

## Article 23 Arbitration

### 1. Composition of the Competition Supervisory Board (hereinafter “CSB”)

#### a. Qualifications of the members:

CSB members shall be persons with sufficient & demonstrated Taekwondo experience appointed by the USAT Chief Executive Officer or his/her designee.

b. Composition: The panel shall consist of five members. The USAT Chief Executive Officer or his/her designee shall be Chair of the CSB. The CEO shall use his best efforts to name a board member in his absence. The CSB shall be appointed prior to the start of the competition and announced at all coaches’ meetings. The composition of the specific panel will be disclosed to both coaches and athletes prior to the commencement of the protest proceeding.

### 2. The other four (4) members of the CSB shall be appointed by the USAT Chief Executive Officer or his/her designee. The panel shall include one USAT referee and one USAT coach. There shall be an athlete member on every panel.

a. Responsibility: The Competition Supervisory Board shall adjudicate protests. The CSB may also recommend disciplinary action against the officials committing the infraction.

b. The Referee Chairs and the CEO may move to temporarily suspend an official until the end of the competition, but final action must come from a Peer Review Committee which also includes the Referee Chairs if the disciplinary action exceeds the length of the competition. Documented records and results shall be sent to the USAT Chief Executive Officer

### 3. Procedure for Filing Protest

a. In case there is an objection to a referee judgment, within 10 minutes after the pertinent contest, the certified coach representing the athlete may submit a protest application together with a non-refundable fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) to the Staff Member running the Floor, usually the National Events Director. The Staff member shall check the coaches’ credentials to ensure that the coach has “protest rights” to protest the match result. (See USAT Coaching Program to determine who can protest a match. Staff shall also provide the protesting coach with a checklist of protest procedures, as well as a guideline for what is and is not protestable.) *(Please see Appendix I.)*

### 4) Disclosure of Conflicts:

Competition Supervisory Board members are required to disclose any conflicts of interest they may have with the parties in interest to the protest and are required to recuse themselves if their continued participation would result in a conflict of interest or in an appearance of impropriety. Any party may raise a conflict question to the panel which panel shall decide the conflict question prior to hearing the matter. Either coach involved in the protest may challenge a CSB member for cause prior to the start of the deliberations. Protests after interviews and discussions have begun will be null and void.

5). After reviewing the protest application, the content of the protest must be arranged according to the criterion of "Acceptable" or "Unacceptable." Any form in which the exact rule of competition violated is not clearly stated shall be deemed "Unacceptable."

#### 6. Conduct of Protest Hearing

a. The members of the Competition Supervisory Board may summon the refereeing officials for confirmation of events. CSB may allow the protesting coach to explain their position with time limits as set by the CSB Chair. Video tapes will NOT be admitted as evidence.

b. If necessary, the Board can review the material evidence of the decision, such as the written records (score sheets, tally sheets), or electronic records of the match.

c. Errors in determining the match results, mistakes in calculating the match score or misidentifying a contestant shall result in the decision being reversed.

d. Errors in application of the rules:

a) Technically incorrect calls or actions shall be corrected and the referee admonished or sanctioned. These are errors that do not involve judgment calls. For Example – Failure to note that the timekeeper has not restarted the clock after time-out, declaring the wrong winner, giving a Kamjeon for an offense for which only a kyungo is allowed. If necessary, CSB can order time put on the clock to finish a match, or they can overturn the decision based on concrete errors which are not judgment calls.

b) Judgment Calls – A Field of Play Judgment call shall not constitute an error in application of the rules. For example – the giving of or failure to give a kyungo or kamjeon shall not overturn a decision. The same shall be true of the decision to give or not give an 8 count.

e. Errors in factual judgment: When the Board decides that there was a clear error in judging the facts such as the impact of striking, severity of action or conduct, intention, timing of an act in relation to a declaration or area, the decision of the match shall not be reversed, however, the panel can recommend a sanction for the referee making the error.

f. After deliberation of the evidence presented, the Board shall hold a vote to determine a majority decision.

9. The Chair will make a report documenting the outcome of the deliberation and shall make this outcome publicly known.

10. The decision of the Competition Supervisory Board will be final and no further means of appeal will be applied. The answer shall be provided to the coaches and the staff member monitoring results as soon as possible. Copies of the decision shall be given to the USAT CEO.