

## ***VeloCam Services***

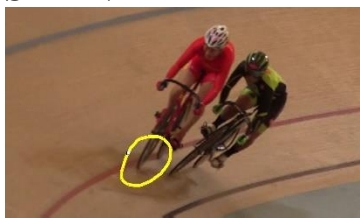
### **Judge Referee Notes by event**

[pre 2020, needs updating per regs for 2023]

#### **Key Incident Types to watch for as Judge Referee**

The JR must be in position for at least the Sprint, Keirin, Points, and Madison races. To complement the general principles already discussed, see below for common points to watch for in specific races, together with notes relating to the other events. We would like to thank all Judge Referees and Presidents who have shared many *hints and tips*. These notes are intended to guide, but not be exhaustive.

- **SPRINT**



Observe riders during the flying 200m Time Trial (TT), and make a note of any having difficulty holding their line at speed (if this is a problem during the TT, then it is likely they will have issues during the match sprint). During the Match Sprint, other commissaires will take the lead in checking the leading rider rides at walking pace or faster until at least the pursuit line on the opposite side of the track (from the start line), and that any riders doing a *track stand* do not go backwards. At this stage in the race, the JR looks for riders touching the fence. Once the race has picked up, the JR will mainly be looking for riders: leaving room for opponents to pass (by the fence); holding their line during the final sprint (using their judgment of when the sprint is deemed to be in progress); entering the sprinter's lane when the opponent is already there; riding on the blue band (gaining an unfair advantage from doing so). It is good practice for the JR to write down which riders win each race, and any penalties assessed. The latter must also be communicated by radio to the President immediately.

- **Team Sprint**

Other commissaires with better lines of sight will take the lead in checking for false starts (non-lead riders crossing the start line first). The perpendicular pursuit cameras and track center commissaires will check for daylight between successive riders on a given team to ensure legal starts to transitions. The JR may check the remainder of the relay is legal, checking the rider coming through neither drafts the leading rider through the relay zone, nor gains an advantage from riding on the blue band during the relay zone. The JR may also watch for mishaps within the first 1/2 lap that may trigger a re-start.

- **KEIRIN (NEED to update)**



The JR will mainly be observing for riders: taking position at the start without causing opponents to crash or take an unsafe line; passing the derny too early (example shown); not leaving too large a gap between them and the rider in front; holding their line during final sprint (using their judgment of when the sprint is deemed to be in progress); entering the sprinter's lane when the opponent is already there; riding on the blue band (gaining an unfair advantage from doing so; example shown).

- **Team Pursuit**

No designated duties as JR, but may be called upon to give opinion on mishaps/restarts.

- **Omnium  
I – Scratch**

May be called upon to identify dangerous riding, track which riders are up/down laps, and place riders in the final countback. (Similar to notes below for Points Race)

## **II – Tempo**

May be called upon to identify dangerous riding, track which riders are up/down laps, and place riders in the final countback. (Similar to notes below for Points Race).

## **III - Elimination Race**



No designated duties as JR, but the JR will help confirm riders off the back, judge riders who are gaining an advantage by riding on the blue band, and identify dangerous riding (example shown).

## **IV - POINTS RACE**



Often fast and furious races, the JR can help the panel score the race accurately by making brief written notes during the race, observing the score board and the Starter's Head of Race indication (example shown), helping place riders for each sprint, and rapidly communicating any issues or discrepancies by radio. The JR cameras will be directed on key parts of the race, often this will be on the main bunch in the lead-up to sprints because this is where contentious incidents generally occur (even if, for example, one or two riders are off the front). The JR will also need to determine which riders are at fault for crashes (recording any penalties - and communicating this to infield commissaires), and help ensure riders do not exceed the number of permitted neutral laps after crashes, in particular, that they do not return to a race during the last km. The JR should be ready to convey their sprint and/or final count back placings to assist with overall placings immediately after the race. Note, to assist the JR with the above duties, during the course of a points race the cameras will switch focus between many parts of the race, often zooming in/out to capture an overall

sense of the race in progress, positions of attacking riders relative to the bunch(es), key rider numbers to assist with identification, the Lapboard Judge's indication of the head of the race, and the lapboard for indexing.

- **MADISON (Américaine)**

Similar to Points Races, but in addition: the JR will help keep track of teams involved with crashes to ensure they have an active rider at all times unless they both crash (in which case they are allowed 1000m of neutral laps, but are not allowed to return to race in the last km).