



Judge Resources found in the Member Dashboard

This week let's take a look at the Knowledgeable > Understanding Event Formats and Timing competency. For judges, we recommend reviewing the appeals process found in the [Appeal Procedure: Part 1 - Organizers](#) and [Appeal Procedure: Part 2 - Jury Members](#). The appeal process are mentioned briefly in the [World Archery Rule Book 3 Chapter 19](#).

We would also like to announce that we will be hosting another webinar for USA Archery Judges on Judge Responsibilities on May 9th at 7pm ET. Registration is available through the [USA Archery Membership Services Database](#) under courses. We would also like to take a moment and share the recorded Penalties and Consequences Webinar from April 25th.

As part of the resources for this week, we would like to introduce a new case study for review. The answer and explanation to last week's case study is provided at the end, and as a reminder each week's case study will be provided in next week's *At Home* Judge Resources.

Resources:

[Judge Responsibilities Webinar - May 9th](#)

[Appeal Procedure: Part 1 - Organizers](#)

[Appeal Procedure: Part 2 - Jury Members](#)

[World Archery Rule Book 3 Chapter 19](#)

[Penalties and Consequences Recorded Webinar](#)

This Week's Case Study:

At an outdoor event, after the first three ends of scoring in an elimination round, it becomes apparent that the1 pairing of archers was wrong because of a technical error in producing the brackets. After a 15-minute delay, the tournament director and Chairman of Judges decide to cancel the results of those ends, re-pair the matches and re-shoot the first three ends with the correct pairing. A recurve archer who won their match against a much higher ranked opponent on the initial 3 ends/sets files a protest saying that scored arrows cannot be re-shot.

You are on the jury of appeals. What is your decision and why?

Last Week's Case Study

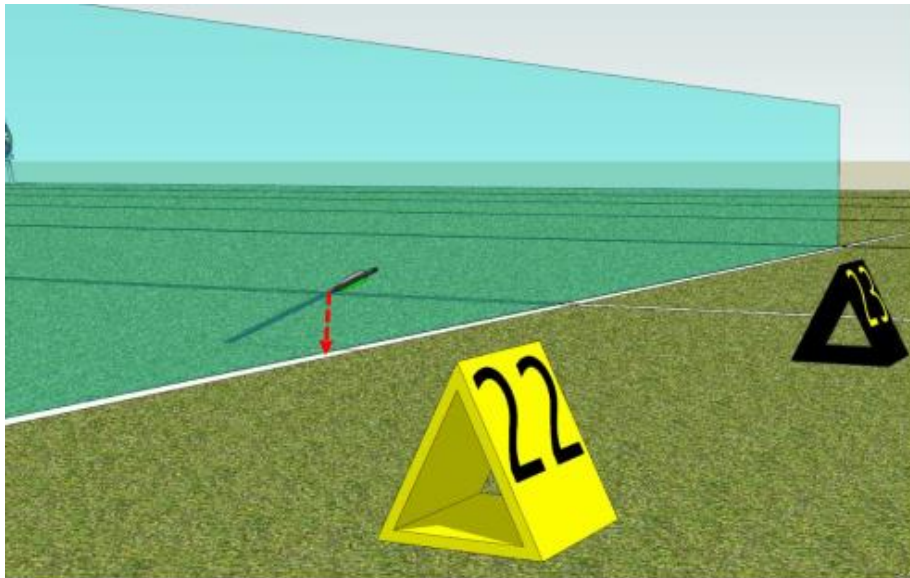
During an elimination round an archer lets down their bow and the arrow falls off the bow and lands near the 3m line. It appears the arrow shaft is entirely past the line and the arrow's nock seems to be directly on the 3m line. The archer calls you over to ask if for your advice on what to do. Which option best describes what you would tell the archer?

- A. You would tell the archer that the arrow is considered a shot arrow since the shaft is past the 3m line.
- B. You would tell the archer that the arrow is considered a shot arrow since the nock is touching the 3m line.
- C. You tell the archer that you will handle it like an equipment failure and wait till shooting has commenced for the end, check the position and then decide. If you decide that the arrow is not past the 3m line you will give the archer 40 seconds to shoot the arrow.
- D. You would tell the archer to shoot another arrow as soon as possible before the time limit ends because based on your vantage point the arrow is considered not shot.**
- E. You would tell the archer to shoot another arrow because they have nothing to lose.

Explanation: The 3 Meter Line – Valid Arrows

The line 3 meters in front of the shooting line exists to create greater fairness to athletes in a situation where an arrow drops down from the bow or is miss-shot for some reason. The rule (12.5.1) refers to a part of the arrow shaft needing to be within the 3 meter- 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, if it is still attached to the shaft, it will be enough to allow another arrow to be shot.

Remember that the 3m meter line is really a two dimensional plain that projects vertically above the 3m line as can be seen in the example below.



The most economical way of dealing with a drop-down arrow is that the athlete, sees that the arrow is within the 3m line, and 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 athlete stops shooting and calls a Judge. Then the Judge can go to the 3m line to check the position of the arrow when the end is finished and take care of possible remaining arrows to be shot.

The above procedure is applicable for qualification round but NOT for the match play (elimination) round as there is no provision of make-up arrows. In case a similar situation arises in a match-play, then the judge must advise the archer to decide by himself/herself if the arrow is within the 3m line or not and decide accordingly whether to shoot another arrow. Upon the completion of shooting for the set/end, the judge shall move to the shooting line and try to infer from the athlete's position if the arrow appeared to be in or out. While doing this they need to keep in mind the height of the archer which gives the angle of vision as that might affect the judgement as well. In any condition, the benefit of the doubt must always be in the favor of the archer. If the arrow appears to be within the 3m line the judge declares the arrow to have not been shot, but in case if the arrow appears to be outside the 3m line then the judge moves to the 3m line and gives his final verdict based on the actual position of the arrow to avoid any mistake. This situation is one of two possible situations, in which the athlete may be allowed to re-shoot an arrow.

Source - 2018 Judges' Guidebook pages 37-38

Step 1: Upon the end of shooting (but in this case study it was during) for the set/end, the judge shall move to the shooting line and try to infer from the athlete's position if the arrow appeared to be in or out. (for this case study, it was clearly in and not shot through the bow observed by official, so the arrow is not considered shot at that point).

Step 2: While doing this they need to keep in mind the height of the archer which gives the angle of vision as that might also affect the judgement. (Did not need archer perspective because from judge perspective the arrow was clearly within the 3m line during case study question.)

Step 4: In any condition, the benefit of the doubt must always be in the favor of the archer.

Step 5: If the arrow appears to be within the 3m line the judge declares the arrow to have not been shot (which was done by the judge in this case study).

Step 6: In the case of an arrow that appears to be outside the 3m line, then the judge moves to the 3m line and gives his final verdict based on the actual position of the arrow in order to avoid any mistake.

This case study provides you, as a judge, the opportunity to see how you read a case study- either for the punitive or the ability to make judgment. The judge clearly saw it as not shot. Why force a potential penalty of taking away the highest scoring arrow for an archer shooting too many arrows? The judge seeing it was clearly considered not shot can let the archer know at that point. The judge has made the call. If the judge would have been uncertain of the arrow falling within the 3m area they will let the archer know that the decision falls upon the archer.