



JUDGING NEWSLETTER

WORLD ARCHERY FEDERATION

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1. Editorial

from Sergio Font, Chairman of WA Judge Committee

Dear judges,

I hope you and your families are safe. Though in some parts of the world the situation regarding the virus has improved a bit, this is not the case everywhere else, and we still have countries where we are not allowed out of our houses. Online communication is therefore the most popular way of interaction at this point.

Our committee will be holding three webinars with our judges on August 16, August 30, and September 20 to cover a variety of important topics. Severine has already sent out the invitation with the topics we will address in each of the webinars. We truly hope you can join in, but if for some reason you are unable to attend any of the sessions, you will receive a link to watch the recorded video.

We trust you followed the WA Summit on judging on July 26. Though it was not a Judges' Committee official conference, some of our judges were directly involved and contributed their experience and opinions to the discussions. You will find in this newsletter a summary of my presentation on "What makes a good judge" as well.

A few interpretations are being discussed by the relevant committees at this moment. Four new ones were released on July 30, and one of them has been used to reply to our second case study from Newsletter 101.

You have probably read the news on the WA Website regarding the temporary calendar for the 2021 World Archery events. We will be discussing with World Archery the process to appoint judges to these events in the next few days and will certainly have more news for you on August 16.

We look forward to meeting with our judges very soon.

Sergio



2. WA Online Judge's Summit – A Brief Overview

As part of the digital initiatives during this lockdown period, WA has been hosting "online summer summits" from the month of May. The third one in the series, surrounding Judges & Judging, was held on 26th July. Below is a brief overview of the individual sessions covered, along with the links to their respective video recordings. Happy watching 😊

The Pinnacle of the Position – As one of the veterans of the profession, Derrick Lovell shares his journey of being an International Judge, working in both Field and Target tournaments. Hear the stories and memories he has from getting selected as the Chair of the 2000 Sydney Olympics to the incidents he has faced across different tournaments

Roundtable: Do Judges need to get Younger – A discussion with Graham Potts, Pecilius Tan and Guillermina Garcia – a panel representing judges across geographies and continents – trying to uncover what drives one to become a judge, what should be the focus for young judges to become successful in the position and the importance of having domestic experience during the foundational stage

What makes a Good Judge – Sergio Font briefs & presents about how the role of a judge has evolved over the years, what it takes to master the different aspects of becoming a good judge - knowledge, skills, values and attitude. A detailed article has been presented in the next section of this newsletter

The Major Changes: Competition formats through the years – Though this section has been covered through an article by Chris Wells on the WA web, it narrates some interesting fact about the evolution of archery over the ages – from 1931 till 2020. The journey covers how the modern target came into being, the introduction of archery in the Olympics, the FITA Round, the introduction of the modern day matchplay format and the set system as the latest development in competition structure

Should Judges be paid – A 2nd round table with Thomas Aubert (WA Marketing & Events Director), Bob Pian (WA IJ) and Naomi Folkard (Chair, WA Athlete's Committee) to gather perspective on professionalizing the role of Judges – the only part of the sport which is still being handled by dedicated volunteers who love the sport

Getting the most out of Ianseos as a Judge – Andrea Gabardi, WA Results Coordinator, gives a peek inside the Ianseos system and how the WA software can help in making life easier for Judges during the tournament. He explained how the tool can provide the list of participants, generate the FOP layout for the various sessions to plan the judge assignment by the chair and the deputy. The system can also provide shoot off scoresheets for the qualification round and many more benefits

Improving your Judging – Graham Potts speaks about the 4 key pillars of progress that help a judge on his path of continuous improvement – **Study, Evaluate, Practice, Contribute**. While **Study** covers the tools that are available for one to leverage upon, **Evaluate** talks more about how to do an honest self-evaluation and identify those pockets of improvement where the other 3 pillars can contribute. **Practice** highlights the importance of being comfortable in handling the different judging tools and how one should approach the task, and last but not the least, **Contribute** - which covers the softer aspects

3. WA Online Judge's Summit – What makes a Good Judge

The World Archery Judges Committee, with the cooperation of sixteen other judges in four task forces, has outlined a system of competences a World Archery Judge must possess. These competences include **knowledge, skills**, as well as **values** and **attitudes**.

The system of **knowledge** involves rules and judging structure and protocols.

The system of **skills** includes everything a judge is expected to know how to do; the practical application of the knowledge acquired in specific situations. This system of skills is put into practice when the judge:

- Inspects the venue and venue equipment
- Inspects archers' equipment
- Oversees shooting
- Oversees scoring
- Makes arrow calls and handles ties
- Acts as line judge during final matches
- Acts as target judge during final matches

The area of **values** and **attitudes** is probably what makes the biggest difference between a good and an excellent judge to the opinion of archers, coaches, other judges, and World Archery officials.

It is to this matter that we would like to refer in this newsletter. We have outlined several items that fall within this area:

- **Be fair in the decisions you make.** Do not allow yourself to be influenced by any possible bias due to archers' nationality or personal attitude. There are archers you may know better than others, and you may have created an opinion on this archer as a human being based on how polite he/she is on the field, how friendly to others he is, or on several other factors. This opinion must not at all influence your call on the value of an arrow or any other decision involving this archer that you must make. Just follow the outlined procedures and consider giving the benefit of the doubt in case you are not sure if an arrow is in or out.

Fairness also comes into play when you do your best to protect an archer from being disturbed by other archers, coaches, photographers, and from the judges (including yourself) themselves. Do not stop an archer when he is aiming at the target unless an emergency arises. If the clock accidentally stops when the archer is at full draw, let him finish his execution. It is worse if you



try to stop him and he mis-shoots because of your disturbance. A judge may be able to better understand the effect of this type of disturbance if he is or has been an archer himself.



- **Keep yourself informed** of the rules and bylaw changes, and of interpretations made by the relevant World Archery permanent committees. It is now extremely easy not to be updated because bylaws are passed every six months, and new interpretations are released even more frequently. Interpretations on equipment are the most common now, as new items are now being produced and sold.

If you are not sure about the explanation given in an interpretation, make sure you ask for further clarification from your chairman or other judges before you need to apply it. A discussion of the whole commission on the item in question may shed light on the issue and will allow everyone to have the same opinion. A competent judge should be able to provide archers and coaches with an explanation of the reasons for a piece of equipment to be allowed or not. Your prestige in front of these people will increase if you are able to provide a solid and logical explanation. This may happen during the equipment inspection, or even during the competition. There may be cases of items brought to the competition which have not be used internationally before, and on which no interpretation has been made. In these cases, you should apply your knowledge of the principles governing archery equipment to decide on the spot, and then advise the archer or his team manager to ask their national association to request an official interpretation.

- **Be polite to archers, coaches and other officials.** Being a judge does not give you the right to illtreat other people on the field. Archers, coaches, volunteers, LOC, field crew, etc., deserve to be respected. Be polite and courteous in your communication with each one of them, even when you are giving a warning for misconduct.

Being polite, however, does not imply being excessively friendly with archers and coaches. It is unfortunate that some judges go beyond the logical borders and mingle with teams too often. This does not add to the prestige of a judge but does rather indicate that the judge may at a certain point show favoritism.

Though very few, we still have some judges who act like army officials and rudely talk to archers or coaches. This is an attitude we have fought against for many years and we have been able to control, at least at World Archery events.

An area in which we need to show professionalism & act politely is when we check the number of team officials on the field. We should be able to tell the additional officials to leave the field of play in a polite manner.

- **Be approachable.** This is a particularly important quality. A judge should be able to respond to questions, requests for advice, and other types of information exchange with archers, coaches, fellow judges, etc. You should always be ready to provide the information requested or look for it in case you do not have it handy.

Some archers or team officials will approach you to complain about other archers' or coaches' attitudes, like an archer who is disturbing another. Do not act just on hearsay. Observe first, and then act.

- **Be able to educate archers on the rules.** Especially when you are officiating at youth events, you will find situations of archers or coaches who do not know some rules or how to go about specific situations. There was a case at the Central American and Caribbean Games in 2018. A compound mixed team from a country which had never ever qualified for a Finals team match came to the judges asking about team rotation in alternate shooting. The judges gave them a concise explanation of the procedure, and they appreciated that.

If you happen to be the chairman of the judges' commission at a specific tournament, you may need to discuss new rules, or even old ones, at the team managers' meeting. It is also recommendable to discuss the procedures for the day with all your judges before the start of the morning session, to ensure the same interpretation of rules and procedures from all the judges.

- **Do not make up rules not specified in the rules book.** The rules are clear as to what penalties can be applied. Do not apply other penalties. You will lose face in front of everyone if you do so. Refer to Book 3, Chapter 15 for the penalties specified in the rules.
- **Show a posture and act indicating confidence and accuracy in what you are doing.** This is important. Here are some examples:
 - Walk to and from the targets not ever showing that you are tired. Keep looking at the targets waiting to be called.
 - Walk to the target you are being called to rapidly but not desperately.
 - Look at an arrow from the two sides and make a call without hesitation.

- **Keep your eyes (and mind) focused** on what you must be looking at as a line judge in team matches. It is too bad if a judge is looking elsewhere and the teams are crossing the 1-meter line. Keep your yellow and red cards handy. When there are a few seconds left on the clock and one or some of your archers are still executing a shot, you must stand up and look for a position from which you can see the archer(s), without coming too close in an disturbing or intimidating manner.



- **Act quickly on emergency situations.** A judge should stop a match when the clock is showing the wrong time. Wait till an archer at full draw has released the string to stop the match. Inform the DoS immediately.
- **Foresee situations** that call for the application of a combination of rules and be ready to apply them in proper order. For instance:
 - At an indoor event, there are two arrows in the upper face, and one arrow each in the other two, and you realized that the last arrow was shot out of time. We have three rule violations. In what order should the rule be applied?
 - In a compound team match, there are three arrows on the left target, and three more on the right target, but there is a 7th arrow lying on the grass in front of the target, indicating that it may have bounced off. The arrow on the grass shows some plastic residues in its point, of the same color as the broken nock of one of the arrows on the left target. You also noticed that the last arrow of the end was shot out of time. How would you proceed? How many rules need to be considered?
This is something a judge must do in preparation for a tournament.

In preparation for the World Archery Summit on judging, we asked some fellow judges, some archers and coaches, what, in their opinion, tells an excellent judge from the rest of the judges. It was interesting to read that most of those who replied focused more on personality traits and values than on the knowledge of the rules. It is probably taken for granted that a judge knows the rules; but it is their attitude that makes them stand out as an excellent official. Here is a summary of what transpired from the survey:



A good judge needs the following key characteristics:

- ✓ Situational awareness: The judge must be aware of their surroundings and of what is happening all the time. This will allow the judge to act immediately and foresee potential conflicts and issues.
- ✓ Communication: A judge must be able to communicate with everyone clearly and concisely on the field regarding rulings, suggestions, requests, etc.
- ✓ Confidence: The judges' skills must allow them to make snap decisions and have confidence that they have made the right ones.
- ✓ Humility: To recognize that we are human and that we may make mistakes. When this happens, we should be able to recognize that we have made a mistake and that we will correct it. We must learn and grow from our mistakes and be resilient.
- ✓ Endurance: Physical endurance to survive long hours on the field. We should get plenty of rest, stay hydrated and well fed. Lack of physical endurance may result in loss of concentration.
- ✓ Prepare themselves for tournaments by updating on new rules and interpretations, reviewing case studies, and by getting uniform and equipment ready before travelling.

- ✓ Must ensure that all archers are competing under the same conditions
- ✓ A good judge inspires others
- ✓ Must be supportive as opposed to being dictatorial
- ✓ Must be willing to cooperate with other judges, field crew and organizers
- ✓ Stand by what is right and established by the rules
- ✓ Respect the archers (this came from an archer)
- ✓ Should not think or act if they are the most important persons in the competition.
- ✓ Sharp and accurate in the procedures
- ✓ Supportive of teamwork
- ✓ Looks to define the intent of each rule
- ✓ Does not improvise
- ✓ He does his job without being noticed.
- ✓ Proactive (solve issues with archers' position on the line, side releases that may cause trouble to the neighboring archer, etc.)
- ✓ Listens to and acts upon criticism
- ✓ Keeps the field of play fair for all participants
- ✓ Must enjoy the job he does
- ✓ Must have teaching skills
- ✓ Must understand what is going on during every stage of the competition. Must be able to understand the competition schedule, brackets, scorecards, etc.
- ✓ Must be a trouble-shooter, not just a problem identifier
- ✓ Must be able to handle stress
- ✓ Can anticipate situations that may bring about problems. The ability to anticipate situation was mentioned in many of the replies.
- ✓ Must know where to find specific rules in the books
- ✓ Must never come into an argument with archers
- ✓ Must contribute to the smooth conduction of the tournament, not causing undue delay (this came from an archer about national events in his country).
- ✓ Must be flexible and not limit himself to enforcing the rules as they are written before analyzing if the situation really calls for that rule to be applied. ENFORCE vs APPLY
- ✓ Should be able to mentor newer judges.

4. An Introduction to "Vegas Shoot"

As the WA Indoor World Series takes place along with the "Vegas Shoot", we thought of taking this opportunity to inform our judges about the event – rules, formats and others. There are some differences from the standard WA Rules and procedures and hence is our endeavor to spread the information so that Judges may more actively participate in the other format as well. You can also find a summary table on the points to remember, which can act as your quick lookup "cheat sheet" during the event. Thanks to Bob & Rolf, who have significantly contributed towards this article from their practical experience of judging the event. Note that rules can change every year, hence it will be apt to review The Vegas Shoot rules for the specific year you are appointed in, but this article will provide you with a general idea of the tournament.



VEGAS ROUND BASICS:

Target: For *Championship* Divisions (including Championship Young Adult) & *Adult Flight* Divisions will shoot on either the 5-ring 40 cm Vegas three-spot target face with gold – red– blue (10-9-8-7-6) scoring areas or the 40 cm single-spot face with 10 through 1 scoring. The x-ring of the 40 cm Indoor Vegas Face will be used for tiebreaks in the Flights divisions.

Also, to note: Compound & Recurve both have the same 10 ring – that means both use the outer 10-ring like recurve archers do for WA event. Another way to think is that Vegas scoring follows a similar way that we use for compound outdoors with 10s and Xs.

For *Non-Championship: Cub, Youth, and Young Adult recurve* divisions will shoot on the 60 cm Indoor Face with 10 through 1 scoring, while *compound* divisions will use the standard single-spot 40 cm Indoor Vegas Face or the Vegas three-spot target face.

Archers using the dual face Vegas target can switch target faces (single-spot or three-spot) at any time during practice rounds and competition.

Distance: 20 Yards (which is approximately 28.8 cm longer than 18 meters)

Rounds: Each round on Friday, Saturday and Sunday will consist of ten ends; 3 arrows per end. The Junior Divisions will shoot only two rounds; one each on Friday and Saturday. A time limit of 2 minutes per end will be used. Generally, for the WA Indoor World Cup series, the scores of Friday and Saturday are used for Indoor World Cup Finals qualification. Championship Young Adult divisions will shoot three rounds of competition; one each on Friday, Saturday and Sunday



VEGAS ROUND RULES:

Vegas Shooting Rules:

1. Each end is of 2 minutes and consists of three arrows
2. An arrow shot before the whistle signaling the start of the end or after time has finished, will lose their highest scoring arrow. In case more than one arrow is shot out of time; the archer will lose the equivalent number of higher scoring arrows.
3. For Championship & Young Adult Championship divisions only: one arrow is allowed per spot on a three-spot target face. If there is more than one arrow in a single spot, you will lose your highest scoring arrow or arrows in that spot.
4. **Vegas Specific:** Archers shooting on the lower target face position will shoot first. After every 5 ends, they will change the target face position from bottom to top and vice versa.

5. **Vegas Specific:** For Championship divisions, targets must be replaced with a new face after the 5th end. The same as the archers change position top to bottom, bottom to top.
6. **Vegas Specific:** If more than 3 arrows are shot during an end, only the lowest 3 arrows will be scored. In addition, one point will be deducted from the total score for each additional arrow shot. Arrows missing the target will be counted as part of the end and will count towards the scoring of the end.
7. **Vegas Specific:** If an archer shoots less than three arrows in one end and retires from the line, he/she may shoot the remaining arrows if the omission is discovered before the end is officially completed and the line has not been cleared; otherwise they shall be scored as misses.
8. **Vegas Specific:** The archers may not mark arrow holes. An archer who purposely disfigures a target face to improve aiming or for any other reason may be disqualified. Arrow holes may be repaired, provided there is no delay to the round.
9. **Vegas Specific:** Peak compound bow draw weight shall not exceed 80 lbs.
10. **Vegas Specific:** Maximum arrow shaft diameter allowed will be 0.422 inches (approx. 10.7mm), with a point diameter not to exceed 0.425 inches (approx. 10.8mm). The shaft diameter will include the size of the nock, the nock insert and any wrap placed on the arrow.
11. **Vegas Specific:** If the arrow wrap, nock, or nock adapter exceed 0.422 inches and are embedded in the scoring area, the arrow shall NOT be scored and will be reshot.
12. **Vegas Specific:** Arrow twirling will be permitted as long as it is not disruptive or dangerous to other archers or the event. A warning may be given by a tournament official if the twirling or handling of an arrow is deemed as disruptive or dangerous. Repeated violations may result in the removal of the archer from the competition at the tournament official's discretion.
13. **Vegas Specific:** Target pins cannot be larger than 1.5" in any dimension from the surface of the target face. Archers will be provided x1 set of four (4) target pins in their registration packet. Additional target pins will *not* be supplied in the shooting halls.



Equipment Failure: In the event of equipment failure, step back from the shooting line and raise your bow above your head. A judge will come to your assistance. The archer will have 15 minutes of repair time without holding up the tournament and will be allowed to shoot any arrows missed during the 15 minutes. All make-up arrows will be shot at the end of the 300 round.

One practice end is allowed before the archer can make up the unshot arrows. Judges need to check with the archer, before they start shooting again, to verify if they are shooting a practice end or a makeup (scoring) end.

Equipment failure is not allowed during shoot offs.

Target Assignment & Scoring Rules:

Ianseo is the official scoring system. Archers are assigned their **A/B/C/D** placement by Ianseo which determines the order for scoring. A/B/C/D physical target face placement is first come first serve basis where the archer gets to choose if they want to shoot at the bottom faces or top faces. The archers on a target mutually decides who is the caller, scorer and target captain for their won target. During scoring, if the archers have a disagreement on the value of an arrow, then the Captain helps to settle the final call on an arrow. If the group still can't agree on final score, then a line judge is called.

1. A judge's decisions on the score of a questionable arrow is final
2. All arrows must remain in the target, untouched, until scoring is completed
3. **Vegas Specific:** Any archer intentionally touching any questionable arrow or any part of the target, including other arrows, faces, pins, mat or stand, will result in the questionable arrow being scored in the lower scoring area. If it happens more than once, then the archer will be disqualified.
4. **Vegas Specific:** An arrow will be considered shot, if it passes beyond 10 feet (3.048m) from the shooting line, as measured to the closest part of the arrow. There will be a mark on the floor to indicate the distance.
5. **Vegas Specific:** If an arrow is embedded in the target beyond the nock, a judge must be called, and the arrow should not be touched till the judge arrives. If the arrow is touched before the judge arrives, then the arrow is not scored, and the archer will get a makeup arrow at the end of the 300 round. In case if a judge cannot determine the value of that arrow, it will be considered a pass through and will be re-shot. No arrows will be pushed back.
6. **Vegas Specific:** Arrows bouncing of the target will not be scored and will be re-shot again at the end of the 300 round.
7. Each competitor must complete and sign his own scorecard. Both scorers must also sign it. When there is a difference on the two cards, the lowest score must be taken. Scoring tablets and paper scorecards must be turned in at the scoring table, in your assigned arena or hall, immediately following shooting. To be considered valid, scorecards must be turned in within one hour of the final end.



8. All scoring on the official scorecard must be completed in ink. Any changes on the official scorecard must be agreed upon and initialed by all archers in the scoring group. Any archer turning in an incorrect scorecard will be subject to disqualification.



Ties: For all Championship division (including Championship Young Adult), first, second and third place will be determined by the total score for the athletes from all three days of competition. In case of a tie for these positions, all competitors tied with the same score at the end of the third day, will compete in a shoot off to determine the final places.

The shoot off will include one practice-end followed by end-by-end sudden death. In the first end of shoot off, X and 10 both are considered the same score. From second end of shoot off, only the X will be scored as a 10 and the rest of the yellow will be scored as a 9. After each shoot off, only those still tied with the highest score will continue to be in the shoot off. All archers' placement in the tournament (other than first, second or third) will be determined by the order in which they drop out of the shoot off. If more than one archer drops out of the shoot off in the same end, those archers will be placed based on their total score and X-count of all three days, including the score and X's accumulated in the shoot off.

All other ties (Flight and Championship) will be broken by the highest score and highest X count. Ties remaining after x count, will equally split the combined payout of the tied positions.

All Junior Division ties will be decided by the highest score in the following sequence 1) total X's 2) 1st round score 3) 2nd round score 4) 1st end through 20th end score.

List of Shoot-offs that can happen:

- "Lucky Dog" Shoot Off:
- "\$10K-A-Day" Shoot Off:
- 900 Guarantee
- Collegiate Scholarships



Protests: Any incident requiring immediate decision must be brought to the attention of a judge. All protests must be submitted in writing to the Tournament Director within one hour of the conclusion of the round where the incident occurred, accompanied by \$50 USD. The Tournament Rules Committee will convene approximately 1 hour after the last scoring end of each day to decide the outcome of each protest. All decisions of the Tournament Rules Committee will be final. The \$50 protest fee will be returned if the Tournament Rules Committee rules in favor of the protest. No protests are allowed during shoot offs, judges decisions are final.

COMPARISION "CHEAT SHEET":

	WA	NFAA
Nomenclature	Archer	Shooter
	Target Buttress	Bale
	DoS	Tower
Distance	18 meters	20 yards (18.288 m)
	3-meter line	10-foot line (3.048 m)
Arrow Dia: Shaft	9.3 mm	0.422 inches (approx 10.7 mm)
Arrow Dia: Point	9.4 mm	0.425 inches (approx 10.8 mm)
Draw weight max	60 lbs.	80 lbs.
High draw	Rare	Warn and Educate Rule: No archer shall draw a bow with the bow hand above the top of head when drawing on a horizontal plane.
Archers position	According to start list	ABCD sequence is just for the scorecard. Target Faces are placed on First come first serve basis. Choosing place on the buttress, must be over or under 130 cm.
Shooting Rotation	AB/CD alternating	Archers shooting on the lower target faces shoots first. After five ends target faces are changed and moved from bottom to top and vice versa, so that the archers shooting on the lower target now shoots at the target on top
Archer from first rotation shoots in the wrong Target Face		Once shooting is over for the first rotation, the DoS holds the second rotation from starting their shoot. Judge walks alone to the target, remove the arrows, place them on the floor in front of the target and then resume the shoot. These arrows scores as misses.
Target pins	OC	As provided by Vegas shoot or personal. Visual part: Maximum 1.5 inches in any direction
Target faces	WA certified	Double faced target faces 10 ring or 3-spot 5-ring – same size 10 and X for all archers irrespective of their bow type
Changing target faces	Field crew/ judge	Archers put up their own face & change position of target face after 5 ends. Target face style, 3-spot 5 ring or full 10 ring, can be altered anytime. The judge can ask the archer to change target face when making arrow calls get difficult. Championship archers must start with new face at end 1 & end 6
Arrow twirling	No regulation	Judge may warn if disruptive to other archers.



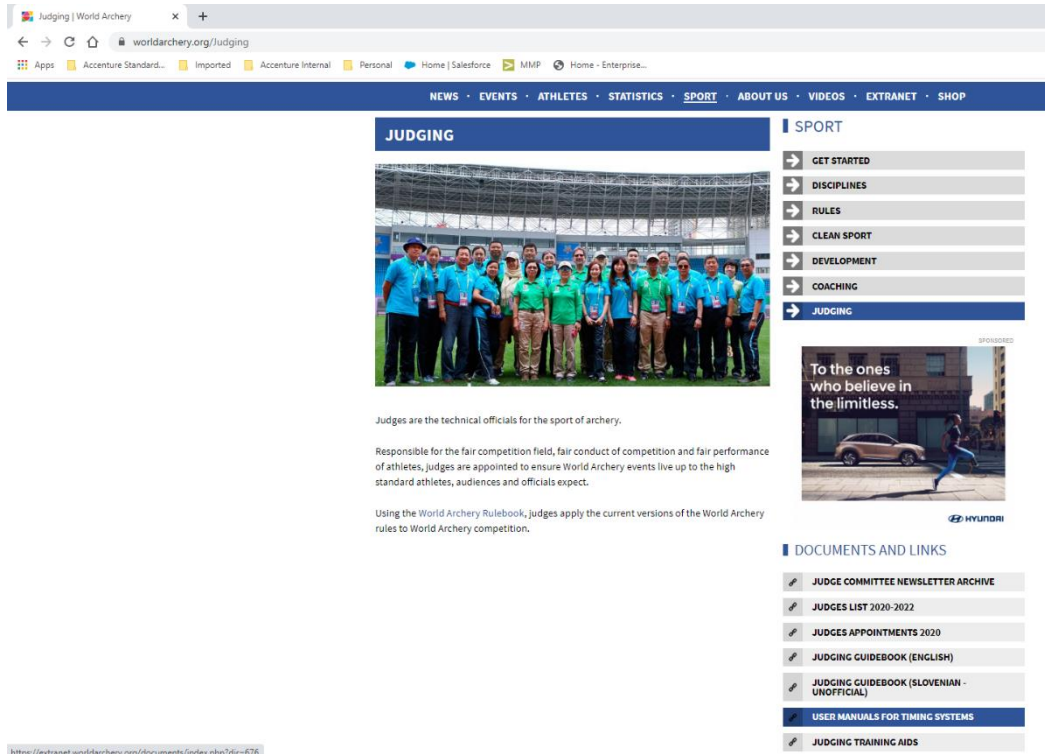
Scoring	Compound 10 is half the size of Recurve 10	Irrespective of bow type, all archers score 10 for the recurve 10 and an X for the compound ten.
Scorecard		Must be completed in ink
More arrows in one center	Only lowest arrow score and rest are M	For Flight Division, they can shoot all arrows in one center, For Championship classes they follow the WA rule.
Too few arrows shot	Scores as an M	If the judge is informed before the end is completed. Make up arrows at the end.
Too many arrows shot	Lower three arrow values are scored	Three lowest values count. A penalty of one point per excess arrow shot must be deducted on the scorecard.
If an archer touches questionable arrow	Scored as the arrow lies on target	Lower value is scored. If the archer is found to repeat this action, then can be disqualified from 2nd time onwards
Hanging arrow	Stop shooting for the specific target	Don't stop shooting. If the arrow can't be scored, then archer will get make up arrow at the end of the session
Bouncer	If unmarked hole cannot be identified, then score lowest value	Arrow hole marking is not permitted. Archer will get a make- up arrow at the end
Pass through		The archer will get a makeup arrow at the end
Equipment failure	Maximum 3 ends of 3 arrows or 15 min	The archer gets 15 min to repair – can make up all the arrows shot within the 15 min. The archer may also shoot one practice end before resuming scoring
Make up arrows	After any end	Always at the end of the 300 round and at the end of the FOP with the judge controlling and timing.

5. DOS Aids – Timing System Manuals

A few months back, the Judge committee had created DoS taskforce to help them structure the various aspects of the role. One of the recommendations that came from the taskforce was to make available the User Manuals for the different timing system which are in use today. Following the same, recommendation, the WA JC have collated the below mentioned four manual and has hosted in the WA web under the "Judging" Section. Here is a [link](#) to navigate to the same.

1. Archery Clock
2. Chronotir Lightng System
3. Danage Timer
4. Longines Timing System

We hope this will benefit all our judges who act as a DoS as well as help other aspiring judges who want to take up the roll of DoS in the future. Happy reading 😊.



WA web navigation to find the "User Manuals"

6. Interpretations published after last newsletter

The following table is a summary of the Interpretations issued since the last Newsletter was published. We have provided a summary of all the changes below, but we insist in order to understand the changes in detail, our judges should check the [Interpretations](#) in WA Web (hyperlinked them for your ease)

Applicable Date	Type	Title	Articles Affected
30/07/2020	Interpretation	Judges & Yellow Card	15.2.3 / 15.3.2
30/07/2020	Interpretation	Placement of Rest	11.4.3
30/07/2020	Interpretation	Subconscious Trigger Device - Barebow	11.4 / 22.3
30/07/2020	Interpretation	Team Round & Different Classes	21.7.4

Article 15.2.3 / 15.3.2 Book 3 – Judges & Yellow Card: Clarification on if a yellow card is valid violation will still hold true once the stop shooting signal is given

Article 11.4.3 Book 3 – Placement of Rest: Allowing the arrow rest positioning along the vertical plane of the sight window keeping the overdraw limitation constant

Article 11.4 / 22.3 Book 3 & Book 4– Subconscious Trigger Device - Barebow: Disallowing mechanically embedded spring device inside the grip which may act as a subconscious trigger

Article 21.7.4 Book 3– Team Round & Different Classes: Allowing W1 archers to form a part of Compound open category with consideration of their complete score shot on full 80cm face provided the W1 qualification round was shot during the same time as the compound qualification round

7. Survey on Rules – The “ONE” Rule to Change

As there will be an webinar on 30th August whose main agenda is Hard-to-enforce rules, and as we had received few response till date, around this topic, since the last newsletter was published, hence it was decided to skip this section in this Newsletter.

8. Para Archery – Specifics of W1 Category

An Archer who is classified as a W1 is a unique athlete that has specific equipment and rules. A W1 athlete is in their own class and competes from a wheelchair. They follow all of the wheelchair rules outlined in the para archery rules except for the following items. They are allowed both permitted body support (protrusion) and strapping. They are allowed to have a strap that is greater than the 5 cm as stated in the rules. This strap can be in any direction and is not limited to one time around the torso. Any other variations from the rules must be listed on their Classification Card. An example of this would be less than 110 mm from the athlete’s armpit to the highest part of the wheelchair. Not all W1s are allowed an assistant. Don’t assume that because they are a W1, they can have one. It must be listed on the Classification Card (fig.1). Their assistant must have on the same uniform and they are allowed to communicate on the shooting line as long as they are not disturbing the other athletes.

ASSISTIVE DEVICES
Wheelchair
Permitted Body Support/Strapping
Shooting Assistant
COMMENTS
The back of the wheel chair may be 90 mm below the athlete's armpit

Fig. 1 Example of a W1 Classification Card

The W1 athlete can shoot either a recurve or a compound bow, however, there are several differences on the bows of the W1 athlete. They are not allowed to have a scope, peep sight, a level, or magnification. Basically, their sight is like a recurve sight. There can either a lip or nose mark, not both. The peak draw weight of the bow is 45lbs and release aids are permitted. If they are unique, a picture will appear on the Classification Card under unique devices (fig. 2).



Fig. 2 Unique assistive device

The 80 cm 10 ring target face will be used for outdoor qualifications, match play and team and mixed team rounds. Athletes will shoot from 50 meters. During eliminations, scoring is cumulative like compound scoring. A tie during shoot offs is handled similarly to recurve in that the full 10 scoring zone is considered a tie. During alternating shooting, all para athletes are allowed 30 seconds to shoot their one arrow.

At a para tournament, men and women can be combined in the W1 para sport class to compete against each other if there is an insufficient number of women in their own division.

Some judging considerations are during team rounds, not all archers are able to raise their hand to signal for the next athlete to go. It is our job to check ahead of time to find out what their signal will be. Generally, they say "Go" to indicate when they are done. It also takes extra time for the athletes to line up and get their equipment ready, so we must be mindful to wait in front of the shooting line, visible to the DoS until they are ready to go, before signaling the DoS.

9. Para Archery – Adaptive Equipment

In addition to the wheelchair, there are many other pieces of equipment that a para athlete is allowed to use as long as it is on their classification card (fig. 1). If a piece of equipment is not listed on the classification card and is not in the rules for able bodied athletes, then it is not allowed. Keep in mind that the Classifier may list something in the comments section of the classification card.

ASSISTIVE DEVICES
Stool
Release Aid system
Block or Wedge
Bow Arm Aid
Bow Arm Splints
String Arm Wrist Splint
Shooting Assistant

Fig. 1 Partial device list

An athlete with a Standing classification (ST) may be allowed to use a **stool**. Any type of stool may be used as long as it does not support the bow arm or the trunk of the athlete (fig. 2).



Fig. 2 Acceptable Stools

There is a limitation to the size of the stool with the athlete sitting on it. It must be within 60 cm X 80 cm with the 80 cm along the shooting line. As a judge, it is easier to use tape or target pins and make an outline of the 60X80 cm box & have the athlete sit on their stool in the box to check for size compliance (fig 3)



Fig. 3 Taped outline for stool and athlete

There are athletes with legs of different lengths that may use a **block** or a raised platform of any substance under one of their feet in order to be more stable when standing (fig. 4). The **block** or lift may also be built into the sole of their shoe (fig. 5). Athletes with a tight heelcord may also use a wedge if it is listed on the classification card (fig. 6).



Fig. 4 Block



Fig. 5 Built up shoe



Fig. 6 Wedge

There is a limitation to the size of the wedge or the block as stated in 11.1.10.1Devices to raise a foot/feet or part thereof, attached or independent of the shoe, are permitted provided they do not present an obstruction to other athletes at the shooting line/peg or protrude more than 2cm past the footprint of the shoe.

A **bow arm aid** is a prosthesis that attaches to the bow (Fig. 7). A prosthesis is device designed to replace a missing limb. Generally, it is a prosthetic arm and can include a "hand". As Judges, we need to make sure the attachment to the bow is not rigid or permanently attached. It is permitted to ask the athlete to move the bow to make sure there is some play between the prosthesis and the bow.

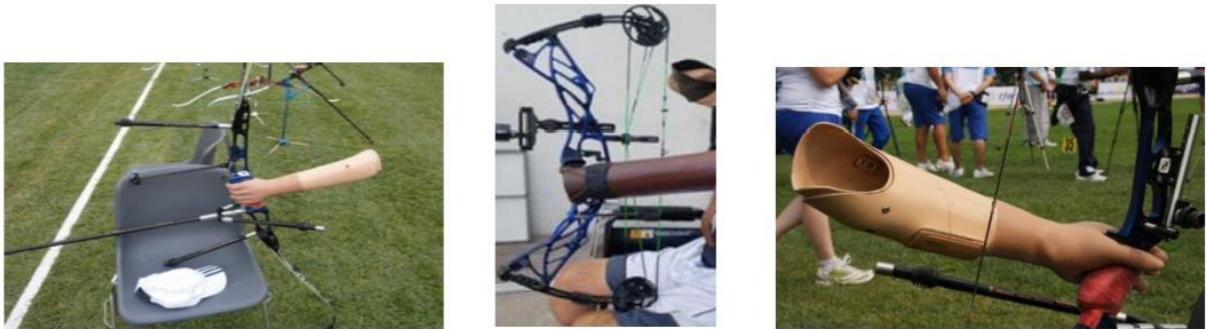


Fig. 7 Various bow arm aids or prostheses

Any **release aid system**, used for the compound bow, may be attached to the wrist, elbow or shoulder, or held in the mouth, and permanently attached to the string. The release itself is governed by World Archery rules as outlined in 11.2 of the compound bow equipment. The release system will be listed on the classification card and there will usually be a picture of it in the photo of the unique device section on the *classification card* (fig. 8).



Fig. 8 Various release aid systems

Recurve athletes are not allowed to use a release except for a mouth tab (fig. 9) as permitted in the interpretation from March 2014. The interpretation allows that a mouth tab is not a "release aid" when used by a para athlete.

There is no mention of this on the classification card but some Classifiers may put it under comments. It is legal to use one and is not considered an adaptive device.



Fig. 9 Mouth tab



Fig. 10 Bow bandage

A **bow bandage** is for athletes with a bow arm disability (fig. 10). They may have the bow tied or bandaged to the hand provided that it is not totally rigid nor permanently fixed. Again, we need to ask the athlete to move the bow to make sure it is not permanently attached or rigid.

Bow arm splints are for athletes with a bow arm disability (fig. 11). A string arm wrist splint is for an athlete with a string arm disability (fig. 12). The string arm splint may also incorporate a release (fig. 13).



Fig. 11 Bow arm splints



Fig. 12 String arm splint



Fig. 13 String arm splint with release

An **assistant** is for W1 athletes or Standing (ST) athletes unable to nock their arrows (fig. 14). They may have a person to load the arrows onto the bow. This person may give the athletes any verbal or other assistance, especially regarding the spotting of arrows, and adjusting the bow sight as long as they do not disturb other athletes.

The athlete and assistant shall be recognizable as partners wearing the same uniform and number if applicable. The athlete may have an assistant or a coach during match play but not both.



Fig. 14 Assistant

10. Pictures of our Judges



Andrea Aguilar (IJ, Guatemala), was recently blessed with a baby boy. Heartiest congratulations from the entire Judge Family 😊



Picture from the Past - Judges at the 1999 World Indoor Championships in Cuba

11. Replies to the Case studies N°101

101.1

In the shoot-off during a Bronze medal match of a major tournament, an archer shoots an arrow without vanes. He wins the shoot-off. His opponent files an appeal against the shoot-off claiming that the arrow of his opponent is not legal, because in the rules, the definition of an arrow includes vanes. Would you uphold the appeal if you were in the Jury of Appeal?

Reply:

As majority of you suggested, there was no actual advantage gained by the archer by shooting an arrow without vanes, in fact, it's rather a disadvantage to not to shoot with one. Having said the above, when we look at the rule, it says, "An arrow consists of a shaft with a..." and nowhere does it say that it's a mandate. The rules surrounding equipment's specify what is allowed except for compound where it mentions what is not allowed. In addition to the above, think about a scenario where an arrow lost its fletching in flight or an arrow which was mistakenly shot without a point – do we call such an arrow not legal?

Some of you have highlighted an interesting point saying the appeal is valid as it is about the legality of an equipment and not about the value of an arrow. But once accepted the appeal will be lost as the equipment is legal. Though this is also another way to reach the correct judgement but a point to remember is a judge may not always be in the jury panel. So, why give something to chance when that can be prevented in the first place.

101.2

At a Para Event there are very few W1 archers competing and it is not possible to have a W1 team round. A team manager approaches you asking to allow their only W1 man to complete their compound men open team as they have two archers in this category only. The team manager argues that the W1 and Compound Open categories shoot at the same distance. What would you do?

Reply:

Here we had a split decision with half of you allowing the W1 athlete to shoot while the other half would not. But the basis of this judgement came from the same reasoning which was has the W1 archer shot the same distance at the same time with the same face configuration. And there all of you had the same logic for the judgement. There is a new interpretation, which has been published on 31st July, which allows W1 archers to be a part of the Open Compound Team provided the W1 archers shot their qualification round at the same time as the Open Compound category. The inclusion of W1 archer to form the Compound Team means:

1. Include the score of W1 archer with 80cm full face & without adjustment of 1-4 scoring arrows
2. Such archers will shoot with same equipment used for W1 qualification round and will not be a part of the unrestricted Open Compound equipment rules/guideline

12. New Case studies

102.1

In a Recurve team match with alternate shooting, Team A shoots 4 arrows in their first rotation with archer 1 shooting two consecutive arrows. In the same rotation, Team B shoots 2 arrows, archer 3 has problem drawing the bow and clearly says to the line judge to stop the clock. In the second rotation, Team A goes to the line and shoots their 2 remaining arrows (archer 2 and archer 3). During the same



rotation, Team B shoots 4 arrows – the additional arrow being shot by archer 3 to “recover” the unshot arrow of first rotation.

How will you react to the situation? What will be the scoring procedure for both the teams?

102.2

In the team match with alternate shooting, in the first sequence only two of the three members of the team shoot an arrow while the third for some reasons (problem with the equipment) doesn't shoot and goes back behind the one meter line. The team didn't communicate this with the line judge and the DoS didn't stop the clock and the time went to zero. How do we manage the time and the shooting order for the second team, since the first one hasn't got any time left?

102.3

An archer comes to equipment inspection and while checking the arrows for the archer's name or initials, the judge noticed that the name on the arrows do not match the name on the quiver. The archer is using arrow wraps and has had his "nickname" put on the wraps instead of his real name or initials. The rules specifically state the Archer's Name or Initials should be on the arrow but nothing more than that. What would you do?

Replies to case studies should be sent to sderiaz@archery.sport by 15 September 2020.