



IAAF Video Recording and Video Referee Guidelines

July 2016

VIDEO RECORDING AND VIDEO REFEREE GUIDELINES

1. Introduction

IAAF Rule 150 requires that in all competitions under 1(a), (b) and (c) and, whenever possible, in other competitions, an official video recording of all events shall be made.

According to Rule 125, Video Referee(s) (VR) shall also be appointed.

2. Objectives

The video recording should be sufficient to demonstrate the accuracy of performances and any violation of the Rules.

The primary function of the Referees or Members of the Jury of Appeal shall be to decide on protests and appeals under IAAF Rule 146, and deal with any matters arising during the course of the competition which are referred to them for decision.

Rule 146.3, in support of the Referee, states that "To arrive at a fair decision, the Referee should consider any available evidence which he thinks necessary, including a film or picture produced by an official video recorder, ..." The video recording is to provide evidence in support of the Referee or Jury of Appeal and the focus of any recording should be on likely protest and appeal issues (see Appendix).

The reason for the introduction of the Video Referee (VR) was to avoid others Referees (mostly Track Referees) having to leave the Field of Play and, also, to take advantage of the technology providing a means of better evaluation (slow motion, synchronised replays from different cameras, etc.). The VR, while he can make his own decisions, has to support the other Referees as described below in this document.

Rule 146.6, in support of the Jury, states that "if the Jury of Appeal is in doubt, other available evidence may be considered. If such evidence, including any available video evidence, is not conclusive, the decision of the Referee or the Chief Race Walking Judge shall be upheld".

At the discretion of the officials, when and where it is deemed appropriate, athletes and team officials may also have access to these video evidences.

3. Video Review Room

The Video Review Room (VRR) should be located, if possible, close to the Jury of Appeal room and the Technical Information Centre (TIC). The room shall have hard disk recorders, monitors and video players depending on the number of feeds available throughout the competition. The room shall also have a separate monitor and video player for the replay of images (both from the technical video cameras and from the HB recorded feed) whilst the competition is still underway. The systems used for the recordings must be taken into consideration and tested when installing the video players.

If the Jury room is not close to the VRR, it should also be equipped with a monitor and video player for the replay of images (preferably with a very good slow motion replay).

Technical assistance shall be provided for the smooth operation of all equipment in these areas.

4. Video Recording System

The System can be installed and operated either by the Local Organising Committee (LOC) or by a professional service provider.

4.1 Sources of Video

4.1.1 Any Host Broadcast television coverage of the competition

The range of coverage varies widely depending on the size and type of competition. A

meeting should be arranged with the Host Broadcaster (HB) and IAAF to discuss their camera locations and a process whereby the HB coverage can be recorded, accessed and viewed. Ideally, the HB feeds should be provided by cable to the VRR.

In major athletic competitions, the HB is providing an extensive range of camera angles with a large number of cameras covering the Field of Play.

4.1.2 Any extra video provided by the LOC or the provider of the Video Recording Service

In support of the HB, the LOC shall have in place a sufficient number (at least 4-5) of video cameras.

The signal should ideally be provided by cable to the VRR. The specification of this cable must be checked with the provider of the Video Recording System. If it is not cabled and the signal is recorded inside the camera, an efficient system must be designed to take the pictures as quickly as possible to the VRR.

4.2 *Types of Technical Video Cameras*

The cameras can be fixed or (especially if only few are available) following the event ("sweeping") and have a zoom function for close-ups. They may be manned (operated by volunteers with a good knowledge of athletics) or remotely operated. The recording should include the date and time of day on the picture. The battery life should allow for sufficient recording time, and reserve batteries should be available for immediate replacement.

A number of tripods should also be provided for use with television platforms or other suitable locations on the stands. Other means of fixing the cameras are also possible (e.g. clamps used on railings).

4.3 *Locations and coverage of Technical Video Cameras*

The technical cameras shall be located in secure, unobstructed locations around the Stadium. These cameras may be located on HB platforms but shall be focused on aspects of the event different from the commercial coverage provided by the HB. The main objective of the camera locations is to provide coverage of the issues described previously. The camera positions should preferably be elevated enough to provide a downward angle and wider coverage.

A typical set up may be:

- Position A – 2nd bend first part
- Position B – 2nd bend second part
- Position C – 1st bend first part
- Position D – 1st bend second part
- Additional positions are required for the Relays (e.g. in line with start and finish of takeover zones)

4.3.1 Events run in Lanes

In general, the HB will provide a detailed coverage of events run in lanes. However, to supplement this, technical video coverage should be focused on the bends and particularly on the lane lines. For the 400m hurdles, the video should also focus on the legs / feet of athletes as they go over the hurdle.

4.3.2 Relay Events

The most important aspects are:

- The relay baton must be passed inside the takeover zone. It is important to note that only the location of the baton within the takeover zone is critical.
- If a baton is dropped, particular attention should be paid to the recovery of the baton.

- In the 4 x 100m, athletes may not start running before the acceleration mark 10m before the zone.
- The 3rd and 4th athletes in the 4 x 400m, once placed in position by the official (based on teams' order at the 200m mark), must maintain that order even if their team is overtaken later.
- The 3rd and 4th athletes must also start running within the takeover zone (10m on either side of the start / finish line).
- In all indoor relay races, athletes must begin running within the takeover zone.

4.3.3 Non-lane Events

The most important aspects are:

- In the 800m, athletes may not leave their allocated lanes before reaching the breakline marked on the track (by small cones placed immediately before the intersection of the lane lines and the breakline).
- Any pushing and/or jostling, particularly in the following "pack", which may cause an athlete to fall or be obstructed during the race. (The HB is generally focused on the leader(s) and not on the pack following.)

4.3.4 Field Events

Additional cameras aimed at the take-off board, throwing circles and throwing arc (ground view) are very useful to see infringement to Rule 185.1 and Rule 187.13/14/17 respectively. In major competitions, the HB may provide these cameras.

4.4 Logging and Cataloguing Technical Video

4.4.1 Track Events

For each Track Event recording, the following log sheet shall be completed:

- Event, Gender, Round, Heat
- Heat number, Start Time, Finish Time, Comment

NB: All times shall be in minutes and seconds. Camera positions will be listed as one of the technical video camera positions or HB camera positions.

4.4.1 Field Events

For each Field Event recording, the following log sheet shall be completed:

- Event, Gender, Round, Start Time, Finish Time, Comment

Track Events and Field Events shall be filed in event order in two separate binders as a complete record of the competition.

Alternatively, the logging and cataloguing can be done by the Video Recording System software.

5. Operation of the Video Referee

The VR should operate from the Video Review Room and should use fast and reliable communication means with the other Referees who have their events covered by the Video Recording System (either by the dedicated technical video cameras or by Host Broadcaster feeds).

If the VR identifies an infringement, he has to contact the relevant event Referee to report what he saw and to understand if the issue was also identified at the event site.

The VR also has to be ready to react to requests coming from the event Referees or requests related to the protests or inquiries of athletes / teams and to examine those particular issues as well.

5.1 Track Events

It is expected that the VR will have a proactive attitude, trying to identify possible infringement of the Rules where they are most likely to happen (e.g. starts, lane line or

inside edge violations, cutting in before the breakline, hurdle races infringements, jostling and obstructions, relay changeovers).

5.2 *Field Events*

If there are enough cameras, a similar system should be implemented for the Field Events covered by the Video Recording Systems but more in a reactive fashion, when the event Referee requests further examination or review of a specific incident.

5.3 *Decision Making*

The VR will have, in certain situations, the decision making power to disqualify an athlete or reverse a decision made on the Field of Play following the video review. The circumstances in which it is the VR or the event Referee who will decide are described below.

5.3.1 *Decision made by the VR*

- (a) When the incident is identified by the VR but not by the event Referee.
- (b) When an athlete / team makes a protest, and the incident was not observed by the event Referee or this Referee does not have or cannot obtain a relevant report from an appointed Umpire or Judge.
- (c) When the incident is identified by both the VR and the infield Referee and the VR (with the benefit of reviewing the images of the incident) has a different opinion from that of the event Referee or the event Referee does not have a clear understanding of what happened.

5.3.2 *Decision made by the event Referee*

- (a) When the incident is referred to the VR by the event Referee for confirmation (also when both Referees identify the incident), and the VR supports the event Referee's potential decision.
- (b) When an athlete / team makes a protest on a decision made by the event Referee, and the VR, after being asked by the event Referee to confirm his potential decision, supports this decision.
- (c) In the particular case of the starts, the video images should be made available to the start team to allow the relevant Starter and Start Referee to use them together with other data (reaction times, waveform images) to make a decision. If these images are only available for the VR, he will give the Starter / Start Referee the necessary information about the athletes' movements during the start process in order that they can make a fair decision.

APPENDIX

**REASONS FOR WARNING AND/OR DISQUALIFICATION (DQ)
ACCORDING TO IAAF TECHNICAL RULES
(2016-2017)**

125.5 unsporting manner / improper conduct

*142.4(a) no show of confirmed athlete

*142.4(b) no show of qualified athlete

*142.4(c) competing without bona fide effort

143.8 not wearing the bib as issued

143.10 not wearing a bib / identification

144.3(a) pacing

144.3(b) use of electronic device

144.3(c) use of technology or appliance

144.3(d) use of mechanical aid

144.3(e) provision of advice or other support

*145.2 disqualification from further events [due to 125.5 (incl. 162.5)]

162.5(a) aborting the start without valid reason

162.5(b) delaying the start

162.5(c) disturbing the start

162.7 false start

163.2(b) jostling / obstruction

163.3(a) lane infringement

163.3(b) infringement of the inside border

163.5 leaving the assigned lane before the breakline

163.6 continuing in the race after voluntarily leaving the track

168.6 knocking a hurdle in another lane

168.7 not jumping each hurdle

168.7(a) trailing leg at hurdle clearance

168.7(b) deliberately knocking down a hurdle

169.7 not jumping each hurdle / the water jump

169.7(a) stepping beside the water jump

169.7(b) trailing leg at hurdle clearance

170.6(a) running without the baton / finishing the race without the baton

170.6(b) fault at carrying the baton (e.g. using gloves or substances on hand)

170.6(c) fault at recovering a dropped baton

170.7 passing the baton outside the takeover zone (early / late takeover)

170.8 impediment at takeover

170.9 taking the baton from another team

170.10 running more than one leg / using more than two substitutes

170.11 late confirmation / changing team composition and/or running order

170.18 starting outside the allowed distance (4 x 100m, 4 x 200m, Medley)

170.19 starting outside the takeover zone (Medley, 4 x 400m, 4 x 800m, 4 x 1500m)

170.20 exchanging positions before takeover (Medley, 4 x 400m)

170.21 jostling / obstruction at takeover

200.8(c) false start (Combined Events)

214.6 leaving the assigned lane before the breakline (Indoor)

218.4 exchanging positions before takeover (4 x 200m, 4 x 400m, 4 x 800m)

230.7(a) repeated failure to comply with the definition of Race Walking

230.7(c) fourth red card (when pit lane rule used)

230.10(h) taking refreshment out of official station

230.13 shortening the distance to be covered (Race Walk)

240.8(h) taking refreshment out of official station

240.10 shortening the distance to be covered (Road Running)

250.8 shortening the distance to be covered (Cross-Country)

251.6 shortening the distance to be covered (Mountain Running)

252.6 shortening the distance to be covered (Trail Running)

Note: items separated by slash will be chosen as appropriate

* for foot note reference only and not to be included on the Results section