

USWOA EVALUATIONS

OFFICIAL'S MODEL

INTRODUCTION

Officials evaluations are a tool to measure and assist in the development of officials. This document will try to outline a system for evaluation of the development and performance of officials at all levels.

The "Official's Model" is an attempt to provide the evaluator with the information needed to do an objective evaluation of his fellow officials and the official being evaluated with the skills needed to become a better official. It is not a perfect system, but should allow an open communication between officials interested in improving the standards of officiating.

EVALUATION GOALS

Evaluations have two goals. The first is to help the official improve. Providing feedback and encouragement does this. The second goal is to rank the official. Ranking is done to help determine the category of an official and/or selecting the officials for the participation in the championship matches. The system is set up to assist officials in achieving these goals.

The priority of the system may change with the quality of the tournament. If the event is for novice athletes and lower level officials, the emphasis will be on learning and development. At a high level event, the best officials must be chosen to work the finals. The officials must be up to the quality of the wrestlers. Both goals will be worked on but the priority of each one will be changed.

The outgrowth of these two goals is the establishment of consistency both with the individual official and within the USWOA. As an official improves and is ranked, he/she attempts to demonstrate a standard that is universally accepted. This standard must be uniformly carried out throughout a tournament and applied to all officials.

THE EVALUATION SYSTEM

Evaluation consists of several components. The first is the "Official's Model". This is a written document that describes in detailed terms, all the desired qualities and characteristics of a "perfect" referee".

This "perfect" referee" does not exist, but his "perfect model" serves as a template that officials will emulate in their officiating and a standard by which evaluators will measure the officials.

The evaluation form is another part of the system. It is a document that categorizes the desired qualities in the "Official's Model". It is arranged in sections corresponding to each of the desired behaviors of the official. It is a Written record of observations that relate to the criteria set forth in the "Official's Model". It is meant to provide feedback to the official and store and record the information from the evaluator.

FEEDBACK

Communication is the key to learning the skills of officiating. All officials should want to improve so they need to know the things they are doing, both right and wrong. Also, when an official is ranked, either for means of working the finals matches or for national ranking, he/she wants to know the reason for the decision.

This feedback should be specific and to the point. It should relate to precise characteristics, situations or tendencies. General comments may be helpful but they are less effective than specifics.

The faster the official receives feedback, the more useful it is and can be corrected quickly. The evaluator should work with the official during each session on his/her handling of situations so they get the quickest and strongest feedback, both good and bad.

There are four types of communication available. They are verbal, written, numerical and ranking.

VERBAL COMMENTS

Verbal feedback is the most effective form of communication. It is personal, timely and it allows for the greatest opportunity for learning. The evaluator can comment right after a match or session and allow for questions on certain topics by the official.

This verbal feedback should be constructive and encouraging to produce the best results. Both the evaluator and the official should approach the process as professionals and be businesslike. If there was a negative situation, the evaluator should point it out and provide ways to correct or improve the performance. Praise for good qualities should also be given.

WRITTEN COMMENTS

The "Evaluation Form" is a written comment and a tool to be used at the end of a session or event for an overall evaluation of the official. The "Evaluation Form" will have space for written comments about the specific areas relating to the "Officials Model".

NUMERICAL RATING

The "Evaluation Form" also has space for a numerical rating system for each section. These numbers will reflect how close the official came to meeting the standard of the "Officials Model". It provides a quick idea of how you compare to the "Model". The number rating should also be joined with the written comments

Always be honest with the numerical rating. Do not rate the official as an M1 when they are officiating at an M3 or M2 level. The M3 official may do a good job but lack the experience of an M1. Rating an official too high will leave no room for growth and improvement.

RANKING

The ranking of officials refers to the process of listing officials in the order of their performance. This ranking is done in comparison to the other officials and is done to determine his/her category or to determine those who will be used in the final matches of an event. This ranking is done within the standard for the officials in their category.

Ranking also is a communication tool as it lets the official know what is expected of him/her. The higher ranked officials serve as models for those ranked lower and gives them the qualities they have to develop to rise in rank.

EVALUATORS

Evaluators must always show the highest level of professionalism. They are making decisions concerning an official's performance and must be honest, reliable, accurate and above reproach.

The best evaluators make verbal and written comments in specific terms, give feedback in a timely manner, encourage officials with positive reinforcement and will reserve judgment until the end of the tournament session or event. They must not rush to judge on the first match but should see how the official improves over time. The end product is much more important than the beginning.

Evaluators are chosen based on their experience and ability/ He/she must have an intimate knowledge of the rules and the "Official's Model". They must be communicators that can work with others one on one or in groups. They must be consistent in their judgment.

THE OFFICIAL'S MODEL

The following "Official's Model" is a tool, one of many, used in the evaluation of officials. It's purpose is to define and describe the desired qualities and characteristics of the "Perfect Official".

MECHANICS

POSITIONING

Mechanics are, for the most part, positioning. Therefore, an official should be in the proper position to:

1. Stop action that is dangerous or illegal. Safety is the main goal of the official.
2. Be in a position to see the action and make the correct calls.
3. Call Falls.
4. Start and stop the action at the beginning and end of a period, for out of bounds call, timeouts and cautions.
5. Communicate to the athletes and the officiating team verbally and with hand signals.

The official must keep an appropriate distance from the action in the standing and par terre position. In the standing position, they must give the athletes room to work and have a good overall view of the action. They should not interfere with the action. In par terre position, they will work at the head end of the wrestlers, being ready to stop dangerous holds and protect the athletes.

The official must always work the "short side" of the mat. This is the side of the mat that is closest to the athletes. Here he/she can make clear out of bounds calls, and his/her presence helps keep the wrestlers inbounds. It cuts down the distance the official has to travel to the action.

The official should straddle the out of bounds line to have the best view of the action at the edge of the mat. He will be able to make the proper call on all "step out" situations and can easily determine if there was "fleeing the mat". It also allows him/her to stop the action if the athletes might land on the floor and suffer injury.

The official must also take a position that does not screen out the other members of the officiating team. A triangle arrangement with the judge and chairman works well and allows for eye contact with the team. Eye contact is necessary in cases of falls, cautions and brutality.

During the rest period, the official should stand near the out of bounds line in a neutral corner so he/she can see the corners. During an injury, the official should stand near the injured athlete and monitors the situation.

ANTICIPATION

Using their knowledge and experience, officials should be able to foresee the potential of an action and use this knowledge as a guide for positioning. The official should be able to move smoothly to the place the action will finish and not have to run to catch up to the action but move with it to make the call.

Anticipation will also let the official stop and prevent the development of dangerous or illegal holds and prevent injury of the athletes. It allows the official to warn the athletes verbally without stopping the action so there is a smoother flow to the bout.

The experienced official will be able to anticipate emotional and potentially explosive situations, stopping them before they get out of hand. The official will be able to position himself/herself so he/she can intervene if necessary.

The ability to anticipate comes from knowledge of the sport and experience in a wide variety of situations. It must be practiced in all bouts.

MOVEMENT

Movement is related to both positioning and anticipation. The flow of the bout dictates the movement of the official. The referee should have the ability to keep up with the action at any speed. Movement should always put the official in the proper position.

Officials should maintain a flow that parallels the movement of the athletes. Changing direction, moving backwards, lowering his/her level and getting down on the mat to view a fall should fit into the movement of the bout. Officials should never have "concrete shoes" where they stand in one place and watch the action, but keep moving.

MATCH PROCEDURES

Following proper match procedures begins when the official enters the mat area. The official enters the mat first and the athletes will enter when he signals to them.

The official will then check the fingernails to make sure they will not scratch, check any pads or taping to make sure they are not hard and the shoulders will be checked to make sure there is not excessive perspiration or oil on the skin.

After checking that the judge and chairman are ready, the official will blow his/her whistle and give a hand signal to start the bout. In cases where there is a lot of crowd noise or the athletes do not respond to the whistle, he/she must be ready to step in and physically stop the wrestlers by touching them.

After out of bounds situations the official should encourage the athletes to return to the center quickly. He should follow the athletes into the center and not take his/her eyes off of them. Upon getting to the center, he/she must position the athletes in the proper position in the center circle.

During the bout the official needs to communicate with the judge and /or chairman in cases where he needs confirmation of a call. He/she should first look to the judge, if he does not get confirmation, he should then signal the chairman for confirmation. If neither agree, the bout is continued. In a fall situation, the referee will ask for confirmation from the chairman first. The referee will not show signs of displeasure if he does not get confirmation but will continue the match.

At the end of each period, the referee shall signal the winner of the period if the score is tied. If there is a difference in points, this is not necessary. The referee will then go to a neutral edge of the circle observing the athletes and coaches. He/she will notify each corner to towel off several seconds prior to the start of the next period. When the athletes return to the center for the next period, he/she will again check the shoulders for excessive perspiration or oily skin.

At the end of the bout, the official will position the wrestlers at his side according to their colors, shake hands with each wrestler, have them shake hands and holding the wrists of each wrestler, raise the hand of the winning wrestler while facing the chairman. He/she will turn the wrestlers toward the crowd and raise the hand of the winner again. He/she will watch the wrestlers leave the mat and then leave the mat area. He must be aware of any instances of poor sportsmanship as they leave the mat and be ready to act accordingly.

SIGNALS

WHISTLE

The sound of the whistle starts and stops the bout and must be clear and precise. A weak whistle may not be heard allowing action to continue resulting in confusion over points scored or an injury might occur because the athletes did not stop.

The whistle must be coordinated with a hand signal to allow the start of the bout in case the whistle is not heard.

VISUAL

Officials should always use the accepted FILA signals so that everyone knows what is being called. When awarding points, the hand with the color of the scoring wrestler is held high overhead and rotated so all can see the points, especially the chairman who is keeping score. The points should be held for two or more seconds so there is no mistaking the points. The points are shown quickly and decisively as soon as they are scored.

If the official feels no points were scored in an action, he/she will signal by crossing the hands in front of the body.

When signaling out of bounds, the official will point at the line and wave his /her hands toward the protection area. Actions that start in the protection area cannot score and must be so indicated.

If an athlete is being considered for a fleeing the hold call, the official should point at the athlete with the hand of the corresponding color and verbally and loudly call out "CONTACT" which will warn them of what will happen if they do not become active. The visual signal will alert the officials, coaches and the crowd of what is going to happen. If you must call for a caution, hold the hand, fingers together, with the color of the offending wrestler out to the side and look for confirmation to the judge and/or the chairman as previously indicated. If there is an action that starts during this process, allow the action to finish since it will cancel the penalty. If there is no score, the penalty is assessed.

When stopping the bout for a penalty, or if there is a problem with head butting, or finger twisting, you must indicate to the wrestlers what you want by tapping the head, interlocking your fingers or other motion. This clearly signals to everyone what your concern is and if you want to penalize a wrestler, there is no question why.

When signaling for a fall, hold your hand up over your head, fingers together so there is no mistaking your call for the scoring of a five point throw and look for confirmation from the chairman. The chairman will signal back with the same signal for confirmation. If you do not get confirmation, look again and signal when the shoulders are again held to the mat. Do not show displeasure with the other official for not confirming the fall, continue in a professional manner and work as a team.

VERBAL

The tone, volume and intensity of verbal signals relay both confidence and information. These verbal signals must be those adopted by FILA. It is very important that the official know and understand the terminology and the proper time and place to use them.

Volume allows the official to be heard by the athletes so they understand what you are looking for. Even in a loud arena, the official must make himself heard. If the referee has to move closer to the action to be heard he should move closer and then back away. Proper hand signals will show the officials team and the other involved parties what you want but the athletes will not see you so they must hear you.

Your voice should never be pleading, you must exhibit control of the bout. Your tone should show control and confidence, indicating you are in charge of the action.

The amount of verbal communication will depend on the action of the match. If it is an active bout, little has to be said. There is no need to be overly talkative, keep it to a minimum.

DEMEANOR

DEMONSTRATIVENESS

The way an official carries himself/herself on the mat goes a long way toward measuring a referee's success. This is the way an official carries himself/herself, how he/she reacts to various situations, the forcefulness of his/her actions on the mat, the level of confidence shown in his/her abilities and understanding of the sport. The referee must show control and confidence but never an air of arrogance toward the parties involved in the bout.

There is a fine line between confidence and arrogance and it must not be crossed. The official must never overshadow the athletes; he/she must not call attention to his/her actions. An official that is not noticed and has made good calls has done his/her job.

DECISIVENESS

Officials must make accurate, decisive calls. They must be without hesitation. A referee must not look for help from the judge or chairman, "sneaking a peak" to find out what they called and mirroring their calls. The official on the mat must make his/her call without concern about whether or not he got agreement from the official's team. His focus has to remain on the wrestlers.

That is not to say that he never looks for confirmation. He needs confirmation of cautions and falls. He should keep the team in his peripheral vision so he is able to work with them in a smooth manner.

If a referee's call is questioned, and he is wrong, he should be willing to correct it for the sake of the athletes. Officials do not have to be right on every call but they must be willing to correct mistakes so the correct athlete wins.

MAT PRESENCE

This refers to the way an official "carries" himself. The level of confidence he/she radiates. A high level of Mat Presence gives an impression of authority, knowledge and poise that goes a long way toward establishing the credibility of an official.

APPEARANCE

The degree to which an official takes care of his/her physical condition and grooming is often taken as an indicator of his/her dedication and seriousness to officiating.

An official should be in good physical condition and be able to keep up with the action on the mat no matter what the speed of the bout is.

Referees must also be neat, clean and well groomed. The uniform must be clean, pressed and complete. The proper uniform, whether at a national or international event, must be worn. Red and Blue armbands must be used.

Good personal appearance, neatly groomed hair, clean shaven or neatly trimmed facial hair is a must. An official that looks good conveys an image that is both positive for him/her and for the sport of wrestling.

RAPPORT

It is very important that the official's team act with harmony and cooperation. They should always attempt to get along with other officials both on and off the mat. Officials must have a good working relationship to make sure the bouts flow smoothly from beginning to end.

Referees must cooperate to make sure the correct wrestler wins. The correct wrestler is that athlete that has scored the most points and put forth the best effort. If there is a question on a call, they must not argue but always discuss openly and honestly what has occurred. If a call is changed or overridden, there should be no discontent or outward display of negative emotion. The team must act as professionals working toward the same goal. Off the mat, officials must not downgrade or criticize others on the team in public.

A part of rapport is conformity. The official should be able to adjust to the procedures and requirements of each tournament or situation. He/she should familiarize himself/herself with those requirements before each tournament. For example, officials should always ask permission from the mat chairman to leave the mat area. By doing so, you will not miss an upcoming assignment. Never assume that because you have just come off the mat that you will not work for several more matches.

The official should be familiar with proper etiquette and protocol. An official should respect the category or position of other officials or members of the wrestling community. Especially at international tournaments, the official should be understanding of social, cultural and political differences.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE RULES (Literal, Intent and Spirit of the Rules)

LITERAL INTERPRETATION

The official must have an excellent knowledge of the FILA rulebook. Although it is not a requirement to quote each rule verbatim, it is a requirement to "know" the rules. That is to say, the official should be able to know which rule applies to each hold, action or situation and know when to apply it.

Particularly in areas of potentially dangerous situations, dangerous or illegal holds, the official must be able to instantly recognize the situation and what action must be taken. "Knowledge of the Rules" translates into how well the official can convert stated rules into actions on the mat.

INTENT OF THE RULE

Besides the literal understanding of a rule, the official must know what the rule "means". The referee should know why a rule was written. Intent deals mostly with philosophy. This often requires the official to know some of the history or evolution of the rules. Knowing the background of a rule allows the official to apply a rule when an action does not fall exactly into a well defined area.

The official should have the ability to evaluate actions, holds or situations that may not fall entirely within the guidelines of a particular rule. For example, the rule that concerns stepping out of bounds. The

intent of the rule is to keep the wrestlers inbounds, wrestling in the center. But if an athlete steps out of bounds during the completion of an action or throw, the action should score and no penalty will be given for stepping out.

SPIRIT OF THE RULE

Intent deals with the official's ability to adjust to situations where some but not all of the criteria have been met for a rule to apply. The "Spirit of the Rule" relates to the official's ability to deal with holds, actions or situations that are not covered by any rule. In these cases, it is said that the "Rule of Good Sportsmanship" or the Spirit of the Rule" applies.

Just as with the section on "Intent", this area is concerned mainly with philosophy. Since there are no rules covering these situations, the official should show good insight, excellent judgment and an innate ability to enact fair play and good sportsmanship.

JUDGEMENT

(Consistency, Risk and Initiation)

CONSISTENCY

Judgment is both the official's knowledge and interpretation of the rules and his/her application of them. Throughout the duration of a match and also the entire tournament, the official is required to make mental evaluations. These judgments must be made the same way every time. Every hold, action and situation must be evaluated by using the same mental processes and applying the same criteria each and every time.

In order to maintain this consistency, the official must develop a very clear "mental picture" of the various criteria. Then when an action is viewed, the call becomes an automatic reaction rather than a drawn out thought process. This reaction is usually the result of a great deal of experience.

RISK

One of the basic fundamentals of international wrestling is the understanding of risk. Risk creates actions and excitement. Basically, risk means taking a chance to score that might put oneself in danger if the hold is not successful. It is very important that the official uses good judgment in deciding which athlete is taking the risk. Philosophically, the athlete who takes a risk is the one to be rewarded. The reward can come in the form of giving the athlete the benefit of the doubt in scoring situations (points) or in the form of protection ("slips") when there is no counteraction or effort on the part of his/her opponent.

"Slips" can occur both from the standing and in the *par terre* (mat wrestling) positions. They are to be rewarded only if there is no counter on the part of the opponent. When the opponent gains the top position through no action of his own (a slip), action will continue but there will be no points scored. Taking a risk does not excuse an athlete from executing an action with poor technique. If the athlete takes a risk which puts them in an "instantaneous fall" position or is trapped in a "danger position" by a counteraction of the opponent, points will be scored for the opponent. However, if the situation is unclear, the benefit of the doubt goes to the athlete taking the risk.

INITIATION

Besides "risk", the official must recognize who initiates or creates an action. It is very important that you determine who creates the action so if there are multiple scores, (a 3-2 situation), that the athlete that

began the action, took the risk, gets credit for the initiation. The official must be aware of the action from start to finish and make the proper call.

There are three possible ways the defensive athlete who did not initiate the original action can score. The first would be as a result of poor technique by the athlete initiation the action resulting in an "instantaneous fall" position. The offensive wrestler lands flat on his back due to his poor technique but is not held there. The defensive man scores two points.

The second way would be as a result of a "passive" counter. A "passive counter" results when one wrestler collapses on the other while he is being thrown or an athlete who is being turned "posts" a hand to stop his/her opponent on their back. In this case there is a counter but no creation of a new action. This would result in a two point score.

The third way would be as a result of an "active" counter. Examples of an "active" counter would be an athlete who creates a new action after he/she is under attack. Often this occurs in situations when an athlete attempts a throw but his/her opponent steps to the side and re-throws him/her. This type of a throw will result in a change of direction from the original action. The change of direction is the critical thing that must be recognized.

MATCH CONTROL

(Poise, Communication and Flow)

POISE

It is essential that an official keeps his /her composure at all times and acts in a professional manner. He/she should show firmness in the application of the rules and should not be intimidated by other officials, coaches, athletes or fans. In particularly volatile situations, the official should have the ability to remain calm and self-assured.

When overruled by the officiating team, the official should not become upset or show displeasure. This is also true in contests in which there is difficulty, controversy or confusion. If there is a time in which an official feels he/she has "missed" a call, the official should collect his/her thoughts and recover his/her composure.

In difficult situations, the official should always make deliberate judgments. These decisions should always be made in a timely manner. However, it is prudent to follow the philosophy that is better to make the right decision than a quick one.

COMMUNICATON

One of the major responsibilities of an official is to communicate information to all parties in a clear, precise and efficient manner. The information needs to be given in the simplest terms and in the shortest time possible.

To the athletes, it is extremely important to be direct and to the point. Due to fatigue and excitement, the athletes often have a reduced capacity to understand complex instruction. In the clinch position it is necessary that the athletes understand your directions so there is little or no chance of a caution resulting from an incorrect position.

If there is a need to bring the officials team together for a conference, each official should state his/her position as clearly and quickly as possible so as not to interrupt the flow of the bout.

The verbal and visual signals must be those used by FILA so everyone knows the intent of your instructions. Events with athletes, coaches, fans and officials speaking different languages will understand clearly what you mean.

The signals need to be made independently of the other officials. The referee should keep the other officials in his/her peripheral vision but should not make obvious visual contact except when necessary for confirmation. If a referee looks away from the action of the bout at the chairman or judge, he/she risks missing action on the mat and he/she does not look to be in control of the bout.

FLOW

A match should flow smoothly and be well paced. The match should not be unduly interrupted with unnecessary starting and stopping. The official should be aware of tactics meant to delay the match by an athlete, such as slowly returning to the center or faking an injury.

WORK AS A JUDGE

(Bout Sheet and Independence)

BOUT SHEET

The judge is responsible for keeping an accurate record of the match. The bout sheet should be completely filled out and in a manner that can be legible to the other officials and pairing masters. It should be neat and well organized.

When filling out the bout sheet, there should be a minimum loss of eye contact with the action. To help facilitate keeping one eye on the bout sheet, it is necessary to be familiar with its layout.

In order to keep the tournament flowing, it is important for the judge to fill out the bout sheet as quickly as possible and deliver it to the mat chairman. The bout sheet should be signed as soon as the judge gets it and sits down with a legible signature.

INDEPENDENCE

As a member of the officiating team, it is important for the judge to offer an opinion on each and every action. The opinion of the judge does not have to agree with the referee and in some cases may be the exact opposite.

In most cases the judge will have an excellent view of the action and will be certain of each and every call. In these situations the judge should score the action as he/she has seen it. However, in some cases, the judge will not have a very good view of the action or may not be completely certain of the call. In these cases, it is sometimes useful to offer to the mat chairman an alternative call. In this way, the judge will give the mat chairman the opportunity to use his/her experience and expertise while allowing the match to continue uninterrupted.

The judge should not be afraid to initiate cautions and/or falls in obvious situations. The judge should concentrate on working with the referee at all times and be ready to confirm or not confirm the calls of the referee. The judge should not score points before the referee on the mat unless the referee does not score anything.

The judge must have eye contact with the referee and the mat chairman to be aware of communication from them. The referee will use visual and verbal signals while the mat chairman may indicate his/her intentions through subtle movements or signals. The judge must be aware of these signals and respond accordingly.

WORK AS A CHAIRMAN

(Control, Flow and Administration)

CONTROL

The mat chairman has the overall responsibility for the matches on his/her mat. Therefore, it is important for him/her to maintain an appropriate degree of control over them.

Appropriate control is dictated by the strength of the officiating team and/or the difficulty of a particular match. In most cases the officiating team is competent and the matches are clear-cut, therefore it is necessary to intervene only in the case of an obvious error. However, if the officials are not strong or a match has gotten "out of control", it is the responsibility for the mat chairman to maintain a closer reign over the situation.

The mat chairman should be a strong, positive and supporting influence on the officiating team. He/she should be evenhanded, fair and a good judge of human nature. The most effective mat chairmen are those that provide a calming influence and instill confidence in the officiating team.

During emotional situations, the mat chairman should attempt to calm all involved parties and encourage them to enter into a controlled discussion of the situation. All parties not essential to the discussion should be eliminated.

All discussions, either with the officiating team or with coaches, should be short and to the point. The Mat chairman should not be drawn into prolonged, heated arguments. All remarks should be professional, specific and given in non-emotional terms.

FLOW

The mat chairman should encourage a smooth flow of a match by minimizing the number of interruptions. Unless there are obvious errors or the officials fail to carry out their responsibilities, the mat chairman should allow the team to manage and control the match.

It is the duty of the mat chairman to maintain vigilance over the time and score in order to alleviate any problems during the match. Since problems with the time and score are often sources of interruption, control over them will enhance the overall flow of the match.

ADMINISTRATION

Since the mat chairman has the overall responsibility of insuring that the mat runs smoothly, he/she should be constantly aware of matches that may be difficult or controversial. To insure a proper officiating team and in order to keep the tournament moving, the selection of officials to work a particular match should be done ahead of time. The amount of "down time" due to waiting for assigning of matches, should be minimized.

At the end of the bout, the mat chairman should check both bout sheets carefully before they are sent to the pairing masters. Both bout sheets must agree so there is no chance of confusion about pairing the next round of wrestling.

The most common task of the mat chairman is to arbitrate between the call offered by the referee and judge. In most cases, one of the two officials will offer a call that is acceptable to the mat chairman. In rare situations, the mat chairman may disagree with both of the officials and may ask for a conference. At this time, he/she should ask if the officials are sure of their call and offer his alternative. If the officials do not agree with the mat chairman, the call will stand and wrestling will continue. The conferences should be as quick and short as possible.

If the referee and judge offer different calls, it is the responsibility of the mat chairman to indicate which of the calls is being confirmed. In the case of cautions, "slips or falls, he/she must be ready to indicate immediately whether or not there is agreement or confirmation. At the end of the bout, the chairman should indicate the winner by holding up the correct color.

It is the responsibility of the mat chairman to insure that all problems are rectified at the time of the match. This is necessary to eliminate the need for protests.