

Because this teaching video was filmed during swimming competitions, the viewer can witness "actual" Starter-Deck Referee protocol and compare it to "recommended" protocol. In every instance where the actual and recommended diverge a teaching opportunity is presented. Instructors are encouraged to fully develop these differences by encouraging discussion and thoroughly airing the reasons why the "recommended" is the preferred protocol. A list of these divergences and where they can be found on the DVD is included below. A careful viewer may find additional ones. If so, please advise the Officials Education Sub-Committee so that others may benefit from your discovery. Similarly, occurrences which might engender more complete discussion by the viewers are noted. A short list of discussion topics is included at the end for the benefit of a clinic instructor. Reviewing these topics in your presentation will ensure complete development of points in the DVD critical to fully understanding the Starter-Deck Referee relationship.

## 2007 STARTERS DVD DIVERGENCE POINTS

<u>Chapter &amp; Time Marker</u>	<u>Divergence Points (D) and/or Areas Appropriate for Special Review (SR)</u>
01:00:37:00	The Chief Judge is out of position. (D)
01:01:00:00	The Deck Referee and the Starter are too far apart. (D)
01:01:18:00	Should a starter wear a head set while starting? (D)
02:00:24:00	As Deck Referee, try to avoid putting your hands in your pockets. (D)
02:01:42:00	The elbow movement does not change the stationary position of the swimmers and is therefore considered non-disqualifiable motion. (SR)
03:01:50:00	Check to make sure the false start rope can be tripped easily and quickly. (D)
03:03:56:00	Timers should be instructed to use their index finger to start and stop the watches rather than their thumbs. (D)
04:00:40:00	The second long whistle should be given to call the swimmers back to the wall, not when they are all at the wall. (D)
04:01:00.00	What is considered the front of the block for foot position in the forward start? (SR)
04:02:00:00	The starter's cadence is sing-songy. (D)
05:01:36:00	The Deck Referee's hand is behind the starter. He needs to step forward. (D)
05:02:04:00	Was the swimmer in the closest lane set prior to the start? (SR)
05:02:10:00	In addition to the double beep, the swimmer in Lane 3 appeared to be adjusting her goggles. Should the heat be recalled? (SR)

05:02:24:00	Why was a recall sounded? None of the swimmers entered the water. No recall was necessary. A simple “Stand” command should be used instead. (D)
05:02:41:00	Girl at block. Was the swimmer at the block a distraction? If it bothers you as a starter then yes, but if it does not then no action is necessary. (SR)
05:03:13:00	Who decides if the swimmers should be stepped down? (SR)
05:04:56:00	Where is the front of the block? If the swimmer is far enough back that in your opinion it is a safety issue then they need to step closer to the front of the block. (SR)
05:05:50:00	On backstroke starts with a full starting wall there is no issue regarding the toes as there is when you are starting in a pool with a gutter and lip. (SR)
06:00:12:00	As in other calls, the Referee confirms a False Start call and does not initiate the process. (SR)
06:00:15:00	What, if anything should happen to the swimmer in Lane 4? (SR)
06:00:52:00	Avoid prolonged physical contact. (D) (SR)
06:00:40:00	Who’s watching the pool? When both the Deck Referee and Starter turned their back to the pool the Deck Referee is not watching the event. (D)
06:01:07:00	Did the starter give the swimmers enough time to get set? (SR)
06:01:25:00	Is this another example of non-disqualifiable motion? (SR)
06:01:59:00	Did the swimmer lose his balance or was this a false start? Remember that this is in slow motion. (SR)
07:01:28:00	When starting hearing impaired swimmers, the hand must descend simultaneously with the starting signal. (D)

#### DISCUSSION POINTS

1. Proper Starter/Deck Referee positioning.
2. Good Starter/Deck Referee teamwork.
3. Review false start rule language.
4. Concept of non-disqualifiable motion.
5. Initiation of false start calls and subsequent procedure for handling.
6. Effective use of the stand command.
7. Starter technique when issuing the stand command.
8. Proper timing of 2<sup>nd</sup> long whistle on backstroke starts.
9. When is use of a recall appropriate?
10. Review of hand signals for hearing impaired athletes.