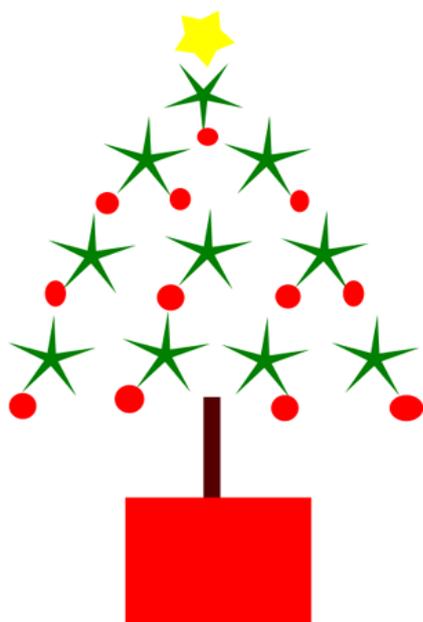


JUDGES NEWS



Issue 103

Dec 2019



Dear Judges

All the best for the Festive Season

The members of the Officials Committee wish you a happy holiday time and hope you enjoy your holiday reading.

Thanks to all of you who officiated during 2019.

Kind Regards,
Karen O'Malley

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Congratulations

Services to Judging Awards

At the end of 2019, the following judges have achieved milestones in their Officiating careers.

25 YEARS: Stuart Atkins (ACT)

15 YEARS: Bruce Hall (NSW)

10 YEARS: Andrew Fluck, Phil O'Halloran (TAS), Robert Whittlesea (SA)

Congratulations from us all and thank you on behalf of the archers you have served over the years.

Your badges and certificates of appreciation have been forwarded to your RGB Co-ordinator for presentation at a suitable event.

More National Judges ...

Congratulations to the following people who have successfully upgraded their accreditation from NJC to become National Judges in 2019: **Edd Gough** (AVic), **Paul Beavis** (ASQld), **Andrew Blunden**, **Mark Newnham** and **Stephen Slack** (AACT).

New National Judge Candidates ...

We welcome **Joshua Cortes** (Tas) and thank **Andrew Fluck**, who ran the Judges course, and **Stuart Gauld** and **Alan Whitton** from NQld, and **Anthony Ross** from ACT each of whom has become an NJC following completion of all online Modules. Stuart, Alan and Anthony fulfilled all requirements and we welcome them into the judging family.

In order to apply to become a National Judge Candidate, a person must have been involved in the sport for a minimum period and be an Archery Australia member. Once accepted as an NJC, whether through face-to-face training or completing all the online Modules at the required level, an NJC must fulfil the same requirements: officiating days, completion of case studies, having a Working With Children clearance number and participation in further collegial activities/discussions.

At the end of a 12 month period where the National Judge Candidate is supervised and mentored at events by full National Judges, the person may apply to become a National Judge. Few people complete in this minimum time, usually spending between 18 and 24 months to complete all that is needed.

National Judging Program turns 40

Congratulations to all those people who have contributed to the long-running program of training National Judges. It is timely as we have introduced the possibility of online modularised training to look back and show gratitude to the person who began the National Judging program in Australia, John Womersley, from Archery Victoria, pictured below at the 2019 National Championships.



Anyone who knows John will be aware of the many roles he has undertaken in the service of the sport, both nationally and internationally. However, it is for his leadership in creating a Judging program in Australia at a time when there was none, that we congratulate him today.

John was already an international judge in 1979 when he created the first edition of the *Judges Manual* as well as a training package, then travelled around Australia training our first Nationally-accredited officials. Forty years later we are still going strong. Thanks, John!

Guinness Book of Records in ACT ... story from Paul Smith

In mid November, ACT Judges supported one of our local archers attempt and beat an obscure archery Guinness Book Record. Basically, it is simply how fast you can shoot 10 'scoring' arrows into a 40cm target from 18m. The current record was held by a Scotchman and was 1 minute and .5 of a second. The new record is now 59.84 seconds as set by AACT archer Joseph Mcgail-bateman. I (Paul) will be interested to see how long it stands for as there are a lot of people already saying they could beat it. However, it is harder than it looks. It is 10 scoring arrows!!! Joe did weeks of training for this and his best time was actually about 55 seconds, but on the day he just could not get down to that time again. Anyway, it is still a record. It will take about three months to be ratified and formally published by the Guinness people.

For your interest, the Guinness Book of Records rules allows for people such as Judges within a sport to act as witnesses to the record. The Guinness rules for this particular record also state that it must be conducted to IAW/WA rules (includes equipment), noting the slight changes to be able to shoot more than 6 arrows, of course.

It was fun to be involved in this activity, though had to produce a witness report at the end to validate the record. It was also great to see our local judges pull together to help make this happen.

Some good PR for archery, as some of the local media have picked up the story. Go, the ACT!!!



ACT judges l to r: Mark Newnham, Steve Caldicott, Jacqui (spotter), Stephen Slack, archer Joseph, Paul Smith, (ACT Officials Coordinator), Rob Maguire and Mick Turner.

Judges at 2020 National Events

The venue and dates for 2020 Australian Field Open are yet to be announced. You will each receive another Application form as the details are finalised.

Meanwhile, here is the list of Judges Appointments for the following 2020 National events:

Para and VI Championships, Mt Petrie, SQld (AA's Technical Delegate – Andrew Fluck)
Chairman of Judges: Alison Hagaman(SQld)
DoS: Paul Beavis (SQld)
Judges: Stephen Slack (ACT), Adriana Tan (NSW), Lilia Hutchinson (NSW)
Reserve: Brian Hagaman (SQld)

Australian Open, Victor Harbour, SA (AA's Technical Delegate – Karen O'Malley)
Chairman of Judges: Alison Hagaman (SQld)
DoS: Brian Hagaman (SQld)
Judges: Peter Cave (Vic), Eric Halil (SQld)
Reserve: Alex Moulder (Vic)

Australian Matchplay series final, Victor Harbour, SA
Chairman of Judges: Alison Hagaman (SQld)
DoS: Brian Hagaman (SQld)
Judges: Peter Cave (Vic), Eric Halil (SQld)
Reserve: Alex Moulder (Vic)

National Youth Archery Championships, Burnie, Tas: (AA's TD – Brendan Jones)
Chairman of Judges and i/c Field: Sheryn Licht (Vic)
Deputy Chairman and i/c Target: Karen O'Malley (Tas)
DoS: Murray Frith (Tas); Ass DoS: Mark Newnham (ACT)
Mark Dixon (Tas): i/c Clout
Judges: Chris Clerke (NSW), Stephen Slack (ACT); Coral Dandridge (AWA); Chi Yuen Cheung (Vic); Ian Bessell (Tas); Joshua Cortes (Tas).
Reserve: Peter Bennett (NSW)

National Archery Championships, Burnie, Tas, October 2020:
(AA's TD – Brendan Jones) Judges list to be finalised closer to the event

National Championships, Morwell, 2019



Judges (L to R): Raoul Patel, Murray Frith, John Dowden, Mark Dixon, Karen O'Malley, Stephen Slack, Susanne Womersley, Andrew Blunden, Brian Hagaman, Chris Clerke and Mark Newnham.

National Judges Shirts: A note

New National Judge Candidates are entitled to their first JUDGES shirt free of charge from the Archery Australia office, once they have received an event appointment. NJCs, you need to contact the office yourself, with your polo shirt size and preference for long or short sleeves. Email aaadmin@archery.org.au

As a 'thank you' for giving their time at the *National Archery Championships* and the *National Youth Archery Championships* **only**, Archery Australia gives appointed judges a free JUDGES shirt (once in 2 years). This is also to make sure everyone has enough clothes to make it through the week.

Reminders: (1)Membership renewals and WWC cards

Remember, you must be a financial member of Archery Australia to officiate at events. Ensure you renew your membership promptly and, when your Working With Children/Vulnerable People card expires, please send the renewal to your RGB Officials Co-ordinators.

(2)Judges Online Diary

Please remember you will need to have your officiating, including case studies and seminars, recorded in your online diary in order to re-accredit as National Judges in June 2020.

National Judge Candidates must do the same at whatever time they apply to become National Judges, and again in 2020, should they be NJs by then.

Clarification about Officials in Australia

Archery Australia receives questions regarding what level of officiating is allowed by Event Judges. Hopefully the following will make that clear once and for all. PLEASE note, **archers' scores may be invalidated** should a registered event not have the correct type and number of NON-SHOOTING judges.

CLUB OFFICIALS

Each club in Australia is encouraged to have a club member who has completed the **Club Official** course. This self-paced course provides the information which assists clubs to run club events at an appropriate level. The aim is to prepare club members for participation at Tournaments at RGB or National level.

Club officials participate in the club shoots if they wish.

EVENT JUDGES

Event Judges are qualified to run QREs in either Target/Indoor or Field. Archery Australia has *Event Judges:Target and Indoor* and *Event Judges:Field*.

To become an Event Judge, a person must be an Archery Australia member and have had 2 years experience in archery. A candidate must first complete the self-paced **Club Official** course online, before attempting the module **Principles of**

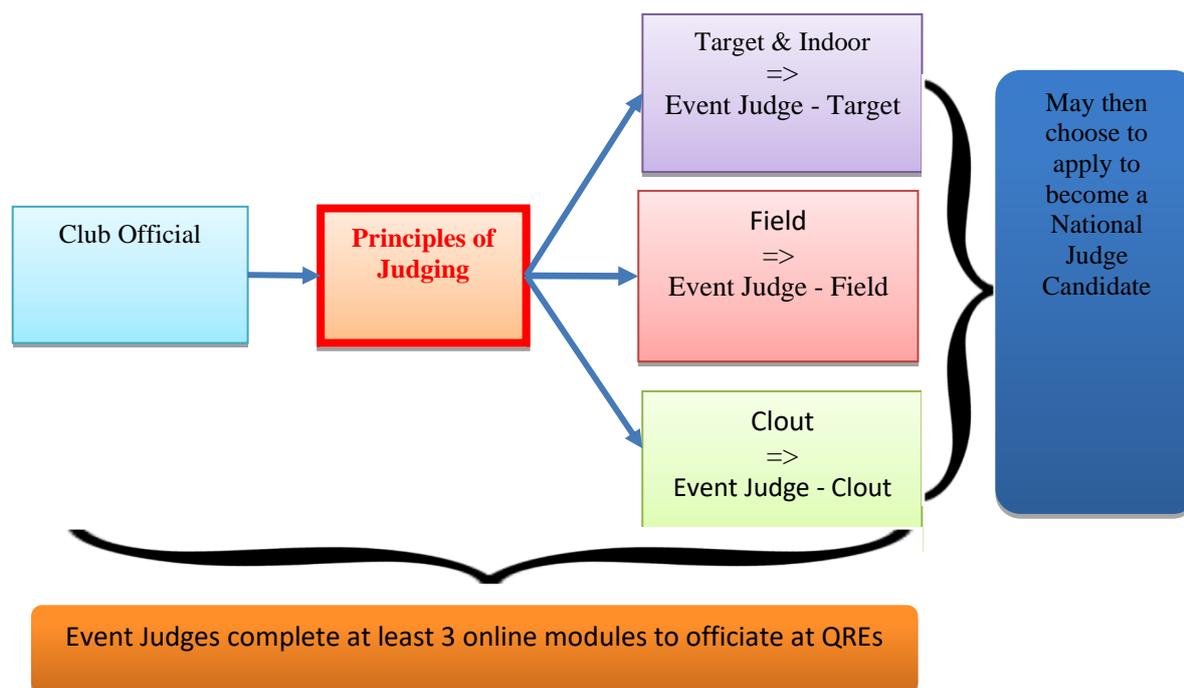
Judging, then choose either of the modules **Target & Indoor** or **Field**. Some Event Judges have completed both the elective modules and can therefore officiate at both Target/Indoor AND Field QREs.

A list of the Event Judges and the discipline in which they may officiate at QREs is now found on the Archery Australia website in the Judges/Officials section. Clubs running QREs can approach any of these people to officiate at their club.

Event Judges have Archery Australia-provided blue polo shirts which they are entitled to wear, *but not if they are participating in the event as an archer, as we do not accept shooting judges.*

In the case of a shortfall of National Judges required for RGB events in Target, Indoor or Field, the RGB Officials Co-ordinator may approach an Event Judge to add to the number required for that event. However, *Event Judges are not permitted to be the only judges at any event, except QREs.* For scores to be valid, there must be **at least one non-shooting** National Judge at each event on the Archery Australia events tournament calendar, appointed by the RGB Officials Co-ordinator, not by the Club hosting the event.

If a person is acting as a judge at a registered tournament, they cannot participate as an archer in that event.



NATIONAL JUDGES

There are 2 pathways to becoming a **National Judge Candidate**.

1) Passing all self-paced *online modules* is one alternative to becoming a National Judge Candidate. For this reason, there is also a **Clout** module online which prospective National Judge Candidates must complete if they are going the path of online training. Prospective National Judge Candidates following the Online pathway need two years experience in archery and must be Archery Australia members.

2) Experienced National Judges in RGBs can run *training courses*, either over a weekend, or over several evenings, as suits their purposes. Prospective candidates for these courses must be Archery Australia members and need a minimum of one year of experience in archery.

National Judge Candidates must be supervised by a **National Judge** for a minimum of 12 months (maximum of 24 months), acting as a judge in Field and Target, as well as operating as a Director of Shooting, and receive positive evaluations from supervisors, before applying to become a National Judge.

The RGB Officials Co-ordinator generally passes the evaluations on to the Officials Committee for consideration, with their endorsement of the National Judge Candidate's application to become a full National Judge, but the NJC may apply to the Officials Committee on their own and provide the supporting documentation themselves.

If a person is acting as a National Judge or National Judge Candidate at a registered tournament, they cannot participate as an archer in that event.

ONGOING EDUCATION

National Judges and National Judge Candidates are required to officiate at a specified number of events over their accreditation period and reply regularly to Judges Case Studies, in order to be re-accredited each 4 years.

They must also attend either RGB seminars or Online Judges training sessions held twice a year, as part of their ongoing education.

Event Judges are welcome to attend these, as well as accessing the *Judges News* which is published in the Judges/Officials section of the Archery Australia website. (each of the self-paced online courses is available free of charge at www.archeryeducation.com.au)

From World Archery: Interpretation of 'Equipment Failure'

Book 3, Chapter 12, Articles 12.2.4, 12.2.4.1 and 12.2.6, Chapter 15, Article 15.2.2, Book 4, Chapters 24 and 27, Articles 24.5, 24.5.1, 24.6 and 27.8.1 and Book 5, Chapter 32, Articles 32.2.4.2 and 32.4.6.2.

The Judges Committee has requested an interpretation as to what constitutes "equipment failure" as used in the Constitution and Rule Book, including Articles 12.2.4, 12.2.4.1, 12.2.6, 15.2.2, 24.5., 24.5.1, 24.6., 27.8.1, 32.2.4.2 and 32.4.6.2. While not limiting scope of the question, the Judges Committee noted that there have been inquiries as to whether or not water on lenses in a compound bow sight or an athlete not having a sufficient number of arrows in his or her quiver is "equipment failure".

The Constitution and Rules Committee ("C&R") finds the question presented to be within the terms of reference of C&R after consultation with the Athletes Committee, Coaches Committee, Field and 3D Committee, Technical Committee, and Para Archery Committee.

C&R has determined that the following interpretation is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

Response from C&R:

The basic definition of equipment failure is the physical action of the athletes' equipment that fails to a point where it will no longer function properly and either needs to be repaired or replaced. However, whether or not "equipment failure" has occurred for purposes of the World Archery rules will depend on the item being considered and the circumstances surrounding the claimed failure of the item in question. In order to be "equipment failure" for purposes of the World Archery rules, the item must reasonably related to the athlete's performance and must not be something that is reasonably common or expected to occur during a competition and must not be due to the athlete intentional or negligent actions.

Equipment listed under Athletes Equipment in Books 3 and 4 and assistive devices as listed in Book 3 (Article 21.6) are subject to "equipment failure" for the purposes of the Rule Book.

Factors which need to be considered are the following:

- Is the failure unexpected and not routine?

For example, a broken nock is a common occurrence and athletes should be checking their arrows before the start of the next end, accordingly, this would not be equipment failure. However, an equipment failure could be called if during a competition the target mat falls over and breaks the athlete's arrows. In that case, the athlete should be given an opportunity to retrieve additional arrow/s from his or her tackle box or borrow arrows to complete the event. In the first instance, this "failure" should be reasonably anticipated to occur while in the second instance, this occurrence is not reasonably expected to occur. Although a string breaking may occur from time to time, it is rare and not reasonable to anticipate occurring at any given time and is equipment failure. Rain or water in the athlete's scope is not a failure of the equipment, but rather a common challenge of the elements and should be treated similarly to the sun being in an athletes' eyes, wind, cold or excessive heat.

- Is the cause of the failure the result of negligence or athlete action or error?

If the alleged "failure" is not due to the item failing to operate as reasonably intended but due to the athlete's negligence or failure to have a necessary item, this would not constitute equipment failure. For example, not having a reasonable number of arrows is the fault of the athlete not being prepared and the loss of a tab, release or sight settings is not equipment failure.

- Is there a failure in the item in question that reasonably affects performance?

A sight, arrow rest, stabilizer, bow, limb, string, scope on a tripod, broken chest protector, or binoculars breaking is an example of an item of equipment not performing as reasonably expected which affects performance and results in equipment failure. However, if the item is in the same condition as when manufactured but the athlete is experiencing difficulty using the item due to other circumstances, this will not normally be equipment failure. For example, an athlete should not be claiming equipment failure if a scope of a bow sight is unusable due to rain drops. In this situation, there has been no failure in the item as originally produced and rain is an expected occurrence at a competition.

Ultimately, while the foregoing are matters to consider, whether or not there is equipment failure depends on whether doing so is fair to the athlete.

Constitution and Rules Committee, 24 September 2019.

You be the Judge - Answers from Issue 102

Thank you to everybody who replied to the Case Studies from Issue 102. **ONLY HALF OF YOU RESPONDED!!!!** Congratulations to those of you who took the time, and to the RGB Co-ordinators who are organising group opportunities for learning.

I can see from some judges' lack of case study responses, you have no intention of re-accrediting in 2020 ...

For those who have just been 'too busy', your Chrissie gift is 6 case studies to help you get your quota.

The table below shows the number of Judges in each RGB and the replies received for Newsletter 102.

RGB	Judges	Replies	RGB	Judges	Replies
AACT	11	9 ☆	ASA	11	8 ☆
ANSW	16	7	AV	18	5
AST	10	9 ☆	SQAS	14	3
AWA	7	1	NQAA	5	4 ☆
Oceania			Total	92	46

Case studies responses

I am grateful to the collective wisdom of the judges from South Australia, whose thorough responses appear below in answer to all 3 case studies. Well done!(ed)

102.1 Explain the occasions when a judge would use: a) a red card b) a yellow card.

A yellow card is a warning card, a red card is a penalty card used in team or individual match play.

WA 15.3. Team Round Time penalties.

15.3.1. If a member of a team crosses the 1m line too soon the Judge shall raise the yellow card. This card indicates that the athlete shall have to return behind the 1m line to start over again or be replaced by another athlete with arrows to shoot who shall start from behind the 1m line.

15.3.2. If the team does not obey the yellow card and the athlete shoots his arrow, the team shall lose the highest scoring arrow for that end.

15.3.3. The same procedure applies if a team member removes an arrow from the quiver before standing on the shooting line.

WA 13.2.2. In the Team Event (both teams shooting at the same time): The left/right position for matches shall follow the match play chart. The team on the top line of each pair (of the chart) shall shoot on the left hand side of that match.

The target allocation for each round of the competition is the choice of the organisers; Both teams shall start each end of their match with the athletes behind the 1m line. The first athlete may only cross the 1m line when the Director of Shooting has given the signal to start the match; The athletes in the team shall shoot two arrows each in an order of their own choosing; One athlete shall occupy the shooting line, while the other athletes

remain behind the 1m line. No more than one athlete at a time shall be in front of the 1m line; Wheelchair athletes may stay on the shooting line throughout the match. They indicate that they have finished shooting by raising a hand above the head (see 21. Chapter 21-Para-Archery); When moving forward to shoot, athletes shall not remove their arrows from their quivers until they are on the shooting line; Violations of the Team Event rules shall be handled according to 15. Chapter 15-Consequences of Breaking Rules.

13.2.3. In the Team Event Finals Rounds (alternating shooting): Both teams shall start each end of their match with their athletes behind the 1m line; The higher placed team in the Qualification Round shall decide the order of shooting of the first end. The team with the lower set points score for recurve or lower cumulative score for compound shall shoot first the next end/set. If teams are tied, the team which started the match shall shoot first; Each team has to alternate between their members after each shot so that each member has shot one arrow in each phase of the rotation; When the first team has shot three arrows (two for Mixed Team) and the athlete has returned behind the 1m line the clock of that team is stopped, displaying the time remaining; When the score of the last arrow of the first team is displayed on the scoreboard, the clock of the second team is started and the first athlete of that team may cross the 1m line and start shooting; This is repeated until both teams have shot six arrows (four for Mixed Team) or their time has expired; The team that shot first in the match shall start shooting the shoot-off and the alternation between the teams shall take place after every shot arrow. The yellow card can also be used in Semi-Final Field rounds.

And, Regarding Field:

WA 24.10. In the Semi-Finals Round, whenever a Judge accompanies a group he shall start and stop the shooting verbally ("go" for the start and "stop" when the time has passed). In Field and 3D rounds, the Judge shall show a yellow card as an indication when 30 seconds of the appropriate time limit remain; If shooting is controlled by a DoS, then the timing system will display time remaining and there is no requirement for judge to display a yellow card; In Field Rounds the time limit for individuals and teams is two minutes; Good explanation of red and yellow cards is in Judges Guide Book section 6 Team Events.

(ed) It was distressing that some judges seem ready to show both red and yellow cards for occasions not covered in the Rules. Please have another close look at the section 'Consequences of Breaking the Rules', Chapter 15.

102.2 At the beginning of an individual Matchplay (Medals) match, both archers go to the line when the 10 second warning signal is given. Both archers nock their first arrow, but the green light comes on only for Archer A. How should Archer B react at this point?

Archer B should wait for the green light to come on for him to start to shoot.

WA 13.6. No athlete shall occupy the shooting line except when the appropriate signal has been given.

13.6.1. 10 seconds shall be allowed for the athletes to leave and the next designated athletes to occupy the shooting line. This shall be indicated by two sound signals and a red light.

13.6.2. When there is individual alternating shooting, athletes competing shall go to the shooting line upon the 10 seconds alerting signal. At the end of the 10 seconds, one sound signal shall start the 20 second shooting period for the first athlete in the match or the 30 second shooting period for the Para Archery tournament match. As soon as the first arrow is shot and the score is posted or the time runs out, the countdown clock for the opponent athlete is started to indicate the appropriate 20 or 30 second shooting period to shoot one arrow. The athletes of the match shall continue to alternate their shots following the countdown clock visual signal until each athlete has shot his three arrows or the athlete is sure he can no longer win the match. The losing athlete may then vacate the shooting line and congratulate the winner.

If the time runs out a sound signal shall indicate to the other athlete/team the start of his/their time period or the end of the end/set.

(ed) While it is correct for both archers to come to the line in an alternating shooting match, each will be given the signal to shoot in turn. So, all those of you who said 'Archer B should do nothing' are correct!

102.3 At an Indoor event, an archer releases her last arrow during the first practice end, after the signal to cease shooting is given. The judge on the spot shows a red card and says the archer will lose the highest scoring arrow of the first scoring end. The archer appeals this decision. You are on the Jury of Appeal. Would you agree with the judge, or uphold the archer's appeal? Why?

We would uphold the archer's appeal. The reason being that although the time has expired the practice session has not closed till the arrows are withdrawn from the target butt so there is no penalty.

WA 15.2.4. An arrow shot on the competition field after the Director of Shooting has officially closed the practice session on the competition field (which is after the pulling of the practice arrows) or during the breaks between distances or rounds shall cause the athlete to lose the highest scoring arrow of the next scoring end.

NEW CASE STUDIES

You be the Judge, No 103:

Because it's **Christmas**, you have **6 case studies** this time ... counts as two sets if you answer both 103(A) and 103(B). I hope this helps some of you meet minimum requirements!



Please remember to give reasons and quote appropriate World Archery or Archery Australia rules and/or judge guidebooks to reference each of your answers.

103.1 At a Field equipment inspection, binoculars for marked field were being checked by the judges. Is this necessary? Explain ...

103.2 At a Field competition, a judge stops archers from taking with them a written copy of their sight marks, saying it is 'memoranda' and therefore not allowed. What are your comments?

103.3 At a Field competition, a Judge sees a pair of competitors taking their position at the shooting peg. He yells from a distance at the group on Target 20 that they are outside of the 1m distance from the peg. Your comments?

103.4 The AA Clout rules say if an arrow hits another arrow then lands **outside** the scoring zone, it is awarded the hit arrow's value, as in target (see 12.8.17).

But, what if an arrow hits another arrow (and that is identifiable because of a broken nock) but lands **within** the scoring zone? (Clout rule 12.8.16 says to score an arrow where the point lies). As a judge, how would you deal with this scenario?

103.5 At a Clout event, a flag was knocked down and no longer visible from the shooting line. As a judge, is that something you would allow as an equipment failure?

103.6 At a Clout event equipment inspection, a judge comes to you as the CoJ because he has found an archer with points in his arrows which are 6cm long. The judge questions their 'legality'. What is your response, as CoJ?

Please have your replies with RGB administrators by mid February, who in turn are asked to collate and forward replies by the end of February. Alternatively, judges can e-mail their answers directly to officials@archery.org.au by Feb 28th, (but inform your RGB administrator you have done so).

Remember to log your **(double)** responses in the Online Judges Diary.

Until next time

Have a restful holiday season ...

Karen