



Track and Field – Event Procedures Breaking Ties and Measurements

All places 1st-6th must be determined in all meet results.

The tiebreaker rules will be applied to performances in order to facilitate the advancement to the next meet in the UIL Championship series of meets: district, area, region and state.

All Running Events

Breaking Ties (5-8-3, 5-8-4)

Art. 3 – A tie in a running event occurs when two or more competitors cross the finish line simultaneously, or when two or more competitors or relay teams running in separate sections, finish with identical times.

Measurements (3-9-8)

Art. 8 – Electric or digital timers which measure one one-hundredth of a second must be used. However, unless it is a fully automatic system, **times registered in one one-hundredth of a second shall be rounded up to the next tenth of a second.** (Example: 10.42 will be recorded as 10.5 unless a FAT system is used.) If the FAT and manual times must be integrated, the hand-held times shall first be rounded up to the slower one-tenth of a second. Then a conversion factor of .24 must be added (i.e. $MT + .24 = FAT$). A record shall not be granted unless the time is recorded by FAT.

Discus and Shot Put

Breaking Ties (6-3-1, 6-3-2, 6-3-3)

Art. 1 – A tie in a field event occurs when two or more competitors finish with the same distance.

Art. 2 – When there is a tie for any place in the finals, places and points scored shall be awarded as follows:

- If the distance resulting from the best performance of competitors is identical, the higher place is awarded to the tying competitor whose **second-best performance** is better from either the preliminary trials or the finals.
- If the tie remains, the higher place is awarded to the tied competitor whose **third-best performance** is better than the third-best performance of any tied competitor.

Discus Measurements (6-4-10, 6-4-11)

Art. 10 – The measurement shall be from the nearest edge of the first mark made by the discus to the inside edge of the throwing circle nearest such mark, measured along an extended radius of the circle.

Art. 11 – Measurements shall be **recorded to the nearest lesser inch.** It shall be made with non-stretchable tape such as fiberglass, nylon, steel or certified scientific measurement device (laser). The judges shall hold the tape in such a way that the readings will be at the circle. The tape should be pulled through the center point of the circle.

Shot put Measurements (6-5-10, 6-5-11)

Art. 10 – The measurement shall be recorded from the nearest edge of the first mark made by the shot to the inside edge of the stop-board nearest such mark, measured along the extended radius of the circle.

Art. 11 – Measurements shall be **recorded to the nearest lesser ¼ inch.** Measurements shall be made with non-stretchable tape such as fiberglass, nylon, steel or certified scientific measurement device (laser). The judges shall hold the tape in such a way that the readings will be at the circle. The tape should be pulled through the center point of the circle.

High Jump and Pole Vault

UIL requirement:

The increments listed below will enable each athlete to achieve their best personal performance:

High Jump: 2" increments until 4 jumpers are left then 1" thereafter.

Pole Vault: 6" increments until 4 jumpers are left then 3" thereafter.

Breaking Ties (Rule 7-3-1, 7-3-2, 7-3-3, 7-3-4)

Art. 1 – A tie in a jumping event occurs when two or more competitors finish with the same height.

Art. 2 – When there is a tie at any height in the finals, places and points shall be awarded as follows:

- The competitor with the **fewest number of trials for the height** at which the tie occurs, which is the last height successfully cleared, shall be awarded the higher place.
- If the tie still remains, the competitor with the **fewest total number of unsuccessful trials** throughout the competition, up to and including the height last cleared, shall be awarded the higher place.
- Passed trials shall not count as misses.
- If the tie remains after applying the above:
 - If it concerns first place, the competitors tying shall make one more attempt at the height at which they failed. If no decision is reached, the bar shall be lowered in increments of 1 inch in the high jump and 3 inches in the pole vault. If two or more of the tying contestants cleared the height, the bar shall be raised by intervals of 1 inch in the high jump and 3 inches in the pole vault. Each competitor shall attempt **one** trial at each height until a winner is determined.

Art. 3 – In the vertical jumping events, a competitor shall be credited with his/her best achievement if it occurs in a jump-off for first place.

NOTES:

1. If all tiebreaker procedures are applied and a tie still exists, a jump off will have to determine placement. Points will be awarded according to the places determined by the tiebreaker jump off.
2. If the height which the tied competitors last attempted is not the same, because of a passed height by one or more of the remaining competitors, the bar shall be lowered to the lowest height last attempted by any of the remaining competitors to begin the jump-off.
3. No passed heights shall be permitted in the jump-offs.
4. All attempts must be recorded into the meet results for each of these events.

High Jump (7-4-14, 7-4-15) and Pole Vault (7-5-27, 7-5-28) Measurements

Art. 14-HJ/ Art. 27-PV – An accurate measurement of the height of the crossbar shall be taken before the attempt. Mark the crossbar and base of the standards to ensure consistent placement of the crossbar. Any displaced crossbar should be placed on the standards in exactly the same position as before its displacement. To ensure this, one face should be marked for identification.

Art. 15-HJ/ Art. 28-PV – Measurements shall be **recorded to the nearest lesser ¼ inch**. Measurements shall be made with non-stretchable tape such as fiberglass, nylon, steel or certified scientific measurement device (laser). Measurement of the official height shall be from a point on the same level as the takeoff to the lowest point on the upper side of the crossbar.

Long Jump and Triple Jump

Breaking Ties (7-3-1, 7-3-2)

Art. 1 – A tie in a jumping event occurs when two or more competitors finish with the same distance.

Art. 2 – When there is a tie at any distance in the finals, places and points shall be awarded as follows:

- If the distance resulting from the best performance of competitors is identical, the higher place is awarded to the tying competitor whose **second-best performance** is better from either the preliminary trials or the finals.
- If the tie remains, the higher place is awarded to the tied competitor whose **third-best performance** is better than the third-best performance of any tied competitor.

Measurements (7-6-16, 7-6-17, 7-6-18)

Art. 16 – Each legal jump shall be measured perpendicularly to the foul line (board or extender) and from that point in the pit touched by the person or apparel of the jumper, which is nearest the foul line or the extender.

Art. 17 – The judges shall hold the tape in such a way that the readings will be at the takeoff board.

Art. 18 – Measurements shall be **recorded to the nearest lesser ¼ inch**. Measurements may be made with non-stretchable tape such as fiberglass, nylon, steel or certified scientific measurement device (laser). Other scientific measuring devices may be used if approved by the games committee.