make sure no bow braces are being used for support
- Nip any “sky bowing” in the bud
- If a piece of illegal equipment is found or an illegal use of equipment is discovered during such on-going checking, the Judge must immediately take action in order to avoid someone taking advantage over other archers in an unfair way.

Rechecking of Archers' Equipment

- The judge will approach the team captain, the archer's coach, or the archer if no captain or coach is available, and advise him/her to correct the equipment or to use it according to the rules.
- Remember, the archer has the responsibility to use the equipment. So the judge faces the issue of what to do with the scores achieved up of the time of correction. There is no "automatic" reaction to such situations. You have to evaluate the specific situation conscientiously by considering the type of equipment, the conditions under which it was used, and how many ends have been shot, before you make a decision. Discussion with the Chairperson (or in our case for CA tournaments, the DOS) is essential before any decision to disqualify scores can be considered.

On the Shooting Line

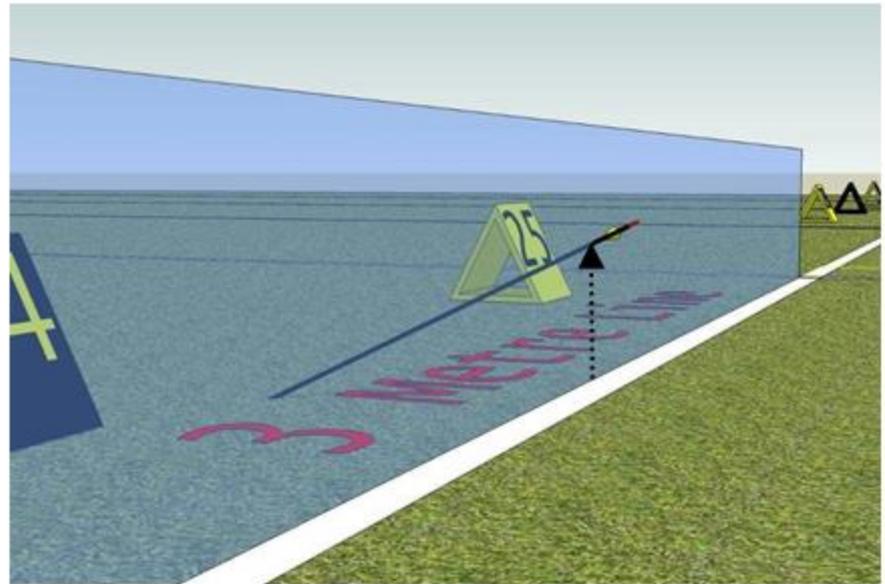
- Shooting Line
 - You must check that the archer's position on the line does not create conflicts.
 - Anecdote – JOADs during CA State Indoor

On the Shooting Line

- High Draw
 - High draw is a safety issue.
 - In the opinion of the judge, if an athlete using a technique to draw back the string which could allow the arrow, if accidentally released, to fly beyond a safety zone or safety arrangements (overshoot area, net wall, etc.), the athlete must be advised to change her/his technique
 - Ask coach or team manager, if available – if not, speak to the archer directly.
 - If the athlete persists in using such a technique after being informed, they may be asked to stop shooting immediately and leave the field. This, after discussion with the Chairperson or DOS.
 - Remember, that this issue is about safety. If the background is totally safe, irrespective of how the archer is drawing the bow, then it may not be an issue.
 - It is recommended that you have more than one judge study the archer, and the DOS, to make a final determination.
 - Discuss what exactly a high draw is

On the Shooting Line

- Three Meter Line – Valid Arrows
 - The three-meter line exists to create greater fairness to the archers in a situation where an archer drops an arrow out of reach or is mis-shot for some reason.
 - Any part of the arrow shaft needs to be within the 3 meter zone. Even if only the nock of the arrow is within the zone, as long as it is still attached to the shaft, it is considered not shot.
 - Remember that the 3 meter line is 3-dimensional and is projected vertically as indicated in the diagram to the right.



On the Shooting Line

- Three Meter Line – Valid Arrows
 - The smoothest way of dealing with a dropped arrow is that if the archer sees it's within the 3-meter zone, just shoots another arrow within the time limit – in this case you don't have to make a issue about it.
 - Sometimes the reason of a mis-fire resulting in an arrow within the 3-meter zone is an equipment failure (eg brokennock), so it will be dealt with as an equipment failure. The archer should stop shooting and call a judge. Then the judge can go to the 3 meter line to check the position of the arrow when the end is finished.
 - Occasionally it may be difficult to immediately determine if the arrow is within the 3-meter zone or not. If the archer determined the arrow was in the zone, and shot another arrow as a result, and upon checking the arrow it was just outside the line, the judge should look at the arrow in question from the archer's vantage point on the shooting line. If it's difficult to tell from that point, the archer should get the benefit of the doubt. Common sense!
 - **This situation is one of only two possible situations in which the athlete may be allowed to re-shoot an arrow.**

On the Shooting Line

- Coaching on the line
 - While an archer is on the shooting line, he/she may receive non-electronic coaching information from the team management/coach, provided that this does not disturb the other athletes.
 - The question is, “When does it disturb other archers?” Experience has shown that information with normal voice level, or hand signals, is acceptable.
 - **The intention is not to allow any conversation between the archer and coach!** The archer is not to speak from the shooting line – that is disruptive to other archers on the line.
 - Anecdotes – this is between coaches and archers, not parents.

On the Shooting Line

- Use of scopes
 - Scopes on the shooting line must be adjusted so the highest portion of the scope is no higher than the armpit of the athlete using it.
 - When there are two shooting lines, the archers can:
 - Either agree to share scopes, or
 - The scope must be removed after the archer has finished shooting.
 - If archers share a scope, the height of the scope is measured against the armpit of the shorter archer.

On the Shooting Line

- Use of scopes



On the Shooting Line

- Archers leaving the line
 - The rules say that archers must leave the line when they have finished their shooting. The intention is to avoid having any unnecessary delays, so the importance of this rule concerns those archers who are the last ones on the line.
 - We are not concerned about the archer who, out of courtesy to a neighbor still shooting, remains on the line in order not to disturb.
 - Don't scope your last arrows, especially if you are one of the last ones on the shooting line!
 - It is not forbidden for an archer to leave the shooting line and return to continue shooting (maybe you forgot your tab, or you need to retrieve an additional arrow), unless you are doing it deliberately to disturb other archers.

On the Shooting Line

- Electronic communication
 - Team management may use electronic communication between themselves (but not the archers!) behind the waiting line.
 - This includes cell phones behind the waiting line.
 - Does not include Olympics, World Championships or World Cups (for image reasons)

Target Anomalies

- Bouncers

- When the judge is notified of a bouncer, they will proceed to the shooting line to determine the exact situation, then both archer and judge move back to the waiting line.
- As archers finish shooting and clear the line, the judge will move to the shooting line, and indicate the problem to the DOS by visual signals or walkie-talkie.
- Let the DOS know the number of arrows left to shoot. The DOS will hold the shooting line until the matter is sorted out.
- The archer with the bouncer and the judge will advance to the target.
- The judge will locate the arrow, consider its position on the ground, and decide whether it was a bouncer or not.
- The judge will then locate the unmarked hole in the target face. If it can be found, the judge will record the value in his/her 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 when they go to score. In such cases, the judge will take note of those scores as well in their notebook, before marking the hole.
 - Discuss why this is necessary – no touching the target face rule

Target Anomalies

- Bouncers (continued)
 - If the judge finds more than one unmarked hole in the target face, he/she will give the arrow the **lowest** value of the unmarked holes.
 - If the archer still has arrow(s) left to shoot, the archer will shoot the remainder of the arrows before everyone advances to the target to score.
 - The judge involved in the bouncer will, during the scoring, confirm the value of the arrow that bounced out.

Target Anomalies

- Pass-through
 - The procedure for a pass-through is similar to a bouncer, although a pass-through is not always discovered until the archers are at the target for scoring.
 - When a pass-through is discovered, all the archers that shot on that target will move forward in case the target mat has to be replaced, and scoring of the shot arrows has to be completed.
 - When a pass-through is claimed, the judge should first try to locate the arrow either on the ground, or possibly embedded in the target in such a way that it's not possible to see the nock.
 - Look at the position of the arrow if it's on the ground, and use a bit of detective work to determine if it really is a pass-through. Hints – big hole in the center of the mat, and arrow right behind the target!
 - If the judge is certain it's a pass-through, he/she should try to identify the hole and the value. Sometimes this can be done because of the marks from the vanes of an arrow passing through.
 - Occasionally you will find several unmarked holes, although only one hole in an area on the target where a pass-through might happen (like the aforementioned big hole in the center of the mat). **Only if you cannot identify the hole, then the lowest unmarked hole will be scored.** (Preserve archer's score)

Target Anomalies

- Pass-through
 - If the arrow is deeply embedded in the mat, the judge must try to identify the value of the arrow before pushing it back to the front of the mat. This may be done by measuring the distance to other arrows on the backside or to the edge of the mat.
 - **Pushing back the arrow should only happen if it is necessary to identify the value of the arrow, and should not be done until all other arrows in the target have been scored.**
 - Extreme caution must be taken to ensure that the arrow is pushed back at the same angle it entered the mat.
 - Replace the mat so we don't have to deal with any more pass-through issues.

Target Anomalies

- Hanging Arrows
 - If the arrow is hanging across the target face, but not properly embedded in the mat, all shooting on the target by all archers must stop immediately, in order to reduce the risk of the arrow falling out of the target, or being hit by another arrow.
 - The procedure is the same as for a bouncer and a pass-through.
 - The value of a hanging arrow is judged by its impact on the scoring zone from which it is hanging
 - Sometimes the shaft of a hanging arrow is touching a number of scoring zones, but this has no bearing on the actual score.

Target Anomalies

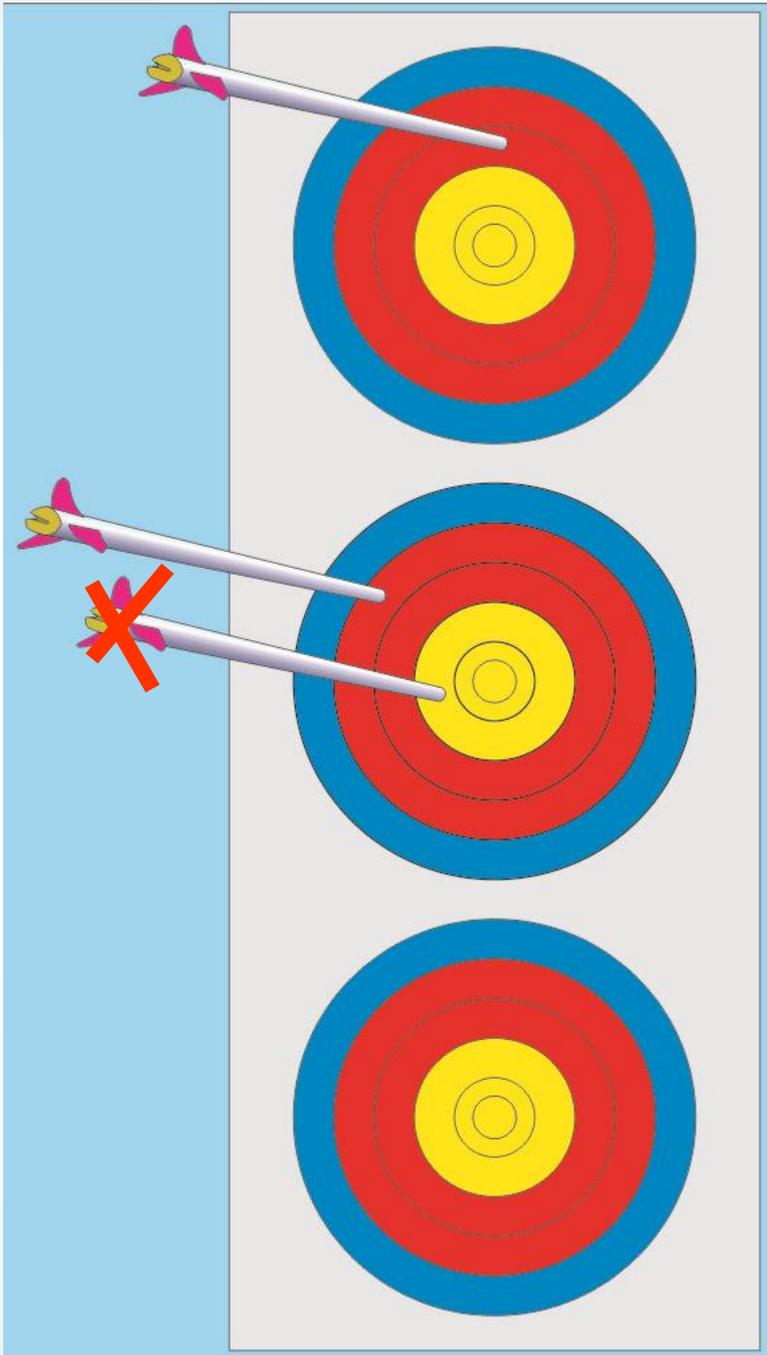
- Indoor Scoring
 - Sometimes archers make mistakes (or misses) when shooting at multiple center faces (3-spots), and shoot two arrows into one spot. The rules tell us that if you have two arrows in one spot, the higher value will become a miss.
 - Sometimes the archer tries to compensate by shooting a fourth arrow in the open spot. We know that if the archer shoots more arrows than they should, you lose the highest scoring arrow. However, with 3-spots, you must first deal with the situation where there are two arrows in one spot.
 - Therefore, there is an “order of operations” in play when scoring 3-spot target faces:
 1. Score the spot where there is more than one arrow (or arrow hole)
 2. Score the overall target values.
 - You will always be correct if you use the procedure above.
 - Let’s do some exercises to practice this knowledge!

#1

• 8

M

• ~~9~~ 7

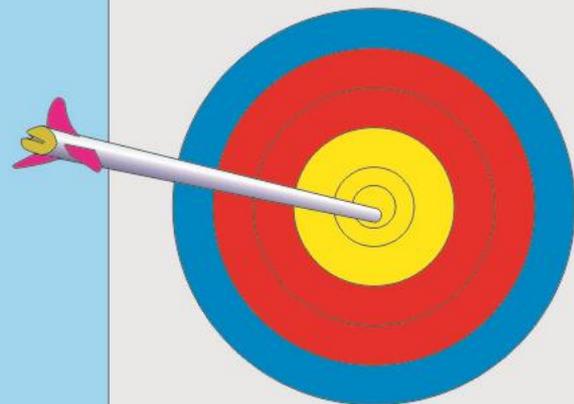


• $8\ 7\ M = 15$

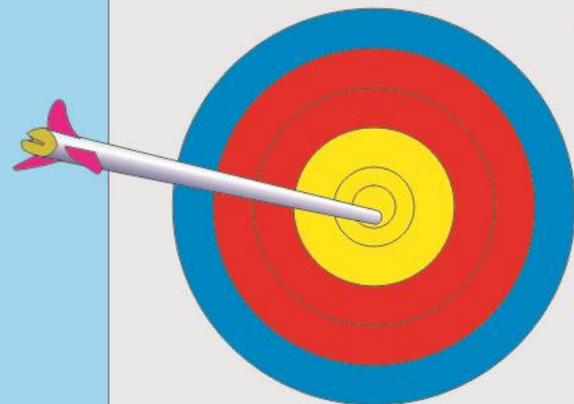
#2



• 10



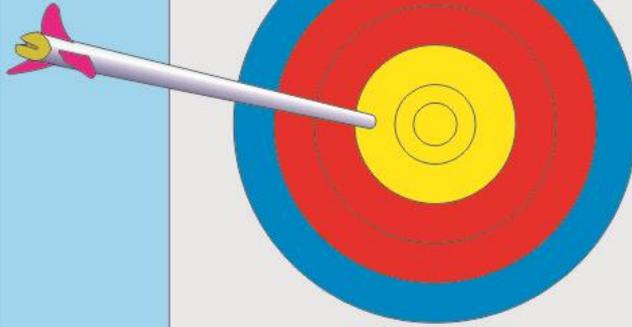
• 10



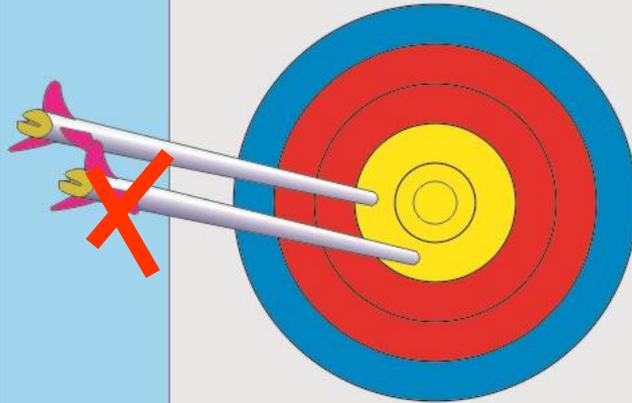
• 10 M

• ~~10~~ 10 10 M = 20

#3

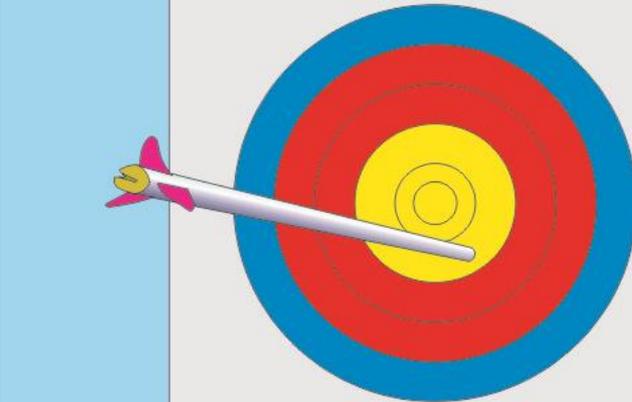


• 9



M

• 9 ~~9~~

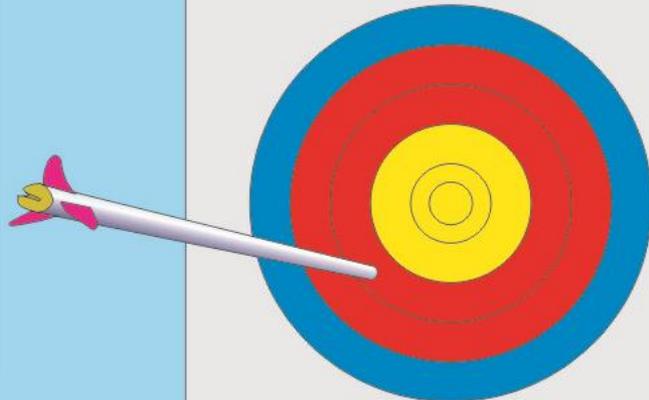
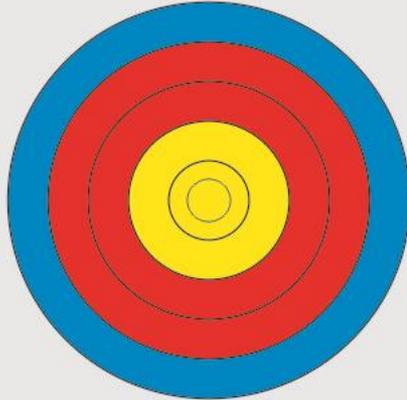


• 9

• ~~9~~ 9 9 M = 18

• 10 M

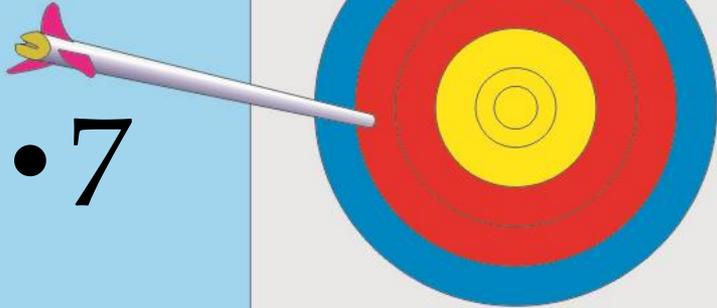
#4



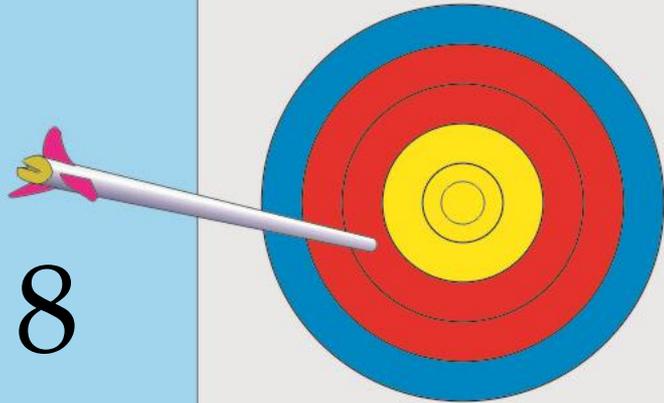
• 8

• 10 8 M = 18

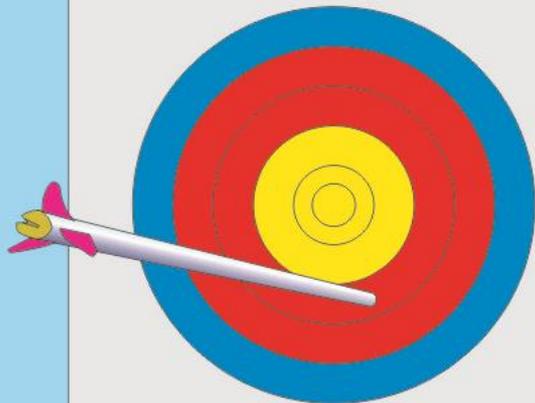
#5



• 7



• 8



• 8

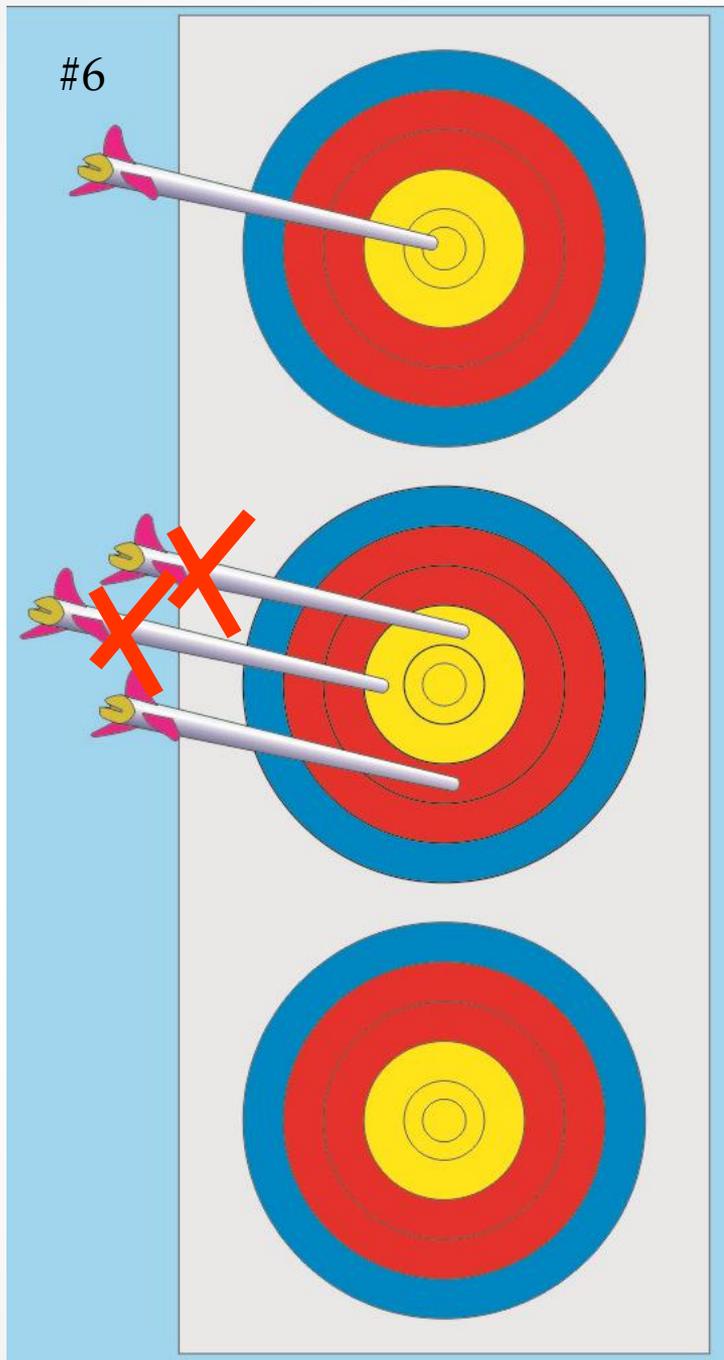
One arrow shot out of time

• ~~8~~ 8 7 = 15

• 10

MM

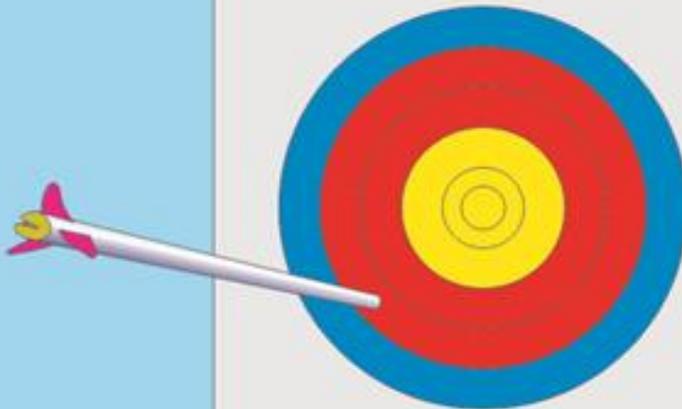
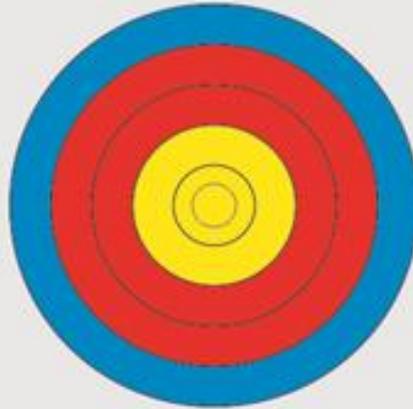
• ~~9~~ ~~9~~ 8



• ~~10~~ 8 M M = 8

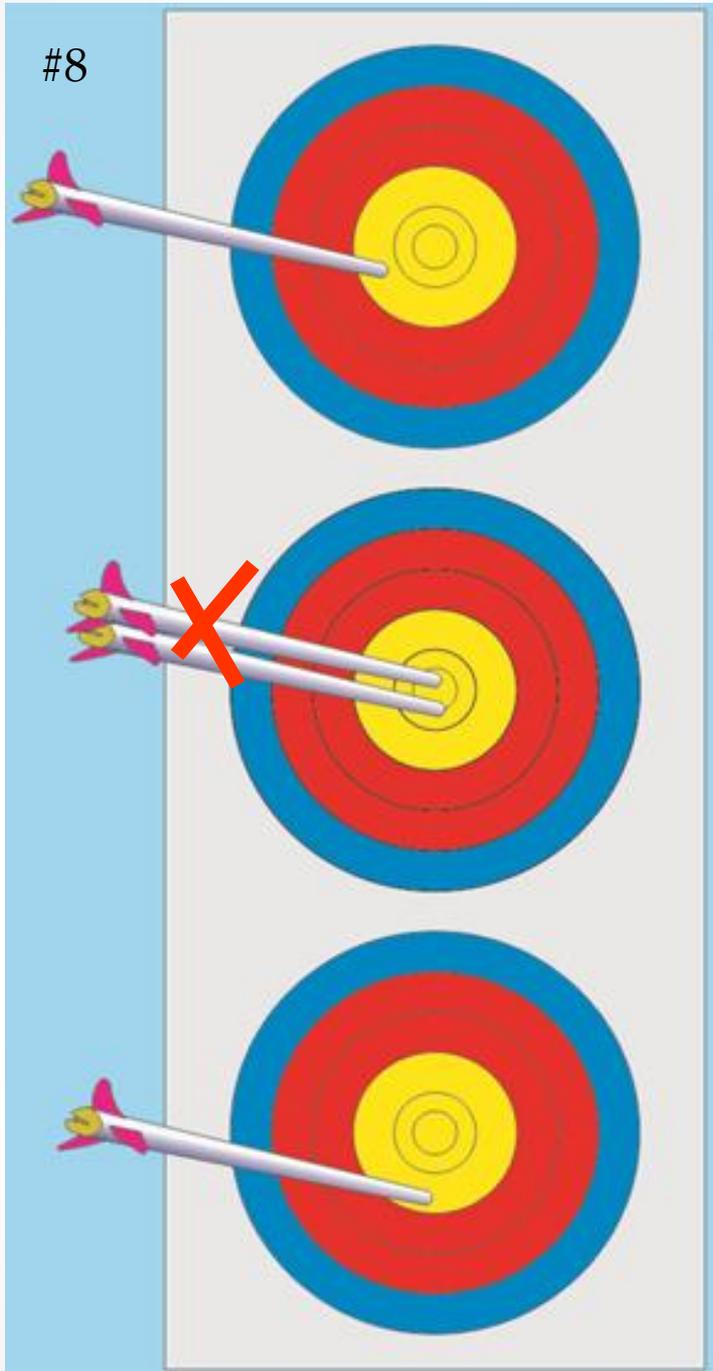
• 9

#7



• 7

• $97M = 16$



One arrow shot out of time

• 9

M

• ~~10~~ 10

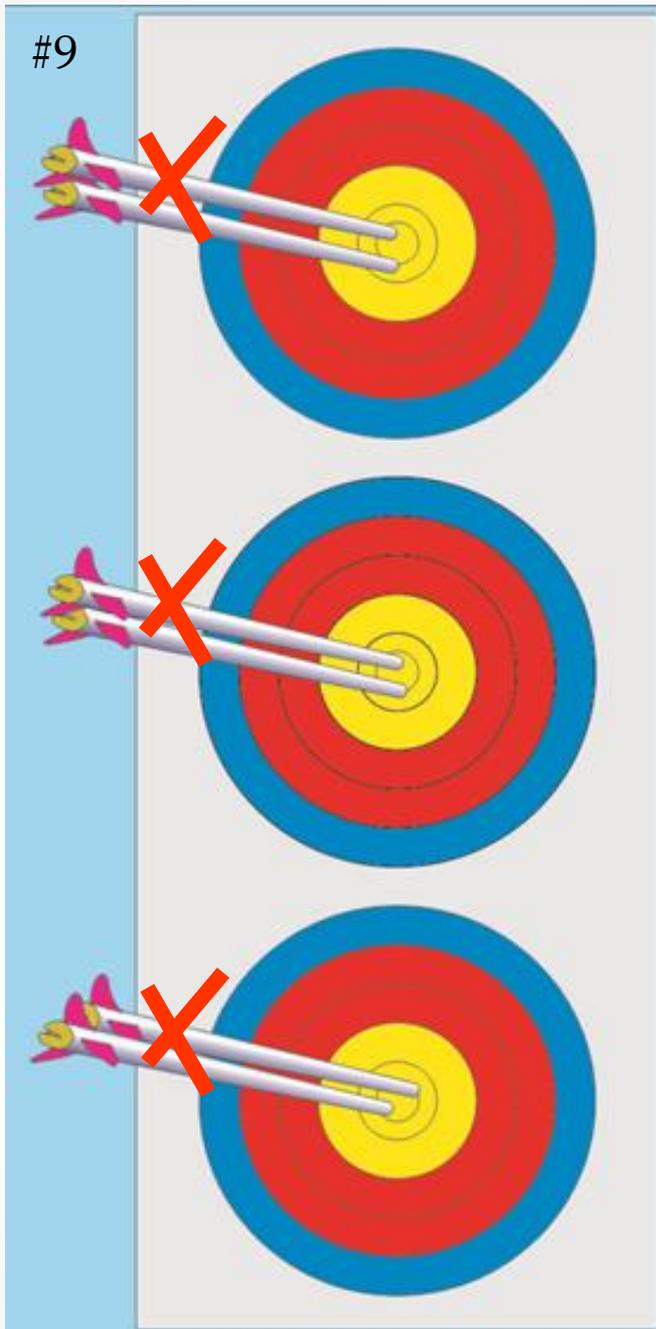
• 9

• ~~10~~ ~~9~~ M = 9

M
• ~~10~~ 10

M
• ~~10~~ 10

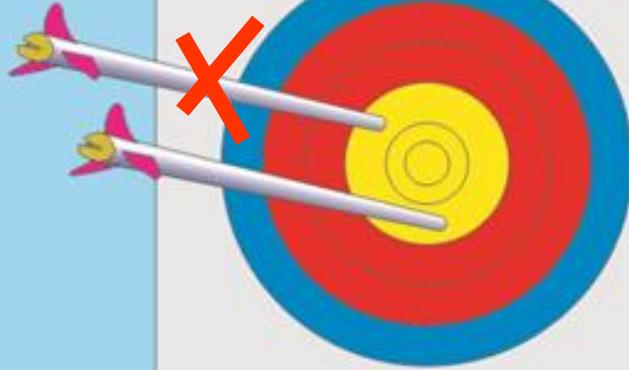
M
• ~~10~~ 10



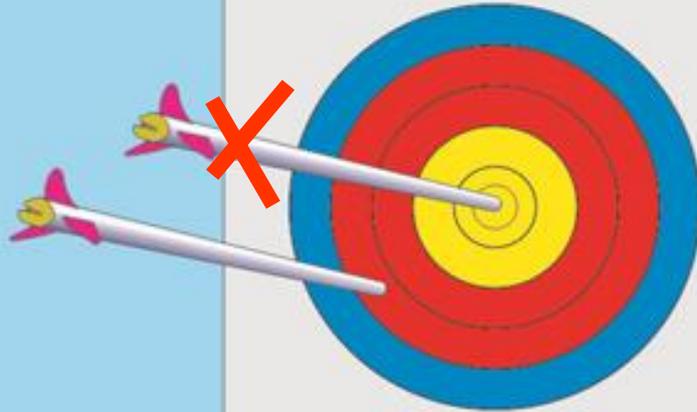
~~10~~ ~~10~~ ~~10~~
M M M = 0

M
• ~~9~~ 9

#10



M
• ~~10~~ 7



~~9~~ 7 M M = 7

Equipment Failures

- Should an archer experience failure of his/her equipment during an end, he/she will immediately call a judge.
- The judge will approach the archer and ask them to step off the shooting line.
- The archer will explain the issue to the judge, and the judge will validate that it is a valid equipment failure.
- The judge will find out how many arrows the archer has left to shoot, and request a time estimate for repairs from the archer.
- The judge will move back to the waiting line, and advise the DOS
 - As soon as possible by radio, or
 - Just before the shooting line clears, will hand signal the DOS

Equipment Failures

- If the archer is able to make the repair quickly, the DOS will hold the line so the archer can make up the remaining arrows.
- If the archer needs more time to make the repair, the judge will give the signal for the DOS to proceed with scoring.
- In all cases, the make-up arrows will be shot at the earliest possible opportunity.

Equipment Failures

- What is an equipment failure?
 - Replace or repair items for which the archer could not be expected to foresee a problem:
 - Broken strings
 - Broken nocks
 - Loose sights
 - Damaged tabs
 - Shifted clickers
 - V-bars loose
 - Not an equipment failure – re-fletching arrow, re-serve a string – the archer should have replacements for those items on hand
 - Depending on the size of the tournament, it may be necessary to enforce the recommended “15 minutes rule” – that is, the archer has 15 minutes with which to effect repairs. Generally, we don’t enforce that in CA State competitions.

Equipment Failures

- 15 minutes rule
 - The rules allow a maximum of 15 minutes delay of the tournament for any equipment failure. This is meant to apply for severe problems and it will be practical to make up arrows *at the latest* after the last end of the distance, as soon as scoring of the last end of that distance is completed.
 - Common sense should 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 min.
 - If the equipment failure happens at the end of a distance, you may give the archer up to 15 minutes to repair their equipment before making up arrows not shot, and thereby give him/her approximately the same time to repair the failure as if it happened earlier in the competition.
 - This rule applies for “any equipment failure”, so if an archer gets two or more equipment failures, each will be handled in the same way. There is no “limit” for the number of equipment failures an archer might have.
- NOTE: The archer may take as long as he/she needs to repair the equipment. However, making up the missed arrows may not hold up the shoot for more than approx 15 minutes.
- Anecdotes by Eileen – lunch in car, JOAD issues

Equipment Failures

- Bathroom breaks
 - Bathroom breaks are not considered equipment failures, although 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.
 - Common sense! During a competition where there is only a single shooting line, you may have to make allowances for breaks if the need arises on a larger level. Or, if there are limited bathroom facilities, accommodations should be made, etc.

Medical Problems

- Muscular stress or injury is not considered an equipment failure.
- It is the archer's responsibility to be fit for the competition.
- Recently, the rules have been allowed regarding an unexpected medical problem occurring during the competition. Medical personal, if available, should determine the extent of the problem and the fitness of the archer to continue competing, without assistance.
- Making up missed arrows is similar to that of equipment failure.



Multiple Arrows Make-up

- When more than one archer needs to make up arrows after bouncers, equipment failures, etc., having different numbers of arrows to be made up at the same time, there are two options of organizing the shoot.
 1. If there are just a few archers, they will be called to the shooting line at the same time. The timing system will be set to accommodate the time needed for the archer with the greatest number of make-up arrows, and a judge will verbally say “Start” to each archer, according to the time they are allotted to shoot their arrows. The judge should make it very clear to the archers how this will work.
 2. If there are a lot of archers, they will be handled separately according to the number of arrows to be shot.
- The time allotted for each arrow to be shot will be **40 seconds**.



Multiple Arrows Make-up

- In CA tournaments, it has become customary to have the judges time each archer individually according to the number of arrows each archer has to make up. Strictly speaking, this is not correct – all timing activities should be handled by the DOS, the judges being there only to make sure that timing is enforced correctly, not to become “timers” themselves.

Shooting before or after the signal

- Archers are not allowed to raise the bow arm until the signal is given. If an archer is well trained, they will not be in the habit of doing so. However, many beginning archers who find their way into competition without much experience, may not be disciplined in this regard.
- An archer may shoot after the time limit has expired, letting the arrow go on or closely after the signal (the first audio sound is the 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, if it's very close. You must take into consideration that you may have heard the sound signal before the archer. This is a reality if you are standing closer to the sound source.
- You may consult with the DOS on the situation, as she/he is supposed to also have watched the archer.

Shooting before or after the signal

- If an arrow is shot simultaneously with the start of the stop shooting signal, the archer must be given the benefit of the doubt.
- When an arrow has been shot before or after the signal, the archer will forfeit the highest scoring arrow of that end. You will indicate this by showing a red card.
- The value of each of the arrows (3 or 6) shall be entered in the scorecard. The judge will then make the correction and will initial it in red.



Shooting before or after the signal

	X	10	10	9
	X	10	9	9
8	M 10	10	9	9
	X	10	9	8

Shooting before or after the signal

- For an arrow shot on the competition field after the closure of the practice session and before the start of the competition, or during breaks, the archer will lose the highest scoring arrow of the next end; however, he/she will shoot 3 or 6 arrows as the case may be, in that end. It would be advisable to inform the archer to shoot a full end, record all the arrows, and then the Judge will change the score sheet.
- GENERAL NOTE: No archer should shoot any arrow at any time except during official practice, and the competition itself, as directed with the timing system. There is no practice on the competition field at any other time!



Discrepancies between the sound and timing signals

- Sound signals
 - The rules say that the audible signal is valid if there is a discrepancy between it and the lights. So if there is a difference between the two, the sound is considered to be the correct valid signal. If, however, the DOS or whoever is supposed to sound the acoustic signal, due to lack of attention or interruption, fails to do so for several seconds, you must use common sense. Your action, in this case, should be to discover which control was the accurate one, and make a decision to the advantage of the archers – they should not be penalized for the DOS' oversight.
 - This is also true if the DOS sounds the signal before the time is up, leaving one or more archers on the line.

Discrepancies between the sound and timing signals

- Timing signals
 - What happens if there is something wrong with the timer, with the result that archers do not have the appropriate amount of time to shoot their arrows?
 - The archer has the right to have the correct time warning signal 30 seconds before the end of the time period. If less than 30 seconds is given, the archer will be allowed 40 seconds per arrow to shoot the remaining arrow(s), even if the total timing was accurate.
 - However, archers will not be allowed to make up arrow(s) if there is another means of timing which they can see – that is, if there is a countdown clock, but say the lights are not functioning. Make a fair judgment on the actual situation and give the benefit of the doubt to the advantage of the archer involved.

Discrepancies between the sound and timing signals

- Timing signals
 - What happens if there is something wrong with the timer, with the result that archers do not have the appropriate amount of time to shoot their arrows?
 - You should also be aware that if the clocks or lights disappear, the end will not stop. Most archers will continue shooting anyway. If they stop shooting, follow the procedure mentioned above.
 - If the time is set too short on the clocks in error, it is advisable to “black out” the timing system to avoid archers being stressed by the incorrect time frame. The archers will either continue shooting, or stop as mentioned above – and the judges will handle the situation in the best interest of the archers.

Judges' Position during Scoring

- After the signal to proceed with scoring, judges will move to the targets, as a unit, in a line. They will remain at their designated positions about 10 meters in front of their assigned targets. If called for, they will carry out the task and return to their position.
- If a judge assigned to the targets on either side of you is busy and assistance is needed at another of his/her targets, offer your assistance immediately and return to your position when finished.

Judges' Position during Scoring

- When all of the archers have finished scoring and are on their way back to the shooting line, the judges will make sure no one is behind the targets and there are no arrows in the target.
- Check to make sure target faces are in good shape
- Look for objects like finger tabs left behind
- The judges will leave the field as a unit once all the archers have cleared the field, indicating to the DOS that the field is clear and safe.

Arrow Values – No Second Calls!

- Judging arrow values in the target is one of the judges' most important tasks, especially since the call of a single judge is final. You will get the archers' respect and trust if you do this important job professionally.

Arrow Values – No Second Calls!

- Always use your magnifying glass
- Always view the arrow from both sides – once
- Always view the arrow from a position as close to right angles as possible
- Always try to avoid touching the target face, mat or arrows
- Always give the arrow value in a clear voice
- Always check that your called value is scored.
- Never ask to whom the arrow belongs, and refrain from making comments about how difficult it is for you to judge the arrow.



Arrow Values – No Second Calls!

- Be firm in your announcement of the decision you have made—"The arrow is a nine."
- When a dividing line has been shot out, you may find it necessary to look at the target face from a position directly in front of the target, where you can better estimate the probable radius of the missing section of line. Do this only after you have tried to judge the arrow with your magnifying glass for both sides.
- If the dividing line is not intact or if it is displaced by another arrow, try to visualize the imaginary circumference of the original circle.



Arrow Values – No Second Calls!

- Always remember that there is no dividing line between values 2 and 3, and 4 and 5.
- Do not take too long in making your decision. If you aren't sure, give the higher value. Remember, the archer gets the benefit of the doubt.
- Once a judge has decided on the arrow value, there can be no second call or appeal.
- There may be a situation where you are asked to make a call regarding an arrow that is clearly not near a dividing line, and it would look ridiculous to carry out all the procedures outlined above. In such circumstances, try asking the archers on the target their opinions – you'll find they will likely agree on the arrow value without your assistance.

Number of arrows shot in or out of time

- If an archer shoots one or more arrows before or after the timing signal, the judge needs to adjust the score on the scorecard. If an arrow is shot out of time, it is imperative the judge shows a red card, and that the original scores are duly noted on the score card, as these actions may be subject to appeal.
- If an archer shoots more arrows than is permitted in the allotted time, the lowest 6 or 3 arrows will be scored.



Number of arrows shot in or out of time

- If an archer shoots
 - An arrow out of time
 - Too many arrowsMultiple violations have occurred.
- In this situation, the lowest 6/3 arrows will be scored, and then the highest arrow of the 6/3 will be crossed over and corrected to a MISS.

Score cards and corrections

- In most tournaments, certainly the CA State tournaments, double-scoring is used.
- Should there be a discrepancy in arrow values between the two sets, the lower value will be the valid one.
- However, a mistake on the scorecard can be corrected by the archers before the arrows are drawn, providing that all the archers on the target agree on the correction, and initial it.
- Should you, as a judge, be asked to make the correction, do so – but advise them that they are supposed to handle the issue themselves.

Score cards and corrections

- At the end of the tournament, the archers and the scorekeepers are required to sign the scorecard. The archer's signature signifies that the archer agrees with the written arrow values, the sum total indicated at the bottom of the scorecard, the number of 10s (and Xs for outdoor), and any other distance summary boxes at the end of the scorecard.
- Tournament directors are not required to double-check archers' math on scorecards. However, when reporting tournament results, the tournament director may find a discrepancy and an archer has been awarded too many points due to a math error – this will be corrected and reported accurately. However, if the archer's score total is actually less than the sum of the value of the arrows, the tournament director is not obligated to fix that score (although most will make that adjustment). The archer, however, should not assume that correction in his favor will be made.

Marking holes

- Many archers feel it necessary to mark holes on the target face even outside the actual scoring area. Holes outside the scoring zones will not be taken into consideration for bouncers and pass-throughs.
- Only in special circumstances clearly described in the rules, should a judge be expected to mark holes.
- However, if you are checking a target face to evaluate wear and tear or to assess the conditions of the dividing lines, and you find an unmarked hole, mark it and make the archers on the target aware of their responsibility.

Marking holes

- Usually one of the archers on a target with 3 or 4 archers will be assigned to mark the holes.
- Teach the archers to mark holes with short lines, not longer than 5 millimeters. It is recommended to mark them with two lines at a right angle, although most archers in CA mark them with a single line.
- Be aware that some archers, especially indoors, mark the holes boldly in a pattern to assist in aiming, or even enlarging some holes. This is not acceptable – warn the archers not to do so and replace the target face.

Arrows left in the target

- If arrows are inadvertently left in the target mat, the shooting will not be interrupted. If the archer has enough arrows, they can use those to shoot the end, or they can make up the arrows later.
- The judge assigned to that target will participate in the scoring of that end, making sure that the arrows which were already in the mat from the previous end are checked back to the archer's scorecard before any arrows are withdrawn.

Miscellaneous Issues

- In windy conditions, target faces may become loose. If a target face works loose in the wind, the archers at that target will stop shooting until the whole line has finished. The DOS will hold the line. The judge will proceed to the target with the loose face with the archers, record the value of the arrows in his/her notebook, mark the holes and have the arrows pulled and fix the target.
- The judge will return to the shooting line with those 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 everyone goes to score. The judge will participate in the scoring of the target concerned.



Miscellaneous Issues

- If a target blows over in the wind, the judge assigned to the target will take whatever measures deemed necessary, and ensure adequate time for shooting any remaining arrows once the situation on the target has been carefully assessed.
- If it is evident that arrows have been broken or dislodged from the impact position, or if it is impossible to determine the precise impact point, and hence the value of the arrows, then the assigned judge decides what action to take. Only arrows that are impossible to score should be considered as having not been shot.
- **This situation is the second of two possible situations in which the archer may be allowed to re-shoot his/her arrow(s).**

Unsportsmanlike Behavior

- Unsportsmanlike behavior will not be tolerated. Such conduct by an athlete or anyone deemed to be assisting an athlete shall result in disqualification of the athlete in question and may further result in suspension from future events.
- What can be considered as unsportsmanlike behavior? It is quite subjective.
- Verbal insults directed to a judge, by an archer or official representing the archer, should be dealt with calmly by issuing a warning, and stating the archer may be disqualified if further verbal insults are heard.
- In no circumstances whatsoever shall physical abuse directed at judges or tournament officials be tolerated – physical contact or aggression will result in immediate disqualification.



Discussion

- AZ Cup incident
 - Unsportsmanlike behavior?
 - Inattention on the part of judge?

What's next – how do I become a judge?

[USA ARCHERY](#) / [EVENTS](#) / [JUDGES](#)

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[Sanctioned Tournaments](#)

[National Events](#)

[International Events](#)

[How to Compete](#)

[Mail In Tournaments](#)

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What is a Judge and How Do I Find One?

USA Archery's Judges officiate tournaments on the local, state, regional, national and international levels. USA Archery Judges work to ensure fairness and integrity on the field of play at all times by enforcing competition regulations. [Click here for a list of judges who can officiate at your tournament.](#)

Judge Merchandise

-

If you are a Judge, and would like to order shirts, accessories or tools, [click here](#).

Judge Resources:

- [World Archery Rule Book](#)
- [World Archery Judges' Guidebook](#)
- [Online Judge Assessment Form](#) - this form may be completed online and automatically submitted
- [Judge Stipend Form](#)
- [General World Archery Announcements and Judge Information](#)

How Do I Become a Judge?

To apply to be accepted as a Certified Judge you must:

- Have a current USA Archery Membership
- Be 18 years of age or older
- Successfully completed SafeSport training
- Successfully completed a Background Screening
- [Click here to complete the application form](#)
- [Click here to pass a short test](#). Responses can be referenced from the World Archery Rule Books and Judge's Guidebook.

In order to complete the test, you will require an up-to-date [World Archery Rule book](#). Return the application and payment to Sheri Rhodes at srhodes@usarchery.org. To phone in your credit card number, please call 719-866-3450

What's next – how do I become a judge?

- The test is open book, and many of the questions asked on the exam (25 questions) have been reviewed in this presentation.
- The questions are not difficult or tricky!
- Many of the questions are true/false, and some require a one-word answer.

What's next – how do I become a judge?

- Topics we did not review today – Advanced judges' seminar?
 - Elimination rounds (ORs, match play)
 - Team Rounds
 - More detailed discussion on different roles for high level competition
 - Para-archery
 - Field archery

Judge's swag

- Click on the link provided on the Judge's page on the www.usarchery.org website under "Judge Merchandise". A MS Word document will open up.



JUDGES EQUIPMENT ORDER FORM



Use "Tab" key to move between fields. Use the "Space" bar to check box

Name:			
Address:			
City:		State:	Zip:
Day phone: ()-	Email:		

Please print clearly if completing this form by hand.

Ship to: Same address as above.

Ship to:			
Address:			
City:		State:	Zip:
Day phone: ()-	Email:		

Description	Size	Quantity	Price per piece	Total
Port Authority Gear Bag	N/A		\$35.00	
Timberline Dri-Fit Sport Shirt (embroidered logo)	<input type="checkbox"/> XS <input type="checkbox"/> S <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> L <input type="checkbox"/> XL		\$35.00	
	<input type="checkbox"/> XXL		\$38.00	
3 Meter Tape Measure	N/A		\$4.00	
Judge Pin	N/A		\$2.00	
Judge Patch	N/A		\$3.00	

Return Order to:
USA Archery
4065 Sinton Rd., Suite 110
Colorado Springs, CO 80907
Ph: 719-866-4621; Fax: 719-632-4733
Email: info@usarchery.org

Subtotal	
15% shipping	
CO residents add tax	
TOTAL	

Payment Method - Make checks payable to: USA Archery			
Check #:	M.O. #:	Amount on Credit Card:	
Credit Card #:	Exp. Date (mm/yy):	Security Code:	
Name as it appears on card:			

Judge Continuing Education – Case Studies

- QUESTION: An archer at a 70m round leaves the line a while before the end of the 4 minutes. While back at his chair, he realizes he shot only 5 arrows. He picks up his bow and heads back to the line to shoot the last arrow, as there is still about 20 seconds or so left on the clock.
- However, before he gets back to the line, the rest of the archers have finished and the DOS has blown three whistles.
- Should he be able to shoot that last arrow? What's your opinion?



Judge Continuing Education – Case Studies

- ANSWER: It was interesting to see that our judges in this case were split in two halves (more or less). Maybe our guidebook did not give you the relevant answer to this case (see 4.9) by saying that it is the archer's responsibility to return to the shooting line before the end is finished. Some indicate that the end was not finished because there was still some time to go, while others indicate that the end is finished when the DoS gives the signal.
- If we analyze the situation, it follows from the text that the archer left the line with his equipment. That is an indication that he has finished shooting. The DoS sees a clear line and closes that end. Who is to blame? Practically speaking, if the archer is allowed to shoot his last arrow, then the officials would need to pause the tournament for a make-up arrow. Also, it means that he would get 40 sec. to shoot that arrow. Is that fair to the others? Is it fair to let them wait and interrupt their rhythm of the competition in this case?
- It's one thing if it's something that happens outside the archer's control; it's another thing if the archer himself causes the problem. Even if we appreciate that judges, as much as possible, would like to "help" archers, we cannot totally free the archers from all kinds of responsibilities. In this case the archer would lose his unshot arrow.

Judge Continuing Education – Case Studies

- QUESTION: An archer dropped or mis-fired an arrow that landed partly beyond the three meter line and partly on the line. The archer noticed the arrow, evaluated that it was within the 3-meter line and therefore considered not shot, and shot another arrow. However, it turned out that for some reason, the 3m line was not in the proper place (one assumes it was a rope, and was either kicked or blown out of place), and upon checking the line in front of the archer in question, it turned out to be 3.25 m away from the shooting line.
- A competitor's team captain realized the situation and immediately claimed that the first arrow should be considered shot (more than 3m from the shooting line) and that the archer shot 7 arrows, so the archer would lose the highest scoring arrow.
- What is your opinion?
-

Judge Continuing Education – Case Studies

- ANSWER: Most judges who replied ruled that the arrow on the (wrong) 3m line as not shot. The archers have no other choice than relate to the 3m line as it is positioned, and even if you would have said that it is correct that the arrow was too far away (after measuring), it would have been quite unfair to penalize him.
- The case may also be a reminder that judges on the field have to be aware of any part of the field, like marking ropes, that might be out of position, either by archers inadvertently stepping or tripping on it, or moved by the wind, and take the time to correct it.

Thank you for
attending!

Easton Van Nuys Center
Saturday, May 23rd, 2015