



TECHNICAL OFFICIALS

TRAINING PROGRAM

UNIT 15 – REFEREE – MULTI CLASS

LEARNER GUIDE

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About this Learner Guide

This Learner Guide has been developed by Swimming Australia Ltd (SAL) to support candidates undertaking **Unit 15 Referee – Multi Class** within the SAL **Technical Officiating Accreditation Program**. This Learner Guide is designed to be used in conjunction with face-to-face training and extensive workplace supervision.

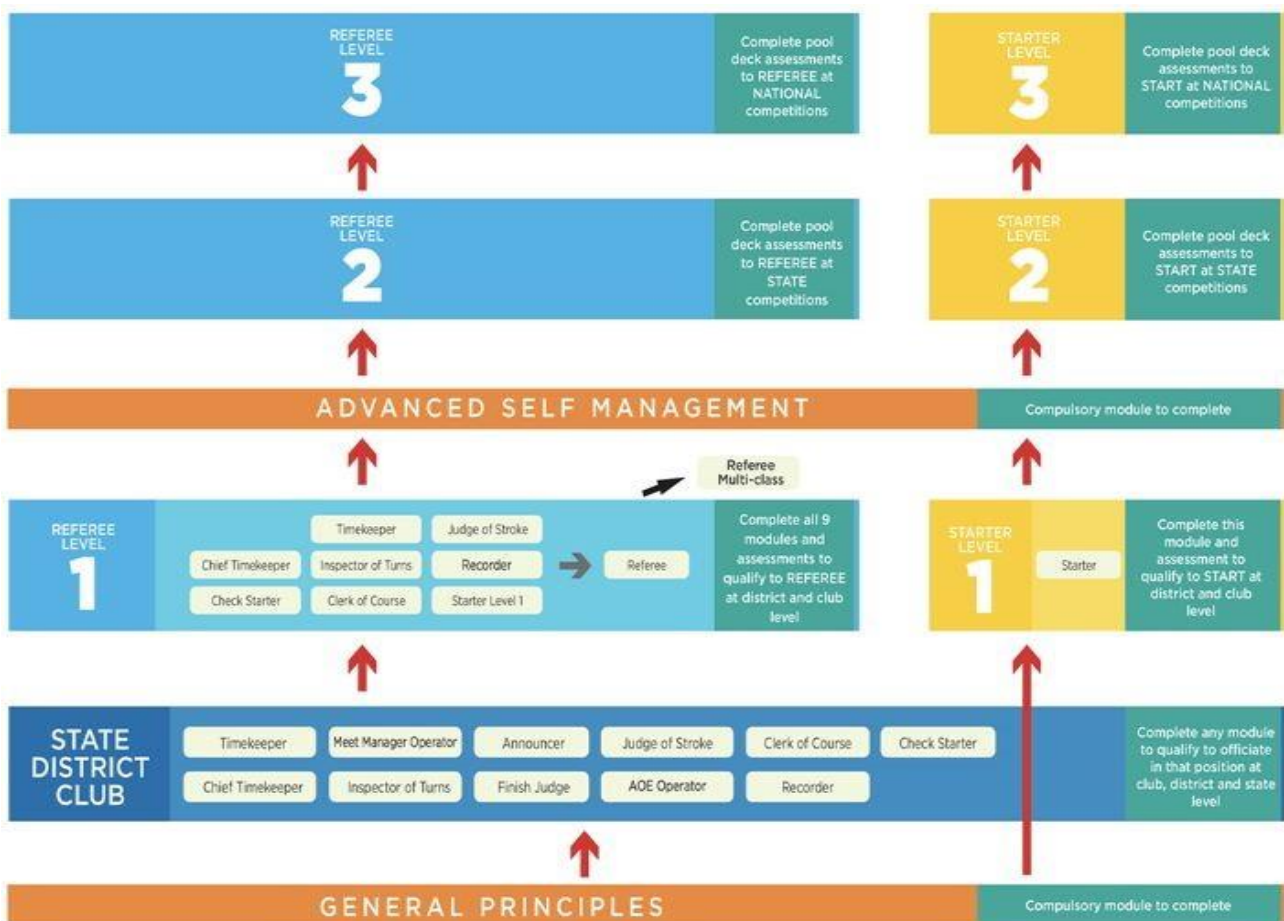
Referee – Multi Class Accreditation

The Referee – Multi Class accreditation is an extension course for those individuals who have completed the Referee Level 1 accreditation and wish to increase their knowledge of officiating at Multi Class events.

Prerequisite

Before beginning this course an individual must have completed the **Referee Level 1 Accreditation**. For information about how to complete this accreditation, please contact your State Swimming Association.

Officiating Pool Pathway



What is a Competency?

A competency can be defined as the application of skills and knowledge to an agreed standard.

Competency relates to what a person can do.

Competency standards specify the level of knowledge and skills required and the application of that knowledge and skills for effective performance.

Australian Sports Commission Assessor Training Manual 2006

What is Competency Based Assessment?

Assessment is the process of collecting evidence and making judgements about whether competency has been achieved. Assessment needs to be based on established criteria. These criteria are reflected in the questions and activities set out in this Learner Guide.

How Do I Use this Learner Guide?

This Learner Guide provides you with the information and activities that will enable you to achieve competencies related to this unit of work.

You can develop competency in this unit through a combination of tasks including:

- Reading the material in this Learner Guide.
- Asking questions about anything you don't understand.
- Observing other officials during events.
- Reinforcing the skills you are learning in practical situations.
- Satisfactorily completing the activities in this Learner Guide.
- Completing the assessment activities outlined in this Learner Guide.

What Resources Do I Need?

The main resource you will need to complete the learning for this unit of work is this Learner Guide. You will also need a copy of the current SAL / IPC Swimming Rules and access to swimming events where you can be practically assessed as a Referee Multi Class.

What if I Already Have the Skills?

You may already have some or all of the skills or knowledge required for this unit of work. If this is the case, you may not have to undertake additional training in these areas.

You can request your State/Territory Swimming Association for an initial assessment of your **current competence** to determine what skills you have and whether you need additional training. If you would like to undertake assessment for formal recognition of your existing skills, you will be required to complete a detailed Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)

application form that will allow an assessor to review your skills against the specific requirements for this unit of work. Discuss this process with your State/Territory Swimming Association

Legislative Requirements

All Swimming Officials, whether paid or unpaid, must meet the legislative requirements within each state and territory in dealing with children and vulnerable people. Please check with your State/Territory Swimming Association to complete any documentation required to meet this legislation.

What about Assessment?

When you complete the assessment within this Learner Guide and are assessed as competent by your assessor, you will be eligible to receive accreditation from SAL.

To undertake the assessment for this unit of work, you will need to complete the following assessment task/s:

- Completion of this Learner Guide
- Completion of practical tasks

Wherever possible, you will be assessed at a swim meet to ensure the relevance of the assessment process.

The assessment activities are found in the final section within the Learner Guide and can be identified by the icon below.



Official Assessment

How Do I Start?

You can undertake the activities in the Learner Guide at your own pace, or under the supervision of your trainer / mentor.

You are ready to start.

UNIT 15:

Referee – Multi Class Extension

This unit outlines a range of general skills that are required by Referees when officiating at events with Multi Class swimmers.

Introduction

The responsibilities of the Referee are many and varied. The over-riding function is to ensure that a meet is properly conducted in regard to applying the rules, and in all ways, assuring the swimmers of fair competitive conditions.

It is impossible to cover all the duties of the Referee – Multi Class in this Learner Guide and that is why the vast majority of learning and assessment is to be undertaken in a real / practical swim meet environment.

Assessment

The key learning experience in this unit **must occur in a real, practical swim meet environment. This is also where assessment against all performance criteria must take place.**

Overview – Officiating for Swimmers with Disability

Since first being held in Rome in 1960, swimming has remained one of the main sports in the Paralympics Games. The Deaflympics has featured swimming since the first Games in Paris in 1924. Swimming is also included in other international competitions for people with disability. As with the Olympic Games, swimmers compete in freestyle, backstroke, butterfly, breaststroke and medley events. The International Swimming Federation (FINA) rules are followed with some minor modifications as defined by the international governing bodies of swimming for people with disability. These modifications are adopted into the SAL Swimming Rules.

Swimming Australia supports a competitive pathway for swimmers who have physical, vision, intellectual or hearing impairment or who have received a transplant. Swimmers with disability may participate and compete in modified competitions called Multi Class events.

To participate in Multi Class events swimmers must be classified into groups according to the impact of their impairment on their ability to compete.

Swimming for those with disabilities is governed internationally by a number of peak bodies. The peak bodies which Swimming Australia supports via a competitive pathway are:

1. World Para Swimming

The sport of swimming is governed by the WPS through the WPS Swimming Technical Committee. WPS oversees the conduct of competition for swimmers with physical, visual and intellectual impairment. It is responsible for competition rules, classification rules and delivery of athlete classification at international level. WPS oversees management and delivery of swimming at the Paralympic Games and World Championships.

2. International Federation for Sport for Para-Athletes with an Intellectual Disability (Inas)

Inas represent the interests of swimmers with intellectual impairment, internationally. It manages and oversees international classification eligibility for athletes with intellectual impairment. Inas works closely with the WPS and delivers World Championships and other International competitions such as the Global Games specifically for swimmers with intellectual impairment.

3. The International Committee of Sports for the Deaf (ICSD)

ICSD is the Global governing body of the Deaflympic movement. Its purpose is to organise the summer and winter Deaflympic Games, World Championships and other international competitions for athletes with hearing impairment. ICSD manages and oversees international classification eligibility for athletes with hearing impairment.

4. World Transplant Games Federation (WTGF)

The WTGF is responsible for the conduct of the World Transplant games and manages international eligibility criteria for athletes who have received a transplant.

Swimming Australia works in close partnership with a range of National Disability Sport Organisations in Australia. These organisations include:

a) Australian Paralympic Committee (APC)

The APC is the peak body in Australia representing Paralympic Sport. As the recognized National Paralympic Committee (NPC) the APC is ultimately responsible for all Paralympic sport in Australia for people with physical, vision and intellectual impairment. Through a mainstreaming agreement, Swimming Australia takes responsibility to deliver the Paralympic High Performance Program and support pathways for development and classification.

b) Sport Inclusion Australia (SIA)

SIA is the peak body in Australia representing the needs of athletes with intellectual impairment. SIA is responsible for managing the national eligibility process for athletes wishing to compete within the intellectual disability classification. SIA is the Australian Member Organisation of the International Federation for Sport for para-athletes with an intellectual disability (Inas).

c) Deaf Sports Australia (DSA)

DSA is the peak body in Australia representing sport for people with a hearing impairment. DSA is responsible for the conduct of the Australian Deaf Games and manages teams to represent Australia at the Deaflympic Games. DSA is ultimately responsible for determining eligibility for athletes with hearing impairment in Australia. DSA is the Australian Member of the International Committee of Sports for the Deaf (ICSD).

d) Transplant Australia (TA)

TA is a national body representing the needs of transplant recipients, those awaiting transplant, living donors, donor families and those working in the organ and tissue donation and transplantation sector. TA is responsible for the conduct of the Australian Transplant Games (ATG) and manages teams to represent Australia at the World Transplant Games. TA is ultimately responsible for determining eligibility for athletes who have received a transplant in Australia. TA is the Australian member organisation of the World Transplant Games Federation (WTGF)

e) Other National Disability Sport Organisations practicing swimming

- Special Olympics Australia
- Down Syndrome Swimming Australia

Classification**Purpose**

The Australian Swimming Classification System provides a structure for competition for swimmers with disability. Classification groups athletes according to the impact of their impairment on their ability to compete in the sport of swimming. Each class therefore will include swimmers with different disabilities. The purpose of classification in swimming is to minimize the impact of eligible impairment types on the outcome of competition so that athletes who succeed in competition are those with best anthropometry, physiology and psychology and who have enhanced them to best effect. In Australia, swimming classification is designed to ensure a fair environment for competition at all levels from club through to Australian Championships.

Minimal Criteria

Each classification system has a set of eligibility criteria that must be met. In order to be eligible to compete in swimming as an athlete with disability, it is not sufficient simply to have a disability. Specific and objective criteria and testing is used to determine whether a person's impairment results in sufficient activity limitation of their ability to perform the core elements

of swimming. Only authorised individuals such as certified classifiers are able to determine whether a person meets the minimal disability criteria for a particular class.

The Class Groups

There are 16 classes in the Australian swimming classification system. The classes are designated as follows: Check that below is correct and up to date

Paralympic Classes:

Classes 1-10	Swimmers with physical impairment (PI)
Classes 11-13	Swimmers with vision impairment (VI)
Class 14	Swimmers with intellectual impairment (II)

Other Classes:

Class 15	Swimmers with hearing impairment (HI)
Class 16	Swimmers who have received a transplant (Tp)

Not Eligible:

Swimmers who undergo National Athlete Evaluation and are found to not meet the Minimal Criteria are classified Not Eligible (NE).

Stroke Classes

Swimmers receive a class for each stroke discipline. A prefix indicates which stroke the class applies to. The stroke classes are designated as follows:

S	Indicates the class for Freestyle, Backstroke & Butterfly
SB	Indicates the class for Breaststroke
SM	Indicates the class for Individual Medley

Classification Level

There are three levels of classification. Each level determines what level of competition the swimmer may compete in.

Provisional – this is allocated to swimmers who have completed provisional classification evaluation as defined in the SAL Classification Policy and Classification Procedure Guidelines. Provisional level classifications are eligible to compete at club, local and regional levels only. Eligibility at State level is at the discretion of the State and Territory Swimming Association. Swimmers and Officials are advised to check this prior to the relevant meet.

National – This is allocated to swimmers who have completed the full National Athlete Evaluation process as defined in the SAL Classification Policy and Classification Procedure Guidelines. National Level classifications are eligible at all levels of competition in Australia including Australian Championships.

International – This is allocated to swimmers who have completed the full International Athlete Evaluation Process as defined and conducted by the relevant International Disability Sport Organisation. International level classifications are eligible for all levels of competition in Australia and recognised international competition. In all cases an International

Classification will take precedence over a National classification and will be applied in Australian competition.

Sport Class Status

All classifications are allocated a Sport Class Status which indicates conditions of a swimmers classification. Sport class status is allocated as part of the Athlete Evaluation Process.

Review – this indicates the swimmers classification may be reviewed. The swimmer may also be allocated a year for review, in this case the swimmer may not be reviewed until the designated year.

Confirmed – this indicates the swimmers classification does not need to be reviewed.

Verifying Classifications Prior to Competition

National Swimming Classification Master List

SAL manages the official Master List of swimmers classification details. All athletes wishing to compete in Multi Class competition or other competition where classification and rule exceptions are recognised must be recorded in the Master List prior to competition. Competition organisers and the Meet Referee can check the National Swimming Classification Master list to verify the classifications for each athlete who has entered the competition. The Master List is updated regularly and is available at www.swimming.org.au

Swimming Australia Classification Card

The Swimming Australia Classification Card is intended to assist the effective management of competition for classified swimmers with disability. It provides an official record of an individual swimmer's classification details. The card proves eligibility to compete in MC competition or other competition where classifications and rule exceptions are enforced. All athletes wishing to compete in Multi Class competition or other competition where classification and rule exceptions are recognised are expected to hold a current Classification Card. Classification Cards will be issued to eligible swimmers in accordance with section 7 of the SAL Classification Policy.

At National and State Championships, swimmers classification details are verified prior to competition by event organisers and the card is not required to be presented on the day. For all other competitions, meet organisers are encouraged to do the same however, if this is not possible, the card should be presented to the meet Referee 30 minutes prior to the commencement of the competition, unless otherwise stated.

Note: swimmers may hold multiple classifications. However, swimmers may only compete under one classification at a time. Swimmers must nominate their class at the time of classification. Swimmers may change their nominated classification at the end of a season only.

Please refer to the following documents for further detail about Classification. These documents can be found on the SAL website in the Policy and Procedures section.

- SAL Classification Policy
- SAL Classification Procedures Manual

Swimming Rules for Multi Class Competition

Integrated Rules

Multi Class swimmers compete under the swimming rules with Exceptions where required. These exceptions are adopted from the rules of the relevant international governing bodies described earlier in this document.

You will notice that within the SAL Swimming Rules, rules for Multi Class competition are integrated throughout the document in the relevant sections and are signified by the letters MC before the rule number. The SAL Swimming Rules were integrated in 2009. Prior to this, rules for swimmers with disability were a separate document. Swimming Australia was the first national sport organisation in Australia and one of the first in the world to fully integrate rules for multi class events into the single standard sport rules document.

Links to SAL & WPS Swimming Rules can be found by clicking below:

[SAL Swimming Rules](#)

[WPS Swimming Rules](#)

Exceptions to the Rules for Multi Class Swimmers

Some swimmers are entitled to receive exceptions to the swimming rules and other considerations based on their classification. The exceptions prevent classified swimmers from being disqualified during Multi Class (MC) competition or in other competition where classifications and rule exceptions are observed.

These exceptions are allocated during the Athlete Evaluation and/or Eligibility process and are identified by a system of codes known as the Swimming Codes for Exceptions. The Swimming Codes for Exceptions are adopted directly from the WPS Swimming Rules.

Codes for Exceptions**STARTS**

- A** ASSISTANCE REQUIRED
- B** BLACKENED GOGGLES
- E** UNABLE TO GRIP FOR BACKSTROKE START
- H** HEARING IMPAIRED LIGHT OR SIGNAL REQUIRED
- T** TAPPERS
- Y** STARTING DEVICE

DURING SWIMMING

- 0** NIL
- 1** ONE HAND START
- 2** BREASTSTROKE - ONE HAND TOUCH
- 3** BREASTSTROKE - SIMULTANEOUS INTENT TO TOUCH
- 4** BUTTERFLY - ONE HAND TOUCH
- 5** BUTTERFLY - SIMULTANEOUS INTENT TO TOUCH
- 7** PART OF UPPER BODY MUST TOUCH
- 8** RIGHT FOOT MUST TURN OUT
- 9** LEFT FOOT MUST TURN OUT
- 12** LEG DRAG OR SHOW INTENT TO KICK
- +** BUTTERFLY KICK IS ABLE TO BE PERFORMED (illegal in Breaststroke)

STROKES

- FREESTYLE** NO EXCEPTIONS (**NIL**)
- BACKSTROKE** ONLY EXCEPTION **1** MAY APPLY
- BUTTERFLY** EXCEPTIONS **4,5,7** MAY APPLY
- BREASTSTROKE** EXCEPTIONS:
 - UPPER BODY – **2,3,7** MAY APPLY
 - LOWER BODY - **8,9,12,+** MAY APPLY

GENERAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE REFEREE – MULTI CLASS

Equipment needs

SAL and WPS swimming rules, relevant state by-laws, whistle, pen, infraction slips, protest form, program and Multi-Class classification and exemption list (where applicable).

The Referee must have a thorough and tested knowledge of the Swimming Rules and their application.

- There is no substitute for the Rule Book.
- You must ensure that there is a current copy readily available at every meet.

The Referee is the arbiter of problems and protests. With that responsibility, it is essential that decisions are correct and completely impartial. If people have confidence in the Referee's knowledge, judgment and sense of justice, there will be little trouble in having decisions accepted without reservation.

The Referee's decision making must be transparent, impartial and display good judgement.

- The Rules may not cover every circumstance that could occur.
- There are times where unusual conditions exist and some questions may arise that are not covered by the Rules. They should be answered according to your best judgment (always document these decisions).

The Referee should instruct the officials as to their duties for that meet.

- This can be done by ensuring the roster is displayed (with adjustments for last minute changes), and a briefing of officials prior to the commencement of the meet.
- During the briefing, officials should be advised that in cases where a swimmer who has a hearing impairment and participates in an event, common sense be applied. The swimmer be allowed to use a start light or if not available, employ non-verbal instruction (touch or signal start) if this is required. This should be arranged prior to the competition with the meet organisers (for example, if possible, at time of submitting entries) and with approval of the Referee.

The Referee should be aware of all Multi Class swimmers who will compete in the meet and any exceptions that may apply. Depending on the level of the meet, the Referee is to either review all Multi Class Classification/ID Cards, or review a pre-prepared list of exceptions provided by the meet organiser. The Referee should approve any devices required by Multi Class swimmers.

Prior to the commencement of a session, the Referee should review the pool environment and associated equipment to ensure these are adequate. For example:

- Is there a light available if required for swimmers with hearing impairment?
- Are the lane ropes taut and properly secured?
- Are the starting blocks properly installed and numbered correctly?
- Has provision been made for the false start rope?
- Is lap-counter equipment available if required?

There should be no coaching of swimmers from the time they report to the Marshalling Area. However, swimmers with disability may need to have a carer/assistant with them in the Marshalling Area and on the pool deck. This should be permitted and in the event of a carer/assistant not being available for a swimmer, technical officials should be permitted to assist such swimmer where required. This could include ensuring wheelchair/prosthesis are at the finish end of the pool in a position where the swimmer is able to reach when exiting the pool.

Coaches and managers must not be allowed to engage in, nor permit actions, which will interfere with the operation of a meet.

- Though there is no specific penalty in the Rules for this situation, the Referee should, under his/her general powers, ensure the Rules are adhered to. Therefore, you should:
 - Speak to the coach regarding meet protocols
 - Warn them that if it happens again, the swimmer may be disqualified and/or the coach removed from the deck (if necessary, from the pool).

In able bodied swimming the Referee need not clear the water at the end of each race. Instead “OVER THE TOP” starts may be used. In this instance, competitors are to remain in their respective lanes until the next heat has commenced. The exception to this shall be for Multi Class Events in which case the Referee should:

- Clear swimmers from the pool in the last heat prior to the commencement of any Multi Class event
- After each heat of Multi Class events and
- At the conclusion of all Multi Class events (ensuring the safety of all swimmers).

The Referee will not be able to observe each swimmer at all times throughout the race. He/she will therefore depend on other pool deck officials to report any violations of the rules. This means, then, that the Referee must determine the accuracy of reports being made to ensure that the rules have in fact been breached.

- The reporting official should be questioned thoroughly to ensure they are confident in their report.
- Don't interrogate - 4 clear questions should be enough to determine whether an infraction has occurred. Don't gesticulate
- Any hint of uncertainty - give the swimmer the benefit of the doubt
- Where MC events are included in the program, the Referee should ensure they have the updated list of exceptions for all swimmers competing at the meet.

In situations where Referees are officiating without Judges of Stroke or Inspectors of Turns, then the Referee shall observe all swimmers by following the swimmers and adjusting his/her position as required to be as fair to all competitors as possible.

The Referee assumes total responsibility for all disqualifications during the competition. If you accept a report from another official regarding an infringement of the Rules:

- Have the official complete and sign the infraction report
- Inform the Control Room Supervisor/Recorder of the disqualification and provide the completed infraction report for recording.

Infraction Reports:

- Must be precise and in accordance with the rules.
- Must be printed clearly.
- There is no need to try to write it on one line; use the whole card if necessary.

Note: if an error by an official follows a fault by a competitor, the fault by the competitor may be expunged.

If a swimmer is observed with taping on the body, they must be taken to the Technical Manager or Referee for approval. However, common sense must prevail. For instance, a band-aid does not require approval.

At all times, the Referee must make sure that they are aware of what is happening in the pool and on the pool deck.

- Ensure that all swimmers have finished the race and that there are no reports on the way before giving the “ALL CLEAR”.
- If you are approached during the running of the meet by a coach or other person with a query, be it over a disqualification, swim-off or whatever, request that they wait until you have completed your event.
- At this time, hand over to another Referee and move away from the pool deck to have the discussion.
- Do not leave the pool deck whilst you are mid-race or mid-event; finish what you are doing and then take care of the query.

Protests

Protests are possible:

- If the rules and regulations for the conduct of the competition are not observed.
- If other conditions endanger the competition and/or swimmers.
- Against decisions of the Referee.
- However, no protest shall be allowed against decisions of fact.

Protests must be submitted:

- (a) to the Referee;
- (b) in writing;
- (c) by the responsible team leader;
- (d) with the determined deposit and
- (e) within 30 minutes following the conclusion of the respective event

If general requirements (form, deposit, time) are met, then the protest must be considered by the Referee.

If the Referee rejects the protest, then he/she will notify the applicant in writing of this decision.

The applicant may appeal the decision. At this time a Jury of Appeal should be appointed. The decision of the Jury of Appeal is final.

- Jury members must be independent from the parties involved in the protest.
- The appeal is not a different protest. Therefore, payment of a further fee is not required.
- The Referee shall attend to all consequent matters that might flow from the Jury's decision.

If conditions causing a potential protest are noted prior to the competition, a protest must be lodged before the Starter's signal is given.

Remain calm and courteous in your dealings with everyone. Be consistent in your rulings. Remember the decisions you make set a precedent for the rest of the meet.

For further information on the regarding the below, please click:

- [MCPS \(Multi Class Point Score\)](#)
- [Manual Calculations Process for MC events](#)
- [Further Information and Reference material](#)
- [WPS Officiating Pathway](#)



ASSESSMENT

Task 1:

You are required to be assessed as a Referee Multi Class in a real / practical situation, by your assessor. This will give you the opportunity to provide evidence of your competence in a swimming specific environment.

ASSESSMENT TOOL – UNIT 15 REFEREE (Multi Class)

Element / Performance Criteria	Displayed Competency			Comments
	NO	YES	N/A	
REFEREE LEVEL 1 (REGIONAL/DISTRICT) Pool deck Assessment				Must be completed if Competency has been marked <u>NO</u>
1 Preparation				
1.1 Arrived at venue at least 60 minutes prior to commencement of event.				
1.2 Allocated all officials to tasks appropriate to their skills, training and the needs of the competition where applicable.				
1.3 Undertook a risk analysis of the pool area.				
1.4 Explained all requirements to officials.				
1.5 Ensured that any official who was being trained was supported and assisted by an appropriate mentor where required.				
1.6 Ensured the safety of self and others throughout the event.				
2 Performance of Task				
2.1 Used effective communication strategies to officiate the meet.				
2.2 Ensured that a current list of Exceptions for all Multi Class swimmers was available and referred to if an infraction is reported.				
2.3 Used signals and whistles appropriate to the meet and in accordance with the rules of swimming.				
2.4 At the start of each event was positioned in a place where they could observe the start and be easily seen and heard by the Starter.				
2.5 Monitored the race through the entirety of each event to ensure they were aware of what was happening in the water.				
2.6 Moved up and down the pool deck during each race.				
2.7 Was seated when not involved in any race.				
2.8 Checked the pool throughout and at the end of every race to be aware of any possible infractions being reported.				
2.9 Checked and signed every change to the electronic times reported by the Control Room Supervisor/Recorder.				
2.10 Worked closely with the Technical Manager/Meet Director to ensure the smooth and efficient conduct of the meet.				
2.11 Worked closely with the Control Room Supervisor/Recorder to ensure the smooth and efficient running of the meet.				
2.12 Worked with the Announcer to ensure the smooth and efficient running of the meet.				
2.13 Analysed the performance of all other officials and undertook appropriate action to ensure that all were performing their tasks where required.				
2.14 Provided constructive feedback to all officials in a concise, appropriate and timely manner.				

2.15 Used appropriate and positive communication strategies when dealing with competitors, officials, parents, and coaches.				
2.16 Focused entirely and exclusively on the task assigned without engaging in any distracting activities.				
2.17 Appeared to be in total control at all times.				
2.18 Displayed a composed temperament at all times.				
2.19 Set a good example for other officials.				
2.20 The arm was outstretched in a confident manner at the start when handing over to the Starter.				
2.21 Was willing to hand over to another Referee when necessary.				
2.22 Was not easily distracted.				
2.23 Maintained the flow of the meet, including requirements to start "over the top".				
3 Decision Making				
3.1 All officials who made recommendations regarding possible rule infractions were questioned thoroughly and courteously to ensure that the recommendation was being made in accordance with the rules.				
3.2 All decisions made were consistent with every competitor being treated equally.				
3.3 All decisions were made quickly, clearly, concisely and in accordance with the rules.				
4 Infraction Reports				
4.1 All infraction reports were completed accurately and pursuant to the rules.				
4.2 All written reports by other officials were checked for accuracy and, if inaccurate, were corrected or discarded.				
4.3 Infraction reports were printed legibly.				
5 Post Meet				
5.1 Where required, provided a report on the meet to the appropriate body.				
5.2 Where required, provided appropriate feedback to officials regarding the performance of their duties.				
5.3 Remained at the finish of the meet after all results were posted in the event of any possible protest.				
5.4 Possesses State-specific accreditation in relation to child protection legislation.				

Name of Candidate: _____

Swimming Club: _____

National Technical Official Accreditation Number: _____

State Specific Working With Children Card No _____

State Specific Working With Children Card Expiry Date: _____

Date of Assessment: _____

Name of Assessor: _____

Assessment Decision:

Competent

Not Yet Competent

Assessor Signature: _____

Candidate Signature: _____