

Exercise on Jury Cases

Scenario 1

- A group of 5 riders is approaching the finish, they punch closely together at the two last controls
- All controls have two SportIdent units
- Rider X finishes 2nd in this group
- After examination of the SI print-out, the second last control is missing
- The organisers disqualifies the rider, but he files a complaint and then a protest and he claims that he has heard the bleep

- Question 1: what are possible measures before a jury decision?
- Question 2: what is your jury decision?

Scenario 2

- In a WRE race and 2/3 of all runners are in the finish
- Somehow, the time keeping crashes and no more finish times can be measured (the power went down which disabled the main timing and the backup)
- The organiser decides to use the intermediate times from the last control as final time and publishes a result list
- A rider complains because he/she is beaten by 1 second, but he/she is known to be the fastest sprinter. The organiser rejects the complaint and the rider files a protest, and asks that the race be voided.
- Question 1: what is your opinion about the organiser's solution?
- Question 2: what is your jury decision?

Scenario 3

- At a WRE race with manned radio controls
- Rider X passes the control and his intermediate time is taken manually and transmitted to the finish area/speaker/result service
- Upon finishing the examination of the SportIdent print-out shows that only the radio control has not registered and the organiser disqualifies the runner. The runner complains and later he files a protest against the disqualification. He claims that he obviously has passed that radio control.

- Question 1: what are possible measures before a jury decision?
- Question 2: what is your jury decision?

Scenario 4

- Given a WRE which is at the same time a national championships
- The organiser prepares the start list as follows
 - On the first 80 start places all foreign riders and the lower ranked domestic riders are drawn at random
 - On the last 20 places the best ranked domestic riders are seeded according to inverse order of their national ranking (the best last)
- Upon receipt of the start list (2 weeks prior to the event) a foreign rider sends a protest to the appointed IOF adviser requesting a new start draw.
- The IOF adviser acts directly and requests a new start list, which is then produced by the organiser and posted on the day of the event at the centre
- Question 1: is the adviser acting properly or is the matter a jury matter?
- Question 2: how should the new start list be composed?
- Question 3: what are the dangers of changing the start list?

Scenario 5

- The staff at the start discovers at the second last starter that there is no map with printed course available for the very last starter. Someone immediately prepares a new map with a hand-drawn course and the last starter is able to start at the proper time. After the race the rider is disqualified because she has taken three narrowly spaced controls in the wrong sequence.
- The rider files a complaint because the lines between the controls were missing and the sequence numbers rather far away from the circles. The organiser accepts the complaint and puts the runner back on the result list.
- Another rider then files a protest against this organiser decision and requires that the rider is disqualified again.

- Question 1: what are possible measures before a jury decision?
- Question 2: what is your jury decision?

Scenario 6

- Given a World Cup event
- All participating nations have submitted their entries in due time (by 12 noon the day before the race)
- At the start draw, a “one-man team” is still missing, and you have no final entry.
- During the check of the start list he calls and he tells the IOF adviser that he will arrive during the night by car
- Question 1: what are possible options?
- Question 2: if you decide to let him enter and make a re-draw, how do you ensure that the story will not end with a protest from other nations?

Scenario 7

- The preparations are progressing but the courses design is delayed
- Upon receipt of the first draft, the EA is not happy with the proposed elite courses, the course designer teams makes some small adjustments but the EA is still not in a position to approve the courses. The situation escalates, the course designer refuses to make more changes or to accept the proposals of the EA.
- Two weeks before the event the EA calls the event director and declares that he voids the WRE status of the event
- Question 1: has the EA the formal power to void a WRE?
- Question 2: if Q1 is No what would then be the process to void this WRE?

Scenario 8

- In a WOC Relay, half way through the third leg, the leading runner is badly injured out in the forest
- The next three runners abandon their race to help him. The rest of the runners don't see the incident and carry on to finish the race
- A short ceremony is held to recognise the good sportsmanship of the three runners who stopped, but the organiser decides to let the results stand and awards the Gold Medals to the first over the line.
- One of the teams whose runner stopped complains and then protests that the race should be voided
- Question 1: Were the three runners correct to abandon their race?
- Question 2: Are there any other options apart from letting the results stand or voiding?
- Question 3: What should the jury decide?

Scenario 9

- The last leg rider for the third-placed team in the WOC Relay was seen to run straight past the last control without punching. His team mates shouted at him and after about 30m he turned round and went back and punched.
- The fourth-placed team lodged a complaint saying that the third-placed team should be disqualified for receiving assistance.
- The organiser responded that there was no proof that the competitor had received help from the crowd – he might himself have realised. So the organiser turned down the complaint.
- The fourth-placed team lodged a protest saying that it was obvious to everyone that the rider had only turned round because of the shouts.
- Question 1: What should the jury decide?

Scenario 10

- In a relay race, a rider of Team A was seen on GPS track to ride into out of bounds area for 300m, and straight back. Eventually they got 3rd place
- Team B, who finished 4th, and whose rider saw that mistake submitted a complaint, asked the offending team to be disqualified
- The rider of Team A explained that he made a mistake but corrected it immediately. He said he didn't gain any advantage – in fact he lost time.
- The organiser did not disqualify Team A and rejected the complaint
- Team B lodged a protest
- Question 1: Which rules are relevant here?
- Question 2: What should the jury decide?

Scenario 11

- In a relay race some 1st leg rider thought that their 1st control was on a strange (wrong) place. Some leading teams lost 30 to 60 seconds ending up at the “tail of the train”. There was a complaint.
- The organisers claimed that all controls were in place. This was confirmed by the check riders, and the fact that 2nd and 3rd leg riders had no problem with that control. The complaint was rejected.
- One of the affected teams filed a protest.
- The field observation of the jury confirmed that the control in question was at the right location, but the effected riders said that in was on an adjacent path (within the circle) during the competition.
- Question 1: Which rules are relevant here?
- Question 2: What should the jury decide?

Scenario 12

- A World Cup race was organised in a country where off-track riding is forbidden.
- Live GPS coverage showed that a foreign rider continued on a “vanishing” path 300m across the forest to reach a main fire road. It was likely that he wanted to ride a parallel path that was shown as one leading to the fire road. Eventually he finished the race on 6th place.
- Online viewers informed the organisers of the rule violation, and the rider was disqualified.
- The rider’s team submitted a protest asking for reinstatement. They claimed that there were some trails in the forest even where the map did not show the path, though overgrown and difficult to follow. It never really occurred to him that he was on the wrong path. He even had to run with the bike across the under vegetation and clearly lost time by not riding the better path.
- Question: What should the jury decide?