



Judges' Guide Book



INTRODUCTION

The FITA Judge Committee is pleased and proud to have completed the sixth edition of the official Judge Guide Book - updated per 30th April 2009.

We would 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. This book contains a lot of new elements following from rule changes during recent years, so you need to study it carefully in order to make judging consistent world wide. Being an international Judge or Judge candidate it is one of your main duties and responsibility to be updated on rules and procedures.

As an introduction to judging we would like to quote some words from our late honorary chairman, Mr. Don Lovo – based on his article in the FITA Judges Newsletter nr. 41/1994.

Judge? What does it mean?

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 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.

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 ensured equal (but hard) competition throughout the Archery World.

The problem *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.

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 travelling 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 sometimes do just that.

Some "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.

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, 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.

But 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".

In a recent case study I mentioned a situation where an announcer, at the beginning of the 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 time frame. 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.....

This document intends to help Judges and organizers to do their job and archers to enjoy their sport, it does not replace the FITA Rule Book and it does not claim to be complete. In case of doubt refer to the Rule Book and the current interpretations.

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1.0 FITA JUDGES and ETHICS

1.1 FITA Judges

To be a FITA Judge is a privilege. Success depends upon the integrity, character, knowledge and thoughtfulness of each of us. Therefore, we are the servants of the competition, not its master. As such it is our duty to be absolutely sure of the rules we apply and, at the same time, not be 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 officials and maintain a broad, balanced outlook. In recent years more focus has been made on Judges and Judging procedures. Therefore we have the responsibility of implementing new procedures (as laid out in this Guide Book), to have consistency in Judging worldwide, thus contributing to archers' confidence in the fairness of the competition and that shooting procedures will be the same throughout the world.

1.2 The Philosophy of Judging

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.

The basic philosophy for our Judges is entrenched in the words of 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.”

(recited for the first time during the XXth Olympiad – Munich 1972, Heinz Pollay-Equestrian)

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

From time to time it is necessary to take a firm position in order to guarantee the efforts of everyone 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. We have to set an example of control and fairness and never allow a competitor to cause us to lose our temper and our perspective.

We must know the rules thoroughly including the latest interpretations and bye-laws. **It is imperative that we all keep up to date**, so we are not applying “old” rules. We must protect the rights of all, and in that effort, firmly apply the rules.

Initially, we must be certain that we are in possession of the correct and current information. Consultation with other Judges before making a 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.

Judges should be well informed, willing to discuss and to educate if necessary, be polite and firm about decisions. It is by being so we are seen to be professional about our duties.

Remember, the competitor is exactly that - competitive. Above all he or she wants to do well.

The **FITA Code of Ethics** is the means by which the Judges, as part of the FITA family, affirm their loyalty to the Olympic ideal. The FITA Code of Ethics is based on the IOC Code of Ethics and aims to preserve the highest possible ethical values that govern FITA, its officers and the entire Archery Family.

App2 - BK 1

1.3 Judge Nationality

While serving FITA as a Judge we do not represent any Member Association, therefore it is recommended that we do not wear a pin or badge indicating our national origin. Further, the wearing of a number of assorted pins on the uniform should also be avoided. The official FITA pin and any pin supplied by the Organizing Committee are certainly acceptable. Although we basically look upon our Judges as neutral International Judges, we try to avoid situations that may create a presumption that the nationality of a Judge could influence the result.

Therefore we must see to it that International Judges are not Judging in matches where their own countries are involved. In such situations the Chairperson of the Judges Commission and the individual Judge have the responsibility of initiating a change.

1.4 Do’s And Do Not’s of being a FITA Judge.

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

DO

(a) Wear the Judges uniform; with pride in your right to wear it, and with the purpose of making a positive contribution to the tournament.

(b) Think of yourself as a host welcoming guests.

(c) Be enthusiastic, courteous, and friendly.

(d) Apply the rules fairly, consistently and firmly.

(e) Offer polite assistance to all: archers, team officials, guests, spectators, media personnel, other officials.

(f) National Anthems and FITA fanfares require that you stand with respect and, if you are male, remove your hat.

DO NOT

(a) Allow your attention to wander from your primary duty, which is the competition.

(b) While being on the Field of Play and other designated zones, smoke or drink (following from the new text of the FITA Code of Ethics and Conduct). The image of FITA Judges must be one of restraint, unimpeded decision-making and professionalism. Drinking or smoking on duty would hurt this image.

(c) While on duty, chat at length with competitors or other officials, this act may lead others to believe that you are not paying proper attention to your assigned duty or that you may favour certain archers.

(d) Cause any distraction not related to a safety problem. Any official contact with archers, other than safety related, must (preferably) be through the team captain if one exists.

(e) 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).

(f) Bring your mobile phone with you while on duty.

1.5 Appointment/Roles of a FITA Judge.

BK1 – 1.17.5

1.5.1 Application, Selection and Appointment.

As soon as possible after FITA Council has confirmed the dates and locations of FITA Championships for the coming year, the Judges' Committee will publish an "application for duty" form, which should be filled out by all FITA Judges and FITA Judge Candidates, and returned to the FITA office before the advised closing date.

The **selection of the tournament Judges**, carried out by the Judges' Committee will be based on a number of factors;

- (a) Regular response to Newsletter questions.*
- (b) Present experience.*
- (c) Experience needed.*
- (d) Gender.*
- (e) Geographical aspects.*
- (f) A balanced selection between International Judges and Judge Candidates.*

After the closing date the Judges' Committee will decide on the composition of the different tournament Commissions. The FITA Office will be advised and will inform all Judges and Member Associations concerned.

1.5.2 The Judges' Commission

BK1 – 3.11

The FITA Judge Committee will appoint a Judges' Commission for all FITA Championships and also for events (fully or partially) governed by other International bodies (i.e.; Paralympics, World Games, University Events). Additionally some Judges are appointed for World Cups.

The Commissions are made up of FITA International Judges and Judge Candidates (except from the Olympic Games where only Judges with full status may serve). For major FITA events, like target and field championships, normally 13 Judges will be appointed. Two alternate Judges will also be named, and these Judges will substitute if the named Judges cannot attend.

Once the Judges' Commission has been named, the designated Chairperson will then contact and deal directly with the individual Judges. You, as an appointed Judge, must contact your Chairperson as soon as you have made your travel plans advising him/her of your arrival date and any other information that will be of value. As soon as you arrive at the venue city you must contact the Chairperson of your Commission without delay. If you arrive early, it is also preferable that you make yourself known to the Organizing Committee Chairperson. Each member of the Judges' Commission has equal authority, but the interface with the tournament organising Committee should be handled

by your Chairperson or a delegated Judge so that there is no conflicting information given that could cause confusion.

During the duration of the competition you will be assigned tasks by your Chairperson. Whilst executing official duties, you must work, as a unit, a team. 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 during any such proceedings.

The **Judges' Commission** is to ensure compliance of dimensional and procedural requirements stipulated by FITA;

BK1 – 3.11

A comprehensive target tournament checklist can be found in Appendix A.4

If for any reason during competition days you wish to leave the venue area, you must obtain prior approval of your Chairperson, and provide contact details if needed

1.5.3 Chairperson of the Judges' Commission.

The Chairperson of the Judges' Commission is instrumental in ensuring that the competition is fairly executed. He/she is the central point of contact for all the members of the Judges' Commission and also the key contact for the Chairperson of the Organising Committee, the Technical Delegate, event manager and the field crew manager.

The **Chairperson** has the following duties;

- (a) Make initial contact with the Organising Committee, Technical Delegate and the events manager to obtain necessary information about the competition venue and competition schedule.*
- (b) Make contact with the appointed Judges and the alternates.*
- (c) Advise members of the Judges' Commission 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.*
- (d) Maintain close contact with the Technical Delegate through the competition.*
- (e) During the first meetings of the Judges to stress new rules and interpretations, as well as, important procedures regarding the individual and team match play.*
- (f) Plan the various duties of the appointed Judges, and see to it that all duties procedures and guidelines for Judges are conscientiously followed up, both before and during the competition. Do not use more Judges than is*

necessary to carry out tasks such as equipment inspection and field inspection.

- (g) Address the Team Captains' meeting, making sure that all Team Captains are aware of any new rules, remind them of important procedures, e.g.; how to appeal, how to mark holes, reporting lost arrows on the field and signing of score cards. It may be necessary to call a Team Captains' meeting during the competition to clarify issues that may occur. The meeting is usually carried out at the DOS stand, and a roll call of all participating nations must be carried out.*
- (h) Provide Judges with complete lists of all archers.*
- (i) Take due consideration of Judges' nationality before assigning to competition targets.*
- (j) Present a report on the tournament to the Chairperson of the Judges' Committee, together with an assessment report on the judges at the event.*



Figure 1. Team Captains meeting during competition

1.5.4 Judge Observer

The Judge observer is appointed to one or two of the major FITA competitions a year in order to observe judging procedures and Judge's performance. As a representative of the Judges' Committee he/she will on these occasions work closely with the Chairperson of the Judges' Commission, without being part of the Judges' Commission, he/she will attend Judges' Commission meetings and bring to the attention of the Commission, important judging issues which will be of benefit to the competition.

BK 1 - App4
BK1 - 5.1.4

1.5.5 The Director of Shooting – DOS.

The Director of Shooting will be appointed by the FITA Judges' Committee. A deputy or deputies to assist the DOS and to control the practice field(s) if any, will be appointed by the organizing committee. The quality of a competition is directly proportional to how well the Director of Shooting carries out his/her duties and responsibilities. The Director of Shooting – DOS and deputies are in control of the shooting from the time the archers appear on the field, until shooting has been completed for the day. Even if the position of DOS is filled by a qualified Judge, the deputies should also be knowledgeable about the sport of archer and in no circumstances should be newcomers to archery.

BK 1 – 3.10



Figure 2. DOS Stand

The primary duties of a **Director of Shooting** and deputies are:

BK1 – 3.19.3

- (a) Control of shooting.*
- (b) Regulation of the timing of ends.*
- (c) Maintaining the order of shooting.*
- (d) Implementation and enforcement of safety procedures.*
- (e) Control of the public address system (which may be in cooperation with a sport presenter if present).*
- (f) Control of access to the field by media personnel, team officials and the public.*
- (g) General field security.*

The Director of Shooting **MUST** work closely with the Chairperson of the Judges' Commission, the Judges and the field crew to ensure that the competition runs smoothly.

1.5.6 Jury of Appeal

BK 1 3.13

Upholding 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 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.

The basic procedures of the Jury of Appeal are to be found in Appendix A.3 of this guidebook.

1.5.7 Dress

The formal uniform for FITA Judges (outdoor and indoor target tournaments) is as follows:

- (a) 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.*
- (b) Grey trousers or skirt with black belt.*
- (c) White dress shirt and a FITA Judge tie (scarf for women)*
- (d) Black shoes and black or dark blue socks.*

This uniform may 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/scarf and badges, is supplied by the FITA Office and must be purchased by the Judges themselves.

For the time being FITA has provided a "working uniform"; white and light blue polo shirts, dark blue wind jacket, dark blue rain gear, and light grey trousers. These items will be distributed to you on your first appointment at a major FITA event.

The working uniform will be used when on duty at the tournament, and it is imperative that all Judges wear the same configuration of the uniform. Judges are to use white hats/caps, unless other colour hats or caps are offered by the Organizers, in order to identify the team of Judges.

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.

2.0 FITA COMPETITIONS

2.1 Competitors' Classification

There are separate classification for both the women's and men's division, these are according to FITA rules;

BK1 – chapter 4

Masters:	50 years +
Senior:	19 to 49 years
Junior:	17 to 18 years
Cadets:	16 years and younger

BK 1 – 4.2

The age group is determined by the year of birth in relation to the entire year of the competition. At a competition, an archer can only compete in one class. Archers may participate at their discretion in an older age group except in masters. Masters may participate at their discretion in the senior class. Usually the age and nationality will be checked by the Organizers at accreditation. However, on certain occasions the Judges may be involved in such checking, which then may take place at the equipment control.

2.2 Competitive Divisions

There are two principle divisions in target archery which are shot under FITA Rules;

BK 1 – 4.3

(a) *Recurve Division*

(b) *Compound Division*

2.3 Competitive Categories

BK 1 – 4.4

Recurve Women	RW	Recurve Junior Women	RJW
Recurve Men	RM	Recurve Junior Men	RJM
Recurve Master Women	RMW	Recurve Cadet Women	RCW
Recurve Master Men	RMM	Recurve Cadet Men	RCM
Compound Women	CW	Compound Junior Women	CJW
Compound Men	CM	Compound Junior Men	CJM
Compound Master Women	CMW	Compound Cadet Women	CCW
Compound Master Men	CMM	Compound Cadet Men	CCM

2.4 Competitive Disciplines–Basic Competition Formats

BK 1 – 4.5

2.4.1 Outdoor Target Archery

BK 1 – 4.5.1

The FITA outdoor target archery rounds may be shot by both the recurve and compound divisions in separate divisions. In the Olympic Games only the recurve division may compete.

The FITA Outdoor Round

The FITA round can also be shot in reverse order. The 80cm multiple centre set-up may be used at 30 metres. The multiple centre set-up is mandatory at FITA Championships. If the four target face setup is used, then this setup should be used throughout the entire length of the shooting line even it there are only three archers shooting on a target.



Figure 3. A typical Shooting Line during Qualification Round



Figure 4. General view of shooting line individual final round.

It is normal to shoot six arrow ends at the longer distances, however there also exists the possibility of shooting 3 (three) arrows ends, which may be the case in some FITA Star events at national level.

Individual competitors

Elimination and Finals Rounds: At this phase of the competition the archers start to shoot matches according to the **match-play chart**. In spite of the rules, we often find that because of time constraints alternate shooting does not occur until either the semi-final or the medal matches of a competition. If that is the case then this should be highlighted at the Team Captains' meeting.

BK 2 – App 1

The Team Event

Team Elimination Round: in which the top sixteen (16) teams of three (3) archers seeded according to their positions, as determined by their total score in the Qualification Round, shoot simultaneously a series of matches, each match consisting of four (4) ends of six (6) arrows (2 per archer). Two (2) minutes is the time allowed for a team to shoot six (6) arrows. Each team will shoot on a separate target butt. Archers participate in scoring at this phase of the competition.



Figure 5. Team event – general view

Team Finals round: in which the last four (4) teams proceeding from the elimination round shoot alternately. The teams are paired according to the **match play chart**, the first team to shoot will shoot three (3) arrows, one arrow each archer. When the last archer of three has returned behind the one (1) metre line the clock is stopped displaying the time remaining for that team. The clock of the second team will start and the second team will shoot their three (3) arrows and return behind

BK 2 – App 1

the one (1) metre line. This is repeated until each team has shot six (6) arrows or the time has expired. Two (2) minutes is the time allowed for a team to shoot six (6) arrows. Each team will shoot on separate target butts. Archers do not participate in scoring at this phase of the competition, athletes appoint an archer's agent who will observe the scores and withdraw the arrows.

2.4.2 Indoor Target Archery

BK 1 – 4.5.2

In most aspects indoor target archery follows the same concepts as outdoor target archery.



Figure 6. Indoor event- general view individual qualification



Figure 7 General View of the shooting line for team elimination.

The Team Event

In the team event the concept is basically the same, but the archers will shoot at two vertical triple faces constituting 6 centres. The archers may choose where to shoot, but there shall be only one arrow in each centre. In a shoot-off one triple face will be set-up horizontally for the team members to shoot one arrow each in the three centres according to their own choice.



3.0 PRE-TOURNAMENT PROCEDURES

3.1 Introduction

Inspection of the target or field range is intended to ensure that all the details that 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. Inspection of the archers' equipment ensures that the competitors are competing on equal terms, by adhering to FITA rules governing the use of equipment.

3.2 The Organising Committee

The Organizing Committee has a great deal of responsibility in seeing that the range is properly prepared, and that 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 buttresses, repair or replacement of items, 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 the knowledge that it is assisting the smooth running of the tournament, but be aware that your Judging duties must take precedence.

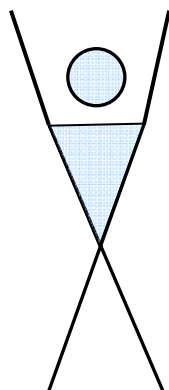
3.3 Communication.

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.

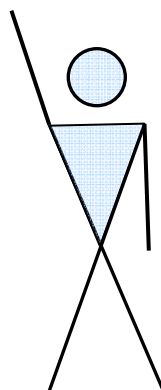
Lately, most of these communications are by small portable FM radios. It is more usual now to have the Chairperson of the Judges' Commission and DOS in constant radio contact with the Organizing Committee, often on a frequency different from that used by the Judges. These are very important advances. 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.

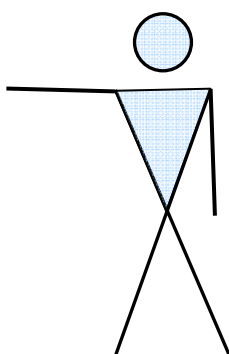
The hand signals may be more useful than a radio. For these reasons, the three most useful hand signals are listed below. Judges must face the DOS and gain that person's attention before signalling.



(a) Bouncer



(b) Equipment failure



(c) Proceed with scoring.

Figure 8. Judges' Arm signals

3.4 Team Captains' meetings

The official Team Captains' meeting takes place preferably in the evening of the day before the official practice. This meeting allows FITA and the Organizing Committee to detail all the important information affecting the competition. The meeting is chaired by the Technical Delegate assisted by the appointed Judge Commission Chairperson and a senior representative of the Organizing Committee. If possible the Judges of the Commission and the DOS should be at the meeting and be properly presented. The first Team Captains' meeting is important as it sets the standard for the rest of the competition.

To give the best impression, organizers, the co-ordination committee, the Technical Delegate and the Chairperson of the Judges' Commission should meet to prepare for and plan the Team Captains' meeting. In

order to avoid being part of a poorly presented Team Captains' meeting, Appendix A.9 provides guidance and details the procedure that should be adopted for running a Team Captains' meeting.

3.5 Distribution of Information.

In FITA, and indeed in almost any interface between people, one of the main causes of misunderstanding, anger, protests, etc. is the lack of proper communication and the faulty 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 distributes information advising the teams of these changes. We, as Judges and FITA Officers, together with the Technical Delegate, must make sure this information is given to the teams.

Almost without exception at every Championship, changes are required that have not been discussed previously with the team officials and the competitors. The Chairperson of the Judge Commission must, when this occurs, in cooperation with the Technical Delegate 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 the parties.

3.6 Media.

FITA and all Member Associations are today working hard to bring our sport to the attention of the public. One of the best ways to do this is to co-operate with the media. In order to achieve this goal, FITA has instituted special arrangements for photographers and television crews at all major FITA tournaments. We must remember that the media crews have their jobs to fulfil, this normally requires carefully planned scripts with air time which might not exactly coincide with tournament and sometimes this might be in conflict with the tournament directors and Judge's in their efforts to run a smooth tournament.

The identification of the press is essential to the Judges and should be referred to the Organizing Committee, i.e.; like the bibs now being provided by FITA for International FITA events. In case a photographer or camera operator does not have the proper identification, you should politely ask him/her to contact the Press office where he/she will receive further information. You should allow on the field only those photographers and camera operators who have the valid identification.

BK 2 – 7.7.2.7

BK 3 – 8.7.2.6

The Judges may allow such photographers and camera operators 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 to avoid them interfering with scoring or touching the targets and arrows. If necessary the Judge should instruct the media personnel to not disturb the archers with interviews on the field while the competition is still in progress.

Specially trained FITA photographers are allowed beyond security barriers at the discretion of the TD. If you as a Judge feel that the situation may compromise safety you must advise your Chairperson who will raise the issue with the TD.



Figure 9. Media Personal

3.7 Equipment Inspections

It is a common procedure that each competitor's equipment is checked before the start of the competition. In order to do this it is vital that a list of competitors, usually broken down by country, class and division, be obtained from the Organizing Committee. **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 traditional and efficient to hold the equipment inspection on the target range, during the official practice day. Archers should be called alphabetically by country, starting with "A" or whichever name comes first according to the English-language version. The DOS will usually be asked to use the public address system to do so. It is very important to understand that our **equipment rules basically describe what is allowed** to be used, consequently **what is not mentioned is not allowed.**

BK 2 – 7.3

BK 3 – 8.3

3.7.1 Inspection procedures



Figure 10. Equipment Inspection

Judges must establish their own routines for the inspection of equipment, but instead of gathering all the Judges in the equipment area, it is recommended to use only 3 (three) Judges, for each division, for this purpose and to allocate the other Judges to do field control during the official practice (equipment, clothing, timing system, buttresses, illegal shooting technique etc. – see below) Of course, you must be completely familiar with the rules governing each division and disciplines (target, field, etc.) and any interpretations which may have been made regarding it.

It is the athlete's responsibility to use equipment that complies with the rules. It is our duty to make sure that they comply.

Recurve bow

(a) 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.

BK 2 – 7.3.1

BK 3 – 8.3.1

(b) Never hold the bow by the grip. Your hands may be sweaty or greasy from sun oil etc. and the archer would not like traces of that on the bow grip.

(c) To-day you may find some of the bows with a brace on the riser. Make sure that the brace is not consistently touching the archers forearm or wrist (to avoid torques). This is often very difficult to observe closely and accurately. One can check that the brace is not being used as a supporting device, during official practice. The Judge may have to observe from behind to be able to watch from the proper angle.

(d) Check the sight; remember the rule about sight pins, hoods, tubes etc. which limits the length to max 2cm in the horizontal level from archer towards the target. This limitation in size is to avoid using the sight to level the bow.

Fibre optic to enlighten the sight point, is seen as a separate unit as it cannot be practically used together with the sight house; and the Technical Committee has made the following statement in that respect:

“Regarding the overall length of the sight, the fibre optic sight pin is considered to be a separate unit which may be a max of 2cm in a straight line. The housing supporting the fibre optic pin may be a max of 2 cm in length. The housing and fibre optic sight pin are measured independently”.

(e) Check the arrow rest, plunger button and draw check indicator; never touch these items. We are mostly concerned about the distance from the pivot point (deepest part of the handle), a distance not to exceed four (4) cm, and that none of the items are electric or electronic.

(f) Check the string and its attachments; with focus on the possibility of finding additional sighting aids. Lately some archers have turned up with various items on the string obviously not for sighting (may be for better tuning of the bow). However, additional items other than those described in the rule book are not accepted.

(g) Check the tab or glove; If you need to touch these items, be careful you have no sweat or grease on your fingers. There should be no need to touch the surface of the tab, as your attention should be drawn to the other layers of it.

Compound bow**BK 2 – 7.3.3**

To all intents and purposes the compound bow and its accessories are unlimited. With the following restrictions:

BK 3 – 8.3.2

(a) In all classes, the peak draw weight must not exceed 60lbs.

(b) There must not be electronics on the bow, sight, arrow rest or release aid.

(c) 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).

(d) Only one sight point is permitted. Some compound archers may be seen with a sight consisting of multiple sight pins (for bow hunting). This type of sight is not permitted for target archery.

When checking the drawing weight of a compound bow we use either spring scales or electronic 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 use only the one scale to check all competitors' bows. The individual poundage of each archer should be written down during the inspection. During the team captains' meeting the teams should be informed of random spot checks that may be carried out during the duration of the competition.

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 re-check it. Do not draw the bow yourself, but always have the archer draw his/her own bow. Check to see the archer is not twisting the scale when drawing, as this can lead to wrong indications on the scale. Unfortunately there have been occasions when spot checks during the competition have shown that compound bows have been above the weight allowed. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that such spot checks are made, in order to prevent possible cheating. Without exception, all other equipment of compound archers, e.g.; arrows, etc., must conform to FITA regulations.

In the case of compound bow, the string/cables must not consistently touch the archer's hand, wrist and/or bow arm and it might be an idea to try to check this during equipment inspection and draw weight check (compound) when you are standing next to the archer.

The issue of the brace is the same for compound as for recurve. It may even be necessary to use some powder on the arm of the archer or the

brace of the bow for such checking. It will be necessary to obtain the agreement of the archer before attempting to use the powder, in order to avoid any complaints.

Barebow

Officially the Bare Bow Division is only for field archery, but at national level we also find this division at Indoor and Outdoor Target tournaments. The rules are specified in FITA C&R, book 4.

Arrows

Check the arrows for initials and other identification marks, check the diameter of the shafts, as there is a restriction on diameter of 9.3 mm, and that the point may be 0.1 mm larger (9.4 mm).

BK 2 – 7.3.1.7
BK 2 – 7.3.3.7
BK 3 – 8.3.1.7
BK 3 – 8.3.2.7

Uniforms

For World Target Championships, World Cup events and Olympics Games the following is valid:

BK 1 – 3.22

Make sure that all members of the team, including the officials, are wearing the same clothes (uniform). This means that the teams will be required to have the same design and colour in a shirt, whether long or short sleeves and in short and long pants.

Be aware, though, that women's and men's team of a country may wear different colours

This way we will allow more freedom to the members of teams and still be able to easily recognize them. You must also check that the athletes have their name and country on the back of their uniforms, and that sport shoes must be worn. Remember the rules also apply to officials (except from the name on their back which is optional) and are also applicable during official practice.

Furthermore you must note the relatively new by-law on headgear (hats etc.).When checking colours you must allow for small variations like fading due to long wearing, or manufacturing changes. Keep to the main intent, the identification as a team.

3.8 Advertising

3.8.1 Advertising on the Field

BK 1 – 1.24

There are no restrictions on advertising on the venue equipment, 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 on the field of play between the archer and the target. Such signs would probably 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 occurs in the Elimination phase of the Olympic Round, advertising may appear on such items. The only concern of the Judges is that such signs must

not reflect sunshine or other lights that might be disturbing to the archers.

3.8.2 Advertising on the Archer.

BK 1 – 2.2
BK 1 – 2.2.7

Limitations still exist except for bows and stabilizers. Remember that the limitations are given in square centimetres per item. It may be one or more signs, but the total size must be within the limitations given.

One of the problems 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.

Inspect the archers before the commencement of shooting on each day. Remember that the archer’s athlete number is the area of the organizers and is not covered by the limitations of the eligibility code for competitors.

3.9 Other Tournament Requirements

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

Be aware that some items are mandatory only for FITA Championships. Inspect the leader boards, the general scoreboard, and the scorers’ facilities. Ensure that the DOS stand provided is in the proper position and large enough. Finally, be certain that the access to emergency facilities is known to all Judges and officials, and that they are easily available.

3.10 Timing and Sound Devices

BK 2 – 7.2.4
BK 3 – 8.2.4

Ensure that the visual and audible timing devices are adequate, function properly for all the variations that may occur during the event, and that the order of shooting device, if required, fulfils its function. Also spare equipment for audible and visual signals must be checked to see that such equipment is present and works properly.

It is important to note the change in rules regarding alternating shooting now taking place according to the countdown clocks. There must, however, be an audible signal to indicate that shooting time has run out. This signal should preferably be different from the start- and scoring signals.

3.11 Safety

BK 2 – 7.1.1.10
BK 3 – 8.1.1.10
BK 2 – 7.7.2
BK 3 – 8.7.2
BK 2 – 7.7.2.7
BK 3 – 8.7.2.6

Safety to the general public and to all competitors is paramount during the competition, and must be maintained at all times. Precautions should be taken to keep spectators back from the shooting range and the distances as indicated in the FITA rule book and should be checked to ensure safety.

3.12 Field/ Venue Inspections

BK 2 – App 2 item 2

3.12.1 Target Archery

Field Markings

BK 2 – 7.1

BK 3 – 8.1

Start the field 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 “valid arrow line” 3 meters in front of the shooting line, and the proper distances between them. It is important that the edge of the three metre line furthest from the archer should be 3 metres from the centre of the shooting line. It is also important to make sure that the three metre line is fully visible from the shooting line.

Check to see that the distances to target lines are *within tolerances and that they are measured to the “centre of the gold” (not to the front legs of the stand)*. Also check 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. This process is then repeated on the opposite diagonal corner of the field to ensure it is square. Ensure that the numbers and colours at the shooting line match those on the targets, and that the lane markings are accurate, including the separation between men and women.

BK 2 – 7.1.1.1

BK 3 – 8.1.1.1

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. Ensure that **each archer has a space of at least 80 cm**, and that proper consideration is given to archers in wheelchairs to allow sufficient space. It is important that the media lane be accessible without passing through the area reserved for archers and their equipment.

BK 2 - 7.1.1.7

BK 3 – 8.1.1.6

The Buttress

BK 2 – 7.2.3

BK 3 – 8.2.3

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.

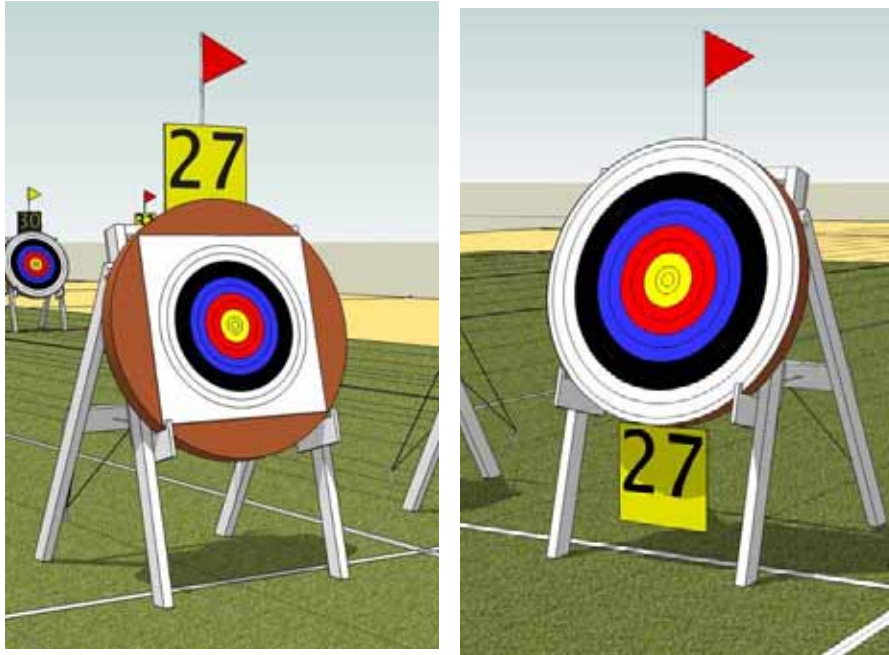


Figure11. Target Buttress Front View acceptable configurations

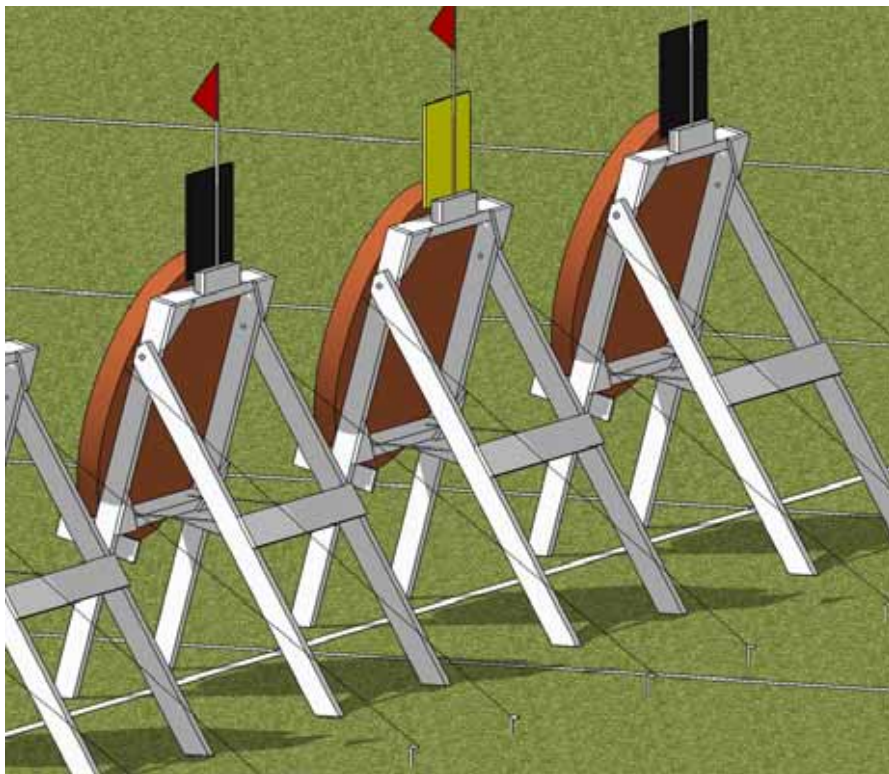


Figure12. Target Buttress Rear View showing tie back

Do also consider the position of the legs of the stand so that arrows partly penetrating the buttress is not damaged by hitting these legs, and certainly not when hitting the yellow area of the face (where they are supposed to hit).

Check the numbers and, for outdoor target competition, the **wind flags** – if any (only mandatory for World Championships, World Cup and Olympic Games) - to see that they meet specifications(Figure 11). Tie downs (figure 12) must be adequate to ensure that buttresses are stable in wind and resist movement caused by drawing arrows. On the practice days before the tournament checks 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 may be possible to find alternatives to solve it before the actual competition begins.

BK 2 – 7.2.5.8

The Target Faces

After confirming that the target faces are supplied by a FITA licensee (ref. Appendix A.7) and that they fit the description given in the rule books, you should measure representative samples of the target faces to be certain they meet tolerance specifications as given.

BK 2 – 7.2.1

BK 3 – 8.2.1

You should be aware that there is a difference in tolerances depending on the year of production; faces from the two different periods (before and after 2007) should not be used for the same class, although they are both still valid for use in competition.

Take samples from different packages and various positions in the batch 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, and especially if they have been soaked wet by rain and then dry again. If this happens during match play and there is a need to change a face, you must change for both archers. Be certain that there is an adequate supply of all sizes needed.

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

Colours 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 in size and colour for each class.

BK 2 – 7.2.1.2

BK 3 – 8.2.1.2

When the target faces are fixed to the buttresses the **centre of the gold will be 130cms above the ground, with a tolerance not exceeding +/- 5cm.**

BK 2 – 7.2.2.1

BK 2 – 7.2.2.2

BK 3 – 8.2.2

3.12. 2 Indoor Archery

All markings behind and in front of the shooting line used during indoor events are the same as those used during outdoor competitions, except for the distance between the waiting line and the shooting line which must be at least 3 metres behind the shooting line.

The height of the centres, of the gold, on each target, should look

straight at all times during outdoor and indoor.



Figure13. Target Buttress configuration 18m indoor championship

We must ensure through a visual inspection that the source of light used in indoor events, whether natural or artificial, has the same effect on the visibility of the targets, and that the light intensity is the same for each and every target. It is important that where possible and within practical limits, we need to ensure that arrow shadows do not fall on adjacent competitor's target faces.

When checking the set-up of indoor faces, you must be aware of the various distances between the rows of faces, some are maximum and some are minimum requirements, and vary depending on the number of faces in use at the various stages and events.



4.0 TOURNAMENT PROCEDURES-PART I TARGET ARCHERY.

QUALIFICATION ROUNDS-(RANKING)

4.1 Target Face – Set Up

Often the field crew consists of volunteers that are not necessarily archers and fixing the face to the buttress may be done without the proper care of having the prescribed space on the buttress outside the scoring zones, and on several occasions it has been observed that the pins which fix the faces to the buttress were placed too close to the scoring zones – and even within the zone. Check carefully in order to prevent this from happening.

BK 2 – App1 item 3

BK 3 – App1 item 3

When the set-up has three or four centre-faces, then the rules give a maximum height for the upper face and minimum height for the lower face, giving a degree of flexibility in order to avoid shooting at the most worn parts of the buttresses, and this must be our guideline when applying the rules. Basically the same idea is used for indoor, except when a team shoot off is required. In this situation one triple face will be set horizontally with the centre of the target face set at 130cm above the floor.

BK 1 – 3.19

4.2 Practice

For Outdoor and Indoor Target Championships, practice will be for a minimum of twenty (20) minutes and a maximum of forty-five (45) minutes on all days of the Qualification Round. However, all practice must cease fifteen (15) minutes before the competition starts. Practice ends with the pulling of the arrows at the last end of practice.

The practice targets will be set up at the first distance to be shot by each class. When shooting the Elimination Round and Finals Round, the Organizers may decide on the length of the practice period taking into account the schedule for each day.

During practice it has been asked if the coaches are allowed to stand close to the archers on the shooting line or even walking to the targets. This is a procedure that has been used for some years and there has never been any protest regarding such behaviour. The Judges will therefore consider this to be allowed.

However, the communication between the coach and archer(s) must not be considered (by the Judge) to be unduly disturbing to the other archers.

4.3 Rechecking of Venue Equipment

During the practice period 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. Using the practice period for the re-checking, enables you to be available in case questions or other matters arise that need to be solved before the competition starts. During this period you may also check the quality of the butts, and you are able to check the quality of the timing signals and how they are used.

As a result of the rule of only one Judge call for arrow values, there is not the same need for the number of Judges on the field as before and the Chairperson of the Judge Commission should allocate Judges to carry this form of control.

4.4 Rechecking of Archers Equipment.

It is very important that you take a look at the archers' equipment while in use to see if there is anything that seems to be illegal; like sound preventing items, spectacles, sunglasses or eye-patches to see if they comply with the rules, possible use of bow braces for support, more than the described distance of "overdraw" etc. Spot-tests of compound draw weights are essential. Such tests however, should not interfere with the efficient running of the tournament nor be off-putting to the archers.

Furthermore it also gives the opportunity to control advertising, the number of team officials and the dress code, all of which are important issues.

If a piece of illegal equipment is found or an illegal use of equipment is discovered during such ongoing checking, the Judge must immediately take action in order to avoid someone taking advantage over other archers in an unfair way.

The Judge will approach the team captain (or the archer if no team captain is available) advising him or her that the archer has to correct the equipment or use the equipment according to the rules. As the archer has the responsibility of using correct equipment, the Judge will face the issue of what to do with the scores achieved up to the time of correction. The rules do not advise any automatic reaction to such situations, and if the archer has had no advantage from the illegal equipment or its use to comply with the rules upon the advice of the Judge will be sufficient action.

If, on the other hand, the consideration of the Judge(s) is that the archer, by using the illegal equipment, is found to have gained a significant advantage over the other archers then a disqualification of those scores may be a fair solution.

In other words 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 is essential before any decision to disqualify scores can be considered..

4.5 On the Shooting Line

4.5.1 Shooting Positions

You must check that the archer's position on the line does not create conflicts – ref. 3.12.1 above – and that their feet relate to the shooting line according to the rules

4.5.2 High draw

Judges must be concerned with safety aspects at all times during a competition. If, in the opinion of the Judge, an athlete is 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. If an athlete persists in using such a technique after being informed of this irregularity, then in the interest of safety the athlete will be asked by the Chairperson of the Judges' Commission and/or the DOS to stop shooting immediately and leave the field.

BK 2 – 7.7.7

BK 3 – 8.7.7

However, it is not always easy to determine what constitutes a high draw. It is not necessarily a high draw when an archer is lifting the bow-arm above shoulder level. The safety issue is a factor only when there is a considerable pull on the string (or beyond the peak weight point of a compound bow).



Figure14. High Draw?

The Judge must therefore consider the position of the bow arm and the direction of the arrow at that the moment the string is pulled back. Besides, it is a fact that there is more reason to be concerned about

compound archers than recurve, as the latter has more control vis-à-vis an unintentional release. Another issue in this respect is if there is a safety issue at the specific venue. The background may be totally safe, irrespectively of how the archers are drawing the bow.

Considering these parameters, there will always be wise to have more Judges to study the archer in question, also involving the Chairperson.

4.6 The 3 Metre Line – Valid Arrows

The line 3 metres in front of the shooting line to create greater fairness to archers in a situation where an arrow drops down or is miss-shot for some reason. The rule refers to a part of the arrow shaft needing to be within the 3 metre-zone to be considered as having been not shot. This is to indicate that a nock or vane that might have fallen off is not enough to be allowed to shoot another arrow. Even if only the nock of the arrow is within the 3m zone, as long as it is still attached to the shaft, it will be enough to allow another arrow to be shot.

Remember that the 3m metre line is 3 dimensional and is projected vertically above the line as can be seen in Figure 15.

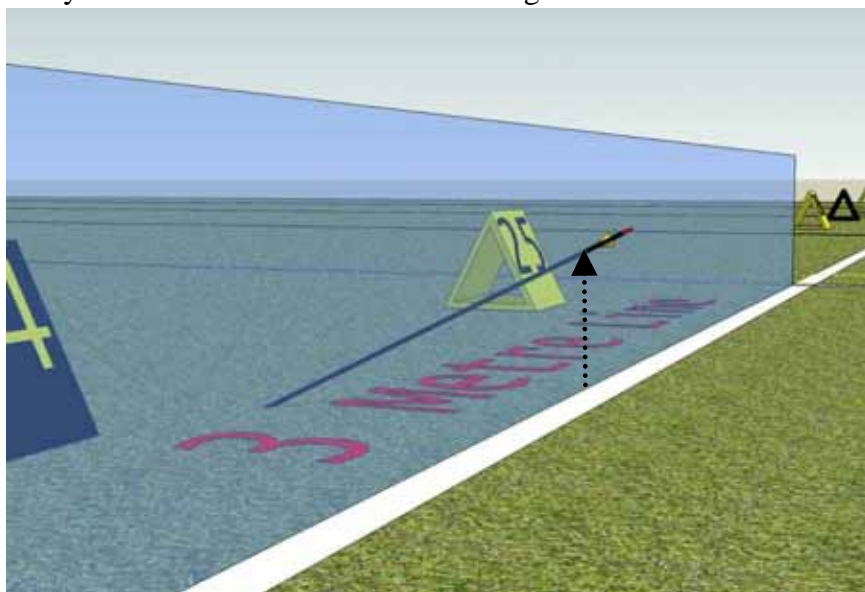


Figure15. 3 - Metre Line

The smoothest way of dealing with a drop-down arrow is that the archer, seeing that the arrow is within the 3m line, shoots another arrow within the time limit. However, knowing that such drop-down is often the result of an equipment failure (e.g. broken nock), it might be dealt with as such, if the archer stops shooting and calls a Judge.

Occasionally it may be difficult to immediately determine if the arrow is within the 3m line or not. If an archer has determined the arrow to be within the zone, e.g. in a match play when the shooting cannot be stopped, and upon checking the arrow it is proved to be just outside the line, the Judge shall see the situation from the shooting line (archer's position) and give the archer the benefit of the doubt.

This situation is one of two possible situations, in which the athlete may be allowed to re-shoot his/her arrows.

4.7 Coaching information and athletes on the line

BK 2 – 7.4.6

BK 3 – 8.4.6

While an athlete is on the shooting line she/he may receive non-electronic coaching information from the team management, provided that this does not disturb the other athletes.

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

4.8 Use of Telescopes

BK 2 – 7.3.1.9

BK 3 – 8.3.1.9

Scopes when used on the shooting line must be adjusted so the highest portion of the scope is no higher than the armpit (ref Figure.16) of the athlete using it (so that they do not prevent clear images for photographers).

When three archers stand on the line at the same time, they need not remove their telescopes when they leave the shooting line.



Figure16. Scopes on the shooting line.

On the Left hand side, the preferred position, whilst the right hand side note that the archers scope is set to high.

When four archers shoot in two details, the scopes must be removed, unless two archers on different details agree to use the same telescope. In this case the height of the scope cannot be higher than the armpit height of the shorter archer using the telescope. If the archers do not agree on using the same telescope then the telescopes must be removed between ends.

4.9 Archers leaving the line.

The rules tell us that archers have to 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 neighbour still shooting, remains on the line in order not to disturb.

Another issue is archers who leave the shooting line and return to continue shooting within the time limit given. First of all it must be clear that this is not forbidden unless it is done repeatedly to disturb opponent(s). However, it is the responsibility of the archer to return to the line before the end is finished.

4.10 Electronic communication.

For some time now there has been a discussion of whether team management may use electronic communication between themselves behind the waiting line. It has also raised the question of using cellular phones behind the waiting line. All of this is now accepted (except for the Olympics, World Championships Finals, and World Cup Event Finals - for image reasons).

4.11 Target Anomalies

BK 2 – 7.6.2.6.1

BK 3 – 8.6.2.7.1

4.11.1 Bouncers

The Judge, on being notified of this situation, will proceed to the shooting line to determine the exact problem then retire to the waiting line. As the line is clearing the Judge will move to the shooting line, and indicate the problem to the DOS by visual signals or by radio communication (if any).

The signal will include the number of arrows left to shoot. The DOS will ask archers to wait until the matter has been sorted out. The archer with the bouncer (or the 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 or she will then attempt to locate the mark left by the bouncer. 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 at the moment of scoring. In such cases the Judge will take note of the score(s) in the notebook before marking the hole(s).

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 scoring holes.

BK 2 – 7.6.2.7
BK 3 – 8.6.2.7.1

If there are arrows still to be shot by archers on that target, the end will be completed before the whole line scores that end.

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

4.11.2 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. Where a pass through is discovered all the archers that shot on that target will move forward in case the target buttress has to be replaced and scoring of the shot arrows has to be done.

BK 2 – 7.6.2.6.3
BK 2 – 7.6.2.7
BK 3 – 8.6.2.7.3
BK 3 – 8.6.2.8

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 is not possible to see its nock. Once the Judge is certain that the arrow really is a pass-through, *Judged by its position on the ground and/or other proofs*, he or she should try to identify the hole and the value. *Sometimes this can be done due to marks from the vanes of an arrow passing through.*

If the arrow is deeply embedded in the butt the Judge must *try to* identify the value of the arrow before pushing it back to the front of the buttress. *This may be done by measuring the distance to other arrows on the backside or to the edge of the butt.*

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 have been scored.

Extreme caution must be taken to ensure that the arrow is pushed back at the same angle it entered the buttress.

If a pass through occurs, then the buttress should be replaced or strengthened by any appropriate means to avoid any further occurrences.

4.11.3 Hanging Arrows

If an arrow is hanging across the target face, but not properly embedded in the buttress, all shooting on the buttress 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.

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 significance on the actual score.

4.12 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, to be convinced that there actually is an equipment failure. 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. The DOS must be advised as soon as possible by radio or, 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 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.

In all cases the make up arrows will be shot at the earliest possible opportunity. An equipment failure is 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. However for national or local tournaments it might be necessary and also common sense to apply the "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 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.

Please note that the rule applies for "any equipment failure", so if an archer unfortunately gets a second or more equipment failures, they will be handled in the same way.

BK 2 – 7.6.2.6.2

BK 3 – 8.6.2.7.2

BK 2 – 7.4.2.4

BK 3 - 8.4.2.4

BK 2 – 7.4.2.5

BK 3 – 8.4.2.5

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 approximately 15 minutes.

In the match play phase of the competition there is no time allowed for equipment failure.

BK 2 – 7.4.2.7
BK 3 – 8.4.2.7

Toilet breaks are not considered equipment failures, though 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.

4.13 Medical Problems

BK 2 – 7.4.2.6
BK 3 – 8.4.2.6

Muscular stress or injury is not considered as equipment failure. It is the archer's responsibility to be fit for the competition. But be aware that recently, rules have been accepted regarding an unexpected medical problem occurring during the competition. Medical personnel should determine the extent of the problem and the fitness of the archer to continue competing, without assistance. They are given a certain time to do so (15 minutes). Making up missed arrows is similar to that of equipment failures.

These medical rules are not valid for match play phases of the competition.

BK 2 – 7.4.2.7
BK 3 – 8.4.2.7

4.14 Multiple arrows make up.

When there are archers who are going to make up arrows after bouncers, equipment failures etc., having various numbers of arrows to be shot at the same time, there may be two options of organizing the shoot. If there are few archers, they will be called to the shooting line at the same time. The timing will reflect the highest number of arrows and a Judge will indicate to the individual archers when to start shooting by a verbal "start" when the time corresponds to the number of arrows left. The Judge should instruct the archers of the procedure before commencing shooting. If there are a lot of archers, they will be handled separately according to the number of arrows to be shot.

BK 2 – 7.4.2.4
BK 2 – 7.4.2.6
BK 2 – 7.8.2.2
BK 3 – 8.4.2.4
BK 3 – 8.4.2.6
BK 3 – 8.8.2.2

The time allotted for each arrow to be shot will be forty seconds.

BK 2 – 7.5.4.2
BK 3 – 8.5.3.2

4.15 Shooting Before and After the Signal

As archers are not allowed to raise the bow arm until the signal is given, shooting before the signal is rare. More often you will face the problem of an archer shooting 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).

BK 2 – 7.4.3
BK 2 – 7.4.2.2
BK 3 – 8.4.3
BK 3 – 8.4.2.2

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. You may, if practical, consult the DOS on the situation, as he/she is supposed to have watched the situation closely.

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. 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.

BK 2 – 7.8.2.3
BK 3 – 8.8.2.3

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

Figure 17. Score card corrections.

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 .

BK 2 – 7.8.2.4
BK 3 – 8.8.2.4

If this happens a red card will be shown at the conclusion of the end.

4.16 Discrepancies between 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 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 giving the acoustic signal, due to lack of attention, or an interruption (such as someone talking to him/her) 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.

BK 2 – 7.2.4.1
BK 3 – 8.2.4.1

This is even more important if the sound signal is given before the end of the prescribed time.

4.16.1 Timing Signals

For a long time there has been discussion between Judges as to how to handle situations when there has been something wrong with the time warning signal (yellow lights etc.) causing archers to not be able to shoot their last arrow(s) before the sound signal to stop shooting is given at the correct time.

There is an official interpretation (Dec. 2001) making it clear that an archer has the right to have the correct time warning signal 30 sec before the end of the time period. If less than 30 seconds is given the archer will be allowed 40 sec per arrow to shoot the remaining arrow(s) – even if the total timing (2 min or 4 min) has been correct.

However, archers will not be allowed to make up arrow(s) if there are other means of timing, in function, which they can see – e.g. if there is a countdown clock easily visible while the lights are not functioning correctly. Make a fair judgment on the actual situation and give the benefit of doubt to the advantage of the archer involved. However, be aware that when shooting single arrow ends a warning signal may not be given.

On occasions (mostly when archers have to make up arrows due to bouncers, equipment failures etc.) Judges have taken over the timing responsibility. However, Judges are not timers – in fact they are there to control the conduct of timing.

Therefore as a basic procedure the DOS or the deputies do the timing in all situations where timing is necessary.

4.17 Judges Position during Scoring

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, 5 to 10 meters in front of the targets assigned to them. If called for assistance, they will carry out the task and return to their position facing the targets.

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

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 (no arrows left) and safe (e.g. target face in good shape). At that time the Judges will leave the field as a unit, indicating to the DOS that the field is clear and safe.

Ref. 6 5.2 below re Elimination Round of the Olympic Round.

Qualification & Elimination Round

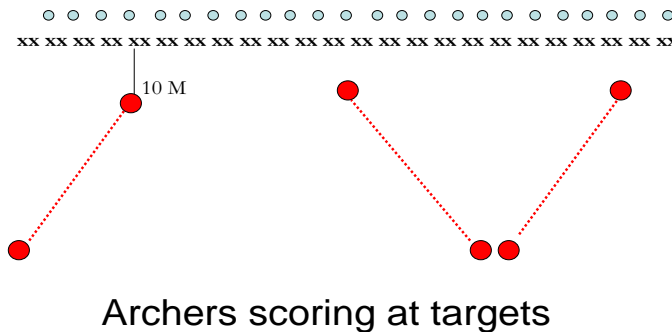


Figure 18. Judges position during scoring

Judges are to move from the shooting line in one band stopping 10 m behind the archers whilst they proceed to score.

4.18 Arrow Values – No Second Calls

BK 2 – 7.6.1.4
BK 3 – 8.6.1.4

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

It is vital that you meet the problem in a proper way;

- (a) Always use your magnifying glass*
- (b) Always view the arrow from both sides – once*
- (c) Always view the arrow from a position close to right angles (90 degrees) as possible.*
- (d) Always try to avoid touching the face or arrows.*
- (e) Always give a clear value of the arrow.*
- (f) Always check that your called value is scored.*

Never ask to whom the questionable arrow belongs, and refrain from making comments on how difficult it is for you to Judge the arrow.

Be firm in your announcement of the decision you have made, e.g. "The arrow is a nine."

When the dividing line is not present, you may sometimes find it 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 who 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 colours overlap. This area belongs to the 4 points scoring zone.

Apply these guidelines in your judging:

(1). If the dividing line is not intact or if it is displaced 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.

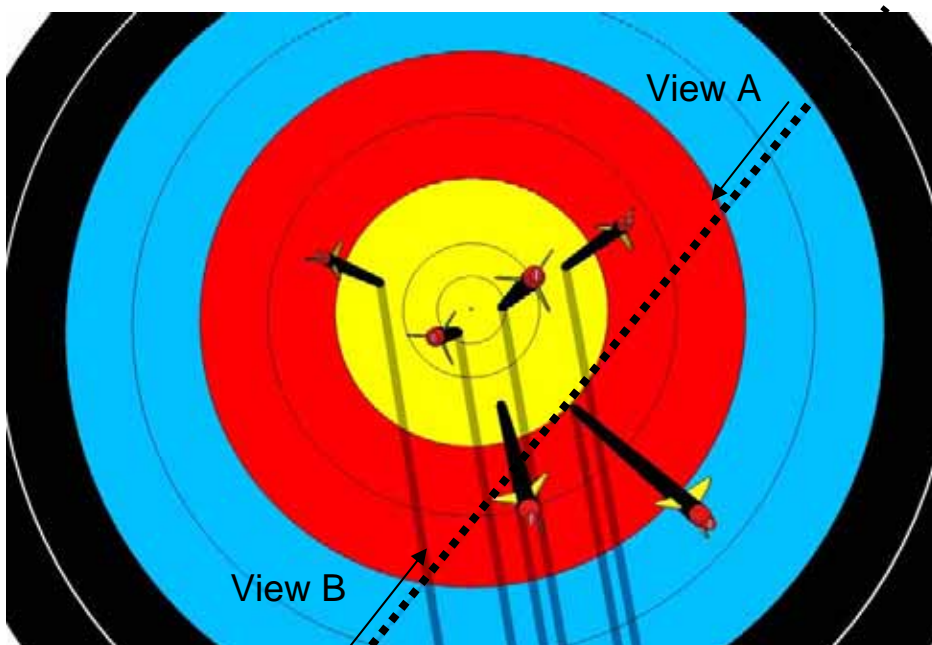


Figure19. Scoring an Arrow.

(The arrow on the bottom right of the target is very close to the line and requires a Judge to decide on the arrow value. The first impression of the target, is a frontal view which in many cases can be misleading, because of this, arrow calls should not be determine from this view. It is always necessary to take a tangential view point toward the scoring ring and the arrow impact point from the upper right hand corner of the target toward the arrow (View A) and from the bottom again toward the arrow (View B)). An inspection from in front of the target may be required when the scoring ring is missing.

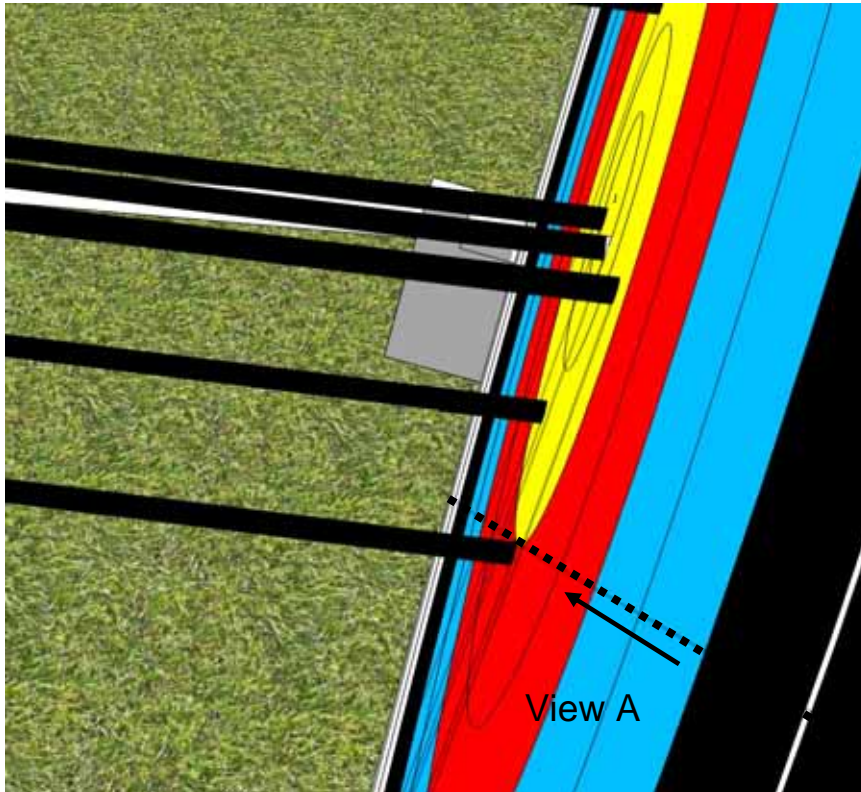
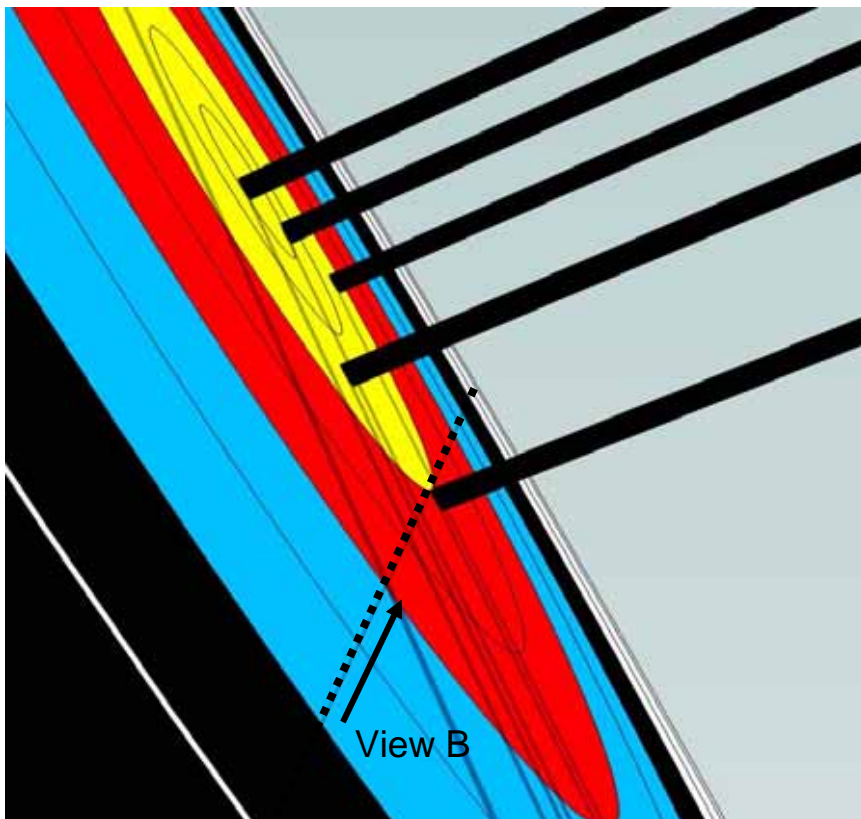


Figure 20 (above) and 21 (below).

Scoring an Arrow as seen from View Point A and View Point B.
 The arrow to be scored should be viewed tangentially to the scoring ring from above and below. In these figures you have a general view of the questionable arrow looking up/down the tangential line



Once a Judge has decided on the arrow value, there can be no second call or appeal.

BK 2 – 7.6.1.4
BK 2 – 7.10.1.1
BK 3 – 8.6.1.4
BK 3 – 8.10.1.1

There may be situations where you are asked to make a call regarding an arrow which is not questionable at all, and where it would look rather ridiculous to follow the procedure described above. In such situations it may be wise to ask the archers about their opinion, upon which they normally will agree to the actual value without further assistance from you.

4.19 Number of Arrows Shot – In /Out of time

BK 2 - 7.8.2.3
BK 3 – 8.8.2.3

On occasion athletes may for one reason or another shoot more arrows than permitted or even shoot arrows before or after the timing signals to commence and to stop respectively. In this situation the Judge is required to take action to adjust the score on the score card. If an arrow is shot out of time it is imperative that the original scores are duly noted on the score card as some of these actions are subject to appeal.

4.19.1 Too Many Arrows Shot.

BK 2 – 7.8.2.6
BK 3 – 8.8.2.6

If an athlete shoots more arrows than is permitted in the allotted time, then, depending of the round being shot, the lowest six arrows or lowest three arrows will be scored.

4.19.2 Multiple Violations.

If an athlete shoots an arrow out of time, and also shoots too many arrows, then multiple violations have occurred. In this situation, the lowest six/three arrows will be scored according to their values in the target, and then the highest score (of the six/three) will be crossed over and corrected to a Miss.

4.20 Score Cards and Score Card Corrections

BK 2 – 7.10.1.2
BK 3 – 8.10.1.2

In both Outdoor and Indoor tournaments where there are no official scorers the athletes score themselves, normally using two sets of scorecards. Should there be a discrepancy in the arrow values between the two sets, the lower value will be the valid one.

However, a mistake on the scorecard may be corrected by the athletes before the arrows are drawn, provided that all the athletes on the target agree on the correction and initial it. Should you as a Judge be asked to make the correction, do so - but at the same time inform the athletes that they are supposed to handle the issue themselves.

On the final end of the round, the athletes are required to sign the score card. This action signifies that the athletes agree with the written arrow values, the sum total indicated at the bottom of the score card, the number of 10's and X's and thus also the winner of a match..

4.21 Marking Holes

BK 2 – 7.6.2.4

BK 3 – 8.6.2.5

Many 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 buttress and even the holes in the wood of the target stand.

The rules state “An arrow hitting the target and rebounding, shall score according to its impact on the target face, provided all arrow holes have been marked and an unmarked hole or mark can be identified” The key words are "target face", the 40, 60, 80 or 122cm scoring zones. Holes outside the scoring zones will not be taken into consideration.

Marking holes is not the responsibility of the Judges.



Figure 23. Marking of arrow holes

It is only in special circumstances clearly described in the rules and in this guide book 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 instil in the archers, the need for marking the holes. You will often be surprised that even experienced archers do not mark the holes properly. Teach the archers to mark holes with short lines, not longer than 5 millimetres. Two lines in a right angle are enough.

Be aware that some archers, at indoor events mostly, are marking the

holes boldly in order to get a better aiming point in the centre, or even enlarging some holes for the same purpose. This is certainly not acceptable; you will change the face and advise the archers.

4.22 Arrows Left in Target.

BK 2 – 7.6.3.1

BK 3 – 8.6.3.1

If arrows are inadvertently left in the target butt, the shooting will not be interrupted. An athlete may shoot that end with other arrows or make up the arrows lost, at the earliest convenience. The Judge assigned to the affected target will participate in the scoring of that end, making sure that the arrows which had remained in the target butt from the previous end are checked back to the athlete's scorecard before any arrows are withdrawn from the target butt.

4.23 Problems on the Target

Not all problematic instances at the target are handled from the target line. In windy conditions target faces may become loose. If a target works loose in the wind and, for example, 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 then proceed to the target with the archers when the other archers on the field have finished their end, record the value of the arrows in his/her notebook, mark the holes, have the arrows pulled and fix the target. The pulled arrow(s) should be left 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 general scoring takes place. The Judge will participate in the scoring of the target concerned.

4.24 Fallen Buttress

BK 2 – 7.4.5.1

If the target face or target buttress blows over (in spite of having been fixed and pegged down to the satisfaction of the Judges), the Judge assigned to such a target will take whatever measures deemed necessary, and ensure adequate time for shooting the remaining number of arrows once the situation on that target buttress has been carefully assessed.

If it is evident that the 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 been not shot.

This situation is the second of two possible situations, in which the athlete may be allowed to re-shoot his/her arrows.

4.25 Qualification Round shoot-off procedures.

BK 2 – 7.6.5.1

BK 3 – 8.6.5.1

If the archers are tied at a position at the end of the qualification round, where all the athletes concerned advance to the next stage of the competition within the pairing chart, the tie is solved by counting the number of tens (including both 10s and X's), and then the number of X's.

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 tens and X's, then a Judge should make a draw unless this is generated by computer.

Until official information about shoot-offs is given, athletes must remain on the competition field. An athlete who is not present to participate in an announced shoot-off match will be declared the loser of that match.

If the archers are tied in 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 centre of the field (or somewhere else more visible to the public). If the last distance was 30m shot at on 80cm centre faces (with three or four faces on the target), the same set-up will be used for the shoot off and the archers will shoot at the same centre as they did during the competition (A, B, C or D). The archers will shoot their arrow simultaneously within 40 seconds. Sometimes these targets are quite far from the Director of Shooting, and it is the Judge on the line who 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.

BK 2 – 7.6.5.2.1

BK 3 – 8.6.5.2.1

Each archer will shoot a single arrow for score. If the score is the same, the archers will return 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 closer to the centre. If it becomes necessary to measure, the same Judge should measure the distances of each arrow. If the difference in the distances is less than 1 millimetre, declare both archers still tied and allow them to shoot another arrow closest to the centre.

If a tie is going to the 3rd shoot-off you must make sure that the face centre (+) is in perfect condition for measurement. Using a new face would be a good recommendation.

5.0 TOURNAMENT PROCEDURES PART II ELIMINATION & FINAL ROUNDS

BK 2 – 7.5.2

BK 3 – 8.5.2

5.1 Introduction - Elimination and Final Rounds

The second stage to a championship competition is the elimination phase which requires that archers are ranked and paired for head to head competition as specified in the FITA constitution and rules.

The cut off positions for the various competitions are as follows;

128 archers in a World Outdoor Target Championship

64 archers in a World Cup event

32 archers in a World Indoor championship

During the Olympics Games a ranking round is shot to establish the archer's positions for pairing. In this case the 64 archers are prequalified to proceed to the elimination round of the Games.

5.2 Elimination Rounds

In the 1/64, 1/32, 1/16, 1/8 rounds archers normally shoot two ends of six arrows, each end within a 4 (four) minute period. Both archers shoot their arrows simultaneously.

BK 2 – 7.5.2.2

Bullet 2

BK 3 – 8.5.2.2

Bullet 1

Timing for this part of the competition will consist of two beeps to come to the line, followed by a 10 second duration after which time a single beep will be given, indicating that the allotted time has begun counting down.

It is important at the time of field inspection that you ensure that the clocks can be set to 10 seconds for the elimination rounds, in contrast to the 20 seconds that is required during the qualification round. The reduction in preparation time on the shooting line is intended to help speed up the tournament and to avoid unnecessary delays causing boredom to the spectators.

5.3 Finals Rounds

In the quarter finals, semi-finals and the medal matches of the competition, archers shoot 3 (three) arrows in each end and are supposed to shoot each arrow alternately, 30 seconds per arrow.

BK 2 – 7.5.2.2

Bullet 3

BK 3 – 8.5.2.2

Bullet 2

However, due to schedule reasons alternate shooting is sometimes done only in the semi-finals and/or medal matches, a decision made by the Technical Delegate.

Equipment failures and stoppage for medical reasons cannot be permitted at this stage of the competition.

5.4 Line Judging Procedures

The Line Judge is assigned by the Chairperson to take charge of proceedings at the shooting line. He/she becomes much more involved with the competition and is highly visible. The Line Judge may in high profile competitions be introduced to the general public before a match by the DOS or the commentator, and this will require that he/she faces the spectators and makes a slight bow for this recognition.

The competitors, on being introduced, may wish to shake hands with one another but this is their decision to do so. The Line Judge should not ask them to do so, nor should the Line Judge initiate hand-shaking with the competitors.

The higher ranked archer from the qualifying round will decide who will start shooting the match.

In order to obtain uniformity in our judging procedure, the following points give guidance but sometimes because of logistical reasons they may be modified.

a) He/she receives the archers/teams, who are accompanied by a marshal, at the entrance of the field, then asking the highest ranked archer/team if he will shoot first or second. When this is decided he must memorize this (i.e. by putting something in the right (target 2) or left (target 1) pocket) and makes sure that the marshal also knows as he is informing the Sport Presentation who supervises the unofficial scoring/scoreboards and inform the DOS.

b) Upon being given the signal the Judge marches onto the field followed by the archers. He walks to the shooting line, turns around to guide the archers to their position where they put down their bows and equipment.

c) He/she then calls the archers to the shooting line where they all face the targets (and TV) and are presented. When the Judge is presented he takes off his/her hat/cap and makes a slight bow to the spectator stands (two or three sides, depending on the field).

d) The archers then get ready and the Judge checks the scoreboards and the clocks to see that all indications are correct. He/she then gives a hand signal, still facing the targets, to indicate who starts shooting (also a back up signal for DOS).

e) The Judge then gives a hand signal to the DOS by pointing towards the target and look at the DOS,

indicating that the DOS now is taking over the control, and he/she quickly takes his position - behind the competitors area and in the middle for the team event and on the right side for the individual matches.

For the next ends item (d) and (e) are repeated, at this point the Judge must be aware of the lowest score, as the archer/team with the lower will start the next end (if the scores are tied then the archer/team who started the match will shoot first - as in shoot-offs). The score on the scoreboard is confirmed when the individual arrow scores disappear and only the total is shown.

During the team shooting it is vital that the judge always position himself in order to see clearly. A step to the side or a step forward may be necessary, and in fact that is more TV-friendly than a "Judge Statue". It is also vital that the cards (yellow and red) are at hand - not in the Judge's belt-bag or in the pockets, but held inconspicuously in your hand behind your back.

For both the individual and the team events you must also see to it that the coach is in his designated area (or box), and even more important; if you see any archer or team about to make a mistake, you should intervene in order to prevent the mistake and thus keep the conduct of shooting according to the rules.

Always approach the coach in such matters.

5.5 Target Judge

When blinds are used for the immediate indication of scores in the final matches (all matches in the Olympics), two target Judges will be appointed per match, as we usually have a set up of two targets (one per archer). This set up allows the public in the stands to have a better and closer view of the competition and the electronic scoreboards when used.

In most cases there will be two blinds, one for each of the butts. The blinds should be as small and as low as possible to avoid preventing the spectators' view. However, they must give adequate protection to the people located there during shooting. They should be no more than 2 meters high and in a "V" shape with the sides approximately 1 ½ meters each for a total of 3 meters. The construction of the blinds is not one of the responsibilities of our Judges, but checking to make sure they are adequate and secure is important, as the Target Judge will be responsible for the movements in the blind.

The Target Judge will take care of the movement of the people in the blind and overlook the pre-scoring made by the scorer according to the observation of hits.

When all arrows are shot and three signals given, the Target Judge from each side will proceed to the target followed by the agent and the scorer. The Judge walks to the outer side of the target to a position approx. 2 metres in front, while the scorer and the agent will move to the middle. The scorer stands behind the target line (as he/she does not need to watch the scores at this time).

The Judge will call the arrows and scorer will tick off in the score-sheet accordingly. The scorer will then confirm the scores directly via a the field communication system, and the scores are then official.

The Judge may need to take a step forward to call an arrow, do so and return to the side. If he/she cannot clearly decide a line-cutter, the two agents are asked to decide on the value. If they disagree (most often) the Judge will then call the arrow by using the standard procedure (magnifying glass, looking from both sides etc.) If there is a need to change the scorecard, this must be done by the Judge, who walks over to the scorer and makes the correction.

When the scoring is finished and official scores are given, and the agent has pulled the arrows and marked the arrow holes (which should be done as quickly as possible), they will all leave the field in an orderly manner. The Target Judge will be the last person to do so (to ensure that no one is left behind when the next end is ready to be started).

If there is a shoot-off, which should be clarified immediately before the Judges leave the field, the Target 1-Judge will stand between the targets facing the archers to indicate the shoot-off. During the shoot-off only one Judge will go to the field (target 1-Judge) and deal with the shoot-off. Immediately the result is clear, indicate the result by arm signals (do not wait for the score to be done). This is the "show aspect", as spectators and media would like to know the outcome of the shoot-off as soon as possible. In case a third shoot-off is necessary, the Target Judge must make sure that the centre (+) of the target face is in a perfect condition for a possible measurement regarding closest to centre decision.

5.6 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, unless the archers score themselves. When using independent scorers, it is important that the Chairperson of the Judge Commission, or appointee, conducts a short seminar with the scorers before the tournament commences. The points to be covered include:

(a) Scorers must not become involved with decisions about the value of an arrow.

(b) They must not become involved in any discussion of rules, interpretations etc.

(c) They must make certain they have clearly heard and accurately recorded the values of the arrows on the score cards.

(d) They may make no changes whatever to the scores of arrows recorded, if any score changes are needed, then either all the archers on the target must agree to the change or the matter must be referred to a Judge before any arrows are withdrawn from a butress. Changes to additions may be made by scorers; as one of their most important duties is to ensure correct totals.

(e) They must know that each arrow will be individually called, from the highest scoring to the lowest, clearly, and effectively. If in doubt the scorer must ask the archer to repeat the value(s).

(f) They should call the archers by the names written on the score cards when recording the values of arrows on the target. This is extremely important as there have been many instances of values entered in the wrong score cards.

(g) They must be well aware of the way to score an inner ten (X) and a miss (M).

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 on the actual days of the competition if they have had the chance to do some scoring with archers on the field. The days of practice prior to the competition offer good opportunities for this field training.

The scorers involved in matches in which there is only one archer per target must be instructed to not enter any values until both competitors are present to witness the process.

The scorers must be able to correctly record arrow values called in English.

During the Final rounds when using blinds the designated scorer, who may be an international, continental, national Judge or any other duly appointed person, is responsible for recording the scores on each target. As soon as the arrow enters the target, the scorer must clearly state the value. If they are close to the line and not clear, the scorer 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.

If a change has to be made when the 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 Scorer and signed by the Target 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 the 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.

Realizing that the call of the value is unofficial at this moment, on some occasions the unofficial announcements are made by separate spotters placed behind the archers looking through telescopes. In such cases the Scorers need only to be concerned about the recording of scores.

Because the whole action in the blinds is to present an unofficial score as quickly (and of course as correctly) as possible, there is no need to mention X's. Whether it is an X or a 10 doesn't matter for the match, and often only confuses the spectators. Therefore it is recommended to call only 10's (no X's), but on the scorecard X's must be scored, as it might decide the ranking among match losers – or even records when full scores are recorded.

5.7 Archers Agents'

During shooting the Archer's Agents have had the opportunity to watch the impact of the arrows and will immediately be aware if there is a doubtful arrow value at either target. The Target Judge on arrival at the target starts calling the official scores. Archers' Agents will be involved if there are questionable arrows.

The Scorer, 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”.

At some major events, there may be only one scorer or even only one Target Judge (for two targets) and then the scoring on the targets are alternated from left to right, then from right to left.

The Agent can then withdraw the arrows and mark the holes. It must be clearly understood that this entire procedure must be carried out as fast as possible time but does not affect the accuracy of this vital function. 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 Archer's Agent must check the final score, the number of 10's and X's and sign the scorecard on behalf of the archer.

5.8 Runners

The Chairperson 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 in the blind at a time. The Target Judge must ensure that no runner goes to the shooting line while the archers are shooting. The first three (six 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 waits in the blind to run back to the shooting line when the third end is being scored. At no time other than when taking the arrows or returning must the runner be outside of the blinds.

5.9 Byes

Occasionally there will be byes during the match play because of the number of entries or a late withdrawal of a competitor. A bye is not a match, but a situation where there is no opponent to an archer. Except at World Championships and Olympics – and if the field set up allows – archers or teams with byes may practice on their assigned targets.

BK 2 – 7.4.2.8

BK 3 – 8.4.2.8

5.10 Forfeited matches

A forfeited match is a match where one of the opponents does not turn up to shoot the match or stops shooting during the match (for some reason). When this happens the guidelines will be:

BK 2 – 7.4.2.8

BK 3 – 8.4.2.8

a) If an archer is not present at the time of determining who starts shooting when single matches are shot alternately, then the archer present will be declared the winner of the match. Except for the World Championships and the Olympics he/she is allowed to shoot on the competition field (practicing) but will not score.

b) If an archer is not present when the shooting starts in the elimination stage of the competition, it is not practical for a Judge to interfere at that point. However, when the first end is finished and only one of the pair of archers has shot during the end and is still present on the field, that archer is declared the winner of the match. Remember the rules saying that if an archer stops shooting during the match, the opponent will not be allowed to finish the match record.

5.11 Alternate Shooting

The shooting sequence is initially determined by the higher ranked archer who can either choose to commence shooting, or else to have the opponent commence shooting. In subsequent ends the archer with the lower score will shoot first. In the event that the scores are tied, the archer who commenced the match will start first in the next end of the competition.

BK 2 – 7.5.2.2

Bullet 4

BK 3 – 8.5.2.2

Bullet 4

5.12 Individual Ties and Shoot-Offs

If the archers are tied on score at the end of the elimination round match the athletes concerned must proceed to a shoot-off, before the winner can be declared, so that she/he can move onto the next stage of the competition.

BK 2 – 7.6.5.2.2

BK 3 – 8.6.5.2.1

The Judges in this case become directly involved in the shoot-off procedure. Notwithstanding, that it is the athlete's responsibility to check scores, our job here is to check the scores are in fact a tied score and that no mathematical error has been made by the athletes. The Judges must stand in front of the targets and indicate to the general public and DOS that the score is tied and hence that a shoot off will be required.

A shoot-off during the elimination and finals rounds will consist of a one-arrow end which is shot on the target at which the athletes are competing. Each archer will have 40 seconds to shoot an arrow if simultaneous shooting is being carried out. In alternate shooting the athlete that started the match will start the shoot offs, and each athlete will have 30 seconds to shoot his/her arrow.



6.0 TEAM EVENTS

6.1 The Team Event – Outdoor and Indoor Championships.

The team event is very different to individual match play competitions and inherently the line Judge is much more involved. The competition has two distinct phases; the first being the qualification round, second, after ranking, those teams qualifying will then proceed to the elimination and finals stages of the championships.

A team consists of three athletes; all members of a team must be announced prior to the start of the Qualification Round. Such members must take part in the Qualification Round and cannot be changed.

6.2 Team Qualification Round

The final qualification round score of the three athletes forming the team, will be taken in aggregate and used for purpose of ranking during the qualification round.

BK 2 – 7.5.3.2

In the case that teams are tied on score at the end of the qualification round, the ranking will be determined by counting the number of tens obtained, if the teams are still tied then the number of X's, if still tied then the ranking position will be determined by means of a coin toss.

BK 2 – 7.6.5.1

BK 3 – 8.6.5.1

6.3 Team Elimination and Finals rounds

The Team Elimination Round, in which the top sixteen (16) teams of three (3) athletes seeded according to their positions as determined by their total score in the Qualification Round (see Match play Chart Appendix 10 and Book 2; Appendix 1.3), shoot simultaneously a series of matches, each match consisting of four (4) ends of six (6) arrows (2 per athlete).

BK 2 – 7.6.5.2.3

BK 3 – 8.6.5.2.3

For the Olympic Round Team event there will be marked an athletes' area behind the one meter line, giving reasonable space for three athletes and their equipment and a coach's area behind the athletes' area. If space allows, there will also be marked a small area for the Judge between the two competing teams, if not, the Judge will take a position between the teams in order to be able to observe the teams in the best way possible.

Simultaneous shooting will take place during the 1/8 and, 1/4 rounds, and the archers shoot two ends of six arrows within a 2 (two) minute period. Archers will shoot their arrows one at a time in the order they choose. During simultaneous team shooting the athletes proceed to the shooting line in turn, the next athlete must only advance to the shooting line once the team member has returned back into the athletes' box.

No extra time will be allowed for equipment failure or the treatment of unexpected medical problems, but the athlete with an equipment failure may leave the shooting line to repair or replace the equipment and return

to shoot any remaining arrow(s) if the time limit permits. Other member(s) of the team with arrows to shoot may shoot in the meantime.

6.4 Team Event Violations

BK 2 – 7.8.3
BK 3 – 8.8.3

The team event brings with it the possibility of violations which result in penalties. It is important that there is only one Judge per team match in order to ensure the same conditions for both teams in a match.

6.4.1 Minor Violations

Minor violations require the Judge to show the yellow card and the team gets a time penalty.

Time penalties are given when;

(a) two archers cross into the area between the one metre line and the shooting line at the same time. For consistency in judging we assume that this has taken place when both archers have one foot each on the ground in the one metre area..

BK 2 – 7.8.3.1
BK 3 – 8.8.3.1

(b) an athlete whilst leaving the athletes' box and proceeding to the shooting line, removes her/his arrow from the quiver, and in doing so exposes the point of the arrow before straddling the shooting line.

BK 2 – 7.8.3.3
BK 3 – 8.8.3.3

If a minor violation occurs, the Judge will immediately raise a yellow card and call the name of 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.

The decision to show a yellow card is no longer subject to appeal.

6.4.2 Major Violations

BK 2 – 7.8.3.2
BK 3 – 8.8.3.2

When a major violation occurs the Judge will raise a red card indicating that the team's highest scoring arrow of the end will be forfeited.

Red card can be given for the following major violations;

(a) Ignoring the yellow card (the archer shoots without returning behind the 1m line)

(b) Shooting an arrow before or after time

(c) Shooting out of sequence (in alternating shooting)

While the match is in progress 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 address the archer.

When that end is finished, the Line Judge must participate in the scoring of that end or inform the Target Judges at the blind, if any.

6.5 Team Shoot-Offs – Qualification Round

For ties deciding the entrance to the Match Elimination Round, there will be shoot-offs to break the ties (the system of the number of 10's and X's will not be used):

(a) For each team one target butt with one single target face, or three 80cm-centers with triangular set-up in the middle of the field will be used. The individual team members will decide which centre they will shoot at when multiple centres are used, one in each centre.

(b) All archers (both teams) shoot their arrow simultaneously within 40 seconds.

This is because technically the archers are still shooting as individuals at this time thus the 40seconds. They only become a “team” during the Elimination rounds.

6.6 Team Shoot-Offs – Elimination Round

If two teams are tied during the Elimination or Finals rounds then there will be one end of three (3) arrows (one arrow shot by each athlete) shoot-off for score (maximum of three shoot-offs). The shoot-off is executed on the targets that the athletes are competing on at the time of the match.

If the score is still tied in the third shoot-off, the team with the arrow closest-to-the-centre will win; If still tied the arrow second (or third) closest-to-the-centre will determine the winner.

If necessary there will be successive three (3) arrow (one arrow shot by each athlete) shoot-offs for score, if necessary followed by closest-to-the-centre evaluation until the tie is resolved;

The time limit for a Team shoot-off will be one (1) minute in both simultaneous and alternate shooting.

In alternate shooting, the team that shot first in the match will start the shoot-off. The team will shoot their three arrows, one by each archer, and then the other team will do the same.

BK 2 – 7.6.5.2.1

Bullet 3

BK 3 – 8.6.5.3.2

BK 2 – 7.6.5.2.3

Bullet 6 & 7

BK 3 – 8.6.5.2.2

7.0 POST COMPETITION PROCEDURES

7.1 Introduction

The Chairperson of the Judge Commission will present a report to the Judges of the Commission for their comments. Once reviewed and agreed upon the Chairperson will send the final version of the report to the members of FITA's Judges' Committee and the Judges of the Commission. The Judges' Committee then will forward the final version to the FITA office.

7.2 Judges' Commission Report

The report is a document that finds its place in the FITA archives. It is strongly recommended that you supply, all information that you consider important for inclusion in the report of your Chairperson as soon as possible after the shooting is finished (ref. appendix A.12).

*BK 1 – 11.1
Appendix 4*

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 Judges' 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 not required in this report.

*BK 1 – 11.1.1
Appendix 4*

*BK 1 – 11.1.2
Appendix 4*

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 might have been avoided by better preparation, or simply to note an important incident that could not have been avoided, but to note for future guidance of how such an incident could be handled;

Example #1 - The statistics 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 poorly 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 Judges' Evaluation Report

The report will be filled out by the Chairperson of the Judge Commission at all FITA Championships and other major events, and will be sent to the FITA Judge Committee. It will be kept in a 'confidential' file. This report will allow the Chairperson 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 factors becoming involved. The future quality of Judging depends on proper analysis of our Judges' performance. (See appendix A.11– Judges' Assessment).

APPENDICIES

A.1 Field Archery

Field Archery Competitions - Course Inspection

A1.1 Safety

To see that a 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. 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 organizer's map of the course.

- **2.** Be certain that all paths from target to target are properly marked so no one walks 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. Make sure you walk the safe and correct direction between targets when checking the marking of the path. It is also very useful to have Judges remaining on the shooting line with others following the paths to check that no-one is accidentally in the line of fire when moving to other targets.

- **3.** Paths usually used for public purposes must not cross the shooting direction, in front of the target or 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. Be aware that single nets will not stop carbon arrows that miss the target, so additional precautions may have to be taken.

- **5.** Spectators are usually controlled by leading them into special areas in the terrain - all the route marked 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. However, if the archers are shooting through a narrow gate of trees, the width must be increased. An arrow hitting a tree may take quite an unexpected direction.

- **6.** Also remember that the organizers have to take into consideration that it may be necessary to bring in first aid personnel and/or spare equipment without having to stop the shooting or endanger the personnel going into the course. The Organizing Committee should have special personnel available for guiding people in and out of the competition field as well providing “first aid lanes” in which medical personnel or spare equipment can be brought in without stopping the flow of the tournament. Judges must be able to walk safely between targets, and thus they must study their designated area thoroughly.

A1.2 Target Layout

Ensure that each individual target is properly prepared. Before beginning an inspection, you must have the organizer’s 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. It is wise to mark uphill or downhill shoots by simple drawings: 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. 150 cm
- **2.** Is each shooting position possible for both left and right handed archers?
- **3.** Are the standing conditions adequate for both the archer to the right and to the left of the peg, and is the marking appropriate?
- **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. Remember the 1-meter tolerance which allows the use of rangefinders in order to do the checking for distances longer than 15 meters.
- **6.** Is the target position at least the minimum distance above the ground and the buttress at least 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. The possibility of an error in the haste of preparing a course for use on the morning when shooting begins will be much reduced. This is particularly important on un-marked courses. Also check that the replacement faces - usually placed behind the buttress covered in plastic to protect them from getting wet are of the correct size. For checking the target faces, the same procedure as described in section 4.1.3 and 3.12.1 of this Guide Book apply.

A1.3 Other Facilities

Toilet facilities must be placed strategically around the range to allow for necessary relief. Water supplies and/or soft drink sale must be satisfactory.

A1.4 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 Chairperson 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. 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.

A1.5 Inspection Procedures

For field archery be aware of any additional item possibly used only for estimating distances or items modified solely for that purpose (measuring target face sizes or angles). This applies for all divisions. Check the stabilizer(s) in order to prevent them from disturbing other archers. For field archery they must not offer any help in estimating distances, target faces or angles. If the pendulum type of stabilizers is in use, there must not be any scales on them which may give angle information.

A1.6 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 down the competition. Do not think that you as a Judge have to stand and time every archer who 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.

The rules say 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 will warn the

competitor/group verbally, after which they may time the competitor/group during that stage of the competition without further information. A "verbal warning" to any archer should be passed on to the other Judges by radio communication, in order to avoid several verbal warnings to the same archer. If this communication is difficult you may agree before the tournament starts to make a note also of a verbal warning, i.e. signing the scorecard with "verbal warning" and "written warning" and then time, target number and your initials.

If you find it necessary, according to Article 9.5.1.12, (C&R Book 4) to time an archer, this is the procedure to use: If a slow archer is observed exceeding the 4 minute time limit, the archer is to be warned with a written note, provided that a verbal warning has already been given, and the Judge must sign the scorecard indicating the time at which the warning was given, and at which 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. 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 her/his 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. However, if, for example, the archers have just approached the target after climbing uphill, you may give them some extra time to regain their breath. Time warnings are not carried over from one round of the competition to the next. The Field finals event timing is more like timing Target archery event, and is described in the C&R Book 4.

A1.7 Range finding.

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. The FITA Field Archery Committee has given some advice on what is acceptable or not in FITA Field.

A1.8 Field archery Finals' Course

You will probably find the finals' course in a central position of the championships area, which means that the course is planned so that spectators will have easy access to the terrain of the finals. For the Judges this presents two major challenges:

1. Safety is an important factor again. Use the same guidelines as

described above (A1.1). To avoid problems with people crossing the shooting lanes and walking paths of the competitors, it is preferable to have all the spectators on one side of the barrier and shooting directions away from the barriers. However, the terrain may offer safety precautions itself, use common sense.

2. Because of the central position of the finals' course, you will probably find that the layout has not been finished until after the championships have been opened. Since all targets and distances have been planned the Judges will do most of the checking when inspecting the courses beforehand, and return to the final control after the elimination rounds have been finished. Because of the interest of the media and the spectators, access to the shoot-off target(s) must be very easy. The last target of the finals' round may also be used as the shoot-off target if the distances for that target and for the purpose of shoot-offs are the same. A separate shoot-off target may also be used.

A1.9 Conduct of Shooting

The conduct of shooting follows the normal procedures for Field Archery, but the rules say nothing about 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. It is recommended that the organizers fix the start times of each division. 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

A1.10 Judges' Assignment to the Groups

The following is recommended:

1. There will be a Judge accompanying each group in case of arrow calls.
2. One Judge will time the archers, by indicating 'go', '30 seconds left' and 'stop'. The indications are made verbally, but when 30 sec. are left the Judge will also raise a yellow card. Another Judge will have a backup time control. At the target one Judge will immediately check the scores and confirm the result (winner of the match). 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. Another of the Judges must also supervise the conduct of the media.

A1.11 Field Championships Elimination and Finals Procedures.

Shooting procedures for the Team Elimination

The top 8 (eight) teams proceed to the Team Elimination Round. The position of the teams is decided by totalling the scores the individuals obtained in the Qualification Round. They are then placed in the order of the totalled scores in the Team Seeding Table for allocation of shooting matches. The higher ranked team shoots from the left position. The higher ranked team starts shooting, thereafter normal rotation. The order of shooting will be Women's Teams followed by the Men's Teams. In this stage all the matches are shot simultaneously, each match accompanied by its own Judge and scorer. Each team member will shoot one arrow from the appropriate shooting post in the order decided by the team. Timing – see below.

A1.12 Order of shooting for the Finals Rounds

Individuals and Teams Match Play:

Based on the results of the final stage of the elimination rounds in the semi-finals we have the following matches for every category, in match 1 the 1st placed archer shoots against the 4th placed archer, in match 2 the 2nd placed archer shoots against the 3rd placed archer. The 1st placed archer and the 2nd placed archer shoot from the left position, the 4th placed archer and the 3rd placed archer shoot from the right position. Match 1 begins with the shooting on target 1, thereafter matches 1 and 2 rotate at every target. The winners of the matches qualify for the Gold Medal Matches, the losers qualify for the Bronze Medal Matches. These matches take place on the last four targets. On each target the athletes of the Bronze Medal Match will shoot first. The athletes belonging to match 1 in the semi-finals will shoot from the left position. (The positions are according to FITA Match Play Chart).

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 (this may be on the last target or on an extra target put up for the shoot-off).

A1.12.1 Target Faces – Setup

All faces will be set up as in the Qualification round but on the targets with 60cm and 80cm faces you will have two faces each, one face for the left archer who will be shooting on the left target face and one face for the right archer who will be shooting on the right target face.

A1.12.2 Taking Time (individual)

3 (three) minutes is the time allowed to shoot the 3 (three) arrows. The assigned Judge will start and stop the shooting verbally.

A1.12.3 Taking Time (Teams)

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

A1.12.4 30 Seconds – Warning

There is a time warning, which is shown by the Judge raising a yellow card, when only 30 (thirty) seconds of the time limit are left 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.

A1.13 Team Finals

Archer's can select to shoot in any order, but only one at a time. There is no extra time given for equipment failure during the Finals Round. The Team Captains or another appointed person may carry spare equipment along with the group. The first group will start at a specified time. The groups following will start at approximately 15 (fifteen) minute intervals. When groups are approaching the end of a match, the following groups may be held back from shooting to make it possible for media and spectators to concentrate on the final target. A Judge will be assigned to each group.

A1.14 What is allowed and not allowed on unmarked FITA Field rounds.

Please note that you may shoot a FITA unmarked field round only, a marked round only or a combination of both. We also remind you that in national competitions you may shoot with fans and walk ups as well. Please make sure that if you use walk ups, that you shoot the correct number of arrows at the correct distance for each face size as laid down in the Rule Book.

However, in FITA Championships the round there will be one marked and one unmarked round in the Qualification Rounds and a combination of marked and unmarked targets in the Elimination Rounds. The reasons for these variations are partly because the majority of FITA field archers want to shoot their rounds with this combination of marked and un-marked targets.

We also know that in some parts of the world some people enjoy shooting like in 'the good old days' with walk ups and fans, while elsewhere they prefer to shoot marked distances only. Since the majority like to shoot unmarked distances we need rules to keep the distance 'unmarked', which is why we do not allow range finders of any kind, however simple or amateurish they may seem. The fact is that if you allow one, there will soon be another a little more advanced – and so on.

The following are NOT ALLOWED on unmarked rounds:

Having more than one personal sight scale on your sight bar, your bow or your notes – will indicate that you may be using your sight as a ranging device and that you measure the distance and read the distance by means of a scale which is not the proper way of doing it. If you have scale(s) on your sight bar in a place that disagree with the sight setting you will have when shooting, you may be ‘accused of’ having made an extra scale for ranging. Judges and competitors may look for that!

If you have sight marks used for a different set-up on your sight, something you want to keep for the future, just cover it with a piece of tape – and you are safe!

Note:

A recent interpretation states that you may have one personal sight marks scale in addition to the manufacturer’s original scale on your bow sight or you equipment.

It is also a very good indication that you measure the distance if you lift your bow and aim and take it down again more than once or twice before you shoot. If you do – you are also out of line – maybe using much too much time and thus probably being a nuisance to the competitors with whom you are shooting. If you have added (glued or screwed) a piece of plastic vane or similar to your equipment with which you can compare the size of the face with the size of that extra piece you obviously break the rules – you may make use of some part of your standard equipment instead.

Generally speaking you may not alter your equipment with something that is intended to be used for measuring. It is not allowed to use a scope with a cross and one or more lines on that cross – to have a scope with more than one circle or more than one line in either direction, or a combination of a circle and a cross in which the cross passes through the circle. You may have nothing on your sight or in the window region of your bow with several lines or dots that is not natural parts of your equipment.

Here you have some examples of sights/scopes that are not allowed:

(a) A cross through the ring.



(b) A dot and a separate line.



(c) A cross with various lengths lines not the edge.



(d) A cross with scales.



(e) A separate vane attached to top of scope.



Holding anything up in front of you measuring, with your thumb or ruler etc., will not be acceptable.

Having notes with drawings pictures or sketches showing the relationship between your sight or arrow etc. and the target faces, are not acceptable. You may use this for practice but do not bring it with you to the competition area. Likewise the bare bow archer is not allowed to have a picture or drawing of his tab with his marks on, or a list of how his marks are related to the tab. You may have one for your own practice – but not bring it on to the competition area. The bare bow archers will have to be prepared to ‘tape’ their bow window if there are any marks within the bow window area that could be used for aiming or ranging, .e.g., distinct clear marks of any kind. Blurred marks like a camo pattern is not normally considered a problem. Having notes or scales telling the relationship between up hill or down hill angle and your sight marks is not allowed – likewise any device for measuring that angle. You may not use radio / mobile phones whilst on the course. Also, binoculars or other optical devices cannot have scales of any kind or built in ranging functions. It is also against the intention of the rules to have any electronic storage devices for your use - on the field course

What would be considered ALLOWED to use:

Any sight with ONE sighting point, ring or cross. A dot with a circle is on the ‘edge’ but considered similar to a normal sight ring with a bar/ball and has been allowed. Here you have some examples of

sights/scopes that are allowed:

(a) A dot



(b) A ring



(c) A ring and a dot



(d) A ring and a cut cross, lines to edge



(e) A dot and a cross, lines to edge



Any standard sighting device made by a serious manufacturer within the limitations mentioned above. So in fairness to other archers and in order to save money, think a little when purchasing new equipment!

Any notes, which are a copy or extract from the Rule Book, like distances for the various target faces etc.

Any notes which contain your sight marks considering the limitations mentioned above.

Example:

5m = 2.30
 10m = 2.10
 15m = 2.30
 20m = 2.55

and so on.....

Statement:

Anybody bending the rules will probably know he or she is doing or may be doing so. In our opinion there is no excuse for doing that – because if you are in doubt, you can always ask. In order to keep FITA competitions fair, archers are requested to report to the Judges things they observe or feel are not acceptable in regard to equipment, timing and bending the rules. The Judges are there to help us all have a better and fairer competition. It is not unfriendly, impolite or unsporting to report what you see.



A.2 3D Archery – A brief Introduction

(by Neil Dimmock)

3D archery is a form of Field Archery and is a relatively new discipline to FITA and is still in the development process. It is therefore, important that you have an up-to-date copy of the rules. To some, a description of Field Archery is “target archery in the woods” and to others “simulating hunting”.



Figure A2.1 3D Archery target

Field archery, as generally known, is close to target archery in that it uses circular faces fixed on to buttresses but in more wild country. 3D archery simulates hunting in that the targets are full sized models of animals made of material that can stop arrows. They are set up in the country side more closely related to their natural habitat. The types of bow allowed are also more of the accepted concept of hunting bows.

Compound and traditional bows are used and there is no place for the sighted recurve bow. All distances are unmarked. Some of the competitors may be experienced at shooting the targets under the auspices of another organisation and may not be knowledgeable of the control under FITA rules. Here your role as tutor comes into play. As for all FITA events the rules of shooting follow a uniform pattern with only variations to cover the competition considered.

A2.1 The competition

The competition consists initially of a double round, twenty targets in each round, shot in one day. Archers shoot one set of targets in the morning and a different set in the afternoon. The competition continues with two elimination rounds and finals rounds in a similar way to field

archery leading to medal matches. At world championships only one arrow may be shot. At other events a second arrow may be allowed if the first arrow has missed. This second arrow scores as a first arrow less 3 (three) points. See the FITA rulebook for the concept of all competitions.

A2.2 The Course

As in field archery, posts mark shooting positions. Blue pegs are used for longbow, bare bow and instinctive bow with a maximum distance of 30 metres. Each archer shoots one arrow whilst in contact with his or her respective peg. It is important, when checking the course, to verify that an archer can touch the peg from any direction.

Safety is of paramount importance. As the targets are irregularly shaped a missed arrow is more possible. There is no buttress surrounding the target and so a miss will disappear into the overshoot area. Care must be taken as to what constitutes the overshoot as time may be lost for archers looking from the occasional lost arrow. Some manufactures produce a backstop made of similar material to the buttress (targets) which are marked in camouflage colours. These do not detract from the "picture" of the target from the pegs.

A Judges' safe path is vital and must receive extra care. The time factor must be considered when assessing the walking length of the course. As twenty targets must be shot in a morning and in an afternoon and each archer shoots singly in his/her group, the length of walk between targets must not be overlong.

With one minute for each archer to shoot his or her arrow, (groups may be between three and six archers) and scoring time to be allowed for, each target could take ten minutes in total to shoot. This is just over three hours of shooting.

A2.3 The Targets.

There are full sized model animals with a wide range of sizes and species. Organisers are required to consider the size of each animal when setting the distance to be shot. Scoring zones are clearly marked on each animal and a picture of each animal, with its scoring zones, is placed at each peg. It is vital to check that the correct photograph is set out and the zones clearly marked.

Scoring zones correspond to a killing area (heart and lungs) and wound zones. The inner-most scoring zone is a small circle (25% of the 10) within the 10 circle and scores a 10 which is marked on the score sheet as X. The other part of the killing zone scores 10 points and is marked as such on the score sheet, Outside this is a "vital" area shaped according to the animal and scores 8 points. The remaining parts of the animal score 5 points except the horns and/or hooves which count as a miss..

There has been some dispute as to items such as the nose and in some animals, a paw or the blackened tip of the tail draped across the body. These are not in body colour. A simple “rule of thumb” is to consider whether, in real life, the animal would bleed if hit in that spot. If yes – a wound (5), if no – a miss (M).

If it is possible, arrange with the organiser to see the animals before they are set out on the course. With the permission of the organiser it is possible to mark with ballpoint pen or similar, the junction of the hooves and the horns with the body. In the construction there is a groove at the position to enable the spray painting of the colours. Because of the possibility of “over spray” during the painting of the painting of the animal the border may not be well defined. A quick run with a pen leaves a line that defines the border.

The larger animals have a “replaceable” centre. This consists of a plug fixed into the body of the target. This is about 10mm larger than the outer 8 ring of the “vital” area. The edge of the plug does not match exactly with the body surface and leaves a slight depression similar to the border of the scoring zone. Be careful, it is known that some archers may claim that the scoring zone is the plug and not the slightly smaller zone. We are reminded of the blue/black border “problem” on a target archery face.

A2.4 The Bows.

(a) The **barebow** is the same as that described in Field Archery.

(b) The **instinctive bow** similar to the bare bow, but a simple glued on arrow rest is allowed. The bow weight must not exceed 60lbs, a short stabiliser (maximum length 13cm) may be used and mounted directly to the riser (no shock absorbers). The tab may not have an anchor plate and one finger must touch the nock of the arrow whilst shooting.

The restrictions on arrows in the field archery apply but the piles must have a minimum weight of 125 grains for men and 100 grains for women. These are the screw-in type and should be checked for weight at inspection. Small electronic balances are available (about the size of a packet of cigarettes). Ask the organiser to provide this or a similar weighing device.

(c) The **compound bow** is similar to that used in Field archery, as it may be shot directly from the fingers, a tab with an anchor plate may be used.

(d) The **longbow** must correspond to the traditional form of a longbow with no recurve at all. This means that when strung the string may not touch any part of the bow except the string nocks. Centre shot is allowed. The bow must be not less than 150cm in length for women and 160cms in length for men. The bow length is defined as the distance between the string nocks measured along the outside curve of the limbs.

If the bow has a bow window with a shelf then this may be used as an arrow rest covered, if required, with leather or similar material. The bow is bare and there are no attached items allowed (quiver etc). The arrows are of wood with feather fletching and shall be of the same length, weight and colour (except for wear). The tab may not have an anchor plate.

For all disciplines the arrow/pile diameters are the same as for field archery. If during inspection, you use the FITA arrow gauge then be somewhat obvious about its use, archers will be aware that you have been checking.

A2.5 Shoot Offs.

Should a shoot off be required then this can be set up quickly in an area of the practice field. Have the target and the pegs placed immediately before the shoot off in order to prevent archers measuring the distance. Make it a surprise!

A2.6 A Concluding Comment.

This form of field archery provides an interesting variation to the conventional format. It is closer to the original use of the bow and arrow for subsistence rather than sport.



A.3 Jury of Appeal

Once a Jury of a Appeal and its Chairperson have been named, and they arrive at the competition venue, they must prepare themselves for their responsibilities by;

Ensuring that they familiarize themselves with the competition field.

Ensuring that a meeting room has been designated for their use, and that they have adequate facilities for preparing and making copies of the Jury decision, they may have to produce.

Making sure that they are on the tournament field until 30 minutes after shooting has been completed each day. If for any reason this is not possible and the Jury has to leave, the following must be advised;

The Organising Committee.
The Technical Delegate
The Chairperson of the Judges' Commission

as to where the Chairperson of the Jury can be located.

A3.1 Appeal Procedure

Notice of intent to protest shall be advised by the appellant to the Chairperson of Judges within the prescribed time limit due for the respective stage of competition. 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 Chairperson of Judges along with the prescribed fee.

The Chairperson of Judges advises:

- (1) Technical Delegate
- (2) Chairperson of the Jury of Appeal

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 deliver a verdict at the earliest opportunity.

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

- (a) Read and clearly understand the appeal.
- (b) Research the Constitution and Rules so that they have at their disposal all information and references that could affect the issue.
- (c) Decide from the content of the appeal which witnesses should be called.

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

- (a) The appellant, accompanied by the Team Captain if requested.

- (b) 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;
- (c) The Judge or official named or blamed in the appeal. The Chairperson of Judges Commission may be requested to give evidence if the action of the Judge reflected an established and detailed procedure.

(If requested by the Judge, the Chairperson should accompany the Judge to the Jury, and depending on the circumstances even make a submission to the Jury).

It is very important that the Chairperson 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 review the case together and offer input and arguments to support or not support the appeal.

Surely the interviews with witnesses would take place in the Jury's private area.

The decision will preferably be unanimous but, where necessary, the majority decision of the Jury members will prevail.

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

A.4 Venue Checklist – Target

Date:

Place:

Event/Round: Check List

- 1. Safety
- 2. Distances
- 3. Separation Between Divisions
- 4. Target Lines
- 5. Shooting Line
- 6. Waiting Line
- 7. 3-Meter Line
- 8. Media Lane
- 9. Target Lanes
- 10. Buttresses
- 11. Target Faces
- 12. Mounting of Target Faces
- 13. Height of Centres
- 14. Angle of Buttresses
- 15. Buttresses Secured
- 16. Target Numbers – Centred
- 17. Wind Flags 40cm High; 25-30cm
- 18. Numbers at Shooting Line
- 19. Shooting positions marked on the line
- 20. Signals – Visual – Acoustic
- 21. Public Address system (DOS)
- 22. Spare Buttresses
- 23. Spare Target Faces
- 24. Check the Practice Field
- 25. Advertising (possible reflectivity reflection)

- 26. Emergency Telephone Nos.

Doctor:

Hospital:

First Aid:

Location of phone:

- 27. Results system
- 28. Seats and shelter for Judges
- 29. Judges/DOS communication system

Chairperson:

Members:

Remarks:

A.5 Tournament Checklist – Field

Date:

Place:

Event/Round:

- 1. Safety
- 2. Buttresses; Secured; Sizes
- 3. Buttresses, perpendicular on shooting direction
- 4. Target Faces 80 / 60 / 40 / 20cm
- 5. Mounting of Target Faces;
- 6. Distances; Marked; Unmarked
- 7. Direction Marking; visibility
- 8. Target Numbers - position
- 9. Shooting pegs and positions
- 10. Registration Numbers
- 11. Dress Regulations
- 12. Assembly Points
- 13. Scoring system and Scoreboards
- 14. Communications Equipment
- 15. Practice Field
- 16. Media and spectator Control
- 17. Jury of Appeal
- 18. Medical personnel, accessibility on the courses
- 19. Advertising
- 20. Course Inspection
- 21. Equipment Inspection
- 22. Timing
- 23. Toilet Facilities
- 24. Spare Buttresses, easy access
- 25. Spare Target Faces, easy access
- 26. Judges' room
- 27 Provision of water

28. Emergency Telephone Nos.

Doctor:

Hospital:

First Aid:

Location of phone:

Chairperson:

Members:

Remarks:

A.6 Disabled Archers

By Morten B. Wilmann, Chairman of FITA Judge Committee

Already from the beginning of our present archery rules format, and even before that, participation in archery events by disabled archers 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 persons with a disability who may need a bit more space for their wheelchair/chairs. On a national level dealing with people with disabilities has occasionally put our Judges into situations not detailed in the rules or other procedures, and here I will try to give some recommendations, which may establish a certain pattern in the Judges' handling of such situations;

A.6.1 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 disabilities to participate in archery competitions on special conditions. Further, common sense tells us that the disability must have relevance to the possibilities of standing when shooting, and respectively having people loading the bow for an archer and/or being strapped to the chair.

A.6.2 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. The idea of the rule is to prevent archers from bumping into each other during shooting. A wheelchair will need from 100-120cm space, but as 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 because the upper body of the wheelchair archer is further away from the next archer. 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 and the middle of the seat of the chair placed over it.

A.6.3 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 places his/her bow horizontally on the knees or on the ground on the waiting line side of the chair.

A.6.4. May an archer - if necessary - be allowed to have an assistant on the line (close behind him/her) 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 opponents. Further, FITA now permits information from the team management to the archer, so a suspicion of "coaching" is no longer a relevant reason for denying such assistance.

A.6.5. 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) fulfils these duties in the archer's place.

A.6.6 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, but the organizations for archers with disabilities are nowadays not enforcing prohibition of such a support, realizing that it is almost impossible to Judge the situation. Consequently we should therefore not be concerned about this aspect. But, what about drawing the string to the archer's 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.

A.6.7 Disabled archer(s) in the team event.

Again the archer - if necessary - is allowed to remain sitting on the line. Since this archer is not crossing the one meter line, when does the change take place? The procedure is that "the disabled archer raises his hand above his head when he has shot his arrow/arrows" as the indicator. To bring the bow from an "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.

The “arrow not removed from quiver” rule applies also here.

A.6.8 Amputees.

Another challenge in respect of disabilities has turned up recent years, as some bow arm amputees have developed a system of fixing the bow to their bow arm, either by a snap-on system or by artificial battery operated arm/finger solution. The “problem” vis-à-vis FITA rules is that this gives a totally fixed connection between the bow and what might be considered as the bow hand. And according to our rules the bow cannot be fixed to the hand. Archers may use a bowsling, even tightly fixed, but there will always be a certain flexibility, which is not given in the examples mentioned above. The system may constitute a major advantage towards other archers and cannot be accepted within the FITA rules at present. However, different rules may apply at IPC-controlled tournaments.

Internationally the various disability organizations are gathered under the umbrella of IPC (International Paralympic Committee), but archery has now been “taken over”, practically speaking, by FITA. We may say that FITA has established a closer relationship with IPC. This then continues the 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 apply for these duties, as their competitions, with minor adjustments, are shot according to FITA rules. Besides being good training for our Judges, we also contribute to giving their competitions a higher status.



A.7 List of FITA Licensed target Faces

Target Face Licensed manufacturers (FITA web site May 2009):

Bjorn Bengston (SWE)

JVD Distribution (NED)

Maple Leaf Press Inc. (USA)

Geologic (FRA)

Arrowhead (GBR) (*also sells under Temple Faces*)

Krueger Targets (GER)

FIVICS Archery (KOR) (*formerly SOMA*)



Typical FITA Official License

A.8 Director of Shooting (DOS)

A8.1 Perspective on The Director of Shooting

The quality of a competition is directly proportional to how well the Director of Shooting (DOS) discharges his/her duties and responsibilities. Will the tournament develop its own rhythm and flow uneventfully to its conclusion, with only those interruptions caused by the occasional equipment failure, bounce-out, etc., or will the tournament be fraught with unnecessary delays and interruptions because the DOS was not properly prepared to assume the responsibilities necessary to provide a quality competition? Unfortunately, the latter scenario seems to occur all too frequently. Frankly, the Tournament Organizers and especially the archers deserve better. Hopefully, the observations and suggestions contained herein will provide the basis for standardization concerning the duties and responsibilities of the DOS.

The duties of the DOS are varied and include, but are not limited to, controlling the timing of the competition, directing the order in which the competitors will occupy the shooting line, controlling the audio equipment and all announcements, if no other qualified staff has been appointed to do so, ensuring that all safety measures are observed as they apply to the competitors, field crew and spectators, and monitoring the activities of the press, field crew and spectators. The DOS MUST work closely with the Tournament Director, the Event Director, the Sports Presentation Team, the TV Producer, the Judges, and the Field Crew to ensure that the competition runs smoothly. So that this may become a reality, effected in a professional and timely manner, the following has been developed as a guideline for those who accept the very challenging position of DOS and covers the duties and responsibilities expected of a DOS – TD – Speaker/commentator from the time of appointment to the conclusion of the event.

A8.2 Pre-Tournament Preparation

The preparation phase of this position begins the day the individual is appointed DOS of an event. Shortly thereafter the Judge appointed as DOS will:

- (a) Begin a dialog with the Chairperson of the Organizing Committee, The Chairperson of the Judges' Commission and the Technical Delegate as a means of introduction and to begin the process of assimilating information that may be pertinent to the execution of his/her duties.
- (b) Obtain a copy of the tournament agenda and a diagram of the field layout.

(c) Determine with the OC who will be the Deputy DOS. This position is vital to the success of the event, especially where match play is part of the agenda. One person cannot properly and safely control a shooting field under today's tournament conditions.

(d) Determine with the OC and the Event Director the size, design and placement of the DOS stand.

(e) Determine with the OC what timing control system will be used and what will be the backup system.

(f) Determine if there will be a Sport Presentation Team and a TV Production and when, so the responsibilities are clear to everyone.

(g) Begin becoming thoroughly familiar with current rules and interpretations as they may apply. Sources include the FITA Constitution and Rules, Judge Newsletters, FITA Information Bulletins, Judge Guidelines and the Judge Committee itself.

(h) Assemble the tools of the trade which may include writing instruments, timing control sheets, calculator, whistle, stop watch, binoculars, foul weather gear, rule book and anything else that may assist the DOS and the assistant in the performance of their duties. *Note: Timing control sheets must be used. It is impossible to properly monitor the progress of the competition without them. Many of those who are experienced at this job prefer to make their own that are particular to the event itself since formats may vary depending on the scope of the event.*

A8.3 Upon Arrival on Site

(a) Arrange to meet with the Tournament Organizers, the Judges, the Technical Delegate and the Field Crew Manager to discuss tournament protocols as they pertain to this event. Take the opportunity during this meeting to advise that during the competition, the DOS stand is OUT OF BOUNDS to all personnel unless an emergency should occur. A meeting should be organised with the sport presentation crew to establish communication protocols and where they are located. Communication with the DOS can be made when the archers are scoring at the targets. This is a very important standard to establish very early on since the DOS and assistant need to concentrate totally on controlling the competition. Reaffirm this during the Team Captains' meeting.

(b) Become familiar with any changes in the program that may have to be dealt with and deal with them accordingly.

(c) Arrange for a tour of the shooting field itself and become familiar with security arrangements paying particular attention to all points of entry to the facility that may prove dangerous for staff and spectators

once the competition gets under way. Arrange for additional security accordingly. Discuss arrangements for monitoring the activities of the media.

(d) Inspect the DOS stand and its placement on the field. The stand itself must be placed in such a way so that the DOS and Deputy DOS have an unobstructed view of both sides of the field. This may be in the centre of the field, 2-3 meters behind the shooting line, or at either end of the field. The stand should be elevated and large enough to comfortably accommodate the DOS, his deputy and the timing control and communication equipment. It should have a roof with sufficient overhang to offer shelter from sun and rain. Commentators and technical staff should not operate out of the DOS stand unless for technical reasons it is not possible to do otherwise. The DOS stand must be of "limited access" which will discourage unauthorized personnel from trying to access the DOS stand. A perimeter fence of about one meter distance is very handy to keep archers and observers away from the DOS stand.

(e) Arrange to see check lists used by the Chairperson of Judges (COJ) and the Tournament Director. The responsibilities of these two people are listed on these forms, and while it's not the responsibility of the DOS to do the jobs of either the COJ or the Tournament Director, once the tournament begins, the conduct and control of the event becomes the responsibility of the DOS, and the DOS should make a preliminary check to assure that the proper equipment and personnel are available and in place.

(f) Obtain a list of competitors by country in alphabetical order. This need not be in detail but only needs to list the total number of competitors from each country. This list will be used by the DOS during the inspection of the archers' equipment. The DOS can be of great value to the judges by calling the countries to equipment control over the microphone and such a list allows the DOS to properly control the flow of archers through the control.

Sample Script:

May I have your attention please. The judges are ready to proceed with equipment control at this time. Will the archers and team captains from Albania, Azerbaijan and Belarus proceed to the Judges' tent to the left of the shooting line at this time. Will the Czech Republic and People's Republic of China please stand by.

Set aside a period of time to practice with all equipment to be used. The Public Address (P.A.) system, the timing equipment and also the back-up systems. Ensure that you are familiar with the changeover procedures from primary to back-up systems. Time spent to familiarise yourself with all the systems will allow you to have confidence to run through an event and overcome any problems that may arise. Ensure that your assistants are able to practice as well.

For instance - The timing system, currently being used at World level events, is controlled using keystrokes. Some functions may require several sequential strokes. A time delay is built in to the system and so it is possible to be so quick as to be incomplete with a function change. This may manifest itself as a clock stopping or incorrect lights showing etc. You must be prepared to discover any such idiosyncrasies of the systems in use.

Make a check on all shooting fields checking that timing systems and sound signals are visible / audible at all points on the shooting line (both right and left handed archers). Ensure that the PA system is audible throughout the competition areas.

A8.4 During The Competition

(a) Take the time during official practice day to familiarize yourself again with the timing control equipment and begin to establish your script for future announcements that have to be made. Arrange to be copied on all tournament documents from this day forward to the conclusion of the competition.

(b) Work with the COJ and field staff to recognize areas of weakness in the field setup and control and make adjustments accordingly.

(c) Arrive on the field at least one half hour prior to the countdown so that a visual check of the venue and timing control system can be made. Touch base with the COJ prior to the beginning of each session.

(d) Be very well groomed but not dressed in the same attire as the judges. Wearing the second colour shirt provided by FITA, opposite to that worn by the Judges, is a possibility. Check with the COJ. The duties of the DOS and his deputy are very different from the judges and there should be no confusion in the eyes of the competitors or spectators. There will be occasions where the organizers will provide uniforms for the DOS and deputy.

(e) The DOS should always take the time to gather his thoughts prior to using the microphone. The only exception would be in the event of an emergency. It is advisable that the DOS have a prepared script that covers standard announcements concerning the countdown to the competition, equipment failure, bounce-out, etc. There will also be many announcements that must be made daily such as transportation arrangements, lunch breaks, adjustments in the schedule, etc. that must be made, sometimes time and again depending on their importance. It is best not to speak too rapidly when using the microphone. This can cause mispronunciation and/or omission of important information that needs to be communicated to the competitors and spectators alike. Always speak in a firm but pleasant tone of voice since many competitors and coaches may have a limited understanding of the

language in which you are communicating. Practice listening to your announcements as you make them, to adjust your speed to accommodate the acoustics of the venue, echo etc.

Sample Script:

May I have the attention of the team captains please. The COJ has requested that you gather at the rear of the DOS stand at this time to discuss a possible change in this afternoon's agenda.

(f) It is important that prior to the beginning of each session, a countdown be given to the competitors and the spectators. This will guarantee that all concerned will know when the competition will begin. The countdown should be given at intervals beginning at 15 minutes prior to the start of each session and at subsequent intervals of 10 minutes, 5 minutes and 1 minute.

Sample Script:

Good morning/afternoon ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the (name of event). The competition will begin in 15 minutes.

The competition will begin in 10 minutes.

The competition will begin in 5 minutes.

The competition will begin in 1 minute.

Will the judges please take their positions on the field at this time.

(h) Immediately prior to the close of the morning session, announcements concerning the length of the lunch break, the time that the afternoon session, and the official time should be given. Any additional announcements that need to be given and an invitation to the media to take photographs at the targets may be given (at the end of the afternoon session as well). At the completion of the day's competition, announce the time that the next day's program will begin and close the field to competition.

Sample Script:

Given prior to sending the archers down to the targets.

One moment please. That concludes the competition for this morning. We will now break for lunch and reconvene for continuation of the competition at 1300 (always use military time). Those accredited photographers that wish to take photographs down at the targets are invited to do so at this time. The official time is 1143.

One moment please. That concludes the competition for today. The field of play is now closed until tomorrow when we will continue the competition at 0900. Those accredited photographers that wish to take photographs down at the targets are invited to do so at this time.

(i) Each tournament will develop it's own rhythm or flow which is generally established by the DOS. It's important that the DOS not interrupt this flow in an arbitrary manner. It is important that all sound

signals be given in a consistent manner. This way the archers can become familiar with the tournament flow and adjust their approach to the event. There will always be interruptions to this flow that are beyond the control of the DOS, but in those instances where the DOS can maintain a consistent rhythm, this should be done. The archers will appreciate it. As to the question of whether this rhythm should be slow or fast, it is the preference of most archers to have a fast consistent rhythm. Eliminate at all costs delays and interruptions to the tournament. Always communicate how the next phase of the schedule will be conducted.

Sample Script:

That concludes your 1/16th elimination competition. As soon as the judges determine whether we will have any shoot offs for ties, the field will be re-configured for the 1/8 elimination round. Please be prepared to get underway on a 2 minute warning.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are ready for our first individual bronze medal match. This will be the Compound Division between the gentlemen from Italy and the Russian Republic. Will those archers and the judge controlling the match proceed to the shooting line at this time for introduction.

(j) There will be occasions where the competition will have to be interrupted because of an equipment failure, bounce-out, pass through, problems on the field, etc. Once all archers have retired from the shooting line, an announcement must be made describing the nature of the problem and it's planned resolution. The exception is when an emergency occurs such as a buttress blowing over or a security violation that may cause injury to a competitor or a spectator. In these circumstances the shooting must immediately be interrupted by 5 or more sound signals after which the appropriate personnel will correct the problem. In all instances where there is an interruption to the competition, the COJ or the judge on the scene must advise the DOS of the nature of the problem and the anticipated time it will take for its resolution.

Be attentive, as archers become accustomed to the rhythm of the shoot, they may try to advance to the targets at the first sound signal heard.

Sample Script:

One moment please. There will be a brief pause in the competition because of an equipment failure on target # 23. The archer has 2 arrows to shoot.

One moment please. There will be a brief pause in the competition because of a bounce out on target # 6. Will the judge and the archer involved proceed to the target at this time.

One moment please. There will be a brief pause in the competition because a target face has become unsecured from the buttress on target # 52. Will the judge and all archers who have arrows to score on that target proceed to the target at this time.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have had to interrupt the shooting because a spectator has wandered onto the west side of the field. Please step back behind the waiting line. We will continue with the competition as soon as the judges secure the field. There are 71 seconds left on the clock.

Note: The above script is a sample of how a successful DOS can communicate in a calm and concise manner. Each individual may adapt these sample announcements to reflect their own personality and manner of speaking. This sample script was not intended to cover every possible situation that may occur during your management of a competition. The intent is to illustrate a style of communication that is calming while at the same time being authoritative in the most frequent situations that will occur during a day's shooting.

(k) Judges control the conduct of the competitors. It is not the responsibility of the DOS to police the archers or the judges. One exception to this procedure may be where the DOS is also the COJ. It should be mentioned that this cannot happen at International events but does happen quite commonly at small, local club type events. The location of the DOS stand gives the DOS the best view of the competition venue and he/she may observe infractions that go unnoticed by the judges. There are occasions where a Team Captain or a competitor may complain to the DOS about the conduct of a competitor or a judge. In circumstances such as these, the DOS must not take action to resolve the complaint directly. The DOS will pass along the complaint to the COJ whose responsibility is to do what is necessary to resolve the situation.

(l) It is advised that if there are fewer than 10 seconds remaining on the timing equipment and the shooting line is clear of all competitors that it is best to let the timing sequence complete itself automatically rather than to re-set the clock. This will maintain the smooth flow of the competition that has been established and in no way compromise the overall length of the competition.

It has become common practice, at events for archers with a disability, to run the clocks completely down at each end. This ensures that archers still shooting are uninterrupted, as they may be hidden amongst archers in wheelchairs/standing whilst supported, who have finished shooting and are remaining on the shooting line.

It is very important that the DOS and assistant refrain from taking photographs from the DOS stand during the competition and should not use binoculars to spot arrows.

It is also very important that the DOS and assistant check the target line prior to giving the sound signal to occupy the shooting line so that it can be determined that no arrows have been left in a target and that no archers are in and around the buttresses.

A8.5 Major Events (World Championships, World Cups, Olympic/Paralympic Games, Other Games)

At these events a Sports Presentation Crew is being appointed more and more regularly and this could be from as early as the qualification round onwards.

In such cases the duties of the DOS change. He is now responsible to a Show Director (or sport Presentation Manager) who is the liaison between the shooting field and the media. The timetable may be set by a television schedule and not the published programme.

Other staff involved can be:

- Commentator & Presenter: can be more than one person for handling different languages.
- The Audio Operator and or DJ.
- The Floor Manager (TV-Broadcasting): the liaison between the TV Producer and the Show Director.
- Field of Play Marshals: to co-ordinate the flow of the Athletes and Judges on the Field of Play.

It is critical for all of these people to work as a team with the DOS.

The DOS must be prepared to ensure that contact is maintained with the Show Director at all times. The control of shooting remains with the DOS although the commencement of each phase will be the responsibility of the Show Director.

If a commentator is present, announcements will be made by him. The DOS will still require that timing announcements etc are made but these will be made by the commentator for continuity.

During finals, the Sport Presentation team will base everything on zero time, being the time at which television has advertised the **start of the event.**

The DOS must arrange to be able to override the commentator at all times so that security announcements can be made.

The DOS position will now fit in with the structure of the finals field and it is critical that he is close to the Show Director and the Floor Manager.

The DOS will not always have a complete or unobstructed view of the field of play and security may be shared with the Line Judge who may have a better view in such instances.

Elimination matches will probably be shot on the finals field, two at a time. In the case of two matches being shot at the same time, timing will be carried out by timing officials, under the control of the DOS.

The DOS will indicate the start and finish of each end. The timing officials will control the timing of the alternation in each match. It is essential that the DOS has contact with these officials as he must know when both matches have shot the full complement of arrows. It is advisable to use Assistants to help with this task.

Finals matches will be controlled by the DOS. An assistant can be employed in counting arrows as a double check on the time control. This advice applies both for individual and team matches.

A8.6 Summary.

The DOS is one of the senior ranking officials on the field once the competition begins. You may say that he or she is the choreographer of the event in cases where there is no Show Director. Nobody on the field has a greater impact on the success or failure of the competition once the shooting gets underway. For this reason the DOS must be as prepared and knowledgeable of the rules of shooting as the judges and of field management as the field crew.

The DOS should make no distinction as to whether a tournament is a local competition or the World Championship. All tournaments should be conducted in the same manner so that the archers can expect the same standards wherever they compete even though the role of the DOS may differ from tournament to tournament.

The DOS must approach each assignment with an equal level of preparation and skill. The DOS is responsible to the Tournament Organizers and the competitors, so the DOS must know the rules of shooting, deportment and conduct.

The DOS must be prepared to conduct himself or herself in a competent, professional and dignified manner and in so doing create a climate where the only thing the competitors have to worry about is shooting their arrows to the best of their ability.

The most important thing for the DOS to keep in mind at all times is that he/she is a servant to the competitors and the competition. The

competitors are on stage and are the stars. The DOS is only a stage manager, but must be the best that he/she can possibly be and be protective of the competitors if the entire production is to be successful. It is also important to state that it is vital that the appointed DOS be very well trained in all aspects of tournament and field management as well.

Skip Phillips and Neil Dimmock
FITA Judges Emeritus

A.9 Team captains meeting – Agenda

The Team Captains' Meeting is held one day before the official practice, preferably in the evening when hopefully all the teams have arrived, or now more often *during the official practice day*. This meeting allows FITA and the Organizing Committee to detail all important information affecting the competition. The meeting will be chaired by the Technical Delegate assisted by the appointed Judge Commission Chairperson 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 Chairperson of Judges must concentrate on the planning and preparation of Team Captains' 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 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 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 if other matters need to be discussed.
- the meeting should be short. Remember, Team Captains are there to help their teams, not to waste their time in meetings.

Possible 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 by the Technical Delegate.

If any registered team representatives are absent, a request should be made by the TD to have other team representative/volunteer(s) to take all pertinent information to the missing team captain(s).

2. Introduction of Officials (TD)

- FITA President or his delegate
- Co-ordinating Commission Committee
- NF President
- President Organising Committee
- FITA medical representative
- Tournament Judges' Commission (by the Chairperson of Judges)
- Director of Shooting (by the Chairperson of Judges)
- Jury of Appeal

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

- Competition Programme.
- Practice: when/where?
- Participation numbers per class
- Equipment Inspection; when/where?
- 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 + Chairperson 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. (Chairperson of Judges)

9. Other matters of Importance. Open the floor for Team Captains questions.(TD)

10. Closing (TD)

A.10 Team Captain's Intent of Appeal Form

APPENDIX 13



APPEAL FORM / FORMULAIRE D'APPEL

This is an intention of Appeal / Ceci est une intention de faire appel

This is an appeal from / Ceci est un appel

(please tick appropriate box /cochez la case appropriée)

the Team Captain of the following country :
/ du capitaine d'équipe du pays suivant:

Name of the Team Captain: / Nom du capitaine d'équipe:

a Team (please name country): / d'une équipe (précisez le pays):

an individual (name) : / d'une personne individuelle (nom):

other (please specify) / autre (précisez):

This appeal is against / cet appel est dirigé contre:

Description of Appeal or Protest / Description de l'appel ou de la plainte:

.....

.....

.....

I believe this action is against the following rules (state article if known) :

/ je pense que cette action viole les règles suivantes (citez l'article si connu):

Signature : Name in printing / nom en capitales:

Article 3.13.2.1: An intention to appeal when it might affect the progression of an athlete from one stage of the competition to the next, must be expressed in writing and lodged with the Chairperson of the Tournament Judge Commission and/or the Jury within 5 minutes of the end of the relevant round or match, whichever comes first. During the Finals of Match play rounds, the notice of intent to file an appeal must be given within 5 minutes of the end of the match, or prior to the start of the next match, whichever comes first. **Article 3.13.2.2:** The written appeal must be lodged with the Jury within 15 minutes of the end of the relevant round or match, whichever comes first.

L'intention de faire appel dans le cas où cela pourrait affecter la progression d'un concurrent entre une phase de la compétition et la phase suivante doit être exprimée par écrit au Président des Juges du Tournoi et/ou au Jury dans les 5 minutes suivant la fin de l'épreuve ou du match en question, peu importe celui qui arrive en premier. Pendant les finales des épreuves de match l'intention de faire appel doit être exprimée dans les 5 minutes suivant la fin du match en question ou avant le début du match suivant, peu importe celui qui arrive en premier. Cet appel écrit doit être présenté au Jury dans un délai de 15 minutes suivant la fin de l'épreuve ou du duel en question, peu importe celui qui arrive en premier.

Article 3.13.6: Jury decisions shall be minuted and submitted to the appellant, the Chairperson of the Tournament Judge Commission and the Organizers before the beginning of the next stage of the competition or before the awarding of prizes.

Le procès-verbal des décisions du jury d'appel est soumis au requérant, au Président des Juges du Tournoi et aux organisateurs avant le début de la phase suivante de la compétition ou avant la remise des prix.

Received on / reçu le: time / heure:

by Chairperson of the Tournament Judge Commission / par le Président des Juges du Tournoi:

Signature: Name in printing / nom en capitales:

A.11 Judge Assessment

Judges Name:.....

Judges Surname:.....

Judges Status:.....

Date:.....

Competition:.....

Here we would like the Chairperson to make an overall summary of the performance of each individual judge, in which the following criteria may be taken into consideration.

- (a) Is dressed appropriately for the occasion and is well groomed.....
- (b) Demonstrates authority in a satisfactory manner.....
- (c) Has a thorough knowledge of the rules.....
- (d) Shows good Judgement throughout the tournament.....
- (e) Follow up directives and acts according to established procedures
- (f) Possesses desirable qualities (i.e., fairness, courtesy, etc).....
- (g) Is quick in making decisions when appropriate, yet has the ability to withhold Judgement long enough to be sure of decision.....
- (h) Is observant and take actions – if necessary (e.g. team event)
- (i) Gives decisions in a clear, firm but pleasant manner.....
- (j) Arrives well in advance of the start to meet with other Judges, Scorers, etc.....
- (k) Demonstrates good co-operation with other Judges, competitors and spectators.....
- (l) Contributes constructively to Judges Commission meetings during the tournament.....

Signed:.....

Title:.....

A.12 Daily Tournament Report

Daily Tournament Report.

Name of Tournament:-_____

Location:_____

Date:_____

Type of Round:_____

Type of Buttress:_____

Type of Target Face (Licensee):_____

Day 1 Day 2 Day 3 Day 4

Weather Conditions (am):_____

Weather Conditions (pm):_____

General Observations:

Number of Pass-throughs:_____

Bouncers:_____

Equipment Failures:_____

Additional Comments:_____

A.13 Chairperson Check List

Upon appointment the Chairperson should request the following information from FITA:

- The names and addresses (postal and email) of all the appointed Judges and alternates.
- The name and address of the Organizing Committee's contact person.
- The name and address of the Technical Delegate, requesting from him/her all important information he/she may have based on visiting the venue.
- The name and address of the DOS
- The names of the Jury Members
- A detailed schedule of the tournament and required date of arrival/departure for the Judges
- Chairperson and for the Judges
- Information of accommodation, transport, venue location etc .for the Judges, seeing to it
- that the Judges will have a single room accommodation if at all possible.

Then the Chairperson should provide the following information to the Judge, alternates and Judge Observer (if any):

- A letter of introduction, including possible information re rules, judging or procedures that he/she finds necessary to enhance.
- Location of the event and arrival points and dates.
- Tournament schedule.
- Judges' accommodation and meals.
- Dress code for the Judges at the tournament.
- List of equipment and clothing the Judges should bring.
- Date and time of the first Judges meeting upon arrival (so that everyone, except alternates, may organize their arrival accordingly).
- An update of FITA rules and by-law changes – if any.

Upon arrival and during the event the Chairperson will be responsible for the following (though he/she may distribute some tasks to the deputy chairperson (appointed by the Chairperson) or individual members of the group):

- Preparing an information package for the Judges for the first meeting, including detailed program, bus schedule, distribution of duties etc.
- Preparing and conducting part of the Team Captains' Meeting in all matters related to the execution and control of shooting and scoring. It is a huge advantage to prepare important information in advance for distribution

among Team Captains.

- Holding daily meetings with the Judges at the end of the day to discuss matters related to the competition on that day – and preparing for the days to come.
- Coordinating matters related to the competition with the Organizing Committee and T.D.
- Meeting with the field crew and scorers (if any) to discuss their duties on the field and clarify possible problems.
- Furnishing the Judges with complete lists of archers and results, check lists, pairing charts etc. in due time.
- Keeping record of the most important information discussed in the Judge Commission Meetings.
- Creating a team work atmosphere among the Judges through clear information, positive and encouraging attitude and keeping the group feeling throughout the entire stay.
- Over-seeing the work of his/her Judges on the field ensuring that all the duties, procedures and guidelines for Judges are conscientiously followed up.
- Working with the Judge(s) concerned in any appeal in which a decision of Judge(s) is involved.

At the end of the event, the Chairperson is responsible for:

- Preparing a report for FITA (FJC) on the highlights of the tournament from the point of view of judging
- Drafting the Judges' evaluation and submitting it to the FJC.