

Pacific Association's Referee's Clinic©



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This manual is part of the copyrighted Pacific Association of USATF Officials Monograph Series on how to officiate track meets. Each monograph covers the various techniques for each officiating assignment. These monographs are intended for more in depth understanding of each job. They are intended for both the novice and seasoned official. They cover the real details of the job and how it should be performed. They summarize various techniques to accomplish the job. These monographs belong to the author and the Pacific Association of USATF Track & Field Officials Committee. They can be copied and used for officials training only.

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Role of the Referee:

The referee is to ensure that all rules and decisions by the appropriate governing body that is sanctioning the meet are followed and that a fair and safe competition is held for all competitors. The referee is the arbitrator of what is a fair competition for all whether it is the interpretation or application of a rule in the rulebook or those things that are not specifically in the rulebook. As such the referee must be intimately familiar with the rulebook and the rationale used in developing each. This would be simpler if there were only one rule book for track and field but in practice there are more than 4 different sets of rules. In the IAAF they deal almost exclusively with the open athlete and have only a few changes for the Junior athlete, primarily in implements. In the USATF rulebook there are age group rules for Youth, Junior, Open, and Masters as well as the Disabled. The NCAA book has just collegiate rules, which are used by the Junior Colleges but with some adaptations. The high school rulebook covers High School and Junior High meets. The other rulebook out there is the World Masters Athletics, which is the international Masters rulebook which can be found at <http://world-masters-athletics.org/index.php>. It is recognized by the IAAF, as the Masters governing body. Thus, in reality, there are 5 rulebooks and many different types of competitions including variation of the NCAA like the NAIA of each state and section of the state high school federation. Consequently the role of the referee is slightly different in each as can be seen by looking at the definition in each of the major books.

- Overall responsibility for the meet from the time of arrival till 30 minutes after the results of the last event are posted and announced.
- Supervises all chief officials
- Verify results as official
- Reviews reports of officials concerning possible violations and takes action
- May reschedule or add events in consultation with the Meet Director
- May serve as a non-voting member or consultant of the Jury of Appeal
- Disqualifies those whose acts violate the rules of fair and safe competition.

Types of Referees:

Referee (usually for small meets where there is just one referee and in track and field would have jurisdiction over both areas;

Overall Referee (overall coordinator for multiple referee positions)

Track Referee*

Start Referee

Call Room Or Clerking Referee

Field Referee*

Throws Referee

Vertical Jumps Referee

Horizontal Jumps Referee

Jumps Referee (responsibility for Horizontal and Vertical Jumps)

Race Walking Referee*

Combined Events Referee*

Long Distance Running or Road Race Referee*

Cross Country Referee*

* There are five USATF certified referee positions, namely Track, Field, Race Walking, Combined and LDR/XC Referee.

Hierarchy of Referees:

There are three levels of referees corresponding to National, Master and Nationally Certified Master Referee. The first two are managed as other officials at the local association level. To become a referee at these levels you need to meet the local association's requirements. Promotion from National to Master level is likewise under the direction of the local association officials' certification committee. You will note there is no Association level referee. This is intentional since the National Officials Committee requires you to be at least a National Level certified official for at least three years before you can be considered as a candidate to be a National Level Referee. This level is intended as the lowest level and first referee position. This is the introductory stage. In order to be considered for the next level which would be a referee's position at a league or major local meet level, you should have at least three years as a National Referee. As a Master referee you should be capable to be a referee in your discipline for

most meets in association. To be a candidate for referee at a National Championship, you should become a Nationally Certified Master Referee in your discipline, i.e. track, field, combine, race walking and/or cross country. This designation requires you to take a national referee's test in the appropriate discipline as well as have recommendations from several Master level or higher officials concerning your capability as a referee for national championships. Likewise to be a candidate for becoming a National Technical Official you must be a Nationally Certified Master Level Referee in at least two the 5 named disciplines for a minimum of three years. This then makes you eligible for oversight positions at our National Championship and to become an internationally certified official.

Rulebook Role of the Referee:

High School: Rule 3.4 (Pg. 16, 2007)

1. The referee is directly in charge of activities during the meet. The referee shall answer questions, which are not specifically placed under the jurisdiction of other officials.
2. The referee's authority begins upon arrival at the meet site and concludes 30 minutes after the last- event results have been announced or made official.
3. The referee has the sole authority to determine if a race shall be rerun, and if so, who is eligible to participate in the rerun and when it should be scheduled. My Note: There are guidelines in the casebook when it should be rerun and which are covered below on page 7 of this manual.
4. Upon determining that the event venue does not meet the criteria set forth in the rules, the referee shall declare that the event will not be contested, and points for the event will be divided among the visiting team. The host team will receive no points.
5. When a competitor is disqualified, the referee shall notify or cause to be notified, the competitor or the competitor's coach of the disqualification.
6. The referee has the sole authority for ruling on infractions or irregularities, which are not covered within the rules. The referee may seek the advice of the head umpire or field referee before making a ruling. The referee is also authorized to disqualify a competitor who commits an infraction personally observed by the referee.
7. The referee shall note and call aloud, for the benefit of each competitor, the laps remaining in individual races or relay legs of three laps or more. This responsibility may be delegated to a lap caller. Lap cards may be used in lieu of verbal reports.
8. Prior to the meet, the referee shall, either by a meeting or written communication, address the following with all the head coaches and team captains:
 - a. All team members are expected to exhibit good sportsmanship.
 - b. The head coach shall verify verbally, or in writing, that all his/her competitors are properly equipped (uniform, equipment and no jewelry) in compliance with these rules. *My Note: Any questions regarding legality should be resolved prior to the start of the meet.*
 - c. Any special circumstances, procedures and information pertaining to the meet.
9. The referee shall approve the official scorer's final results and record the time the meet was officially concluded. Note: If a referee is not assigned then the starter becomes the referee.

NCAA: Rule 3.4 (pg. 52, 2007)

Primary Role

1. The referee(s) shall be knowledgeable and qualified to interpret the NCAA track and field rules, above all other officials, ensuring fair and safe competition for all competitors and disqualifying those whose acts violate the rules of fair and safe competition. The referee shall not be a member of any jury or serve as any other official.

Duties

2. The powers and duties of the referee(s) shall be:
 - a. After consulting with the appropriate officials to take such actions and make such decisions, including those for which the rules make not specific provision, that provide each contestant a fair and equal opportunity. (Rule 10-4-7 Note 2.)
 - b. To have the authority to act upon apparent violations of the conduct rules, see Rules Organization, that are observed in meets in which a games committee has been established.
 - c. To decide all questions for which the rules make no provisions;
 - d. To have sole power to warn and/or disqualify contestants as provided by these rules or upon report from the head umpire and head judges of field events (Rules 3-5-1d and 3-11-2i), except as provided by Rule 3-7-1. Warnings shall be indicated to the competitor verbally and by showing a yellow card. A second violation generally constitutes a disqualification, which shall be indicated by the referee to the athlete verbally and by showing a red card. If, in the opinion of the referee, the violation is severe, disqualification will occur without warning. The referee shall disqualify contestants for violation of the honest-effort rule.

Warnings and disqualification shall be noted in writing by the referee(s) on appropriated meet results and shall identify the rule that applies.

- e. To decided place winners in track events when the judges of the finish cannot reach a decision and when the official films of the finish are available;
- f. In the event of record track performances, the running referee shall verify the results of the place and time and shall check all related conditions;
- g. In the event of record field-event performances, the throwing and jumping referee and three field judges shall verify all measurements and all related conditions;
- h. To oversee the inspecting, checking, weight and measuring of all implements and apparatus to be used by competitors in the meet;
- i. To make certain that field events begin when scheduled, are properly organized and continue without delays; and
- j. To determine just and proper remedy for continued violation of all uniform, number, shoe and logo rules.

Finality of Decisions

3. The referee's decisions in all matters shall be final and without appeal, except in those meets where a games committee has been established for that special purpose. The games committee or jury then will have the final authority.

USATF Rule 125 (pg. 41 2007)

1. A separate Referee may be appointed for track events, for field events, for Combined Events, and for running and Race Walking events outside the stadium. The Referee for track events and for events outside the stadium shall have no jurisdiction over matters within the responsibilities of the Chief Judge of Race Walking events. See Rules 230 and 232.
2. The Referee shall ensure that the rules and decisions of USATF are observed and shall decide upon any matters which arise during the meet and for which provision has not been made in these rules. The Referee for track events and for events outside the stadium shall have jurisdiction to decide placings in a race only when the Chief Finish Judge is unable to arrive at a decision. The Referee shall not act in a dual capacity.
3. The decision of the Referee in all matters shall be final and without appeal except in those meets or events for which a Jury of Appeal has been established for that special purpose.
4. To arrive at a fair decision, the Referee may consider any available evidence which the Referee thinks necessary, including a film or picture produced by an official videotape recorder, or any available video evidence.
5. The appropriate Referee shall check all final results, shall deal with any disputed points and where there is no Measurement Judge (electronics), shall supervise the measurements of record performances. At the conclusion of each event, the official competition results shall be completed immediately, verified by signature if possible by the appropriate Referee or designee, and delivered to the Competition Secretary.
6. In the event of record performances, the appropriate Referee shall certify the result and duly note such on the appropriate form.
7. A Referee shall have the authority to warn any competitor for improper conduct or to exclude such a competitor from the competition. Warnings may be indicated to the athlete by showing a yellow card, exclusion by showing a red card. Warnings and disqualifications shall be entered on the competition card and official competition record.
8. If, in the opinion of the appropriate Referee, circumstances arise at any meet such that justice demands that any event should be contested again, except as indicated in the authority of the Starter, the Referee shall have authority to declare the event void and it shall be held again, either on the same day or on some future occasion, as the Referee shall decide.
9. The Combined Events Referee shall have jurisdiction over the conduct of the Combined Events competition. This Referee shall also have jurisdiction over the conduct of the respective individual events within the Combined Events competition. However, the track and field event Referees shall retain jurisdiction over the conduct of the respective individual events within the combined events competition if there is no Combined Events Referee.
10. The order of events stated in the official program shall not be changed, nor shall the announced arrangement of heats in any event be added to or altered, except by the Referee.
11. The Referee shall have the power to cancel or postpone to a future date any event, even though the same has actually commenced, if in the Referee's judgment the competition cannot be conducted or completed in a satisfactory manner and in fairness to the competitors and officials.
12. Should any event have actually commenced, it shall be conducted (by the competitors who reported on the first date) at a future date in the same manner as through the competition had never been started. In events where any competitors have been eliminated, the Referee shall determine whether any such athletes may compete on the postponed date and at which point or round the competition should commence.

IAAF Rule 125 (pg. 86 2006-7)

1. A separate Referee shall be appointed for the Call Room, track events, for field events, for Combined Events and for running and Race Walking events outside the stadium. The Referee for track events and events outside the stadium shall have no jurisdiction over matters within the responsibilities of the Chief Judge of Race Walking events.
2. Referees shall ensure that the Rules (and applicable Technical Regulations) are observed and shall decide upon any matters which arise during the competition (including in the Call Room) and for which provision has not been made in these Rules (or any applicable Technical Regulations). The respective Referee for track events and for events outside the stadium shall have jurisdiction to decide placings in a race only when the Judges of the disputed place(s) are unable to arrive at a decision. The relevant referee Track Referee has the power to decide on any facts related to the starts if he does not agree with the decisions made by the start team except in the cases when it regards a false start detected by an IAAF approved false start control apparatus, unless for any reason the Referee determines that the information provided by the apparatus is obviously inaccurate. The Referee shall not act as a Judge or Umpire.
3. The appropriate Referee shall check all final results, shall deal with any disputed points and where there is no Measurement Judge (electronics), shall supervise the measurements of record performances.
4. The appropriate Referee shall rule on any protest or objection regarding the conduct of the competition, including any matter arising in the Call Room.. He shall have authority to warn or exclude from competition, any competitor guilty of improper conduct. Warnings may be indicated to the athlete by showing a yellow card, exclusion by showing a red card. Warnings and exclusions shall be entered on the results card.
5. If, in the opinion of the appropriate Referee, circumstances arise at any competition such that justice demands that any event or any part of an event should be contested again, he shall have authority to declare the event void and it shall be held again, either on the same day or on some future occasion, as he shall decide.
6. At the conclusion of each event, the results card shall be completed immediately, signed by the appropriate Referee and handed to the Competition Secretary.
7. The Combined Events Referee shall have jurisdiction over the conduct of the Combined Events competition. He shall also have jurisdiction over the conduct of the respective individual events within the Combined Events competition.

Characteristics of a Good Referee:

1. Knowledgeable
2. Systematic and aware
3. Caring, but firm and consistent
4. Congenial, but impartial
5. Calm and composed
6. Well groomed in appropriate uniform
7. "Invisible"
8. Able to see officiating as art and science
9. Athlete Orientated

Track Referee:

The duties of the track referee include (mostly from the IAAF Athletics Officiating, A Practical Guide):

- (a) To preside over all track events, and see that all technical rules are observed.
- (b) To allocated duties to Chief Judge of Track events and the Umpires.
- (c) To make a decision in the event of any difference of opinion between the track Judges.
- (d) To Check and sign the Result Card for every event.
- (e) To deal with any disputed point, protest or objection as to the conduct of the track events as provided by the rules.
- (f) To warn or exclude any competitor form the competition for improper conduct.
- (g) To disqualify athletes.
- (h) To order a rerun of an event where needed as the last resort.
- (i) To keep the track events on time.

It can be seen therefore that the Referee has to interpret and apply every relevant rule in the Handbook. At times he may have to make decisions which are not covered by the rules, where justice, tact and discretion need to be applied. To this end he must extend courtesy and understanding to all competitors and officials, whilst, at the same time, maintaining his authority over all Track events.

The Track Referee has to appreciate the problems of the Competition Director, the Manager, Team Managers, the Press, the Technical Manager, the Timekeepers, the Starter and the Announcers- in fact all the people who are involved in the organization of a successful meeting.

To be a good Track Referee requires careful preparation and planning before the competition begins.

Ideally, the Referee will receive the names of judges prior to the meet. The Chief Judge then prepares a schedule of duties for the finish Judges for the entire program and the Track referee can prepare detailed instructions for the Umpires, who are his assistants. In advance also he should appoint a deputy in case at any time his attention is demanded elsewhere whilst a track event is in progress.

The Track Referee arrives at the meeting in time to inspect the arena in co-operation with the Technical Manager. He must ensure that all the necessary markings are on the track and that all equipment is readily available.

Next, he should meet the manager to make sure that the channels of communications are clearly established and that the results and times reach the Announcers and the Competition Secretary with as little delay as possible. Having satisfied himself on this point, he should now be free to meet the Starter and Chief Timekeeper. It is the Chief Timekeeper's responsibility to signal that all is ready when the Starter whistles, just before the runners go to their marks, having ensured that the Referee and the track judges, the timekeepers, the Chief Photo Finish Judge and the automatic timing operators are ready.

The referee must ensure that the first event starts on time and that the program timing is kept to throughout the meeting. If, for any reason, the program drops behind schedule, he must record the times at which the events actually started in order to allow the correct time to elapse between one round and the next and to report it to the Manager

In spite of every precaution having been taken incidents will nevertheless arise on occasion. It is the responsibility of the Referee to sort problems out as quickly as possible and eliminated any grounds for subsequent complaints against the organizers of the meeting.

Sometimes, although it is rare, circumstances can arise such that justice demands that a race should be re-run. The Referee then has the power to declare the event void and to organize for it to be held again, if possible on the same day, or if not on a future date.

Once the meeting starts, there is virtually no respite or free time for the referee. It is now that organized team work is essential and, if the correct mutual confidence has been established amongst all officials, the organizing of the meeting will be good, allowing competitors to concentrate fully on producing their best performances.

Field Referee: (mostly from IAAF Athletics Officiating, A Practical Guide)

In small meets one referee may be sufficient. But if there are many field events, - perhaps for men and women and also for different age groups- the duties may be shared by two or more Referees. In this case they must co-operate with each other if an event over-runs its time.

The duties of a Field Referee are:

- (a) To preside over the Field Events for which he has been appointed.
- (b) To ensure that all the Chief Field Judges are present and have allocated duties to the appropriate Judges. It is important that the Referee is provided, before the day of the competition, with a copy of the program as well as the names and qualifications of the Judges. It may be that he does not know all this until he arrives at the ground. Before the meeting starts each Judge should be given a list of his events, their starting times, and the duties he is to perform.
- (c) To ensure that the rules are correctly observed.
- (d) To make a decision if there is any difference of opinion between the Judges.
- (e) To ensure that the competitors are told the numbers of trials to be allowed and, in the case of the high jump and pole vault, the opening height and the subsequent heights to which the bar will be raised. Even if this is printed in the Program it must never be assumed that all the competitors have studied the program!
- (f) To deal with any disputed point, this may even involve something that is not covered by the rules.
- (g) To decide on any protest or objection to the conduct of a competitor. The Referee has the power to exclude from the competition any competitor guilty of improper conduct, but this is a power, which rarely needs to be used.
- (h) To keep the events running to time.

- (i) To supervise the measurements of performances and to check measurements and implements if any record is achieved.
- (j) To change the place of the competitions if, in his opinion, conditions warrant it. This should be done only after a round is completed. Neither the wind speed nor a change in the direction of the wind will be regarded as sufficient reasons to modify the site of the competition.
- (k) To award a replacement attempt if there is interference.
- (l) To check the final results and sign the score sheet.

The referee must arrive at the ground in plenty of time to inspect all the facilities in cooperation with the Technical Manager for the whole meeting or one appointed for Field Events. During the meeting the Referee should move around checking that the various officials are carrying out their duties properly; he may have to hurry things up if officials and/or competitors are being unnecessarily slow.

An experienced Referee should always be available to decide how a competition is to be organized when there is a large field and also to work out the results when there are ties- especially in the vertical jumps.

Similar sections can be written for other referees by extracting the appropriate sections.

Safety

The referee plays an important role in insuring safety at the meet. The referee should have the following priorities: First -Safety, Second -Fair Competition for All and Third -Everything Else. The referee must set the standard and insist on it. Safety considerations consider athletes, officials and spectators. That will include but be not limited to competition area and warm-up facilities.

Tips for Conducting Safe Competitions

- Limit access to jumps and throws areas
- Make sure areas free of problems
- Provide adequate time for warm-up, prior to (30 min.) and between flights (10 min.)
- Closely supervise all warm-up activities
- Use calls, rules and assertive leadership
- Practice throws within sectors only and generally from rings or runways
- Control access to implements (impound)
- Check implements for damage (e.g., wear on rubber tips)
- Walk all implements back, no tossing
- Provide adequate marshalling
- Adequate and available trained medical personnel
- Adequate fluids for officials and competitors

Clinic Goal

To improve the referee's decisions by giving him or her better in-depth knowledge of the rules as a national level referee. This will be done by upgrading the skills of referees throughout the Pacific Association through a detailed review of the USATF rulebook, case studies, rule differences between governing organizations and eventually a closed book exam on the various discipline areas including track, field, cross country, race walking and long distance running.

Qualification

The referee's course prepares officials by improving their knowledge of the USATF competitive rules for all disciplines. This will better prepare the individual to referee at all levels including the open, age group, club, high school, and collegiate level.

Prerequisite

Should be ready to complete requirements in at least one national referee discipline, i.e. track, field, race walking, long distance road racing, cross-country, trial or mountain running. You should have sufficient officiating experience to be at least a National level official with several years as a lead official.

Clinic Description

Clinic will involve some lecture but mostly class discussion of the interpretation of the USATF rulebook and the differences from the IAAF, high school and NCAA rulebooks. The intent is get a common understanding of the

rules and how a referee should interpret them. We will discuss how best to get trained as a new referees and the need to be mentored.

Referee's Activities

Things to do Before Meet:

1. Talk to the coach or meet director and understand any potential problems or special circumstances or rules for the day. Discuss any modifications or changes you want to recommend.
2. Inspect Facilities
3. Understand and communicate to officials any Local Rules, new rules as well as Meet Rules
4. Review assigned Officials and Heads of Events
5. Review entries to see distribution and/or record or qualifying opportunities
6. Meet with heads of events and head umpire
7. Understand paper flow and when you will approve results
8. Review any seeding or other potential issues for resolution or that have been resolved.
9. Handle any protest concerning the status of an athlete to participate in a meet if there is not Jury of Appeal.

During Meet

1. Observe officials both on track and field events
2. Verify heights of hurdles or bars
3. Handle any protests that occur
4. Verify or observe the marking and measurements of performances and record attempts
5. Handle all warnings and disqualifications other than those related to starting

After Meet

1. Review and sign all records not previously completed
2. Sign and approve final results
3. Resolve any competition related issues before leaving

Athlete Assistance:

HS Rule 4-5-8 (page 27) It is unfair act when a competitor receives any assistance from any other person.

Assistance includes: a. Interference with another competitor. b. Pacing by a teammate or persons not participating in the event. c. Competitors joining or grasping hands with each other during a race. d. Competitor using an aid during the race e. communicating with a competitor through the use of a wireless device. f. Coaching a competitor from a restricted area. g. A competitor views videotape or any other visual reproduction of the competitor's performance prior to the completion of the competition. All are punishable by disqualification from the event.

NCAA Track Rule 5-5-4(pg. 74) a. On report of an official, a warning or disqualification shall be ruled by the referee when a competitor has been aided. This includes aid provided by a coach, a teammate not in the race or a noncompetitor connected with the competitor's team, directly or indirectly, who is on the track or within the infield track area. b. The viewing of a videotape or photos, or the use of any wireless communication device, by a competitor during event competition is prohibited.

NCAA Field Rule 6-1-8 (pg. 86) a. On the report of an official, a warning or disqualification shall be ruled by the referee when a competitor has been aided. This includes aid provided by a coach, a teammate who is not in the event or by any non competitor connected with the competitor's team, directly or indirectly, and who is stationed in the field-event areas. b. The viewing of videotape or photos, or the use of any wireless communication device, by a competitor during event competition is prohibited. *Note 1: In meets involving five or fewer teams, meet management may allow coaches to confer with athletes in the field of competition. Note 2: See individual events for permissible substance use to promote a better grip.*

USATF Rule 144 (Pg 56 In 2007)

1. Competition under these Rules consists of self-propelled motion without assistance except as defined by the Rules of Competition of a specific event discipline. Note; For rules covering disabled-only competitions, see the SPECIAL SECTION beginning on page 195 (2005).
2. Except as provided in road races (Rule 241) and in long distance walking events (Rule 232), during the progress of an event a competitor who has received any assistance whatsoever from any other person may be disqualified by the Referee. "Assistance" is the conveying of advice, information or direct help to an athlete by any means, including a technical device. It also includes pacing in running or walking events by persons not participating in the event, by competitors lapped or about to be lapped, or by any kind of technical device. It does not mean participation of an officially designated pacesetter in the race.

NOTE 1: *Pacesetting by a person entered in an event for that purpose is permitted, provided such pace setter starts in the event.*

NOTE 2: *Competitors may carry or wear articles of personal equipment such as wrist chronometers and heart rate monitors.*

3. (a) Verbal or other communication, without the use of any technical device, from an individual who is not in the competition area to an athlete who is in the competition area shall not be considered assistance. In order to facilitate this communication and not to disturb the staging of the competition, it is recommended that a place in the stands, close to the immediate site of each field event, be reserved for the athletes' coaches.
(b) The use by athletes of video or audio cassette recorders or players, TV's, CD or DVD players, radio transmitters or receivers, mobile phones, computers, or any similar devices in the competition area shall not be permitted. (Changed in 2007 to include LDR.)
4. In a track event, any competitor competing to lose or to coach another competitor shall forfeit the right to be in the competition and shall be disqualified.
5. In a field event, an athlete may not leave the immediate area of the event and engage in dialogue with persons outside the area.
NOTE: *Athletes competing in an event on the infield may not, during the competition, cross to the outside of the track.*
6. Any athlete receiving assistance during a field event other than as specified in 144.2(a) must be cautioned by the Referee and warned that for any repetition, he or she will be barred from further participation in that event. Any performance accomplished up to that time shall stand.
NOTE 1: *For Youth Athletics exception, see Rule 302.5(l).*
NOTE 2: *Information conveyed to an athlete by an official is not considered assistance provided such information is made available to all athletes.*
7. Intermediate times and preliminary winning times may be officially announced and/or displayed. Otherwise such times must not be communicated to the athletes by persons in the competition area without the prior approval of the Referee.
8. No attendant or competitor who is not actually taking part in the competition shall accompany any competitor on the mark or in the competition, nor shall any competitor be allowed, without the permission of the Referee or Judges, to receive assistance or refreshment from anyone during the progress of the competition, except as provided by Rules 144.9, 144.10, 144.11, or 241.
9. Medical personnel authorized by the Games Committee or Referee to do so may examine any athlete who appears in distress. If in their opinion it is in the best interest of the athlete's health and welfare, they may remove the athlete from the competition. A hands-on medical examination during the progress of an event by officially designated medical personnel shall not be considered assistance.
10. Physiotherapy and/or medical treatment necessary to enable an athlete to participate, or continue participation once in the competition area, by personnel designated or approved by the Meet Doctor specifically for this purpose, is permitted and shall not be considered assistance, provided that it does not delay the conduct of the competition or a competitor's trial in the designated order.
11. During hot weather the meet organizers may furnish competitors with water and sponging stations in races of 5000 Meters and longer on the track and in off-track events. See Rule 241.

IAAF 144 (pg. 107) *Indication of Intermediate Times*

1. Intermediate times and preliminary winning times may be officially announced and/or displayed. Otherwise such times must not be communicated to the athletes by persons in the competition area without the prior approval of the appropriate Referee.

Giving Assistance

2. The following shall not be considered as assistance.
 - (a) Communication between the athletes and their coaches not placed in the competition area. In order to facilitate this communication and not to disturb the staging of the competition, a place in the stands, close to the immediate site of each field event, should be reserved to the athlete's coaches.
 - (b) Medical examination/treatment and/or physiotherapy necessary to enable an athlete to participate or continue participation on the competition area. Such medical examination/treatment and/or physiotherapy may be provided either on the competition area itself by official medical staff appointed by the Organizing Committee and identified by armbands, vests or similar distinctive apparel or in designated medical treatment areas outside of the competition area by accredited team medical personnel specifically approved by the Medical or Technical Delegate for the purpose. In neither case shall the intervention delay the conduct of the competition or a competitor's trial in the designated order. Such attendance or assistance by any other person whether during competition or immediately before competition once competitors have left the Call Room is assistance.

For the purpose of this Rule the following shall be considered as assistance, though not allowed.

- (c) pacing in races by persons not participating in the race, by runners or walkers lapped or about to be lapped or by any kind of technical device.

- (d) possession or use of video or cassette recorders, radios, CD, radio transmitters, mobile phone or similar devices in the arena.

Any athlete giving or receiving assistance from within the competition area during an event shall be cautioned by the Referee warned that for any repetition, he will be disqualified from that event. If any athlete is subsequently disqualified from the event, any performance accomplished up to that time in the same round of that event shall not be considered valid. However, performances accomplished in a previous qualifying round of the event shall be considered valid.

Wind Information

3. A windsock should be positioned near the take-off area in all jumping events, discus throw and javelin throw events to show the athlete the approximate direction and strength of the wind.

Drinking/Sponging

4. In track events of 5000m or longer, the Organizing Committee may provide water and sponges to athletes if weather conditions warrant such provision.

Note: It should be clear that in IAAF and USATF competitions, no competitor shall give or receive assistance during the progress of an event. Assistance is the conveying by any means, of advice, information or direct help and includes pacing in a race by persons not participating in the race, by runners or walkers lapped about to be lapped or by any kind of technical device. Any athlete giving or receiving assistance from within the competition area during an event must be cautioned by the Referee and warned that for any repetition, he will be disqualified from the event. The penalty for such assistance was increased in 2006 to include disallowance of marks attained during earlier rounds of the same session of the event.

Control of Electronic Devices:

USATF 159 (pg. 61 2007) Electronic devices not approved by the Games Committee shall not be used by any individual in the area of competition or designated warm-up area. This includes officials.

IAAF 144.2 d.(pg 99 2006-7) The following shall be considered assistance and therefore not allowed -Possession or use of video or cassette recorders, radios, CD, radio transmitters, mobile phone or similar devices in the arena. Any athlete giving or receiving assistance from within the competition area during an event shall be cautioned by the Referee warned that for any repetition, he will be disqualified from that event. If any athlete is subsequently disqualified from the event, any performance accomplished up to that time in the same round of that event shall not be considered valid. However, performances accomplished in a previous qualifying round of the event shall be considered valid.

NCAA 4.5 (pg 69 2007) The use of video or audio devices, radio transmitters or receivers, mobile phones, computers, or any similar devices in the competition area by coaches, athletes, competitors and officials, is prohibited, except as authorized by the games committee for meet administration. The competition area is defined by the games committee or meet administration. It is normally the designate area of the stadium separate from the area used by spectators or an off-site area specifically designated for use by competitors in an event.

NFHS 4-5-8e&g (pg 27 2007) it is an unfair act when a competitor receives any assistance from any other person. Assistance includes: e. Communicating with a competitor through the use of a wireless device. g. A competitor views a videotape or any other visual reproduction of the competitor's performances prior to the completion of the competition.

Rerun Considerations (from the HS case book):

To determine if a Rerun is necessary:

1. Acknowledge that a race rerun will rarely, if ever, be fair to everyone and **should be avoided if at all possible.**
2. Even to consider a rerun, one of the following must apply:
 - Interference by another competitor resulting in disqualification
 - Interference caused by a non-participant.
 - A meet administration error, i.e., wrong staggers, hurdle setting, official's instruction etc.
3. Reruns should be considered only in races ore relays with individual legs of 400 m or less for a one-day meet. A race rerun wipes out any performance, including place, time or record, in the original race, unless it is obvious that the interference that caused the rerun did not affect the winning of certain places.

To determine who is eligible for Reruns:

1. The referee must carefully weight the disadvantages of the interfered competitor with the hardship or possible disadvantage of the original place winners, record setters, etc. and consider the possibility an original place winner may not physically be able to participate in the rerun.
2. The referee may order the race rerun for the places in question. All those still eligible and wishing to compete for the remaining places must participate in the rerun.
3. Any disqualification that occurred in the original race would stand; thus only those competitors from the original race, still eligible to place, may participate in the rerun.
4. If the race is run in sections, all those still eligible and wishing to complete for the remaining places in the final results must participate in the rerun.

Note beginning in 2006 both the USATF and IAAF rules have clearly allowed for the partial rerun of an event versus the whole event if appropriate.

Honest Effort and Failure to Participate:

HS No provision

NCAA Rule 4.2.2 (pg. 63 2007) a. Competitors or relay teams must participate in the trials and/or finals of all events in which they are declared. Such participation is also required in subsequent rounds as a result of qualifying , or when participation is a criterion for entry in a subsequent meet. b. Participation is the expectation that a competitor start the athletic challenge requirements of the event, according to the rules of the event. Qualification to the next round of an event is, in itself, satisfaction of participation. c. A failure to participate is considered an assumption that the competitor in violation has abandoned the competition and, therefore, shall be barred from all remaining events in the current meet. d. The referee, upon proper protest, based upon all authorized evidence and with consideration given to circumstances beyond the control of the competitor, including medical, shall determine whether circumstances clearly demonstrate that a violation of this rule has occurred. e. The rule shall not preclude the creation of additional restrictions published in handbooks and manual by conferences or championship game committees.

USATF Rule 142.3 & 4 (in 2007 pg. 53) **.3** In Championships and programs, other than the Olympic Trials Selection competition, conducted pursuant to the Rules of Competition of USATF, any athlete declared to complete must honestly participate in each round (trial, heat, or final etc) of each track event for which the athlete is declared or the athlete will be barred from further competition in that meet. This rule shall not apply to events in which only a final is held, but an athlete may be barred from such an event if previously he or she has not honestly participated in a track event within the purview of this rule. *NOTE: For Youth Athletics exception, see Rule 302.2(f).*

.4 The Referee has the discretion to waive the honest effort rule in the event an athlete provides a medical certificate, endorsed by a medical officer appointed or approved by USATF or the Games Committee, attesting to the fact that the athlete became unable to compete after being declared, or after competing in a previous round, but will be able to complete in further events on a subsequent day of the competition.

IAAF Rule 142.4 (pg 95 2006-7) At all competitions under Rule 1.1(a), (b), and (c) except as provided below, a athlete shall be excluded from participation in all further events in the competition, including relays, in cases where:

- (a) a final confirmation was given that the athlete would start in an event but then failed to participate;
- (b) he qualified in preliminaries or heats for further participation in an event but then failed to participate further.

The provision of a medical certificate, endorsed by a medical officer appointed, or approved by the IAAF and/or the Organizing Committee, may be accepted as sufficient reason to accept that the athlete became unable to complete after confirmations closed or after competing in a previous round but will be able to compete in further events on a subsequent day of the competition. Other justifiable reasons (e.g. factors independent of the athlete's own actions, such as problems with the official transport system) may, after confirmation, also be accepted by the Technical Delegate(s).

Note (ii) Failure to participate includes failure to compete honestly with bona fide effort. The relevant Referee will decide on this and the corresponding reference must be made in the official results. The situation foreseen in this Note will not apply to combined events individual events.

Protests: USATF Rule 146, pg 58 2007; IAAF Rule 146 pg 100 2006-7; NHSF Rule 3-5 pg 17.

It is a good idea to cite the rule being used in the answers so that referees get use to doing that in their written comments on protests. IAAF is now requiring it and would further recommend that page of the rule also be given so it can be easily found and referred to it needed. The following steps should be followed for a valid protest:

1. The coach or athlete must first made a verbal or written appeal to the referee based on the guidelines set up by the Games Committee within 30 minutes of the announcement or posting of the results. It helps to have those posting or announce results to note the time when the action was accomplished. (for Road Races 24 Hours)

2. The referee should gather the necessary information and talk to the appropriate officials who may have more knowledge or insight to the alleged misapplied or misinterpretation of the rules, then make his/her decision. This should be done as soon as possible and before any awards are given out.
 3. If the coach or athlete is not satisfied with result he may file an appeal with cash for the Jury of Appeal to review the Referee's decision within 30 minutes of when the Referee has informed the coach or athlete of the decision. There is no further appeal once the Jury has acted.
- Remember judgment calls are not appeal able. This includes foot fouls, and sector violations unless there is video tape available. However, if there is a difference of opinion between the various judges involved then there is grounds for reversal depending on your findings and the relative view each judge had. Starting violations except in the case of the IAAF and USATF when automatic blocks are used are not appeal able and are under the jurisdiction of the starter and not the referee except in the IAAF. Position in races can be appealed and the track referee will independently read the Finish Photo and determine if some change should be made. Protest involving eligibility and scoring should be handled before the meet and by the Game Committee.

Seeding-Form Heats

Seeding is a good topic. There is a general philosophy and objective which I believe is not in any rulebook to get the best to the finals. The rulebooks try to present objective means to obtain this end; i.e., different books, different plans. One of the parameters, which should be considered, is 'Seed place over time'. Very few understood what the Games Committee in Eugene did in 1999. They used the ranking of current year marks over prior year marks, or since that could not be done, altered the prescribed 'at least 3 from each prelim on place' to 'at least 2 on place'. Seeding also varies indoors versus outdoors. We will just deal with outdoor seeding.

HS 5-5,5-6 pg 34 2007

Forming heats, drawing lanes and determining the number of competitors to qualify in each heat shall be done by the games committee with the assistance of the referee and the clerk of the course.

1. For the first round of competition, runners who are know to have the best times should be placed in different heats and given the preferred lane assignments.
2. If times for qualifying contestants are not available, the games committee shall decide how the heats will be formed and assignment of lanes determined.
3. After the first round the formula to be used for forming heats when times are available for all qualified contestants is as follows:
 1. Weigh place first
 2. Weigh time second
 3. Working from left to right and right to left:
 - a. Group and seed first place winners by their times
 - b. Group and seed second place winners by their times
 - c. Group and seed third place winners by their times
 - d. Group and seed fourth place winners by their times
4. In the first round of competition only, if two contestants from the same team fall within the same heat, move the slower contestant to another heat by interchanging with a contestant of nearest comparable place and time weighing place first, and time second.
5. If all heats do not have the same number of contestants, draw for the extra contestant assignment to a heat by lot.
6. When any race or first leg of a relay is run the entire distance in lanes, the games committee shall assign the two top-seeded contestants or qualifiers in each round of competition to the middle lanes or the preferred lanes as determined by the games committee, and the next two best qualifiers to the adjacent lanes and so on.
7. When any race or first leg of a relay is not run the entire distance in lanes, and qualifying times are available, the games committee may assign the faster contestants or relay teams to the preferred lanes or starting positions, as determined by the games committee. When qualifying times are not available, starting positions shall be determined by lot. (See Rule 5-6, pg. 35)

NCAA

The games committee and/or juries shall be responsible for the drawing of lanes.

The heats in running events shall be formed according to the following regulations, unless otherwise determined by the games committee.

1. The declared competitors shall be assigned to first round heats in the order their names are listed on the ranked performance list, working alternately from left to right and right to left. This procedure could cause two or more teammates to be assigned to the theme heat. These heats shall not be altered. Draw heat order by lot. (see Rule 5-11-3 pg 78 for examples)

2. The following table shall be used informing preliminary heats for the 100, 200, 400 and 800 m, 100/110 h and corresponding yard events (see pg. 78, Rule 5-11-3-b).
3. In those events in which more than two rounds are contested, it is preferred that at least two qualifiers from each heat advance to the next round.
4. Principles of forming heats for second and subsequent rounds of competition are as follows:
 - (a) Weigh place first.
 - (b) Weight time second (if FAT malfunctions, see 5-12-5)
 - (c) Seed each group of place winners as a unit by their times. Seed winners, then seed second place runners etc. Work from left to right and then right to left and then all qualifiers on time in descending order.
 - (d) Draw heat order by lot.

Lane Assignments

1. In the first round of competition (preliminaries or finals), lanes shall be drawn by lot.
2. For competition other than first round, lane assignments shall be made as follows:
 - (a) Races not starting in lanes shall be drawn by lot.
 - (b) In races that start but do not finish in lanes (including the 800, and the 1600 m relay), the preferred lanes shall be assigned first to the heat winners in descending order by time and then to all qualifiers by time in descending order.
 - (c) Races run completely in lanes, assign to preferred lanes as follows:
 - (1) Advancement determined by place:
 - (a) Weigh place first.
 - (b) Weigh time second.
 - (2) Advancement determined by time:
 Weigh by time in descending order.

Before the meet the games committee shall decide the ranked order of preferred lanes one at a time and event by event. The best available lanes shall be used. It is recommended that the athlete seeded #1 be placed inside the athlete seeded #2. When unusual conditions make the original draw unfair to one or more runners, the games committee or the referee may make such changes as will produce greater fairness. (Rule 5-11-4)

Alternate lanes for Dual and Triangular meets may be used and teams will place their runners in their drawn lanes. (Rule 5-11-5)

USATF Rule 166.1-5 (Pg 76) in 2007

Heats or section for all rounds in running events in Open National Championships and to the extent feasible in all other meets shall be formed according to the following:

- (a) In individual races up to and including the 800 Meters, and relays up to and including the 4x400 Meters, the number of competitors on the track in a race, at the start, shall not exceed the number of lanes on the track for that event, excluding all lanes which would not qualify for record purposes. As an exception, in the first round of the outdoor 800 Meters, up to 12 runners may start.
- (b) Unless otherwise provided within this Rule, no fewer than three (3) athletes from any one heat shall advance to the next round of competition.
- (c) In events of 1500 meters or longer, the Games Committee shall determine the number of heats, the number of qualifiers and the basis for qualification, within the following guidelines.
 - i. At least one half of the qualifiers for a succeeding round in any event shall be on the basis of place; no more than one half on the basis of time.
 - ii. If more than 16 athletes report for the 1500 Meters, more than 18 report for the 3000 Meters or Steeplechase, or more than 20 report for the 5000 Meters (except for the Open Women's 5000 meters), heats shall be run.
 - iii. If heats are run as required in this section, then there shall be no more than 12 in the final of the 1500 Meters, no more than 14 in the final of the 3000 Meters or Steeplechase, and no more than 16 in the final of the 5000 Meters.
 - iv. If more than 24 report for the 10,000 Meters or the Open Women's 5000 Meters, the event should be run in sections of no more than 24, but may be run as heats of no more than 24, with no more than 20 advancing to the final.
 - v. The Games Committee of all meets other than the Open National Championships may elect to run these events as sections because of facility or scheduling conditions. The election of this format must be stated in the entry form.
- (d) Principles of forming heats:
 - i. First round seeding, including sections, is derived from the ranked list of declared athletes, arranged in order of qualifying times. For qualifying periods that span more than 12 months, marks prior to the current year (or current season in the case of indoor meets) shall be ranked following the ranking of all other marks. Entrants who have no mark shall be listed randomly following all those who have a qualifying mark.
 - ii. In rounds other than the first:
 - a. For events of 100 meters to 400 meters, inclusive, and relays up to and including the 4x400 Meters, seeding is determined from a list of competitors who advance on place followed by those who advance on time. Those who advanced on place are ranked first by their place in the previous round and then by their time in that round, creating ranked groups of place winners. Those who advance solely on time are ranked separately by only their time in the previous round. Only one system of timing may be applied to determine a qualifying position based on the time

element. The disregarding of automatic timing for qualifying purposes does not negate those automatic times as official times for other purposes.

b. For all other events, seeding is from the list of competitors in the event, ranked by their original times used for seeding modified only by improvements achieved in previous rounds.

iii. Athletes are assigned to heats, from the ranked list for the appropriate round, working alternately from left to right and right to left, in a zigzag fashion. If this assignment to heats creates a heat that contains the fastest times from each place group (fastest first, fastest second, fastest third, etc.), the same ranked list and zigzag fashion are used, but the heat assignment for the fastest time in each place group is alternated. (See example for 4 heats, 4 qualifiers, in the table on the following page.)

iv. In the process of assigning athletes to heats, no consideration shall be given to the team affiliation of any runner.

v. If all heats do not have the same number of contestants, the heats for the extra athletes will be drawn by lot.

vi. Heat order is drawn by lot.

(e) Examples of forming heats:

Legend:

1a—Fastest First-Place Runner

1b—Second Fastest First-Place Runner, etc.

2a—Fastest Second-Place Runner

2b—Second Fastest Second-Place Runner, etc.

(concluding with)

5a—Fastest Time Qualifier

5b—Second Fastest Time Qualifier, etc.

3 Heats, 4 Qualifiers on 4 Heats, 4 Qualifiers on 5 Heats, 3 Qualifiers on

Place, 4 on Time		Place		Place	
Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 1	Heat 2
1a	1b	1a	1b	1a	1b
2a	1c	1d	1c	1d	1c
2b	2c	2b	2a	1e	2a
3b	3a	2c	2d	2c	2b
3c	4a	3a	3b	2d	2e
4c	4b	3d	3c	3b	3a
5a	5b	4b	4a	3c	3d
5d	5c	4c	4d	3e (draw heat by lot)	

(f) Principles of assigning lanes.

i. For events of 100 meters to 800 meters, inclusive, and relays up to and including the 4x400 Meters:

a. In the first round, including a final if it is the first round, lanes will be drawn by lot, using the lanes designated by the Referee.

b. For all other rounds, competitors shall be ranked after each round in accordance with the procedures set forth in Rule 75.1(d)ii. Two draws will then be made.

(1) The first draw is for those preferred lanes as determined by the Games Committee, according to the following schedule.

- On an 8 or 9 lane track, the four highest ranked competitors in the race based on the ranked list for forming heats for the round.
- On a 6 or 7 lane track, the three highest ranked competitors in the race based on the ranked list for forming heats for the round.
- On a 4 or 5 lane track, the two highest ranked competitors in the race based on the ranked list for forming heats for the round.

(2) The second draw is for the remaining competitors in the race and the remaining lanes.

ii. For track events with non-lane starts, the position of the athletes on the track will be drawn by lot in all rounds.

(g) The principles set forth in forming heats and assigning lanes shall be applied to events when the number of entries requires more than one line of competitors at the starting mark.

(h) On a six (6), eight (8) or nine (9) lane track, the following table shall be used in determining the number of heats and advancement procedure for events run entirely or partially in lanes. On other tracks, the table should be modified to reflect the other provisions of this Rule.

WHERE HAND TIMING IS USED FOR EIGHT LANES

No. of Entries	No. Trial Heats	No. Qualifying	No. Semi-Finals Heats	No. Qualifying	No. in Final
1 to 8	0	-	0	-	1 to 8
9	0	-	2	3 + next 2 best times	8
10 to 16	0	-	2	4	8

17	3	4 + next 4 best times	2	4	8
18 to 24	3	5	2	4	8
25 to 32	4	4	2	4	8
			No. Semi- Finals		
	No. Trial Heats	No. Qualifying	Heats	No. Qualifying	No. in Final
33 to 40	5	3	2	4	8

41 or more requires quarterfinals following above pattern.

FOR NINE LANES

1 to 9	0	-	0	-	1 to 9
10 to 18	0	-	2	4	8
19 to 27	0	-	3	3	9
28 to 36	4	4	2	4	8
37 to 45	5	3	2	4	8
46 to 54	6	3	2	4	8

55 or more requires quarterfinals following above pattern.

**HERE FULLY AUTOMATIC TIMING IS USED
FOR EIGHT LANES**

			No. Semi- Finals		
	No. Trial Heats	No. Qualifying	Heats	No. Qualifying	No. in Final
1 to 8	0	-	0	-	1 to 8
9 to 16	0	-	2	3 + next 2 best times	8
17 to 24	3	4 + next 4 best times	2	4	8
25 to 32	4	3 + next 4 best times	2	4	8
33 to 40	5	2 + next 6 best times	2	4	8
41 to 48	6	2 + next 4 best times	2	4	8

FOR NINE LANES

1 to 9	0	-	0	-	1 to 9
10 to 18	0	-	2	4 + next best time	9
19 to 27	0	-	3	2 + next 3 best times	9
28 to 36	4	6 + next 3 best times	3	3	9
37 to 45	5	5 + next 2 best times	3	3	9
46 to 54	6	4 + next 3 best times	3	3	9
55 to 63	7	3 + next 6 best times	3	3	9
64 to 72	8	3 + next 3 best times	3	3	9
73 to 81	9	3	3	3	9

FOR SIX LANES

1 to 6	0	-	0	-	1 to 6
7 to 12	0	-	2	2 + next 2 best times	6
13 to 18	3	3 + next 3 best times	2	3	6
19 to 24	4	2 + next 4 best times	2	3	6
25 to 30	5	3 + next 3 best times	3	2	6
31 to 36	6	2 + next 6 best times	3	2	6

37 to 42	7	2 + next 4 best times	3	2	6
43 to 48	8	2 + next 2 best times	3	2	6

- Whenever the number of competitors reporting for an event makes heats, as required in this Rule, unnecessary, the event shall be run as a final at the time in the program so scheduled for the final, unless other provisions have been made by the Games Committee.
- Whenever the number of competitors reporting, in any heat or round, for an event eliminates the element of competition, the Referee, or one or more persons appointed by the Referee, may reform the heats, re-determine the number of rounds, or re-determine the qualifying procedures for the event, in accordance with this Rule, unless other provisions have been made by the Games Committee.

NOTE: For rules applicable to forming heats in Youth Athletics competition, see Rule 303.

- Whenever the Games Committee determines that there are too many competitors to run a single final, the event shall be contested in sections as a time-based final. In timed final events, sections shall be derived from the ranked list of declared athletes, arranged in order of qualifying times. Each section, beginning with the fastest, shall be filled to its limit before placing anyone into the next section. If the last section has fewer than three competitors, the slowest ranked competitor(s) from the previous section, as needed, shall be moved to that section. Sections shall be contested in reverse order, slowest to fastest.

NOTE 1: See Rule 302.2(a) and (b) for Youth Athletics.

NOTE 2: See Rule 3222.1(e) for Masters Track and Field.

- After the Clerk of Course has reported to the Referee the number of competitors ready to start in the first round of a running event and the Referee has designated the number to compete in each heat and the number of heats to be run as well as the number to qualify to the next round, additional competitors shall not be permitted to start.

FULLY AUTOMATIC CONVERSIONS IN SEEDING

HS Rule 3-9-4 (pg 20), NCAA Rule 5-12-4 (pg 84) and USATF Rule 166.6 (pg 82) are now the same. For seeding purposes only, the conversion factor between automatic and manual timing of 0.24 sec must be used when conversions are made (i.e. the manual time plus the conversion factor equals the fully automatic time for seeding purposes. Hand times must be rounded up before adding a conversion factor. In the NCAA (Rule 5-12-5) in the event that the fully automatic timing is not available in one or more of several hats or sections the following procedure shall apply: Hand times must be used for all heats or sections to determine advancement or final placing, or heats or section are to be rerun.

IAAF Rule 166 (Pg 123)

Qualification from Preliminary Heats

Rounds and Heats

- Preliminary rounds (heats) shall be held in track events in which the number of competitors is too large to allow the competition to be conducted satisfactorily in a single round (final). Where preliminary rounds are held, all competitors must compete in, and qualify through, all such rounds.
- The heats, quarterfinals and semi-finals shall be arranged by the appointed Technical Delegates. If no Technical Delegates have been appointed they shall be arranged by the Organizing Committee. In meetings under Rule 1.1(a), (b) and (c), the following tables shall, in the absence of extraordinary circumstances, be used to determine the number of rounds, and the number of heats in each round, to be held and the qualification procedure for each round of track events:

100m, 200m, 400m, 100mH, 110mH, 400m H

Declared Entries	Qualifying R1			Qualifying R2			Qualifying R3	
	Heats	P	T	Heats	P	T	Heats	P
9-16	2	3	2					
17-2	4	3	2	2				
25-32	4	3	4	2	4			
33-40	5	4	4	3	4	4	2	4
41-48	6	4	8	4	4		2	4
49-56	7	4	4	4	4		2	4
57-64	8	3	8	4	4		2	4
65-72	9	3	5	4	4		2	4
73-80	10	3	2	4	4		2	4
81-88	11	3	7	5	3	1	2	4
89-96	12	3	4	5	3	1	2	4
97-104	13	3	9	6	2	4	2	4
105-112	14	3	6	6	2	4	2	4

800m, 4x100m, 4x400m

Declared Entries	Qualifying R1			Qualifying R2			Qualifying R3	
	Heats	P	T	Heats	P	T	Heats	P
9-16	2	3	2					

17-24	3	2	2						
25-32	4	3	4	2	3	2			
33-40	5	2	6	2	3	2			
41-48	6	2	4	2	3	2			
Declared	Qualifying R1			Qualifying R2			Qualifying R3		
Entries	Heats	P	T	Heats	P	T	Heats	P	
49-56	7	2	2	2	3	2			
57-64	8	2	8	3	2	2			
65-72	9	3	5	4	3	4	2	4	
73-80	10	3	2	4	3	4	2	4	
81-88	11	3	7	5	3	1	2	4	
89-96	12	3	4	5	3	1	2	4	
97-104	13	3	9	6	2	4	2	4	
105-112	14	3	6	6	2	4	2	4	

1500m

Declared	Qualifying R1			Qualifying R2		
Entries	Heats	P	T	Heats	P	T
16-24	2	4	4			
25-36	3	6	6	2	5	2
37-48	4	5	4	2	5	2
49-60	5	4	4	2	5	2
61-72	6	3	6	2	5	2

3000m SC, 3000m

Declared	Qualifying R1			Qualifying R2		
Entries	Heats	P	T	Heats	P	T
16-30	2	4	4			
31-45	3	6	6	2	5	2
46-60	4	5	4	2	5	2
61-75	5	4	4	2	5	2

5000m

Declared	Qualifying R1			Qualifying R2		
Entries	Heats	P	T	Heats	P	T
20-38	2	5	5			
39-57	3	8	6	2	6	3
58-76	4	6	6	2	6	3
77-95	5	5	5	2	6	3

10,000m

Declared	Qualifying R1		
Entries	Heats	P	T
28-54	2	8	4
55-81	3	5	5
82-108	4	4	4

Whenever possible, representatives of each nation shall be placed in different heats.

Note: When heats are being arranged, it is recommended that as much information as possible about the performances of all competitors should be considered and the heats drawn so that, normally, the best performers reach the final.

3. After the first round, the competitors shall be placed in the heats of subsequent rounds in accordance with the following procedures:

(a) for events of 100m to 400m inclusive, and relays up to and including 4x400m, seeding shall be based upon placings and times of each previous round. For this purpose, competitors shall be ranked as follows:

- Fastest heat winner
- 2nd fastest heat winner
- 3rd fastest heat winner, etc.
- Fastest 2nd place
- 2nd fastest 2nd place
- 3rd fastest 2nd place, etc.
- (Concluding with)
- Fastest time qualifier
- 2nd fastest time qualifier

- 3rd fastest time qualifier, etc.

The competitors shall then be placed in heats in the order of seeding in a zigzag distribution, i.e. 3 heats will consist of the following seedings:

A 1 6 7 12 13 18 19 24

B 2 5 8 11 14 17 20 23

C 3 4 9 10 15 16 21 22

The order of running heats A, B, C shall be drawn.

(b) for other events, the original performance lists shall continue to be used for seeding, modified only by improvements in performances achieved during the earlier round(s). For the first round, the competitors shall be placed in heats drawn, using the above system, but with the seeding determined from the relevant list of valid performances achieved during the predetermined period.

4. For event 100m to 800m inclusive, and relays up to and including 4x400m, where there are several successive rounds of a race, lanes shall be drawn as follows:

(a) In the first round the lane order shall be drawn by lot.

(b) For the following rounds, competitors shall be ranked after each round in accordance with the procedure shown in the Rule 166.3(a).

Two draws will then be made:

-one for the four highest ranked athletes or teams to determine placings in lanes 3, 4, 5 and 6.

-the other for the lowest ranked athletes or teams to determine the placings in lanes 1, 2, 7 and 8.

Note 1: when there are less than 8 lanes, the above system with the necessary modifications should be followed.

Note 2: In competitions under Rule 12.1(d) to (h) the 800 m event may be run with one or two athletes in each lane or with group start, starting behind an arced line.

Note 3: In meetings under 1.1 (a), (b), and (c) this should normally only be applied in the first round, unless due to ties or advancement by the Referee, there are more athletes in a heat of a subsequent round than were anticipated.

5. A competitor shall not be allowed to compete in a heat other than the one in which his name appears, except in circumstances which, in the opinion of the Referee, justify an alteration.

6. In all preliminary rounds, at least the first and second in each heat shall qualify for the next round and it is recommended that, where possible, at least three in each heat should qualify. Except where Rule 167 applies, any other competitors to qualify for

the next round shall be decided either according to their placings or according to their times. In the latter case, only one system of timing may be applied. The order in which heats are to be run shall be determined by draw after the composition of the heats has been decided.

7. The following minimum times must be allowed, when practicable, between the last heat of any round and the first heat of a subsequent round or final:

Up to and including 200m 45 minutes

Over 200m up to and including 1000m 90 minutes

Over 1000m Not on the same day

Single rounds

8. In competition under Rule 1.1(a), (b) and (c), for events longer than 800m, relays longer than 4x400m and any event where only a single round (final) is required, lanes/starting positions shall be drawn by lot.

An example:

**Assigning Heats and Lanes
Trials Serpentine
(Example of 3 Heats)**

Fastest **Slowest**
1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21

Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3
1	2	3
6	5	4
7	8	9
12	11	10
13	14	15
18	17	16
19	20	21

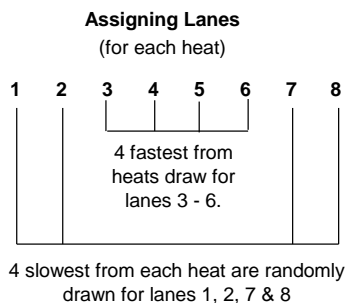
Assume that the competitors will advance by taking places 1 - 4 from each heat plus 4 fastest times from all heats = 16 to semi-final.

Assigning Heats and Lanes Semi-final Rounds

Selecting Semi-Finalists Serpentine by Place & Time

Semi-Final #1	Semi-Final #2
1 H1 - 1st	1 H2 - 1st
2 H1 - 2nd	2 H3 - 1st
3 H2 - 2nd	3 H3 - 2nd
4 H2 - 3rd	4 H1 - 3rd
5 H3 - 3rd	5 H1 - 4th
6 H3 - 4th	6 H2 - 4th
7 NFT 1	7 NFT 2
8 NFT 4	8 NFT 3

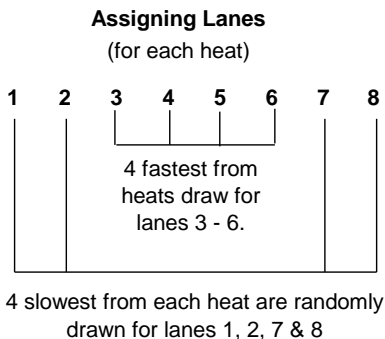
Establishing Lanes "Double Draw"



Remember there are three separate and independent activities in seeding. 1. Determine who is in which heat. 2. Determine which lanes to be assigned in each heat. 3. Determine the order for the heats.

Assigning Heats and Lanes Final

Qualify for the finals by taking the first 4 placers from each heat
Draw lanes by lot assigning 4 fastest finishers in lanes 3, 4, 5, and 6;
the 4 slowest in lanes 1, 2, 7, and 8



Note: High School events randomly assign lanes in pairs

Disqualifications:

Although some of these items have been discussed under their separate section, I thought it would be useful to give you a reference to the general section on disqualifications that exists in several of the rule books;

IAAF RULE 145 pg 99 2006-7

1. If an athlete is disqualified in an event because of the infringement of the Technical Rules, reference shall be made in the official results to the IAAF Rule, which has been infringed. Any performance accomplished up to that time in the same round of that event shall not be considered valid. However, performances accomplished in a previous qualifying

round of that event shall be considered valid. Disqualification from an event for an infringement of the Technical Rules shall not prevent an athlete from taking part in any further event in that competition.

2. If an athlete is disqualified from an event for acting in an unsporting or improper manner, reference shall be made in the official results giving reasons for such disqualification. Any performance accomplished up to that time in the same round of that event shall not be considered valid. However, performances accomplished in a previous qualifying round of that event shall be considered valid. Disqualification from an event for unsporting or improper behavior shall render the athlete liable to disqualification by the Referee from participation in all further events in the competition. If the offense is considered serious, the Competition Director shall report it to the appropriate governing body for consideration of further disciplinary action according to Rule 22.1(f).

USATF RULE 145 DISQUALIFICATION (pg. 58 2007)

Any competitor who shall refuse to obey the directions of the Referee or other proper official, or who shall conduct himself/herself in an unsportsmanlike manner, or who is offensive by action or language to the officials, spectators, or competitors at any competition may be disqualified by the Referee from future competition at the meet, and if the Referee thinks the offense worthy of additional action, he/she shall promptly make detailed statement of the offense to the appropriate National or Association Officer.

NCAA Rule 4 pg 63 2007

SECTION 1. Misconduct

Misconduct is any act of dishonesty, unsportsmanlike conduct, unprofessional behavior or breach of law occurring at the locale of the competition or warm-up, that discredits the event or intercollegiate athletics. Acts of misconduct are subject to reprimand or ejection by the referee or meet management.

SECTION 2. The Competitors

Responsibility of Competitor

Rule 4-2-1ARTICLE 1. Before competition, a competitor shall be responsible for checking implements and equipment with officials, wearing the proper uniform according to Rule 4-3-1, displaying the correct number as described by meet management, and reporting on time. Competitors are to abide by the letter and spirit of the rules and shall be responsible for conducting themselves in an honest and sporting fashion at all times towards opponents, officials and spectators. Competitors who conduct themselves in an unsporting manner, or who are offensive by action or language, shall be warned and/or disqualified by the referee from the event and from the remainder of the meet (see Rule 3-4-2d).

Rule 6-1 pg 88 2007 for field events as follows:

ARTICLE 13. A field-event competitor shall be disqualified and their marks and/or points scored disallowed if that competitor:

- a. Uses an implement (shot, discus, javelin, hammer, weight, vaulting pole or jumping shoe) that has been altered to become illegal after having been inspected officially, or
- b. Uses an implement that was not certified before competition, or
- c. Brings an illegal implement into the competition or warm-up area.

ARTICLE 14. In the event of recertification for record purposes an implement is deemed illegal, marks achieved or points scored by the athlete will be counted even though the record will not be recognized.

NFHS Rule 4-SECTION 5 DISQUALIFICATION 4-5 pg 26 2007:

ART. 1 . . . Unsportsmanlike conduct is behavior that is unethical or dishonorable. It includes, but is not limited to, disrespectfully addressing an official, any flagrant behavior, intentional contact, taunting, criticizing or using profanity directed toward someone. This shall apply to all coaches, contestants and other team/school personnel.

PENALTY: Disqualification from that event and further competition in the meet. Disqualification of a coach or other school personnel shall be from further involvement in the meet. Notes: 1. NFHS disapproves of any form of taunting that is intended or designed to embarrass, ridicule or demean others under any circumstances including on the basis of race, religion, gender or national origin. Note 2: No coach, contestant or other school personnel shall use any form of tobacco product beginning with the arrival at the site of competition until departure from the site following completion of the meet.

ART. 2 . . . Unacceptable conduct by a competitor includes, but is not limited to, willful failure to follow the directions of a meet official, using profanity that is not directed at someone or any action which could bring discredit to the individual or his/her school. **PENALTY: Disqualification from that event.**

ART. 3 . . . Interference is any action by a competitor that unfairly changes the course or natural running rhythm of a competitor during a race. This may include bumping, tripping or running across the competitor's path.

ART. 4 . . . If interference occurs in a preliminary heat, the referee may allow the offended competitor or relay team to start in a subsequent heat in the same round of heats if a lane is available, or in the next round of heats, the same as if the offended competitor or relay team had won a place.

ART. 5 . . . If interference occurs in the final heat or section, the referee may order a new race between all those in the finals, or between those who, in the referee's opinion, are entitled to the privilege.

PENALTY: (Arts. 3,4, 5) Disqualification from the event.

ART. 6 ... If a nonparticipating team member interferes with a competitor during competition, the nonparticipating team member may be disqualified from the meet. The non-participant's teammate(s) also may be disqualified from that event.

ART. 7 . . . A competitor shall not compete while wearing an illegal uniform or using an illegal implement.

ART. 8 . . . It is an unfair act when a competitor receives any assistance from any other person. Assistance includes:

- a. Interference with another competitor.
- b. Pacing by a teammate or persons not participating in the event.
- c. Competitors joining or grasping hands with each other during a race.
- d. Competitor using an aid during the race.

NOTE: The use of an atomizer during competition containing a prescription drug designed to alleviate the asthmatic condition is not considered to be an illegal aid as long as a physician's statement documenting the need of the athlete to use the prescription is presented to the meet director/referee prior to the beginning of the meet.

e. Communicating with a competitor through the use of a wireless device.

f. Coaching a competitor from a restricted area.

NOTE: A coach may verbally instruct a competitor provided the coach is positioned in an unrestricted area.

g. A competitor views a videotape or any other visual reproduction of the competitor's performances prior to the completion of the competition. PENALTY: (Arts. 7, 8) Disqualification from the event.

ART 9 . . . A competitor who is apparently unconscious during a meet shall not be permitted to resume participation in that meet without written authorization from a physician

ART. 10 . . . A competitor who is bleeding, has an open wound or an excessive amount of blood on the uniform may complete the running event or field-event trial. However, the competitor shall not participate further until appropriate treatment has been administered. See NFHS Communicable Disease Precautions.

Significant Rule Changes Important to Referees for 2007

All of the changes are available on line either at pausatf.org or usatfofficials.com. The most significant ones affecting referees follow. This summary covers the changes in the IAAF, USATF, NCAA and NFHS rulebooks and is intended for use by the referee to highlight those changes. For USATF rule changes were taken from a summary prepared for all changes for 2007 by George Kleeman. The rest were taken from the published rulebooks. For the final word always refer to the appropriate rulebook. Note all but the NFHS publish their rulebooks on their websites. The most significant rule changes that referees should be aware of are:

Note underlined is new material.

In General section

HS Rule 3-2-4(g) The games committee may restrict the wearing of items which are worn in excess of the school issued uniform allowed by rule.

4-3-1b(5), .c(5) & (6),9-3-1c) American flag size and manufacture logo size.

Rule 9-6-5: Assigned numbers and computer chips will not be altered.

NCAA has considerable editing and more conformance to IAAF.

3-4-2a Clarify referee authority.

3-4-2j Repeat uniform violations

4-2-2 Rewrite of honest participation rule

4-3-6 Rewrite of Protest procedure

USATF 20.3 At association championships games committee may define alternate team scoring.

119.4 In Youth competitions only official videos may be used by referees.

144.3b Extend ban on electronic devices to LDR.

300.1 Clarify youth residency when live in different area summer to winter.

210 New Indoor Section

IAAF No change for 2007.

In Track

NCAA 3-18, 3-15-1f Lap counters report to Head Umpire and duties clarified.

5-11-9 Races less the 800m finalist equal number of lane available for race. 800 limited to 12 finalists.

5-12-5 In case of FAT not available then hand times used for all heats or section to determine final places or advancement, or heats or sections are to be rerun.

10-4-2 Indoors in preliminaries between 9 and 12 in 1500 m and mile will qualify for finals as determined by games committee.

10-5b Indoors in 3000 m if more than 16 report run as timed section final.

USATF 131 In contrast to NCAA Lap counters report to referee directly.

170.25 No substance may be applied to baton.

262.3(a), 263.10a, 300.3(b) Requirements to use of tracks without curbs for youth records.

303.4 In National Youth Championships sets advancement as 8 fastest times.

In Field Events

NCAA 6-1-9 Runway markers limited in size to 7cmx15cm

6-2-1 Clarify that if less than 8 competitors, only need an attempt in first three to qualify for finals.

6-4-1 Maximum of 15 minutes before each flight and between prelims and finals is expectation even if one flight only. Time period between prelim and finals no greater than individual flight warm-up.

In Vertical Jumps

NFHS 7-5-12 can mark zero point for PV.

NCAA 1-5-4, 1-1-1, 1-12-1 Allows distance marks along length of runway for PV.

2-6-6 PV helmets allowed.

6-6-2e It is no longer a foul to leave the ground during an attempt.

6-6-5 Any one can catch the pole as long as it is falling away from the standards.

7-1-5c.1 The increment for jump off in the case of a tie is 2 cm for high jump and 5 cm for pole vault so same as USATF and IAAF.

USATF 183.5(b) Clarify it is not a foul if the bending pole, when properly place in box, touches the PV pad in the course of an attempt.

302.5(k) allows for 3 marks in youth vertical jumps but limits length to 3 inches.

In Throws

USATF 332.3(g) Changes in Masters implements for various age groups.

Hammer:

NFHS 6-4-5,-8,& 6-6-1 Effective in 2007 has adopted the standard 34.92 degree sector for shot and discus (and hammer where used).

NCAA 1-10 revised set up for hammer and discus cages.

6-11-1 In hammer a non-adhesive non-elastic single wrap may be applied to the fingers and woven at the base of the fingers in a manner which acts as an open-fingered glove.

6-1-3g In hammer it is no longer a foul if you stop and restart a throw after the hammer has hit the ground during preliminary swings.

USATF 305.1 Hammer remains optional at Association and Regional meets in youth till 2010.

Weights:

USATF 200.3 Weights for various age groups modified.

In Cross Country

NCAA 8-3c Starting line shall be wide enough for at least 250 cm for each team and 50 cm for each starter.

In Combined Events:

NFHS 8: Adopt standard IAAF scoring tables for these events.

NCAA 9-2-2g For combined events for high jump only 2 minutes between consecutive jumps even when only one competitor and 3 minutes for pole vault.

USATF 302.6(g) Set maximum number in 800 m and 1500m runs for youth Combined.

In Equipment Specifications

USATF 189.3 New 0.75 kg discus for 80+ women defined

Road Racing

USATF 341.6 In Masters LDR and RW competitions in LDR and RW back bibs with age group designations will be used.

Mentoring for Referees

For the referee (i.e., for dual meets, etc.) simply don't assign people until they have served at least two meets (sometimes more if they want) working with and following around the referee. This is a required training period, which encourages them to ask as many questions as they can, play "what if" with more experienced individuals, and learn in a real-time setting. Most people are amazed at the difference between going to: watch or help out at a meet with the experience of being in charge and having to make the decisions. It helps avoid trial by fire.

Encourage any of your officials to call you if they have questions or need some moral support for unpopular decisions. Again, this has rarely been used, but knowing it is there is a source of comfort to the newer referees.

Helpful Tables and Information

Timing for Field Events

There have been a number of changes in the last few years in timing for field events although none this year the following table summarizes the current times.

Time in Minutes for Field Event Trials

	----- OPEN -----			---COMBINED-EVENTS ¹⁾ ---		
	FIELD	HJ	PV	FIELD	HJ	PV
Greater than 3						
USATF/IAAF	1	1	1	1	1	1
NCAA	1	1	1	1	1	1
HS	1	1	1 1/2	1	1	1 1/2
If 2-3 remaining²⁾						
USATF/IAAF	1	1 1/2	2	1	1 1/2	2
NCAA	1	2	3	1	1 ¹⁾	1 ¹⁾
HS	1	3	4	1	3	4
If 1 remaining						
USATF/IAAF	1	3	5	1 ⁴⁾	2 ¹⁾	3 ¹⁾
NCAA	1	4	5	1	2 ^{1,3)}	3 ^{1,3)}
HS	1	5	6	1	5	6
CONSECUTIVE ATTEMPTS						
USATF/IAAF	2	2	3	2	2	3
NCAA	1	2	3	1	2	3
HS ⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARNING						
USATF/IAAF	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
NCAA	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
HS ⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table Footnotes:

Because this continues to be an area for change, please review your rulebook when moving from event to event or meet to meet to make sure you are applying the appropriate time increment.

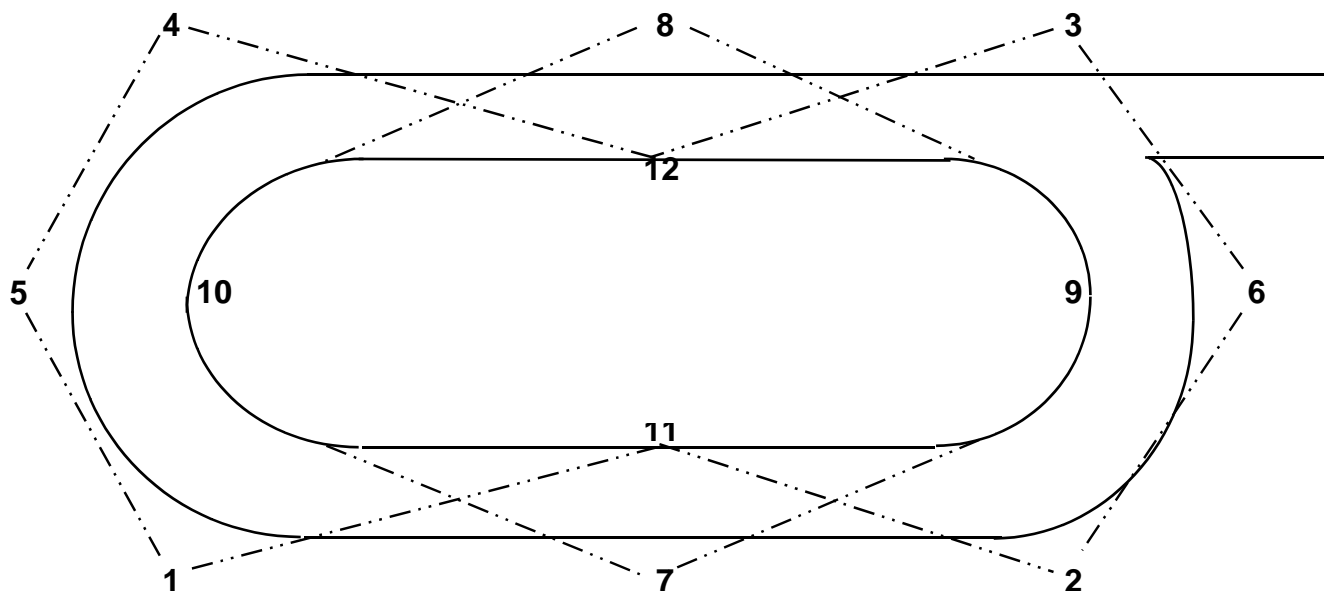
- 1) Note the differences in the rules.
- 2) Note to be fair to all competitors this change occurs when a new round is started when only 2 or 3 remain in the competition, then all should be given the extended time for each jump including their first jump.
- 3) The rule is the same as for consecutive jumps in combined events, even if there is a single athlete remaining, i.e. no added advantage.
- 4) Same as consecutive attempts after the first attempt which will have the normal time limit unless a consecutive attempt. (Note this normally applies only to vertical jump competitions since other events should not have more than one attempt per round.)
- 5) There is no rule for this, thus it becomes a Games Committee decision.

Number of Officials Needed

Type	Normal	Minimum	Location	Critical
Finish	8-12	5		3-4-5 Places
Timer	8-12	3		1 st Place
Umpire	8-20	4		Corners, Zones, Hurdles
Starter	2-3	1		
Clerk	3-5	2		
Marshals	10-18	0		
Stewards	3-5	0		
Javelin	6	3	Field	Marker & Point Judge
Hammer	6	(3)*	Circle	Circle Judge
Discus	(6)*	(3)*	Marker	
Shot	5	(2)*	Circle	Circle Judge
High Jump	3-4	1	Plane Judge	Clerk
Pole Vault	4-5	3	Plane Judge	Clerk
Horiz. Jumps	4-6	3		Foul Judge
FAT	1-2	1		Reader
Comp. Sec.	1	1		
Referee	1-4	1		
Lap Scorers	3-4	0		
Implement Insp.	2-3	1		
Wind Gauge	2-3	1		
Total	79-123	30		

* Use other officials for this role.

Priority Positions for Umpires

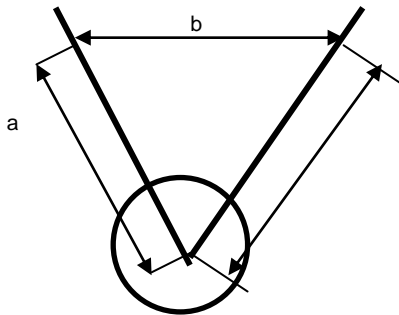


LAYOUT AND DIMENSIONS FOR A THROWING SECTOR

Until this year there were five different sectors in use, namely 28.95, 34.92, 40, 60 and 65.5 degrees. Now there are just two, one for javelin and one for everything else for all rulebooks. Each is laid out the same way.

Formulae where a is distance from center of circle or arc to point on inside of sector line and b is the distance from inside of one sector line to the point on the other sector which is also a units from the center of the arc or circle.

Sector	Event	Jurisdiction	Formula
28.95	Javelin	All	$b=0.5*a=a/2$
34.92	All but Javelin	All	$b=0.6*a$
40	Most except Hammer in Youth	Old Youth/HS	$b=0.68404*a$
60	Allowable for shot/Discus off infield	Old HS	$b=a$
65.5	Shot	Old HS	$b=1.14286*a$

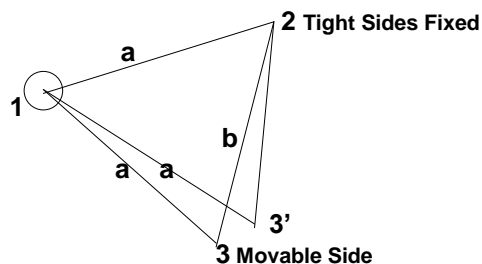


GENERAL SECTOR

a = DISTANCE OUT SECTOR LINES
b = DISTANCE BETWEEN SECTOR LINES

A, meter	28.95 de	34.92 de	40 deg	60 deg	65.5 de
5.000		3.000	3.420	5.000	5.714
8.000	4.000				
10.000	5.000	6.000	6.840	10.000	11.429
15.000	7.500	9.000	10.261	15.000	17.143
20.000	10.000	12.000	13.681	20.000	22.857
25.000	12.500	15.000	17.101	25.000	28.572
50.000	25.000	30.000	34.202	50.000	
75.000	37.500	45.000	51.303	75.000	
100.000	50.000	60.000	68.404	100.000	

EXAMPLE OF LAYOUT PROCEDURE



Line 1-2 = 100.000 m Line 2-3 = 62.052m
Line 1-3 = 100.000 m Line 2-3' = 60.000 m
Line 1-3' = 100.000 m

1. Layout the tightest sector line first (shown here as the left one). If neither is tight then just lay out a line from the center of the circle, i.e. point 1 out 100 meters to point 2. Line 1-2.
2. Measure from the inside of the sector line over to the inside of the other sector line with tape and mark as point 3'. This distance should be 60.00 m if 34.92 degree sector, 68.404 m if 40 degrees sector and 100 m if a 60 degree sector and 50 m if a javelin sector (28.95 degrees).

3. Run a line or a second tape from the center at point 1 to point 3' and then measure out 100 m along that line and mark 3". If you have two tapes you can get the point immediately by running one tape out from the center of the circle and one from point 2 at the appropriate length.
4. If 3' and 3" coincide then you are through.
5. If not then use tapes from 1 to 3 and 2 to 3 until they meet at the appropriate distance. Note point 3 is always 100 m from point 1 in all cases. This is point 3 and is the inside of the other sector line.

Alternately use three people and three tapes. The zero end of two of the tapes are held at the center of the circle or the arc for the javelin and then at the selected distance the third tape zero is at one mark, a, and the distance, b, between them is at the other a mark. The lines formed by the inside of the tapes from the circle are the inside of the sector lines. Thus the sector lines are painted outside these lines. If the painter uses the line as the center of his lines then move them apart 5 more cm. If the painter can go just outside the line then use as is. The further out you go the more accurate your sector lines. Always run your sector lines at least a few meters beyond the further expected throw in the competition

Summary of Pole Vault Settings

The following table gives you the current allowable setting for each jurisdiction.

Rulebook	Minimum	Maximum
High School	40cm (15.5 ")	80 cm (31.5")
NCAA	45cm (18")	80 cm (31.5")
USATF	0 cm	80 cm
USATF Youth	40cm (15.5")	80cm
IAAF	0 cm	80 cm

Note that the zero mark is considered to be at the vertical plane of the end of the pole planting

Typical Vertical Jump Increments

Rulebook	High Jump	Pole Vault
Youth(Req.)	5 cm	15 cm
USATF/IAAF(min.)	2 cm	5 cm
USATF/IAAF (Multi/Req.)	3 cm	10 cm
High School	2 in	6 in
NCAA	5 cm	15 cm
NCAA (Multi/Req.)	3 cm	10 cm

Field Event Scoring

As field referee you must be able to score the events and break ties when necessary. This includes being able to instruct your head officials on the proper procedures. For most field events other than the vertical jumps ties are broke by going to the next best attempt. The better the length that athlete gets the higher place. If still tied you go to the third attempt and so on. Only if truly tied would there be an additional attempt to break a first place tie. In the vertical jumps ties are more common since attempts are made at the same height. There are two tie breaking rules for the vertical jumps. First, the athlete with the highest clearance gets the higher place. If they all cleared the same height then the athlete who cleared that height with the fewest misses at that height gets the higher place. If still tied then the second tie breaker is the jumper with the fewest number of misses in the whole competition gets the higher position. If they are still tie for any place but first place then they are given the same place. If it is for first place then they both get an attempt at the lowest height attempted by the tied competitors above the tied height. All tied competitors must jump in the jump off. To not jump drops them out of the competition and places them lower than the other tied athletes still competing. If the tied competitors all make the height then the bar goes up by the increment specified by the rule book. If all the tied competitors miss then the bar goes down by the specified increment. The remaining tied competitors get one jump at each height until the tie is broken.

Tie Breaking Increments

Rulebook	High Jump	Pole Vault
USATF/IAAF/NCAA	2 cm	5 cm
High School	1 in	3 in

Each competitor will be credited with the best of all his jumps including jumps, which are part of a tie breaking competition.

The following are examples of ties in field events which illustrate these points.

Bibliography:

The following rulebooks and other books were used in preparing this monograph. In some cases, the exact wording was duplicated and in others it was paraphrased.

1. IAAF Handbook 2006-2007
2. USATF Competition Rules 2007
3. NCAA 2007 Men's & Women's Track & Field/Cross Country Rules
4. National Federation of State High School Associations Tack and Field and Cross Country 2007 Rules Book
5. National Federation of State High School Associations Tack and Field and Cross Country 2007 Case Book
6. IAAF Athletics Officiating, A Practical Guide, 6th Edition 2000
7. The Referee, Le Juge Arbitre, The Referee, 10th Edition August, 2006

Event: Discus
Meet: USATF vs Officials
Div.: Female/ 17-18
Place: Clinic

CLUB	COMPETITOR	NO.	DISTANCE METERS	DISTANCE METERS	DISTANCE METERS	PLACE	ORDER IN FINALS
USATF	A	1	35.53	34.30	36.48		
OFF.	B	2	36.48	32.12	34.42		
USATF	C	3	37.24	38.24	38.20		
OFF.	D	4	22.36	24.52	23.64		
USATF	E	5	40.10	39.26	40.50		
OFF.	F	6	39.32	39.36	38.00		
OFF.	G	7	40.10	40.50	40.20		
OFF.	H	8	38.32	39.32	39.36		
OFF.	I	9	36.48	37.54	37.00		
OFF.	J	10	32.10	33.16	34.18		
OFF.	K	11	35.44	36.20	37.50		
OFF.	L	12	36.46	37.50	35.56		
USATF	M	13	37.50	34.70	36.20		

Should you have flights?
 If you have flights where is the split?
 Are all the results recorded correctly?
 Who goes to the finals? Any different if a NCAA meet?
 What order do they throw in the finals?

Event: Discus
Meet: USATF vs. Officials
Div.: Female/ 17-18
Place: Clinic

CLUB	COMPETITOR	NO.	DISTANCE METERS	DISTANCE METERS	DISTANCE METERS	PLACE	ORDER IN FINALS
USATF	A	1	35.53	34.30	36.48	10	
OFF.	B	2	36.48	32.12	34.42	11	
USATF	C	3	37.24	38.24	38.20	5	4
OFF.	D	4	22.36	24.52	23.64	13	
USATF	E	5	40.10	39.26	40.50	2	7
OFF.	F	6	39.32	39.36	38.00	4	5
OFF.	G	7	40.10	40.50	40.20	1	8
OFF.	H	8	38.32	39.32	39.36	3	6
OFF.	I	9	36.48	37.54	37.00	6	3
OFF.	J	10	32.10	33.16	34.18	12	
OFF.	K	11	35.44	36.20	37.50	8	1
OFF.	L	12	36.46	37.50	35.56	7	2
USATF	M	13	37.50	34.70	36.20	9	

Event: Discus

Meet: USATF vs. Officials

Div.: Female/ 17-18

Place: Clinic

CLUB	COMPETITOR	NO.	DISTANCE METERS	DISTANCE METERS	DISTANCE METERS	PLACE	DISTANCE METERS	DISTANCE METERS	DISTANCE METERS	PLACE
USATF	A	1	35.53	34.30	36.48	10				
OFF.	B	2	36.48	32.12	34.42	11				
USATF	C	3	37.24	38.24	38.20	5	F	39.00	38.16	
OFF.	D	4	22.36	24.52	23.64	13				
USATF	E	5	40.10	39.26	40.50	2	41.00	F	41.02	
OFF.	F	6	39.32	39.36	38.00	4	37.16	38.34	38.16	
OFF.	G	7	40.10	40.50	40.20	1	41.02	F	F	
OFF.	H	8	38.32	39.32	39.36	3	40.06	39.48	39.00	
OFF.	I	9	36.48	37.54	37.00	6	38.00	36.54	39.02	
OFF.	J	10	32.10	33.16	34.18	12				
OFF.	K	11	35.44	36.20	37.50	8	F	F	35.00	
OFF.	L	12	36.46	37.50	35.56	7	38.00	38.12	F	
USATF	M	13	37.50	34.70	36.20	9				

WHAT ARE FINAL PLACES?

Event: Discus
Meet: USATF vs. Officials
Div.: Female/ 17-18
Place: Clinic

CLUB	COMPETITOR	NO.	DISTANCE METERS	DISTANCE METERS	DISTANCE METERS	PLACE	DISTANCE METERS	DISTANCE METERS	DISTANCE METERS	PLACE
USATF	A	1	35.53	34.30	36.48	10				10
OFF.	B	2	36.48	32.12	34.42	11				11
USATF	C	3	37.24	38.24	38.20	5	F	39.00	38.16	6
OFF.	D	4	22.36	24.52	23.64	13				13
USATF	E	5	40.10	39.26	40.50	2	41.00	F	41.02	1
OFF.	F	6	39.32	39.36	38.00	4	37.16	38.34	38.16	4
OFF.	G	7	40.10	40.50	40.20	1	41.02	F	F	2
OFF.	H	8	38.32	39.32	39.36	3	40.06	39.48	39.00	3
OFF.	I	9	36.48	37.54	37.00	6	38.00	36.54	39.02	5
OFF.	J	10	32.10	33.16	34.18	12				12
OFF.	K	11	35.44	36.20	37.50	8	F	F	35.00	8
OFF.	L	12	36.46	37.50	35.56	7	38.00	38.12	F	7
USATF	M	13	37.50	34.70	36.20	9				9



VERTICAL JUMP SCORING

COMPETITION	TOTAL MISSES					JUMP OFF	PLACE
	1.75M	1.80M	1.83M	1.86M	1.88M		
A	O	O	XO	XO	XXX		
B	P	O	XO	XO	P	XXX	
C	XO	O	XO	XO	XXX		
D	P	XO	XO	XO	P	XXX	
E	XXO	O	XXO	P	XXX		

X = FAIL **O** = CLEARED **P** = PASS

WHAT ARE THE PLACES?

WHO JUMPS OFF?

WHAT IS STARTING JUMP OFF HEIGHT?



VERTICAL JUMP SCORING

	COMPETITION						TOTAL MISSES	JUMP OFF		
	1.75M	1.80M	1.83M	1.86M	1.88M	1.90M		1.88M	1.86M	1.88M
A	O	O	XO	XO	XXX		2	X	O	X
B	P	O	XO	XO	P	XXX	2	X	O	O
C	XO	O	XO	XO	XXX		3			
D	P	XO	XO	XO	P	XXX	3			
E	XXO	O	XXO	P	XXX		4			

X = FAIL O = CLEARED P = PASS

WHAT ARE THE PLACES?



VERTICAL JUMP SCORING

	COMPETITION						TOTAL MISSES	JUMP OFF			PLACE
	1.75M	1.80M	1.83M	1.86M	1.88M	1.90M		1.88M	1.86M	1.88M	
A	O	O	XO	XO	XXX		2	X	O	X	2
B	P	O	XO	XO	P	XXX	2	X	O	O	1
C	XO	O	XO	XO	XXX		3				3
D	P	XO	XO	XO	P	XXX	3				3
E	XXO	O	XXO	P	XXX		4				5

X = FAIL O = CLEARED P = PASS

Situations:

Where the rulebook or type of competition is not shown indicate if there is any difference between the various rulebooks when deciding your answer. In some cases there are correct answers and in others there are none although some may be considered better or fairer answers.

General Competition

1. Early in the warm-ups for the Triple Jump, an athlete comes to you with an appeal to relocate the event to the opposite pit because the wind has changed direction in the stadium. The event Chief Officials has already refused the request, claiming that the wind swirls inside the stadium and will continue to change direction. The opposite pit is not ready, but could be ready to go with little set up effort. You find out that two other athletes prefer to change pits, and the remaining athletes don't seem to care. The Chief Official informs you of his objection. The event is scheduled to begin in 30 minutes. Describe how you resolved the issue.

2. An athlete in the quarterfinals for the 100m decides that she should concentrate on the long jump, where she has a better chance of placing. In order to satisfy the "Failure to Participate" rule, she lines up for the 100m-quarter final race. When the starter fires the gun to start the race, the athlete stands up, exits the track, and walks over to the long jump area where warm up are about to start. Explain why this athlete should, or should not be allowed to continue competition.

3. In a NCAA or Open throwing event may an athlete wear a hat in the circle while competing?

4. In a NCAA or Open throwing event may a woman wear a kerchief or cloth head cover, if it is not for religious reasons?

5. a) In all throwing events may a competitor stop the attempt and step out of the circle, runway and then re-enter to finish the throw. keeping in mind the time limit rule? b) In the Hammer/ Weight Throw if the athlete, after entering the circle, realizes they forgot to put on their glove what should the official do if that athlete's request is before throwing?

Equipment/Facilities Problem General Question:

6. You're Referee at the Pan Am Games. The meet has been going fine and the bar is now at 2.30 m and you have 4 athletes left. After the first one makes the height and the second one passes, the third jumper slips and rips a hole in the tartan at his take off point. The fourth jumper is now up what do you do? Call the jumper up? Move the pads and standards so the hole is covered? State the options and what you would do and when? Give the reasons for selecting or not selecting each option.

7. You are track referee at the National Championships, which is also a Grand Prix event in 2000. Following the steeplechase one of the barriers is dropped on the track and it gouges the track sufficiently that the 3 lane is no longer safe to use because the surface is broken. The hole is just beyond the fifth hurdle in the 110-m race, which is the next race to be run. TV is set up to film on this straight away. The crowd paid for their seats to see this final which is the only final event schedule for that day. However there are alternate 110-m hurdle marking on the far side of the track. There are only three weeks till the Grand Prix Finals and this race is to pick the final two positions. What alternatives can you think of and which would you propose? If it were the last day of the meet would your answer be different?

8. During early preliminary competition, numerous complaints are made about the front straightaway of lanes 5 & 6. Upon investigation, you observe a definite warp in the track, across lanes 5 and 6 approximately 70 meters from the finish line. You have no alternative track on which to relocate. You have decided that although it is a hindrance, the track is safe to run on. Television cameras are already in place for broadcast of the finals. Discuss possible courses of action for the various types of races and give your preference.

9. At the USATF championship A1, who is entered in the 100M, 200M and the long jump, fails to report for the 100M preliminary trials. Coach A protests when the clerk of the course does not let A1 in the 200M preliminary trials because he missed the 100M trials.

10. Lane one for a track with a curb is measured ____ cm from the inside edge of the curb.

11. A track with a curb is measured _____ cm from the inside edge of the painted curb line.
12. The maximum distance between cones, which are 20 cm high, for a portion of the curb, which is removed for a field event outdoors, is:
a) 1 m b) 2 m c) 3 m d) 4 m e) 5 m
13. The length of the steeplechase pit for women is:
a) 3.66 m b) 3.06 m c) 4.26 m d) 3.50 m e) 3.00 m
- 13a) You are the referee at an indoor national championship. You get a phone call about 30 minutes before the start of the 60 m from your hurdle manager who just started to move the hurdle in for staging. He says that UCS delivered the wrong hurdles. They delivered outdoor hurdles for 48 inch lanes and you have 42 inch lanes. What should you do?

Starters:

14. Imagine 250 kids, some seniors in their last high school cross country race, excited and ready to run 3 miles. Several hundred parents and coaches line the course, and it is blustery cold. The gun is fired and they're off. But wait. A second gun signals a false start. What? One hundred kids already are at the top of the hill and they're called back to start over. The official points to one kid whom stepped over the line early and he is disqualified and can't run. His team loses because he happens to be their fifth man and they needed him to win and go to states. As Referee how would you handle this situation?
15. The starter shall have entire control of the competitors on their marks and shall be the sole Judge of any fact connected with the start of a race although he may have assistants and recall starters, the responsibility is his. True or False
16. A crouch start must be used in international open or junior competition for all races up to
a) 200 m b) 400 m c) 800 m d) 100 m

Timers:

17. Is it true that the best way to start a watch is to use your thumb since it is the largest finger and therefore makes sure you get the fastest start?
18. What time should be recorded for a hand timed 100 m when one timer has 10.56, one has 10.61 and the third time has 10.60?
19. In the 100 meters one FinishLynx system records 10.001 and one records 9.998. Which is the time which should be reported and why?
20. In the 100 meters there is a very close finish and so both systems are used to check the finish order. It is determined that lane 4 is the winner but on the primary FinishLynx system the recorded time is 10.001 and on the secondary system the time recorded is 9.998. Which is the time which should be reported as the official time and why?

Seeding:

21. Situation: **Women's 200** meters quarterfinal results
- Heat 1**
A 23:10, B 22:92, C 23:05, D 22:40, E 22:51, F 23:15
- Heat 2**
G 23:20, H 22:85, I 22:90, J 23:23, K 22:70, L 23:19
- Heat 3**
M 23:12, N 23:02, O 23:05, P dnf, Q 23:04, R 23:14
- Heat 4**
S 22:80, T 22:43, U 22:35, V 22:58, W 22:52, X 22:95, Y 22.82

Part 1:

The semi-finals will take the first 3 places from each heat plus the next 4 fastest times. Establish the heats for the semi-finals.

Part 2:

Lane preferences for the semi-finals are 4,5,3,6,2,7,1,and 8. Provide lane assignments for the semi-final heats.

Lane 1 Lane 2 Lane 3 Lane 4 Lane 5 Lane 6 Lane 7 Lane 8

22. As NTO you received the following results to verify who qualified and in which heats they will run in the semi-final round. Use Q for automatic qualifiers and q for time qualifiers. Explain any problems you see.

Result - 4 X 100 METRES Men - Heats									
Qual. rule: first 3 of each heat (Q) plus the 4 fastest losers (q) qualified									
Heat 1 - Saturday, August 11, 2001 - 15:00									
						Who	Semi-Final		
Lane	Team	Country	2001	Personal	Results	Qualified	Heat	Lane	
2	Poland	POL	38.84	38.33	38.79				
3	Brazil	BRA	38.67	37.9	38.44				
4	Benin	BEN			DNS				
5	Venezuela	VEN		39.45	DQ				
6	Trinidad & Tobago	TRI		38.92	38.60				
7	Thailand	THA	39.18	38.8	DQ				
Heat 2 - Saturday, August 11, 2001 - 15:10									
Lane	Team	Country	2001	Personal	Results	Qualified	Heat	Lane	
2	France	FRA		37.79	38.97				
3	Germany	GER	38.99	38.58	DQ				
4	Belgium	BEL	39.52	39.48	39.22				
5	Japan	JPN	38.93	38.31	38.67				
6	United States	USA	38.19	37.4	38.35				
7	Nigeria	NGR		37.91	39.10				
8	Liberia	LBR		39.77	DNF				
Heat 3 - Saturday, August 11, 2001 - 15:20									
Lane	Team	Country	2001	Personal	Results	Qualified	Heat	Lane	
2	Jamaica	JAM		38.2	40.05				
3	Italy	ITA		38.37	38.97				
4	Australia	AUS		38.17	38.96				
5	Saudi Arabia	KSA		39.45	39.15				
6	Canada	CAN	38.93	37.69	38.83				
7	Bahamas	BAH		39.09	39.16				
Heat 4 - Saturday, August 11, 2001 - 15:30									
Lane	Team	Country	2001	Personal	Results	Qualified	Heat	Lane	
2	Ivory Coast	CIV		38.73	38.74				
3	Mauritius	MRI		39.19	38.99				
4	Israel	ISR		38.81	39.13				
5	Cuba	CUB		38	DNF				
6	Cameroon	CMR		39.25	39.29				
7	Great Britain & N.I.	GBR		37.73	DNF				
8	South Africa	RSA		38.5	38.72				
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Lap Scoring:

23. Lap scoring should always be done for races at distances greater than _____ meters and is very important if the athletes of varied abilities are competing in the same race.
 a) 400 m b) 800 m c) 1,500 m d) 5,000 m e) 10,000 m

24. For races exceeding _____m and for Walking events a number of lap scorers shall be appointed and provided with lap scoring cards on which they shall record the times over each lap for each athlete they are responsible.
 a) 1500 b) 3000 c) 5000 d) 10000

Umpires:

25. The incoming runner drops the baton in the zone. Who can pick it up?

26. As an umpire you observe the following three situations:

The runner in lane 2 in the 100 meters steps on the inside line but is:

- a) behind the runner in the runner in lane 1 should a flag be put up?
- b) ahead of the runner in lane 1 and he has to move over, should a flag be put up?
- c) ahead of the runner in lane 1 but the runner in lane one does not appear to be affected should a flag be put up?

Relays

27. At the third zone of the 4x100, the receiving runner in lane #3 takes a position at the end of the 10 meter area marked outside of the take-over-zone, often referred to as the “acceleration lane” or the “international zone”. Due to a late take-off the receiving runner reached back and contacts the baton, prior to entering the take-over-zone. The receiving runner exits the take-over-zone in sole possession of the baton. The umpire throws a flag and declares an exchange outside of the take-over-zone. Is the official’s call correct? Explain why, or why not.

Field Events Timing

28. Is it true that it is a requirement of a legal attempt that an athlete complete the attempt before the time has elapsed?

29. Is it true in IAAF and USATF competitions a yellow flag must be raised briefly at 15 seconds before the time runs out?

Throws:

30. As the field referee you have been handed these results to verify the order in each qualifying group, the overall order, those that qualified and the throwing order for the finals.

Official Results - HAMMER THROW - Men - Qualification							
Qual. rule: qualification standard 79.50m or at least best 12 qualified						Group	Overall
Athlete	1st		2nd		3rd	Qualified	Order
Cerra Juan Ignacio	70.70		69.92		68.23		
Kiss Balázs	78.09		77.22		79.60		
Krykun Oleksandr	73.44		74.43		X		
Annus Adrián	78.57		78.15		77.95		
Ziólkowski Szymon	X		81.85		NM		
Kirmasov Sergey	75.79		X		74.84		
Jones Michael	X		73.31		X		
McMahon Kevin	71.77		75.62		70.64		
Rendell Stuart	73.14		75.00		X		
Tikhon Ivan	X		74.43		X		
Piskunov Vladislav	75.75		76.34		X		
Paoluzzi Loris	72.01		X		74.75		
Figere Nicolas	79.09		77.23		X		
Kobs Karsten	NM		NM		NM		
Papadimitríou Aléxandros	75.60		74.21		75.63		
Konopka Miloslav	72.14	16	X		X		

Athlete	1 st	2nd	3rd		
Sidorenko Vasiliy	74.56	72.29	73.86		
Charfreitag Libor	74.78	71.39	75.29		
Chaussinand David	76.02	X	76.66		
Polihroníou Hrístos	73.79	X	72.3		
Klose Holger	X	74.02	X		
Karjalainen Olli-Pekka	78.82	75.91	78.78		
Johansson Bengt	X	70.16	67.22		
Armstrong Dylan	63.89	63.69	X		
Gécsek Tibor	77.50	79.29	-		
Konovalov Ilya	78.67	76.97	75.99		
Vizzoni Nicola	78.66	X	78.52		
Palyszko Maciej	76.72	75.91	75.53		
Astapkovich Igor	74.84	76.99	75.69		
Maška Vladimír	74.20	X	X		
Skvaruk Andriy	77.34	X	78.80		
Murofushi Koji	77.69	78.06	76.69		
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31. Under USATF rules, a shot putter is stepping into the ring and as they step in, the shot falls out of their hand, and out of the ring. The athlete says "sorry," leaves the ring to retrieve the implement, returns to the circle and then executes the throw. Is this legal?

32. If the situation in 31 were the US Olympic Trials rather than a Nov. 20 masters meet, would this influence your decision?

33. In the Goodwill Games, which only has finals, you are referee for the javelin. During the competitions there have been more than the normal amount of flat calls for a competition at this level. Finally in the last round the throw is again called flat so the field judges after marking the throw put up their mark. The athlete is feed up and protests the last flat call. What should you do? When should you do it?

Consider as a second situation that the mark had just been pulled, the judges had not yet left the area and there was only one throw in that area all evening. Thus it was clear that mark and the hole for the mark were still visible to them so that they could recover the original mark.

34. Determine who qualifies for the finals and their place in both their flight and overall. Place a Q next to automatic qualifiers and q for those qualifying on place.

Qual. rule: qualification standard 61.00m or at least best 12 qualified							
Group A					Place in Group	Qualified	Overall Order
Athlete	1st	2nd	3rd				
Szabó Nikolett	57.21	X	57.6				
Bisset Sonia	60.78	63.24	NM				
Bilodeau Dominique	45.24	X	44.01				
Wei Jianhua	61.56	NM	NM				
Ingberg Mikaela	59.59	60.89	57.83				
Huhtaniemi Paula	53.68	58.26	X				
Miyake Takako	55.81	56.05	54.94				
Ramanauskaitė Rita	52.72	57.43	X				
Tomecková Nikola	X	65.71	NM				
Termure Ana Mirela	X	52.14	52.65				
Manjani-Tzelíli Miréla	61.75	NM	NM				

Group B							
Athlete	1st		2nd		3rd		
Nerius Steffi	61.9		NM		NM		
Tsiolakoúdi Aggelikí	60.22		61.93		NM		
Eve Laverne	55.26		X		56.1		
Shikolenko Tatyana	59.4		61.42		NM		
Leveaux Lindy	49.01		49.4		X		
Kolkkala Taina	54.83		59.62		59.06		
Coslovich Claudia	58.42		53.76		58.34		
Tilea-Moldovan Felicia	56.61		X		X		
Menéndez Osleidys	64.39		NM		NM		
Araméndiz Zuleima	52.23		50.7		50.98		
Rivero Xiomara	59.78		58.6		59.14		

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35. In the discus, a thrower hits the net and the discus falls back into the circle without ever touching the ground. Should the thrower be given another throw? Explain your answer

36. What are the form rules for the shot?

37. What are the form rules for the discus?

38. What are the form rules for the javelin?

Men's Long Jump:

39. There are a total of 9 jumpers in the competition. During the first round jumper # 7 pulls a leg muscle and reports to the event chief that due to his injury, he will not take any more jumps. The preliminary rounds are listed below:

	1	2	3	Seq.	4	5	6	Best
1. Johnson	8.25	7.65	F	2				
2. Silva	8.23	F	8.24	5				
3. Devoreau	F	8.12	8.26	7				
4. Holiday	F	8.20	8.23	3				
5. Chang	8.21	8.05	8.26	6				
6. Gomez	8.23	8.22	F	4				
7. Ives	8.29	P	P		P	P	P	
8. Booker	F	8.17	F	1				
9. Redman	8.25	7.27	8.27	8				

Review the preliminary results and final sequencing, provide comments.

40. An athlete completes a jump and is given the red flag for a board violation. The athlete excitedly disputes the call. The Chief Official shows the athlete the mark in the plasticine board. The athlete denies that it is his mark and continues to vocally dispute the call. You decide to intervene, what will you do?

41. What is the maximum distance in meters that the edge of the long jump board closest to the pit can be from the pit?

a) 1 m b) 2 m c) 4 m d) 3 m

42. The surface of the plasticine board is 7 mm higher than the runway/takeoff board and sloped at an angle of:

a) 30 deg b) 40 deg c) 45 deg d) 60 deg

Windgauge

43. For what events is the wind gauge used?

44. When do you start the wind gauge for the 200M?

Records

45. You are Field Referee. The Women's PV is a record height. You have observed the officiating crew measure the bar a couple of times. You are called away to handle a protest. The bar is raised again to a new record height. There is a call for you to report back to the PV venue to verify the record. Do you need to go? What are your options.

46. What are the settings for records for the wind gauge for the long jump, the 200 m, the 100m, the 110 m hurdles and the 100m hurdles?

47. How is a wind gauge in the long jump, which reads -2.01, reported?

48. What is the maximum legal wind in an individual event in a combined event competition?

Men's Pole Vault

49. With three jumpers remaining in the competition, Jumper #2 is called up and attempts his vault within 50 seconds. During his attempt, the jumper raises himself 9 feet off of the ground, then comes down on the right side approach pad. The athlete climbs off of the pad, put his pole up and goes to sit down. The flight coordinator calls up Jumper #3, and the timer restarts the clock. Jumper #2, upon immediate encouragement from his coach, the athlete protests that his turn was not complete, and that he still had time on the clock. Discuss the major issues of this problem and render a decision with the facts, as stated.

50. You are head of the pole vault at the World Championships and you need to determine the finalist for the pole vault. Here are the two flight sheets from the two pits. Determine the qualifiers and mark with q and automatic qualifiers and mark with Q. Automatic qualifying is 5.75. Show order in each flight and combined results. What is the order for jumping in the finals? Do you see anything strange about the progression of this event?

Official Results - POLE VAULT – Men - Qualification

Group A - Tuesday, August 24, 1999 - 19:30

Athlete	540	555	565	570	575
Tarasov Maksim	-	-	-	O	-
Mariani Maurilio	XO	XXX			
Markov Dmitriy	-	O	-	O	-
Špacek Petr	O	XXO	XXX		
Manson Pat	-	O	XXX		
Mesnil Romain	-	O	-	XXO	-
Duval Thibaut	O	XXX			
Miranda Montxu	O	XXO	XO	XX-	
Eriksson Martin	-	O	XXX		
Lobinger Tim	O	XXO	XO	XXO	-
Vääräniemi Heikki	O	XXO	XXX		
Kobayashi Fumiaki	XXX				
Brits Okkert	O	O	XXO	XXX	
Kysela Martin	O	XXX			
Ecker Danny	O	O	O	O	-
Hysong Nick	-	-	XXO	XO	-

Group B - Tuesday, August 24, 1999 - 19:30

Athlete	540	555	565	570	575
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Kristiansson Patrik	XXO	XXX			
García Javier	O	XXX			
Galfione Jean	-	XO	-	O	X
Hughes Kevin	XO	XXX			
Johnson Dominic	O	XO	XXX		
Krasnov Danny	-	O	XXO	-	X
Potapovich Igor	-	O	-	O	
Arcos José Manuel	XO	O	XXX		
Barthel Trond	XXX				
Strogalyov Vadim	-	XXO	XXX		
Averbukh Aleksandr	-	O	O	-	X
Voss Martin	O	XXX			
Hartwig Jeff	-	O	-	XXX	
Janacek Štěpán	XXO	XXX			
Stolle Michael	-	O	-	O	X
Autio Jussi	O	XXO	XXX		

Women’s High Jump

51. Jumper #6 successfully clears the bar. Upon hitting the pad, and in celebration, she kicks her feet up accidentally knocking the bar off of the standards. Explain the consequences of her actions?

52. Which of the following are true statements:

When it is clear that the bar has been displaced by a force not associated with a competitor (e.g. a gust of wind, an official hitting the standard)

- if such displacement occurs after a competitor has cleared the bar without touching it, then the attempt shall be considered successful.
- if the displacement occurs after the athlete has left the pit but the athlete did hit the bar the attempt will be considered successful.
- if the displacement occurs at a time other than when the bar has been cleared then a new attempt will be awarded.
- if the displacement occurs when the athlete leaves the pit the attempt but the bar was not hit while the athlete was in the air the attempt shall be considered successful.

53. The pole vault standards may be set from where to where relative to the back of the box (where plus is in front i.e. toward the runway and minus is behind the zero point or toward the pit)

Combined Events

54. What are the uniform increments for vertical jump bar adjustments in the Combined Events?

55. When is the recommended minimum time between combined events, when ever possible?

56. If an athlete “No Height’s” in the High Jump, is he permitted to continue with the other events?

57. You are referee for the decathlon. After the discus, an athlete is excused to see the trainer because of a problem with his shoulder. The pole vault starts but the athlete has not yet returned. After the first height the athlete returns to the pole vault and wants to jump at the current height. Would you allow him to continue in the competition since he did not report when the event started?

Combined Event Question on Scoring

58. At the end of the competition you have two athletes with identical scores of 8160. The following table shows their scores in each event. Who should get the higher place and give your reasons why?

Event	Athlete A	Place	Athlete B	Place
100 m	874	3	838	7
Long Jump	863	4	932	1

Shot	820	8	849	5
High Jump	794	4	705	8
400	830	7	850	5
110 m Hurdles	932	1	874	9
Discus	707	11	849	3
Pole Vault	728	9	649	11
Javelin	795	7	836	1
1500 m	817	4	778	8
Total	8160		8160	

59. Is it true that Combined Events may only be conducted in the specified order of events?

60. If possible, the time between the finish of the last event on the first day and the start of the first event on the second day should be at least [____] hours.

61. Is it true that in the Combined Events, only ties for first place in total scoring are resolved and all other ties remain in the final classification?

62. How would you handle these situations as referee?

As part of my duties as a Masters National Championship Games committee in charge of the throwing events you come across some officials that were detrimental to the orderly progress of meets. You have always tried to be invisible when officiating because you firmly believe that the competition is for the athletes and not a place for officials to play power games. This is also true as a Games committee member. At a recent Outdoor Nationals in Baton Rouge there was an instance where Games committee decisions about maximum flight size in the throwing events were overruled without Games committee consultation by the Field Judge. When asked why this was done the reply was given that " I made this decision because it takes too long for two flights and there are only 17 of you and I want to get out of here". Your response was that USATF rules do not allow you to overturn a Games Committee decision. The response back was " I don't care what the rulebook says I am going to do it this way" and " If you don't shut up I will disqualify you from the competition." The officials on the field were by and large the best of the best, but none of them would listen to the logic and look at the rulebook.

63. Saga two:

At the same meet you are giving assistance to the very busy Weights and Measures staff as requested by them. A very noisy and rude argument broke out between two of the officials working that station. One did not have adequate working knowledge of the process and proceeded to allow two hammers into the competition that were illegal. You noticed that one had swivels on each end of the wire. The other had two wires that had been previously been broken twisted together in the middle. The official in question said that these were ok because the athletes were old geezers and it didn't matter. You took offense at the unprofessional remark and stated so. He told you to mind your own business and that "you games committee guys think you know it all". The Hammers were allowed into the competition but were disqualified by the officials in the field but only after one of the implements had been used to set an American record.

64. Saga three:

An Official calling flat throws in the Javelin from his chair at the head of the runway at the meet in Syracuse was asked by a former open World Record Holder in the Decathlon if he could really see if the throws were flat. He was asked if he would at least stand up to make the call or let the official in the field make the call. He said that the official in the field was not USATF certified and that he could see well enough from he was sitting to do it.

65. An athlete wins a local road race using a fictitious name. It was done in fun, but there is a backlash from the local running community. Some don't care, others want the winner disqualified. The athlete in question did sign the waiver with his correct name, age, division, etc., but when he registered his name, address, etc. he used another name. What would you do? Is or should be an official ruling on a topic such as this.

66. How would you answer the following email: At a meet last Saturday, a college coach raised a question regarding the interpretation of Rule 6, Section 1, Article 11: Warm-up Restrictions. I was officiating the pole vault. My interpretation of this rule is the following:

An (each) athlete has two minutes to take ONE run through if an hour has passed since the last attempt made by the athlete. The run through must occur at a height change. The NCAA rule book states the following (page 87 of 2007 NCAA Rule Book):

ARTICLE 11. Once competition begins, competitors are not allowed to use for practice purposes the runway, ring, or takeoff area except as scheduled.

In vertical jumps, an athlete who has not taken an attempt in at least one hour may use the runway and landing areas without the crossbar at a height change with the permission of the event official.

A high jumper has a maximum of one and one-half minutes and a pole vaulter has a maximum of two minutes to warm up. Such warm-up must occur at height changes.

The coach contends that a total of two minutes is allowed for all athletes who wish to take warm-up attempts (run throughs). The athletes can take as many run throughs as they can get within the two minutes allotted. The coach stated that this is how the event was conducted at Kent State this year (I was officiating at Cornell University).

The issue came up because his female vaulter (an NCAA qualifier) bailed out and did not take off during her run through.

In the Vertical Jump Officiating 2003.pdf file on the USATFOfficials.com web site states the following (page 3 - 4):

WARM-UP TIMES:

High School	1 Jump at height change w/o bar	3 consecutive heights passed
NCAA	2 min PV at height change w/o bar	One hour since last jump

The high school, youth, and masters explicitly state 1 jump. The NCAA rule does not specify the number of jumps. Is only one practice jump allowed?

Please clarify

67. In the Master's National Championship in the 110m hurdles, the lead hurdler appears to intentionally knock down the 9th hurdle with his foot. He recovers and goes over the 10th hurdle. Should he be disqualified? Why?