

**ART. 3 . . .** Electric or digital timers which measure one one-hundredth of a second must be used. However, unless it is a fully automatic system, times registered in one one-hundredth of a second shall be rounded up to the next tenth of a second. (Example: 10.42 will be recorded as 10.5 unless a FAT system is used.) If FAT and manual times must be integrated, the hand-held times shall first be rounded up to the slower one-tenth of a second. Then a conversion factor of .24 must be added (i.e.  $MT + .24 = FAT$ ). A record shall not be granted unless the time is recorded by FAT.

**ART. 4 . . .** When fully automatic timing (FAT) is used, time shall be recorded in one-hundredths of a second. When the FAT system allows, all ties for place finishes and/or determining qualifiers for a subsequent round, shall be broken by time recorded to one one-thousandth of a second.

**ART. 5 . . .** When a FAT system is used, the games committee may reduce or eliminate the use of judges at the finish line.

**ART. 6 . . .** When a FAT system and finish judges are both used, FAT shall take precedence over the finish judges.

**ART. 7 . . .** Any meet, indoors or outdoors, where a FAT system is being used may be started by a .32 or .22 caliber starter's pistol (closed-barrel) or electronic, gunless device for record purposes.

**ART. 8 . . .** The fully automatic timing operator shall not recall a start unless designated by the games committee.

**ART. 9 . . .** When a FAT system is used, the games committee may reduce or eliminate the use of timers at the finish line.

**ART. 10 . . .** When a FAT system and timers are both used, the FAT system shall take precedence over the hand-held times.

### SECTION 9 FINISH JUDGES AND TIMERS/MANUAL TIMING

**ART. 1 . . .** The head timer shall have general jurisdiction over the assistant timers. Each track event shall be timed by the head timer, two assistant timers and one substitute timer. The time recorded by the substitute timer shall be used only when one of the three regular timers fails to record the time of the event. The head timer shall designate one of the assistant timers to announce the lap times in distance races.

**ART. 2 . . .** The head finish judge shall designate the places to be picked by the finish judges. At least two judges shall be assigned to each place to be scored, and they shall be positioned on opposite sides of the track. The judges shall pick one or more finish places than the number to score. (current Rule 3-8-1)

**ART. 3 . . .** The official time of a race starts with the firing of a starting device which provides smoke or visible flash from an electronic, gunless device. When a pistol is used as the starting device, it shall be a closed-barrel starter's pistol. If two watches agree and the third disagrees, the time indicated by the two is con-

sidered the official time. If all watches disagree, the time indicated by the watch showing the middle time is official. When only two watches record a winning time, the slower time shall be recorded.

**ART. 4 . . .** Without consulting other judges, each finish judge shall write the number, or numbers, of the place winner they selected on a card and hand the card to the head finish judge. The decision of any judge picking the higher scoring place shall overrule the decisions of any judge(s) picking a lower scoring place.

**ART. 5 . . .** The head finish judge shall view the finish of each races as a whole. Should a place winner be overlooked, the head finish judge may place a competitor in the position in which the head judge saw the competitor finish. The head judge may make such a decision only if the matter cannot be determined by the other judges.

**ART. 6 . . .** The decision of the judges shall be final and without appeal except for possible misapplication of a rule by the individual or entity that has the final appeal. The games committee may authorize a review of official pictures/video of the finish to assist in the final decision of place finish in a race.

**ART. 7 . . .** Proper procedure dictates that judges concentrate on the competitors until they are all within 10 meters of the finish line. The judges should then watch the finish line. In races 400 meters or longer, it is recommended one judge select the first competitor to finish, another judge select the first and second to finish, another judge select the second and third, another the third and fourth, etc.

**ART. 8 . . .** Electric or digital timers which measure one one-hundredth of a second must be used. However, unless it is a fully automatic system, times registered in one one-hundredth of a second shall be rounded up to the next tenth of a second. (Example: 10.42 will be recorded as 10.5 unless a FAT system is used.) If FAT and manual times must be integrated, the hand-held times shall first be rounded up to the slower one-tenth of a second. Then a conversion factor of .24 must be added (i.e.  $MT + .24 = FAT$ ). A record shall not be granted unless the time is recorded by FAT.

**ART. 9 . . .** Immediately after the finish of the race, timers shall present their watches to the head timer who will record the official time.

**ART. 10 . . .** At the conclusion of a race, the head finish judge shall certify the order in which the competitors finish.

### SECTION 10 FIELD JUDGES

**ART. 1 . . .** The field referee or the head field judge shall have jurisdiction over all judges in the field events; shall oversee the measuring, weighing and inspection of the implements and apparatus; check records; and see that the field events start on time and continue without delay.

**ART. 2 . . .** The head field judge is responsible for checking and certifying event