

Timekeepers Manual

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1. Introduction

1.1. Related documents and interpretation

This manual is to be read in conjunction with current versions of:

- the rules and policies of the AFA
- the AFA Light Sets Manual
- the AFA Ring Officials Training Pathway

Words and expressions defined in the *rules* have the same meaning when used in this manual.

At each *race meeting* there are normally two copies of each *team's timesheet*. In this manual the original copy is referred to as the *official timesheet* and the other copy is referred to as the *team copy timesheet*.

1.2. Background to and general requirements of timekeeper's role

Efficient timekeeping is an essential element in running a successful *race meeting*. The role of *timekeeper* is instrumental in maintaining the pace of racing and in determining the placings of every *team* and the *title points* earned by every dog through accurately recording the results of every *heat* and *race*.

Timekeepers must:

- have a good understanding of the rules of racing;
- be very familiar with operating the EJS; and
- be capable of quickly interpreting sometimes complex situations.

During each **race** the **timekeepers** are positioned at the timing table which is to be located adjacent to the **ring** with a clear view across the **start/finish line**. **Timekeepers** must be seated and focussed on the racing during the running of every **heat**.

One *timekeeper* is assigned to each *racing lane* in which a *team* is running. *Timekeeper* duties are detailed more fully in this manual and in the referenced documents.

Timekeepers, together with **judges** and the **race meeting organiser**, are responsible for the security of the **official timesheets**, which must be in the custody of one of these persons at all times to ensure there can be no interference with the record of results.

Note: Where more than one **ring** is used, **official timesheets** will normally be in the custody of a central timing table and distributed to timing tables for each **ring** by official runners as required.

There are no security requirements for *team copy timesheets*.

1.3. Registered timekeeper's levels and requirements

An **AFA member** may become a **registered timekeeper** by successfully completing the relevant written and practical requirements. There are three levels of **registered timekeepers** with the following respective requirements:

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Provisional:

- o must be a *registered steward*;
- must be able to demonstrate a good understanding of the rules of racing; and
- must have passed the *timekeeper's* written examination with a mark of at least 80%.
- Normal. As for provisional PLUS:
 - must have completed supervised practical training comprising timekeeping for a total of at least 90 *races* in either of the following ways:
 - three assignments of at least 30 races each; or
 - multiple assignments together totalling at least 60 races followed by a single assignment of at least 30 races;
 - must have had a report prepared and signed off by a *judge* or a senior *timekeeper* for each assignment with a copy of the report provided to the *supervisory judge* and the provisional *timekeeper*.
 - must have achieved satisfactory performance as determined by the supervisory judge.
 - Note: For timekeepers residing in jurisdictions where race meetings normally have fewer than 30 races the AFA committee may, on request, consider funding attendance at a remote race meeting for the final required assignment of 30 races.
- Senior. As for normal PLUS:
 - must have been approved by the AFA committee on the recommendation of the supervisory judge as competent to mentor, supervise and report on provisional timekeepers carrying out practical assignments.

2. Timekeeper Responsibilities

2.1. Interaction with others

Timekeepers are under the direction of the judge officiating in the ring.

Timekeeper dealings with competitors are via the **judge**. In most cases, dealings will be with the **team captain** to ensure that the **team** line up, including changes during a **race**, is correctly recorded.

If approached directly by a competitor, particularly one who is obviously unhappy, *timekeepers* must:

- be neutral and courteous;
- not engage with the competitor;
- direct the competitor to the *judge* in the *ring* or the *AFA representative*.

Except to record or correct a dog line up as notified by the *team captain*, *timekeepers* may only make changes to *official timesheets* under the direction of the *judge*.

Timekeepers must not call out to or assist competitors or *teams*.

It is acceptable for *team* members or *club* statisticians to stand behind the *timekeepers* to video record a claim for an Australian record time as required under the *rules*.

2.2. Timekeeper Duties

The duties of *timekeepers* include:

- operating the **EJS** (see Note 1) including:
 - starting the countdown for the warm up period as directed by the judge;
 - entering breakout times to two decimal places;
 - o entering *handicap times* (where required) to one decimal place;
 - setting false starts for handicap format and veterans class racing and for any team, including a breakout team, required to forfeit a heat;
 - disabling stage beeps for handicap format racing;
 - starting and stopping *heats* if required to do so by the *judge*;
 - o checking for, and notifying the *judge* of, *breakouts*;
 - resetting the console ready for a start after each *heat* has finished and been recorded.
- informing the judge if they observe that jumps have been set at the incorrect height having regard to the jump heights listed on the official timesheet for dogs in the team line up. However, ultimate responsibility for setting the correct height of jumps always remains with the team captain;
- monitoring racing in their assigned *racing lane* and providing feedback to the *judge* when requested;
- recording results for each heat on the official timesheet for the team in their racing

lane (see Section 3 below for detail);

- ensuring the judge verifies the details recorded for each heat by initialling beside the heat on the official timesheet;
- replicating data on the **official timesheet** onto the **team copy timesheet** where available and time permits;
- recording details of offences on AFA Judges Report Summary Form AFA C-11A when signal cards are issued;
- assisting video recorders to record information required under the *rules* when an Australian record time is being claimed;
- assisting the judge, as back up to the line stewards, to determine the winner of a heat when manual timing is used.

NOTES:

- 1. Detailed instructions for operating the *EJS* are contained in the AFA Light Sets Manual.
- 2. Timekeepers normally obtain team line up details from the team copy timesheet which team captains mark up and return to the timing table before each race. However, where a team copy timesheet is not available for any reason, the timekeeper may ask the judge to get the team captain to advise the timekeeper verbally rather than delay racing.

3. Completing a timesheet

Each *timekeeper* completing *heat* details on the *official timesheet* is required to record for the *racing lane* to which they are assigned:

- the dogs racing as shown on the team copy timesheet or otherwise advised by the team captain;
- the *heat* time;
- the result of the *heat*;
- other information including faults, offences and breakouts when advised by the judge.

Instructions on how to complete details are set out below and examples are contained in Annexure A.

Notes:

- Only officiating timekeepers, judges and AFA representatives may write into the official timesheet.
- 2. The greyed columns on the *timesheet* are for use by the *race meeting organiser* to record *title points*. *Timekeepers* must not write into these columns.
- 3. If a *timekeeper* becomes aware of an error in a *timesheet*, they must consult with the officiating *judge* or *AFA representative* before making changes.
- 4. Signing of the *official timesheet* by the *team captain*, an officiating *judge* and the *AFA representative* at the end of the *race meeting* certifies that everything on the *timesheet* is true and correct and it has been filled out correctly.

3.1. Record dogs

The *timekeeper* must circle the dogs running in each *heat* as advised by the *team captain* either verbally or by marking the *team copy timesheet*.

Note: Even if there are only four dogs in a *team*, the *team captain* is still required to advise the *timekeeper* that these four dogs are racing in each *heat*.

3.2. Record heat time

When the **EJS** is used the console and the displays will show the completion time for each **heat**. When **manual timing** is used the stop watches will show the completion time for each **heat**.

The *timekeeper* must:

 enter the *heat* completion time to three decimal places when the *EJS* is used and to two decimal places for *manual timing*;

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circle 'M' when manual timing is used.

Note: If there is no record of time for a *team* the *timekeeper* should write "no time" or a dash (-) on the *official timesheet*.

3.3. Record heat result

The *timekeeper* is required to record the result of each *heat* as advised by the *judge*.

The *timekeepe*r must:

- circle the '4' when the **judge** advises that the **team** had a **clean run**.
- circle the 'W' when the *team* wins the *heat*.
- circle the 'L' when the *team* loses the *heat*.
- circle the 'T' when the *judge* awards a tie. When using the *EJS* a tie occurs when the times for the *teams* are within 0.003 seconds of each other. For example, where the teams run 21.998 seconds and 21.995 seconds respectively the *judge* would award a tie. When using *manual timing* a tie is determined based on the views of the *line stewards* and the *judge*, not by the times shown on the stop watches.

Notes:

- 1. In order to determine a *heat* winner, the *judge* may need to consult with the *line stewards* to identify which *team* crossed the *start/finish line* first.
- 2. When stop watches are used for *manual timing* the stop watch times must not be used to determine the *heat* winner.
- 3. The *judge* may award a tie where the finish is close and the *heat* winner cannot be determined with certainty.

3.4. Record other heat information

The *timekeeper* must record other information for the *heat* as advised by the *judge* which may include:

- DNF (Did Not Finish): Circle 'L' and 'DNF' when the judge advises that the team did not finish the heat.
- FORF (Forfeit): Circle 'L' and 'FORF' when the *judge* advises that the *team* has
 forfeited the heat. Recording the reason for the forfeit in the ANY USE column is
 optional.
- INT (Interference): Interference may be by either a dog or a person. When the judge advises that a team (the offending team) has caused interference to the other team (the non-offending team):
 - the *timekeeper* for the *racing lane* of the *offending team* must:
 - enter a dash (–) in the TIME column;
 - o circle 'L' and 'INT';
 - o record the *CRN* of the dog or person in the ANY USE column;
 - enter D (Dog) or H (Handler) in the *team* table at the top of the *official timesheet* in the row for the relevant dog/handler combination and under the header Y (Yellow), R (Red) or B (Black) for the relevant signal card as advised by the *judge*;
 - record brief details in the Judges Report Summary Form (AFA C-11A).

- The timekeeper for the racing lane of the non-offending team must:
 - o enter a dash (–) in the TIME column;
 - o circle 'W' and 'INT'
 - record, in brackets (), the CRN of the dog or person in the ANY USE column.
- B/O (Breakout): The *timekeeper* for a *racing lane* in which a *breakout* occurred must:
 - enter the *heat* completion time (as above);
 - o circle '4';
 - o circle 'L' and 'B/O'.

The *timekeeper* for a racing lane which lost to a *breakout* team will change the 'L' to a 'W' if the team finished the heat and was not itself a *breakout team* or otherwise required to forfeit the *heat*

Notes:

Where an incoming *team* for a *race* has previous *breakouts* in the *race meeting*, the *timekeeper* must advise the *judge* before the first *heat* of the *race*.

A **breakout team** still runs but cannot win or tie any further **heats** and will not place at the **race meeting**.

3.5. Recording warnings and signal cards

When the *judge* issues a warning or a signal card for reasons other than *interference* the *timekeeper* must:

- record the warning or signal card in the *team* table similarly to *interference* as described in section 3.4.
 - record brief details in the Judges Report Summary Form (AFA C-11A).

Appendix A - Examples of recording details on timesheets

Wins / Losses / Tie with or without clean run:

- Heat 1 of 5: Win with *clean run* circle '4' and 'W'
- Heat 2 of 5: Win without clean run circle 'W' only
- Heat 3 of 5: Loss with *clean run* circle '4' and 'L'
- Heat 4 of 5: Loss without *clean run* circle 'L' only
- Heat 5 of 5: Tie with clean run circle '4' and 'T'

Race #:	4	Lane:	Left	Versus:	Mock Team 1		
1 of 5 1 2	3 4 5 6	19.328 N	M (4 (W) L T	DNF FORF INT B/O			
2 of 5 1 2	3 4 5 6	25.202 N	M 4 W L T	DNF FORF INT B/O			
3 of 5 1 2	3 4 5 6	20.123	M (4) W (L) T	DNF FORF INT B/O			
4 of 5 1 2	3 4 5 6	26.423 N	M 4 W(L) T	DNF FORF INT B/O			
5 of 5 (1) (2)	3 4 5 6	20.222	M (4) W T (T)	DNF FORF INT B/O			

Breakouts (B/O):

- Write the *heat* time in the time column
- Circle "4", "L" and "B/O"



Did Not Finish (DNF):

Write a dash '-' in the time column and circle 'L' and 'DNF'



Forfeit (FORF):

- Record a dash '-' in the time column and circle 'L' and 'FORF'
- In the Any Use column write the reason, for example, fouling in the *ring*

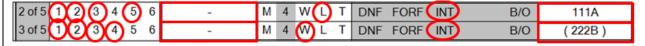


Signal card incidents including interference

- If a signal card is for the dog, enter "D" in the Yellow, Red or Black card column (as advised by the *judge*).
- If a signal card is for a handler, enter "H" in the Yellow, Red or Black card column (as advised by the *judge*).

	Dog's Name	CRN	Jump Height	Handler Name	Breed	v	D/H	R D/H	B D/H	Total Points
1	Dog 1	100A	14"	Hander 1	BC	D				
2	Dog 2	111A	12"	Handler 2	Koolie		D	Δ		
3	Dog 3	222A	8"	Handler 3	Poodle					
4	Dog 4	333A	14"	Handler 4	BC		Н			

- Dog 1 has been given a warning
- Dog 2 has been given a 'Yellow' and a 'Red' card.
- Handler 4 has been given a 'Yellow' card.



- Heat 2 of 5 Dog 2 has been given a card for *interference*.
- Heat 3 of 5 a dog from the opposing *team* has caused interference so that dog's CRN is written in brackets and the *non-offending team* has a 'W' and 'INT' circled.