

**USA Swimming**  
**1999/2000 Officials Test**

The USA Swimming Officials Committee is pleased that your volunteer participation in your Local Swimming Committee (LSC) has brought you to the point of being ready to take the appropriate test for certification as a USA Swimming official. Tests are provided in each of the following areas of certification:

**Timer**  
**Stroke and Turn Judge**  
**Starter**  
**Referee**  
**Administrative**  
**Clerk of Course**  
**Timing Judge**

**Directions:** Each test is in a multiple choice/true-false format and is composed of 5 to 50 questions. The questions are based on the *1999 USA Swimming Rules and Regulations* published by USA Swimming, Inc. (ISSN 0742-7808). Upon joining USA Swimming, Inc. as a non-athlete (official) member in your LSC you will receive by mail a copy of the *Rules and Regulations*. Study the technical rules carefully in answering the questions on each test.

There is a single best choice for each question. You will be required to cite the Glossary (if applicable) or all the appropriate articles and sub-paragraphs of the technical rules for each question. Review the technical rules thoroughly, since there may be more than one citation for each question. A sample question with the proper technical reference is given below:

ANSWER & TECHNICAL REFERENCE

- [1] From the beginning of the first arm stroke, the position of the body shall be kept:
- a. on the breast.
  - b. past vertical towards the breast.
  - c. in any position.

a. 101.1.2

Each LSC may determine how it wishes to use any or all of the sections in this test. The USA Swimming Officials Committee considers this test to be an educational tool that should be used to supplement or reinforce teaching points to be presented at officials clinics; consequently, it recommends this be administered as an "open book" exam. It also recommends against giving all sections of the test to brand new officials. Conversely, since they are responsible for everything that goes on at a meet, referees should take all sections of the test, not just the **Referee** section. Individuals who are certifying for a particular position other than referee should take the appropriate specialized section and any other sections - or specific questions from other sections - that would assist them in performing their job better (e.g., a clerk of course applicant might take the **Clerk of Course** section

plus questions 14-24 inclusive as well as 49 and 50 from the **Administrative** section). The matrix at the end of this sheet indicates a recommended application of these test sections.

There is provided a separate answer page on which you are to record your letter answers and technical references. Please retain the test booklet with your answers marked on it for your reference and return the completed answer page only, in accordance with your LSC's instructions, to your LSC's Officials Chairperson (or his designee) who will let you know the results. The Officials Committee extends to you the best of luck and hopes that your volunteer service to USA Swimming will be both enjoyable and rewarding.

Recommended Application of the Test

Certifying Position	Sections						
	Timer	S&T Judge	Starter	Ref	Administrative	CofC	TJ
Referee	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Starter	x	x	x		q #s 14-24 incl, 49 & 50	x	x
Timing Judge	x				q #s 24-26 incl.	x	x
S&T Judge	x	x					
Clerk of Course					q #s 14-24 incl, 49 & 50	x	
Timer	x						

x = entire section if new

q = question #s from that section in addition to those from the position's primary section of the test

Officials Committee-1999/2000

Effective: May 15, 1999

Ltr 2

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Timer**

Multiple Choice/True-False

Answer & Technical Reference

[1] The Head Lane Timer shall:

- a. determine that the proper swimmer is in his lane.
- b. determine that relay swimmers are swimming in the order listed on the timer's card.
- c. neither of the above.
- d. both a & b.

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[2] A request for the lane timers to take split times should come from:

- a. the swimmer.
- b. the coach.
- c. the Chief Timer.
- d. a parent.

\_\_\_\_\_

[3] The number of timers required for each competitor when automatic or semiautomatic equipment is not available is:

- a. one.
- b. two or three.
- c. no less than three.

\_\_\_\_\_

[4] When only manual timing is available, the timers may use either a dial or a digital watch.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[5] A lane timer may operate:

- a. a manual watch or button only.
- b. a manual watch and a button.
- c. two buttons.

\_\_\_\_\_

[6] At the start, a timer should start the watch:

- a. at the instant of observing the visual starting signal.
- b. preferably at the instant of sound.
- c. either of the above.

\_\_\_\_\_

[7] The official who assigns lane timers to their lanes is the:

- a. Chief Timer.
- b. Head Lane Timer.
- c. Timing Judge.
- d. Alternate Timer.

\_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Timer**

[8] The Chief Timer uses his or her watch as a substitute:

- a. if a lane timer's watch fails.
- b. to replace the slowest watch on the lane.
- c. to replace a watch that is 0.3 seconds different from other watches.

\_\_\_\_\_

[9] After the start of a relay heat, the Head Lane Timer shall change, on the lane timer's card, the first name and last name, the age and order of any relay swimmer whom a coach substitutes.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[10] In all 500-yard or longer events except for relays, the timer may be asked to sound a bell warning signal over the finish end of the lane with two lengths plus five yards/meters to go.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[11] When a semi-automatic timing system is used as the primary or secondary timing system, buttons should be pushed:

- a. at the start only.
- b. at the finish only.
- c. at both the start and finish.

\_\_\_\_\_

[12] The Lane Timer's position at the finish is:

- a. at the side of the pool.
- b. directly over the assigned lane.
- c. behind the block of the assigned lane.

\_\_\_\_\_

[13] Whenever semi-automatic or manual timing is used, if all three buttons or watch times disagree, the official time is:

- a. the average of all three watches or buttons.
- b. the time of the intermediate watch or button.
- c. the average of the two closest watches or buttons.

\_\_\_\_\_

[14] When automatic timing equipment is used, lane timers consider the backstroke finished:

- a. only when the swimmer contacts the touch pad.
- b. when any part of the swimmer touches the wall.

\_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Timer**

[15] When three watches on a lane are the primary timing system, the official time is:

- a. the time of two watches that agree.
- b. The average of all three watches.
- c. the average of the fastest two watches.

\_\_\_\_\_

[16] The Head Lane Timer or the lane timers are responsible for reporting if a swimmer has delayed in touching or has missed a finish touch pad of an automatic timing device.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[17] When the times from only two watches are available, the official time is:

- a. the slower of the two watches.
- b. the faster of the two watches.
- c. the average of the two watches.

\_\_\_\_\_

[18] When the primary timing system is either automatic or semi-automatic and the backup system is manual, the official time for each individual swimmer shall be determined by:

- a. the Head Lane Timer.
- b. the Chief Timer.
- c. the Timing Judge.
- d. the Recorder.

\_\_\_\_\_

[19] Unless otherwise instructed, lane timers clear their watches:

- a. as soon as the times have been recorded.
- b. when the Referee signals that the next heat is ready to start.
- c. during the Starter's instructions to the swimmers.

\_\_\_\_\_

[20] When averaging two watches which result in 1000<sup>ths</sup>, the digits representing 1000<sup>ths</sup> are:

- a. rounded up to 100<sup>ths</sup>.
- b. dropped with no rounding.
- c. rounded up to 100<sup>ths</sup> only if the third number exceeds 5.

\_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Timer**

For items below [21-25] - Fill in the official times for a meet using only a manual system:

	<u>Lane Timers</u>	<u>Technical</u>	<u>Official Time</u>	<u>Reference</u>
[21]	46.54 - 46.53 - 46.45		__:__:__	_____
[22]	32.57 - 32.80 - 32.57		__:__:__	_____
[23]	54.60 - 54.90 - 54.70		__:__:__	_____
[24]	29.72 - 29.83 -		__:__:__	_____
[25]	- 1:02.23 -		__:__:__	_____

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**  
**Stroke and Turn Judge**

Multiple Choice/True-False

Answer & Technical Reference

**BREASTSTROKE**

- [1] From the beginning of the first arm stroke, the position of the body shall be kept:
- a. on the breast.
  - b. past vertical toward the breast.
  - c. in any position.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- [2] The hands shall be pushed forward together from the breast:
- a. under the water.
  - b. on, under, or over the water.
  - c. on or under the water.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- [3] If the hands recover over the water, the following part of the body must be under the water:
- a. the hands.
  - b. the arms.
  - c. the elbows.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- [4] Some part of the swimmer's head must break the water surface:
- a. at least once during each complete cycle of one arm stroke and one leg kick, in that order.
  - b. after one arm stroke or one kick.
  - c. at least once after each arm stroke and one or more kicks.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- [5] After the start and each turn, a downward butterfly kick is permitted:
- a. once.
  - b. twice.
  - c. at any time.
  - d. never.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- [6] The hands may be brought back beyond the hipline:
- a. just before each turn and finish.
  - b. only during the first stroke after the start and each turn.
  - c. anytime.
  - d. never.
- \_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**  
**Stroke and Turn Judge**

- [7] At the turns and the finish, it is permissible for the head to be below the water surface after the final arm pull and prior to the touch:
- a. only in an incomplete stroke cycle.
  - b. only in a complete stroke cycle.
  - c. provided it breaks the surface of the water during any part of the last complete or incomplete cycle preceding the touch.

\_\_\_\_\_

- [8] At each turn and the finish, the hands must touch simultaneously:
- a. below the water surface only.
  - b. at, above or below the water surface.
  - c. on or below the water surface only.

\_\_\_\_\_

- [9] At the turns and the finish, it is permissible for a shoulder to be dropped after the final arm pull and prior to the touch:
- a. to streamline the body for the turn.
  - b. in National Championships only.
  - c. in meets other than National Championships.
  - d. in all USA Swimming competition.

\_\_\_\_\_

- [10] When the swimmer leaves the wall after turns, the position of the body shall be:
- a. perfectly on the breast.
  - b. shoulders at or past vertical toward the breast.
  - c. in any position.

\_\_\_\_\_

- [11] At the finish, the hands must touch simultaneously while the body is:
- a. on the breast.
  - b. past the vertical toward the breast.
  - c. in any position.

\_\_\_\_\_

- [12] The hands shall be in line with the water surface at the touch:
- a. at each turn.
  - b. at the finish.
  - c. a and b.
  - d. none of the above.

\_\_\_\_\_



**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**  
**Stroke and Turn Judge**

**BUTTERFLY**

[13] After the start and each turn, before coming to the surface, the swimmer is permitted:

- a. one kick, one arm pull and one recovery.
- b. one or more kicks, one arm pull and one recovery.
- c. one kick and one arm pull.
- d. one or more kicks but only one arm pull.

\_\_\_\_\_

[14] From the beginning of the first arm pull, the position of the body shall be:

- a. on the breast, shoulders in line with water surface.
- b. shoulders past the vertical towards the breast.
- c. in any position.

\_\_\_\_\_

[15] During the arm recovery:

- a. there must be air between the hands and the water.
- b. both arms must be brought forward simultaneously over the water.
- c. the hands must be brought forward from the breast.
- d. none of the above.

\_\_\_\_\_

[16] The position of the feet:

- a. must be in the same plane.
- b. must not be separated.
- c. may not alternate in relation to each other.

\_\_\_\_\_

[17] At the turns and the finish, while the body is on the breast, both hands must touch simultaneously:

- a. only at the water surface.
- b. only above the water surface.
- c. at, above, or below the water surface.

\_\_\_\_\_

[18] At the turns and the finish, it is permissible for a shoulder to be dropped after the final arm pull and prior to the touch:

- a. only in yard events.
- b. only in meter events.
- c. in either yard or meter events.
- d. never.

\_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**  
**Stroke and Turn Judge**

[19] At the finish, a legal touch must be made:

- a. unevenly by the hands.
  - b. with both hands simultaneously, while body is on breast.
  - c. with one hand.
  - d. with any part of the swimmer's body.
- 

**BACKSTROKE**

[20] If, after a legal start, a swimmer curls his toes over the lip of the gutter, he should be disqualified by:

- a. the Starter.
  - b. the Stroke and Turn Judge.
  - c. the Head Lane Timer.
  - d. no one.
- 

[21] A butterfly or dolphin kick may:

- a. never be used.
  - b. be used at any time during the race.
  - c. be used only after the start and after each turn.
- 

[22] During the turn, if the shoulders turn past vertical, the swimmer:

- a. may take two arm pulls to reach the wall.
  - b. may take only one continuous single or continuous simultaneous double arm pull to execute the turn.
  - c. must make a freestyle flip turn.
- 

[23] At the turns and the finish, a legal touch may be made:

- a. only with the hand(s).
  - b. only with the head, shoulder, foremost hand or arm.
  - c. with any part of the swimmer's person.
- 

[24] During the turn, if the shoulders turn past vertical, the swimmer:

- a. may glide to get into position prior to initiating an arm pull.
  - b. may complete the arm pull and then kick independently to initiate the turning action.
  - c. must be past the backstroke flags.
  - d. shall not kick or make an arm pull independent of the continuous turning action.
-

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**  
**Stroke and Turn Judge**

**BACKSTROKE (Cont.)**

[25] If, after turning past vertical toward the breast to make a turn, a swimmer somersaults and fails to touch the wall with part of his body but returns to the back and resumes swimming the backstroke properly, the swimmer:

- a. may swim back to the wall and touch without being disqualified. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. may scull backwards until the feet touch the wall and is not disqualified.
- c. is disqualified.

[26] After the turn, the swimmer's shoulders must be at or past the vertical toward the back:

- a. before the first stroke.
- b. when the swimmer leaves the wall. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. before the feet leave the wall.

[27] When finishing, the swimmer:

- a. must touch the wall while on the back. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. must turn past vertical after passing the backstroke flags and prior to the touch.
- c. may be fully submerged after passing the backstroke flags provided he stays on the back.

**FREESTYLE**

[28] In an individual freestyle event, the swimmer may use:

- a. crawl stroke only.
- b. any style or stroke(s) other than breaststroke, butterfly or backstroke. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. any style or stroke(s) the swimmer chooses.

[29] If a swimmer elects to swim the butterfly in an individual freestyle event, he or she:

- a. may alter the stroke at any time during the race.
- b. must do so for the entire length of the race. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. must do so for one complete length of the pool.

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**  
**Stroke and Turn Judge**

[30] At the turns and finish, a legal touch may be made:

- a. only with the hand(s).
- b. the foremost hand or arm.
- c. by any part of the swimmer.

\_\_\_\_\_

[31] If a swimmer misses a touch on a turn and, before touching at the opposite end of the pool, swims back to the wall and touches, he or she is:

- a. disqualified.
- b. legal.
- c. disqualified if he or she swims past the backstroke flags.

\_\_\_\_\_

[32] A swimmer may stop, rest, walk, or push off of the pool bottom.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

**INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY**

[33] The individual medley is swum in the following order:

- a. backstroke, butterfly, breaststroke, freestyle.
- b. butterfly, backstroke, breaststroke, freestyle.
- c. backstroke, breaststroke, butterfly, freestyle.
- d. breaststroke, backstroke, butterfly, freestyle.

\_\_\_\_\_

[34] When changing from one stroke to another in the Individual Medley, the swimmer's turns shall conform to the:

- a. turn rules for the stroke just completed.
- b. finish rules for the stroke just completed.
- c. freestyle rules.

\_\_\_\_\_

[35] When turning from the butterfly to the backstroke, the swimmer's shoulders must be at or past the vertical toward the back:

- a. immediately after the feet have left the wall.
- b. when the swimmer leaves the wall.
- c. before the first armstroke on the back.

\_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**  
**Stroke and Turn Judge**

[36] When turning from the backstroke to the breaststroke, the:

- a. swimmer must attain the required breaststroke form before the first arm pull.
- b. swimmer's shoulders must be at or past vertical toward the breast when the swimmer leaves the wall.
- c. swimmer must remain on the back until touching the wall.
- d. all of the above.

\_\_\_\_\_

[37] During the butterfly to backstroke and the backstroke to breaststroke turns, the feet must touch the wall.

- a. True
- b. False

\_\_\_\_\_

[38] In the freestyle leg, a swimmer may use:

- a. crawl stroke only.
- b. any stroke(s) other than breaststroke, butterfly or backstroke.
- c. any stroke(s) the swimmer chooses.

\_\_\_\_\_

**RELAY EVENTS**

[39] The medley relay is swum in the following order:

- a. backstroke, butterfly, breaststroke, freestyle.
- b. butterfly, backstroke, breaststroke, freestyle.
- c. backstroke, breaststroke, butterfly, freestyle.

\_\_\_\_\_

[40] In the freestyle leg of the medley relay, a swimmer may use:

- a. crawl stroke only.
- b. any stroke(s) other than breaststroke, butterfly, or backstroke.
- c. any stroke(s) the swimmer chooses.

\_\_\_\_\_

[41] Each swimmer in the freestyle relay may use:

- a. crawl stroke only.
- b. any stroke(s) other than breaststroke, butterfly, or backstroke.
- c. any stroke(s) the swimmer chooses.

\_\_\_\_\_









**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Starter**

[7] When the starting signal is given in a forward start the swimmer must have:

- a. at least one foot at the front of the block.
- b. at least one foot in the middle of the block.
- c. both feet at the front of the block.

\_\_\_\_\_

[8] If a swimmer does not respond promptly to the command "take your mark", the Starter shall:

- a. give the starting signal.
- b. wait until that swimmer assumes a start position.
- c. instruct the swimmers to "Stand Up".

\_\_\_\_\_

[9] If a swimmer enters the water in response to a "stand up" command by the Starter, the swimmer:

- a. is automatically disqualified.
- b. may be relieved by the Starter.
- c. should always be relieved to be consistent.

\_\_\_\_\_

[10] Before the starting signal is given, the Starter, with the concurrence of the Referee, may disqualify a swimmer who delays the start by deliberately entering the water.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[11] If a swimmer elects to swim backstroke in a freestyle event he/she must:

- a. do a backstroke start in the water.
- b. do a forward start from the block or platform.
- c. do a forward start in the water.
- d. none of the above.

\_\_\_\_\_

[12] For backstroke starts, the swimmer may grip any part of the starting block with his/her hands:

- a. in any USA Swimming competition.
- b. in National Championship meets only.
- c. in meets other than National Championships.
- d. none of the above.

\_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Starter**

[13] For backstroke starts in a 50-meter pool, if the water level is above the lip of the gutter, the swimmer may:

- a. curl his or her toes over the lip of the gutter.
  - b. stand in the gutter.
  - c. have one foot above the water line.
  - d. none of the above.
- 

[14] For backstroke starts, the swimmer must have:

- a. one foot below the water surface.
  - b. both feet, including toes, below the water surface.
  - c. some part of both feet in the water.
- 

[15] Before a relay event the Starter may notify all but the last swimmer that they must leave the pool:

- a. immediately upon completion of their leg of the race.
  - b. after all four of the swimmers have finished the race.
  - c. before the automatic timing is rearmed.
- 

[16] The Recall Starter sees a false start and activates the recall signal. The swimmer is disqualified for the false start only if the Referee or designated Assistant Referee observed and confirmed the violation.

- a. True.
  - b. False.
- 

[17] After an initial start has been recalled, a swimmer who missed the first start may be allowed to swim.

- a. True.
  - b. False.
- 

[18] The Recall Starter shall activate a recall sound device:

- a. only after the Starter signals a false start.
  - b. if the automatic timing equipment is not properly functioning at the start signal.
  - c. Only when the primary Starter's system malfunctions.
-

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Starter**

- [19] The Starter or a designee gives a warning signal over the lead swimmer's lane two lengths and five yards/ meters before the finish of all events 500 yards or longer except:
- a. the 1650 yard/1500 meter and relays.
  - b. relays.
  - c. the 500 yard/400 meter freestyle.
  - d. all of the above.

\_\_\_\_\_

- [20] A swimmer disqualified for a false start may not swim the event.
- a. True.
  - b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

- [21] A swimmer, upon finishing a race, may be disqualified by the Starter for an incorrect starting position.
- a. True.
  - b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

**STARTING SWIMMERS WITH DISABILITIES**

- [22] With the Referee's concurrence, swimmers with physical disabilities need not take a step forward on the blocks in the forward start
- a. True.
  - b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

- [23] The proper hand signal to indicate "Take your mark" to a deaf or hearing impaired swimmer is:
- a. raise your hand directly overhead.
  - b. move arm from a position directly overhead to shoulder level.
  - c. move arm from shoulder level down to the side of the body.
  - d. with your hand directly overhead, rotate the arm in a tight circular motion.

\_\_\_\_\_

- [24] Swimmers with physical disabilities:
- a. may take longer to assume their starting position.
  - b. must assume exactly the same starting position as swimmers without disabilities.
  - c. may not be assisted if they start in the water.

\_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**  
**Starter**

[25] When there is a deaf or hard of hearing swimmer in a heat the Starter shall:

- a. do nothing different.
  - b. advise the field that there is a deaf or hard of hearing swimmer in the heat.
  - c. advise the swimmers of the location of the strobe.
-

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Referee**

Multiple Choice/True-False

Answer & Technical Reference

- [1] The Referee has full authority over all officials during the conduct of a meet.  
a. True.    b. False. \_\_\_\_\_
  
- [2] The Referee may change the order of events from that which was published.  
a. True.    b. False. \_\_\_\_\_
  
- [3] The Referee may combine events by age, sex, distance, and/or stroke to ensure every lane in a heat is filled.  
a. True.    b. False. \_\_\_\_\_
  
- [4] Prior to the competition, the athlete or his coach must notify the Referee of an athlete's disability.  
a. True.    b. False. \_\_\_\_\_
  
- [5] The Referee may reassign lanes within a deaf or hard-of-hearing swimmer's heat to ensure the athlete may easily see the strobe light or the Starter's arm signal.  
a. True.    b. False. \_\_\_\_\_
  
- [6] Only a single line of lane dividers between lanes shall be used in long course competition, but multiple lane lines may be used for short course competition.  
a. True.    b. False. \_\_\_\_\_
  
- [7] The racing lanes must always be numbered from right to left when facing the course from behind the starting blocks.  
a. True.    b. False. \_\_\_\_\_
  
- [8] Protests affecting the eligibility of any swimmer to compete must be made verbally to the Referee before the race in question.  
a. True.    b. False. \_\_\_\_\_
  
- [9] Water temperature shall be between 78 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit for competition.  
a. True.    b. False. \_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Referee**

[10] The backstroke flags must be:

- a. 5 meters from each end of the course and between 1.8 and 2.5 meters above the water in a short course meter course.
- b. 5 meters from each end of the course and between 1.8 and 2.5 meters above the water in long course.
- c. 15 feet from each end and 7 feet above the water surface in short course yards.
- d. all of the above.

\_\_\_\_\_

[11] Distinctive colored floats, or markers extending around the full circumference of the floats shall be placed 15 meters from each end wall in both short course and long course pools.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[12] The front edge of a starting platform shall be no higher than 29.5 inches above the surface of the water in long course pools.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[13] A false start rope is required to recall a heat in which a deaf swimmer competes.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[14] A female swimmer appears for an event wearing a 2-piece swimsuit. No action is required.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[15] The Referee may prohibit the use of any bell, horn, siren, or noisemaker during a meet.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[16] Swimmers may use rubdown oil as long as the Referee does not consider it excessive.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[17] Officials other than the Referee may act in more than one capacity only when sufficient qualified officials are not available.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Referee**

[18] The Referee shall give a decision on any point where the opinions of judges differ.  
a. True.    b. False. \_\_\_\_\_

[19] The Referee shall disqualify swimmers for any violations of the *Rules and Regulations* that are personally observed.  
a. True.    b. False \_\_\_\_\_

[20] When semi-automatic timing equipment is used to back up a fully automatic system, there must also be a third manual system consisting of at least one watch timer per lane.  
a. True.            b. False. \_\_\_\_\_

[21] For LSC and local records only, three additional timers may be assigned to a lane for the purposes of recording record attempts at an initial distance for an individual event, or for the lead-off leg of a relay.  
a. True.            b. False. \_\_\_\_\_

[22] If the automatic officiating equipment fails during a race, resulting in inaccurate times or placement, the swimmers must reswim the race.  
a. True.            b. False. \_\_\_\_\_

[23] The Referee is responsible for instructing the Starter and Stroke & Turn Judges about accommodations to be made for a swimmer with a disability.  
a. True.    b. False. \_\_\_\_\_

[24] Swimmers with physical disabilities may use flotation devices.  
a. True.            b. False. \_\_\_\_\_

[25] The Referee may call a false start if the Starter fails to do so.  
a. True.    b. False \_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Referee**

[26] USA Swimming National and Junior Championships shall have a bonus, consolation and championship final.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[27] For National Championships or meets conducted under National Championship scratch procedures, a swimmer who qualifies for a finals race but notifies the Referee 30 minutes before the finals race that he/she will not swim is barred from the remainder of the meet, unless excused by the Referee.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[28] Once a meet or event has actually commenced, the Referee may suspend it for some compelling reason.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[29] A Referee may disregard the fact that a Stroke and Turn Judge neglected to raise his/her hand when observing a disqualification he/she subsequently reports.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[30] If a swimmer swims into another lane and then back into his/her own lane, the swimmer must be disqualified.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[31] The Referee may disqualify a swimmer who obstructs another swimmer by swimming across or otherwise interfering with that swimmer.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[32] Blind or visually impaired swimmers may be notified they are approaching a turn or the finish by use of a sound device.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[33] A swimmer may have a counter in the following events:

- a. 400 meter individual medley in a 50-meter pool.
  - b. 400 meter freestyle in a 25-meter pool.
  - c. 500 yard freestyle in a 25-yard pool.
  - d. b & c above.
-



**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Referee**

[34] If a counter insists on counting in descending order, the swimmer in that lane shall be disqualified.

- a. True.    b. False

\_\_\_\_\_

[35] Swim-offs must take place within 45 minutes of the last heat of any event in which any of the swimmers last participated.

- a. True.            b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[36] Relay swimmers must compete in the order in which they are declared to the Clerk of Course or Head Lane Timer.

- a. True.            b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[37] Relay swimmers with physical disabilities must always exit the water promptly, the same as swimmers without disabilities.

- a. True.    b. False

\_\_\_\_\_

[38] When dual confirmation is in effect and a relay take-off judge sees an infraction, he/she must raise a hand to signal a disqualification.

- a. True.            b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[39] If the Referee observes a relay takeoff violation which the Relay Takeoff Judge(s) fail(s) to call, the Referee shall disqualify the relay team.

- a. True.            b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[40] When automatic relay take-off judging is used, each swimmer must touch the pad at the end of the race in order to legally finish.

- a. True.            b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[41] Two place judges (one on each side of the course) disagree as to the order of finish. The Chief Judge or his designee must decide which judge is correct.

- a. True.            b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[42] A swimmer who establishes a 200-yard record in a 500-yard freestyle event must complete the full 500 yards.

- a. True.            b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Referee**

[43] If a swimmer uses the butterfly stroke in a freestyle event, the time achieved may be used as a qualifying butterfly time.  
a. True.            b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[44] Official Verification Cards (OVCs) for a 50-meter distance in a 50-meter pool can be considered only if automatic timing or three-button semi-automatic equipment is used.  
a. True.            b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[45] An initial time (first leg) is acceptable for American or U.S. Open records only if fully automatic timing equipment is used.  
a. True.            b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[46] If the lead-off swimmer on a relay team sets a record but the relay team is disqualified because of an infraction in a subsequent leg, the record is valid.  
a. True.            b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[47] National reportable times except for 50-meter distances in a 50-meter pool can be achieved by an semi-automatic timing system with 2 buttons or a manual timing system with 3 watches.  
a. True.            b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[48] A disqualification is invalid unless the Referee or designated official calling the infraction informs the swimmer or coach.  
a. True.            b. False

\_\_\_\_\_

[49] Any protest not involving judgmental decisions but arising from the competition itself must be made to the Referee immediately after the infraction is called.  
a. True.            b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[50] Only the National Officials Committee and the USA Swimming Rules and Regulations Committee may officially interpret the technical rules under Part One of the USA Swimming rulebook.  
a. True.            b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Administrative**

[1] A 19-year-old college student can compete in the USA Swimming Junior Championships.

- a. True.                      b. False.
- 

[2] Only registered swimmers who are 18 years of age and older are eligible to compete in Senior competition.

- a. True.      b. False.
- 

[3] In a meet where only timed finals are held, no swimmer may compete in more than:

- a. five (5) events per day, exclusive of relays.  
b. four (4) events per day, exclusive of relays.  
c. three (3) events per day, exclusive of relays.  
d. none of the above.
- 

[4] In a meet where preliminaries and finals are held on a single day, no swimmer may compete in more than:

- a. five events per day, exclusive of relays.  
b. three events per day, exclusive of relays.  
c. six events per day, exclusive of relays.  
d. none of the above.
- 

[5] In USA Swimming competition, a relay team may be composed of unattached swimmers:

- a. as long as they are all members of U.S. Swimming.  
b. as long as they are all registered through the same LSC.  
c. under no circumstances.
- 

[6] In an age group meet competed within a single weekend, the age of a swimmer on the first day shall be his/her age for the entire meet.

- a. True.                      b. False.
-



**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**  
**Administrative**

[14] With the Referee's permission heats of a pre-seeded event may be consolidated.  
a. True.            b. False.

---

[15] In a 6-lane pool, eight swimmers in a timed final event must be seeded:  
a. two in the first heat and six in the second heat.  
b. three in the first heat and five in the second heat.  
c. four in each heat.

---

[16] In events with more than one heat, a minimum of three swimmers shall be seeded into any preliminary heat, but due to scratches only one may actually swim.  
a. True.            b. False.

---

[17] The time achieved by a swimmer in a swim-off shall be the official time used in seeding that swimmer in finals.  
a. True.            b. False.

---

[18] When three preliminary heats and finals are scheduled, the swimmer with the fastest submitted time in the preliminaries shall be placed in the third heat, the next fastest in the second heat, next fastest in the first heat, fourth fastest in the third heat, etc.  
a. True.            b. False.

---

[19] When four or more preliminary heats and finals are scheduled, only the fastest three heats are seeded as described in Question 18, above. The remainder of the heats are seeded in the manner of timed finals.  
a. True.            b. False.

---

[20] For timed finals, lane assignments in a heat are made in descending order of qualifying times with the fastest swimmer in the center and the next fastest swimmer in the:  
a. lane to the left of the fastest swimmer.  
b. lane to the right of the fastest swimmer.  
c. left outside lane facing the course.  
d. none of the above.

---

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Administrative**

[21] If two swimmers who qualify for finals have the same preliminary qualifying times, their lanes are assigned by:

- a. draw.
- b. registration date.
- c. age.
- d. none of the above.

\_\_\_\_\_

[22] If all swimmers in a swim-off are disqualified, a lane or lanes must be left open during finals.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[23] The following shall be considered a violation of the USA Swimming Code of Conduct:

- a. Any sexual contact or advance directed towards an athlete by any person in a position of authority over that athlete.
- b. The sale or distribution of illegal drugs or any substance listed on FI NA's recognized list of banned substances.
- c. Any act of fraud, deception or dishonesty in connection with any USA Swimming-related activity.
- d. All of the above.

\_\_\_\_\_

[24] For a long course meet, the following are conforming times:

- a. 50 meter freestyle.
- b. 50 yard freestyle.
- c. 100 meter backstroke.
- d. a & c above.

\_\_\_\_\_

[25] If automatic timing equipment is operating properly but both place judges agree about a different order of finish, their placements become the official placement.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[26] If the official times for two or more swimmers in different heats of a timed final event are identical, a swim-off must be held to determine placement.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[27] Place judges record the order of finish for only the swimmers finishing in:

- a. first place only.
- b. first, second and third place.
- c. all places.

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Administrative**

[28] A place judge may not record a tie.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[29] If a swimmer on a relay team is disqualified, the time and/or place achieved shall not be used in the results of the event.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[30] It is not the responsibility of the place judge to determine if a legal touch has been made.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[31] When there are limited personnel and the primary timing system is manual watches, one place judge may be used.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[32] When a team or individual swimmer finishes third but is disqualified, the scoring for that place is left vacant and the points for the following places are unchanged.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[33] If a swimmer in the consolation finals is disqualified, the first alternate is awarded the points for 16th place.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[34] Times recorded by split function buttons on digital watches may be used to establish records in Local Swimming Committee meets.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[35] For record purposes, only the winner's time is recognized even though another swimmer may have a faster time but is displaced by judges or ballot decision.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[36] A time achieved in a swim-off to determine placement or break a tie cannot be claimed as a record even if automatic timing equipment is used.

- a. True.            b. False.
-

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Administrative**

[37] A national Age Group record may be set only by a U.S. Swimming registered swimmer who is a United States citizen.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[38] A 14-year-old who is swimming in a senior competition meet may set an Age Group record (for 13-14) only if he has won his race.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[39] Record attempts against time are always acceptable for age group records as long as the event is sanctioned by the LSC and conducted by the Chairperson or his duly appointed representative in accordance with all pertinent rules.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[40] Awards shall not be made nor points given for any race which has been formally protested, until the protest has been resolved or officially withdrawn.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[41] American and U.S. Open records may be set if there are at least three watches on the lane.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[42] Swimmers entries must comply with the meet entry information stated on the meet announcement.

- a. True            b. False.
- 

[43] OVCs may be issued for an event regardless of the timing system used.

- a. True.            b. False.
- 

[44] USA Swimming registered swimmers may provide official meet results as proof of times for National Championships if Official Verification Cards (OVCs) are not available and the meet was approved.

- a. True.            b. False.
-



**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Administrative**

[45] Times achieved in high school, NCAA, or YMCA meets that satisfy the "USA Swimming observed swim" criteria may be used for Official Verification Cards (OVCs) but not for Top 16 consideration.  
a. True.            b. False.

---

[46] In a National Championship meet, after the preliminary heats have been seeded, a swimmer who does not report for or compete in his/her individual event shall:  
a. be barred from the remaining individual and relay events of that day.  
b. be barred from the next individual event.  
c. not be penalized.

---

[47] Heats must be swum slowest to fastest with no option of alternating women's and men's heats.  
a. True            b. False.

---

[48] When two swimmers tie for first place, the first place winner will be decided by draw. The loser of the draw is awarded second place.  
a. True.            b. False.

---

[49] In a National Championship meet, prior to the scratch deadline and seeding of preliminary heats, a swimmer may scratch by:  
a. telling the Referee.  
b. telling the Clerk of Course.  
c. filling out and depositing a scratch card in the scratch box.  
d. none of the above.

---

[50] Time trials at the National Championships are open to swimmers participating in that nationals as well any USA Swimming duly registered LSC swimmer living in the local area.  
a. True.            b. False.

---

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**  
**Clerk of Course**

Men's 400-meter Freestyle

A. Vendt, Erik	3:52.49	R. Justice, Sean	3:58.36
B. Younghouse, Jon	3:53.06	S. Siciliano, Tim	3:58.50
C. Taner, Ugur	3:55;58	T. Neligan, Brendan	3:58.58
D. Thompson, Chris	3:55.69	U. Potts, Andy	3:58.75
E. Lewis, Nat	3:55.72	V. Leonard, Mark	3:58.86
F. Warkentin, Mark	3:55.81	W. Donnelly, Eric	3:58.86
G. Malchow, Tom	3:56.02	X. Martin, Tim	3:59.58
H. Ramirez, Austin	3:56.47	Y. Neebe, Steven	3:59.95
I. Messner, Adam	3:56.68	Z. VanPool, Ron	4:00.10
J. Painter, Tyler	3:56.90	AA. Sawatzki, Matt	4:00.13
K. Keller, Klete	3:57.30	AB. Davison, James	4:00.24
L. Sirringhaus, Denis	3:57.32	AC. deFabrique, Yann	4:00.42
M. Irvin, Reeve	3:57.39	AD. Malchak, Mike	4:00.94
N. Mull, Cameron	3:57.70	AE. Hart, Don	4:27.57(y)
O. Dolan, Tom	3:57.80	AF. Caisse, Kris	4:27.72(y)
P. Hartzel, David	3:57.94	AG. Lunsford, Pat	4:28.08(y)
Q. Hooper, Matt	3:58.04	AH. Godsman, Eric	4:28.10(y)

Technical References:

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Timing Judge**

Multiple Choice/True-False

Answer & Technical Reference

- [1] The Timing Judge shall:
- a. determine the official order of finish.
  - b. only look at watch times when there is no pad or button times on a lane.
  - c. notify the referee when a time obtained by the primary timing system cannot be used as the official time.
  - d. all of the above.

\_\_\_\_\_

- [2] When the primary timing system consists solely of watches, a backup system must still be provided for all competitors to determine the official time.
- a. True.
  - b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

- [3] The following official decides whether or not there is a malfunction of the primary timing system:
- a. Timing Equipment Operator.
  - b. Timing Judge.
  - c. Chief Timer.
  - d. Referee.

\_\_\_\_\_

- [4] In a timed finals meet, when official times in different heats are identical to the 100<sup>th</sup>s, the final order of finish shall be determined by:
- a. a swim-off.
  - b. place judges.
  - c. declaring a tie.
  - d. flipping a coin.

\_\_\_\_\_

- [5] If the primary timing system is either automatic or semi-automatic but is started late, it may be used to determine the order of finish.
- a. True.
  - b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

- [6] The official time cannot be determined if only one watch or button time is available.
- a. True.
  - b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**

**Timing Judge**

[7] The Timing Judge should check for a possible primary timing system error when:

- a. an official reports a late or missed touch.
- b. there is more than .20 second difference between the primary system time and the backup times.
- c. both primary and secondary times are exactly the same, to the 100<sup>ths</sup>, on any lane.

\_\_\_\_\_

[8] Judging shall only be used to change the order of finish if:

- a. the swimmers competed in the same heat.
- b. times obtained from properly operating automatic timing equipment are not available.
- c. both place judges determine a different relative order of finish and make a written record.
- d. all of the above.

\_\_\_\_\_

[9] When automatic equipment is used and two swimmers tie to the 100<sup>th</sup> of a second, the 1000<sup>ths</sup> may be used to break a tie.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[10] When automatic equipment is used that reports times to 1000<sup>ths</sup>, the final digit is dropped and the time recorded to 100<sup>ths</sup>.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[11] The correction factor applied to the primary times when a malfunction equally affects an entire heat is the simple average of the total time difference between the primary times and the valid back-up times of each swimmer in a heat.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[12] When automatic equipment is used, a potential malfunction exists if there is a difference of 0.30 seconds or more between the primary and secondary times for any lane.

- a. True.
- b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/2000**  
**Timing Judge**

[13] When a malfunction in the primary system is confirmed for a single lane, the secondary time is used as the official time.  
 a. True.            b. False.

\_\_\_\_\_

[14] Fill in the official times, noting the lane malfunction.

Primary System - Automatic  
 Secondary system - Semi-automatic, 3-buttons  
 Tertiary system - Manual, one watch

LANE	PRIMARY PAD TIME	BUTTON A	BUTTON B	BUTTON C	WATCH TIME	PAD MINUS MIDDLE BUTTON	OFFICIAL TIME
1	53.75	53.79	53.65	53.48	53.55		
2	54.19	54.03	54.08	54.01	54.00		
3	54.29*	53.49	53.46	53.47	53.45		
4	53.35	53.28	53.25	53.20	53.17		
5	52.92	52.83	52.78	52.68	52.74		
6	52.95	52.90	52.87	52.91	52.85		
7	54.10	53.96	53.81	53.91	53.85		
8	54.12	54.04	54.02	53.97	53.94		

**USA Swimming Officials Test 1999/200**

**Timing Judge**

[15] Fill in the official times and placement for a heat malfunction in the following situation:

Primary System - Automatic (late manual start confirmed)

Secondary system - Semi-automatic, 3-buttons (button times invalid)

Tertiary system - Manual, one watch

<b>LANE</b>	<b>PRIMARY PAD TIME</b>	<b>WATCH TIME</b>	<b>WATCH TIMES LESS PAD TIME</b>	<b>HEAT ADJUST-MENT</b>	<b>OFFIC. TIME</b>	<b>ORDER OF FINISH</b>	
1	54.80	57.89					
2	54.13	57.20					
3	50.86	53.96					
4	51.68	54.80					
5	52.02	55.08					
6	53.00	56.08					
7	53.46	56.51					
8	54.00	57.04					