



SKATE
AUSTRALIA

COMMISSIONED ARTISTIC OFFICIALS COMMITTEE

C.A.O.C. RULES

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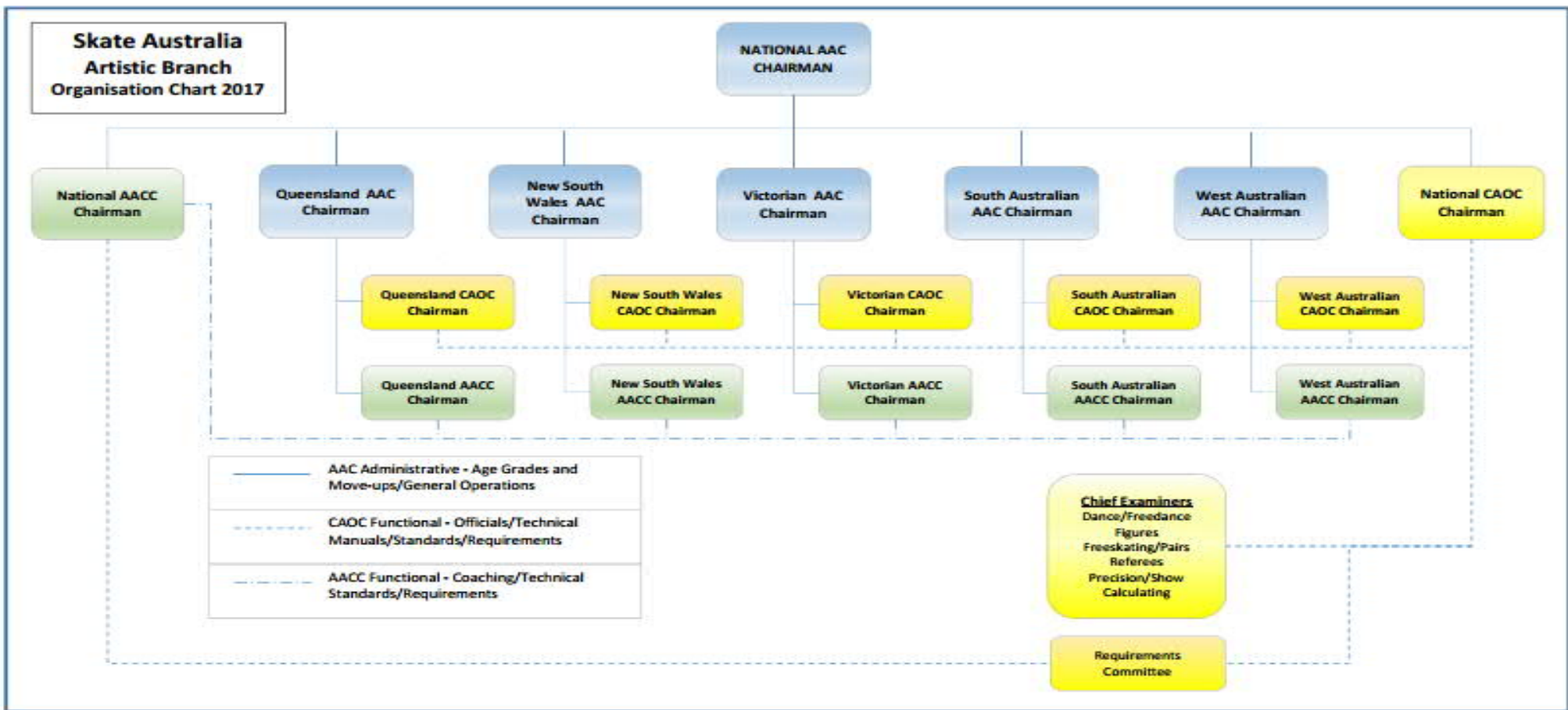
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Terminology and Abbreviations Used in these Rules

- (1) Words of any gender used in these Rules shall be held and construed to include any other gender and words in the singular number shall be held to include the plural (and vice versa), unless the context otherwise requires. This includes references to Chairman, Chairperson and Chairwoman.
- (2) CAOC – Commissioned Artistic Officials Committee
- (3) AAC – Australian Artistic Committee
- (4) AC – State Artistic Committee
- (5) SA – Skate Australia Inc
- (6) AACC – Artistic Accredited Coaches Committee
- (7) NOAS – National Officiating Accreditation Scheme
- (8) ASC – Australian Sports Commission
- (9) RCC – Recognition of Current Competency
- (10) FIRS – Fédération Internationale de Roller Sports
- (11) FIRS ATC – FIRS Artistic Technical Committee
- (12) WSK – World Skate
- (13) WSK ATC – World Skate Artistic Technical Committee
- (14) CERS – Comité Européene de Roller Skating
- (1) CERS ATC – CERS Artistic Technical Committee



CAOC RULES

1.00 PROCEDURES FOR THE COMMISSIONING OF OFFICIALS

1.01 APPLICATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS

1.01.01 All courses and assessment for Skate Australia Artistic officials' commissions will be run in accordance with the schedule approved by National Officials' Accreditation Scheme.

Applications shall be submitted on the forms provided which are available from State and National CAOC Chairmen and the Skate Australia National Office.

1.01.02 An applicant for an artistic commission must be (at the time of commissioning): -

- 15 years or over for a commission to judge
- 15 years or over for a commission to calculate
- 18 years or over for a commission to referee
- The refereeing component of a judging commission will become active when the official reaches his 18th birthday

1.01.03 All applicants for artistic officiating courses and trainee officials must be current financial members of Skate Australia (SA).

1.01.04 Membership of SA may include all classes designated from time to time by SA.

1.01.05 Course fee, currently a minimum of \$20, must be paid prior to commencement of the course.

1.01.06 Candidates may sit only one level of examination in a particular discipline at the one time.

1.01.07 Applications shall be forwarded, after endorsement by the State CAOC Chairman, to the National CAOC Chairman who shall check that all pre-entry requirements have been met & then approve the application. The application shall then be sent to the Chief Examiner of the relevant discipline who shall act as the course coordinator.

1.01.08 Individuals may be commissioned as a Referee for one or more disciplines within artistic skating in Australia.

1.01.09 A copy of all applications, and the course fee payable to AAC, shall be forwarded by the National CAOC Chairman or delegate to the Skate Australia National Office.

1.01.10 The Chief Examiner shall liaise with the State CAOC Chairman, course presenter, mentors and candidates in all matters involving administrative and technical requirements of the course.

1.01.11 For finalisation of an Artistic Officials Commission, the following components must be completed: -

- Completion of the General Principles component
- Completion of both the theory and practical components of the sports specific section
- Signing of the Code of Ethics for officials
- Payment of the NOAS course fee

1.02 GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMPONENT

The introductory General Principles course offered by ASC is the minimum standard required for all SA artistic officiating courses. The general principles component may be completed online via the Australian Sports Commission (ASC), as a course provided by SA, or with another provider approved by SA. Documentary evidence of completion must be provided.

RCC may be granted on application for courses delivered by a provider approved by SA. Documented evidence of completion of the course must be provided and a processing fee may apply.

1.03 SPORT SPECIFIC COMPONENT

The theory will be assessed by completion of

- Participation in the course
- The workbook/ open book exam during the course or within 2 weeks of the course
- During the practical assessment

The practical assessment will ideally be done “on the job” with a mentor official at competitions and tests. Video can be used for supervision, assessment and feedback. Trainees may work with more than one Mentor or in a group with Mentors and other trainees. As a general comment, any method that demonstrates competency without lowering the bar is a good method.

Mentoring will continue until the appropriate level of competency is reached.

Candidates must provide a written record of self-assessment tasks and both supervised and unsupervised hours of officiating.

1.04 CODE OF ETHICS FOR OFFICIALS

All officials must sign the SA Code of Ethics. The Skate Australia Code of Ethics for Officials outlines the minimum acceptable code of conduct as well as disciplinary actions which may be applied if officials are found to be in breach of the code.

1.05 NOAS FEE

The NOAS fee is payable when a commission is registered with NOAS and when it is updated every four years.

1.06 COURSE COMPLETION

When a candidate has met all the requirements of the course, the mentor officials shall forward all the reports to the Chief Examiner of the relevant discipline. The Chief Examiner may appoint a course coordinator to collate all reports.

The Chief Examiner shall verify that all the sports specific required competencies for the level of commission have been met and shall forward a copy to the National CAOC Chairman.

The National CAOC Chairman shall confirm that all requirements are met, that all documentation has been provided and shall send confirmation together with the NOAS registration to the SA National Office. The National CAOC Chairman shall ensure that relevant details are entered into the current system used to maintain such information.

SA National Office staff will be responsible for registering the commission with NOAS.

The National CAOC Chairman will inform the candidate of the result within 14 days of receipt of notice from the relevant Chief Examiner that the course requirements have been completed.

The National CAOC Chairman will advise the State CAOC Chairman of all results and will advise the AAC Chairman, State AC Chairman and the Skate Australia National office of all successful results.

1.07 RECOGNITION OF COMMISSIONS GAINED OVERSEAS

- 1.07.01 No honorary commissions will be approved. Individuals may apply for recognition of current competency (RCC). Applications will be considered on a case by case basis.

1.07.02 A commissioned roller skating official who is not a member of SA may be recommended to the AAC Chairman who shall seek advice from the National CAOC Chairman. The AAC Chairman may then approach the SA Board and, if and when the request is granted, the official may officiate at competitions, championships and proficiency tests to a level appropriate to his technical knowledge of Australian skating schedules.

1.08 CALCULATOR, PRECISION TEAM SKATING COMMISSIONS

(1) Calculators:

- Holders of the "level 1" calculating commission are authorised to officiate at all events except Junior and Senior events at all levels of Competitions and Championships sanctioned by SA.
- Holders of the "level 2" calculating commission are authorised to officiate at all events at all levels of Competitions and Championships sanctioned by SA.

(2) Precision:

- Holders of this commission are authorised to officiate at all levels of Proficiency Tests and/or Competitions and Championships sanctioned by SA.

1.09 REFEREE COMMISSION

Referee's commissions are generally held simultaneously for all disciplines i.e. Figures, Freeskating, Dance, Freedance, Precision Team Skating and Show Groups. However, they can be held for individual disciplines only. Holders of these commissions are authorised to officiate at all levels of SA sanctioned Proficiency Tests and/or Competitions and Championships in the discipline for which they are commissioned.

1.10 FREEDANCE COMMISSION

There shall be only one level of freedance commission. An applicant for a freedance commission must hold at least a bronze level dance commission at the time of applying. Once commissioned, a freedance judge is authorised to officiate at all levels of Proficiency Tests and/or Competitions and Championships sanctioned by SA.

1.11 DANCE, FIGURE, FREESKATING, PAIRS, PRECISION AND FREEDANCE COMMISSIONS

(1) Bronze Commission

The holder of a bronze commission is authorised to judge and referee at Proficiency Tests only up to and including bronze medal in the relevant discipline (including No1 Loop Test for figure commissions and to Bronze Star for Solo Dance Tests).

(2) Silver Commission

The holder of a silver commission is authorised to judge and referee at Proficiency Tests only up to and including silver medal in the relevant discipline (including Loop Tests as far as No3 for figure commissions, and to Silver Star for Solo Dance Tests.)

(3) Gold Commission

The holder of a gold commission is authorised to judge and referee all levels of Proficiency Tests in the relevant discipline (including Loop Tests as far as No5 for figure commissions).

(4) Judges qualified to referee

Judges commissioned in the artistic disciplines are qualified to referee all levels of competitive events in the disciplines they are commissioned on reaching the age of eighteen years.

(5) Upgrade

Applicants for figure, freeskating, and dance judging commissions must start with the bronze level commission and then upgrade in a stepwise way to the silver and gold level commissions. In any discipline, only one commission level may be sat at the one time.

1.12 PRACTICAL ASSESSMENT

1.12.01 All Commissions

Candidates must complete the practical assessment requirements in accordance with the relevant course schedule approved by the ASC via NOAS. These assessments may be conducted by the same or different examiners and may include video analysis where a shortage of athletes or qualified examiners exists. Course examiners, assessors and presenters must be currently approved by the National CAOC Chairman, AAC Chairman and SA.

1.12.02 PRACTICAL ASSESSMENTS

All practical assessments should be discussed with the candidate.

1.12.03 UNSATISFACTORY ASSESSMENT

In the event of any practical assessment resulting in an unsatisfactory grade, the candidate and the practical assessors shall meet to decide appropriate action.

1.13 EXAMINATION FOR A COMMISSION

- (i) Examination procedure will be as outlined in the relevant course approved by NOAS.
- (ii) The appointed presenters, assessors and mentors will report to the Chief Examiner of the discipline on the progress of the candidate throughout the learning and assessment process and when the requirements for competency have been met.

The Chief Examiner will review all reports, confirm that all requirements for competency for the commission applied for have been met and, when satisfied, forward to the National CAOC Chairman.

Additional Duties National CAOC Chairman

The National SA Office staff together with the National COAC Chairman will be responsible for:

- Maintenance of the SA database of officials.
- Uploading information of new and updated commissions to SA Database.
- Confirming that information downloaded from ASC is correct.

State CAOC Chairmen are responsible for:

- Confirming officiating activity of their panel members.
- Notifying National CAOC Chairman of changes to their database of State officials.

1.14 UPDATING OF COMMISSIONS

To update a commission, officials must, in a four-year period, satisfy at least one of the following criteria: -

- Complete the next level of accreditation; or
- Re sit the current level of accreditation; or
- Complete annually the minimum number of hours in each category of update activities appropriate to the commission level and discipline; and

- Complete for the four-year period the minimum number of hours in each category of update points appropriate to the level and discipline

Points are cumulative across all artistic disciplines.

Points needed annually and for four years are the points required for the commission needing the highest number of points for updating.

Category refers to "A", "B" & "C" points, not discipline or level of commission.

1.15 LOSS OF COMMISSION/RESIGNATION

- 1.15.01 A commission shall lapse if the holder fails to join SA for a full skating year.
- 1.15.02 A commission is automatically suspended if the holder does not officiate at a competition or proficiency test during a full skating year.
- 1.15.03 A suspended official may apply to the National CAOC Chairman, through the State CAOC Chairman, for reinstatement of his commission(s). This may be granted by the Chief Examiner with approval of the National CAOC Chairman upon satisfactory assessment of the candidate's current knowledge in accordance with the current guidelines.
- 1.15.04 Commissions may be resigned in writing at any time and will be effective upon receipt by the National CAOC Chairman.

1.16 RESTRICTIONS

- 1.16.01 Judges and Referees may not officiate at a test or competitive event of a relative.
- 1.16.02 Judges and Referees may not officiate at a test or competitive event of a skater who is or has been a pupil (private lesson) in the event discipline, or a skating partner within the previous six (6) months.
- 1.16.03 A Judge will be expected to declare to the National CAOC Chairman any circumstance in which he/she will be unable to assess any skater fairly, on acceptance to officiate at the Australian Championships. These declarations will be treated in confidence and the judge will not be rostered for the event.
- 1.16.04 Only bona-fide student officials should officiate at sanctioned events where no minimum level of commission is required.
- 1.16.05 Judges may not counsel or assist skaters immediately before or during an event which they are required to judge.
- 1.16.06 Officials whose commissions are suspended following an enquiry shall not officiate in any capacity at a sanctioned event until the suspension has been lifted or a term of suspension finished and an application forwarded to the National CAOC Chairman for re-instatement.
- 1.16.07 Holders of artistic commissions must be current members of SA before they are eligible to officiate.

2.00 PROTESTS

2.01 PROTESTS IN REGARDS COMPETITIONS OR TESTS

2.01.01 A protest may be submitted by a competitor, a test candidate, a coach, team manager of the team of which the skater is a member, a parent or guardian.

A protest can only be submitted during a competition or test, as per Section [2.03 SUBMITTING A PROTEST](#).

2.02 PRE-PROTEST CLARIFICATION (OPTIONAL)

2.02.01 A skater (who is 18yrs or older) or his coach may seek clarification from the Referee regarding penalties which have been applied to his performance as indicated by the red card.

2.02.02 The request for clarification is to be made within fifteen (15) minutes of the end of the event to:

- (1) The Referee; OR
- (2) The Championship Director who will inform the Referee; OR
- (3) As per process agreed with the State for Leagues, Medal Tests and State Championships.

2.02.03 After discussing the penalties with the Referee, any of the parties listed in Section [2.01.01](#) may elect to either:

- (1) Submit a protest as per Section [2.03 SUBMITTING A PROTEST](#), OR
- (2) For straightforward Referee penalties only (not penalties requiring a performance assessment such as a bad mapes penalty), and if video of the skater's performance is available, request a Rapid Review of the issue as per Section [2.03.01](#). This review is a more informal review than a full protest and is intended to provide a quick resolution where possible. The process for this Rapid Review is as follows: -
 - a) The requestor shall complete the details of the review on the standard form titled "Rapid Video Review Request Form" available from the Referee or the appropriate CAOC Chairman or AC Chairman, and hand to the Referee. See [12.00 APPENDIX B](#)
 - b) The Referee shall select another Referee or Senior Judge qualified in the discipline (may or may not be from the event judging panel), and shall gather the persons involved in the review.
 - c) The person requesting the review shall present the protest fee (as defined below in Section [2.03.01Step 2](#)) and the video evidence. The video evidence shall be reviewed with the Referee and his appointed assistant, and the persons involved in the review, to confirm the application of the penalty or to make any appropriate adjustment.
 - d) If, on viewing the video, all agree, then, if an adjustment is required, the marks shall be adjusted and the event recalculated. The protest fee will be refunded.
 - e) If no adjustment is required, the fee will be forfeited.
 - f) If the video does not clearly resolve the issue raised, then the original Referee penalty will stand and the requestor may either accept the original penalty and forfeit the fee, or may proceed to lodge a full protest as per Section [2.03 SUBMITTING A PROTEST](#) below. The already submitted fee will carry over. The result of the Rapid Review shall be made available to the full protest panel.
 - g) The Referee shall complete the Review Request Form, noting the outcome of the review, and shall hand the form to the appropriate AC Chairman (with any forfeited fee if applicable).
 - h) An announcement shall be made to the public if the review is upheld. No announcement is necessary if no adjustment/recalculation is made.

2.03 SUBMITTING A PROTEST

2.03.01 A Protestor must do the following:

Step 1)

- Submit the protest in writing within fifteen (15) minutes of the conclusion of the event as recorded on the referee sheet; OR
- Submit the protest in writing within fifteen (15) minutes after the completion of the part of the event in which the incident occurred for multi component events as recorded on the referee sheet; OR
- Submit the protest in writing within fifteen (15) minutes following the consultation as per Section [2.02.02](#); OR
- Submit the protest in writing within fifteen (15) minutes of the announcement of the event placing results or proficiency test outcome. This protest can only be against the calculation of the marks leading to the skater places.

AND

Step 2)

- Hand the written protest to the Referee or Championship Director.
 - If the protest concerns the Referee, the protest must be handed to the National CAOC Chairman or the Championship Director.
 - If handed to the Championship Director, he will give it to the Referee as soon as possible.

AND

- The written protest must be provided with the appropriate protest fee.
 - If no protest fee has been set it will automatically revert to \$50.

Step 3)

- If the person making the protest, the skater, or the skater's family engage in any public discussion of the event in question before the hearing, the protest will be disallowed and the fee forfeited.

2.03.02 The Officials must do the following:

- (1) The Referee or Championship Director who receives the Protest and fee must inform the National CAOC Chairman or delegate immediately.
- (2) The National CAOC Chairman (or delegate) shall set up the Enquiry Panel comprising himself (or delegate) and two other officials. The National CAOC Chairman (or delegate) shall act as chairman at the hearing.
- (3) Any party named in the protest, or his representative, is informed of the protest by the National CAOC Chairman (or delegate), given a copy of the protest submission and invited to attend the hearing with his coach or parent if under 18 years of age.
- (4) The National CAOC Chairman (or delegate) shall advise the protester and any parties named in the protest representative where and when the hearing will be called.
- (5) A public announcement will be made that the event is subject to protest as soon as possible after the protest has been submitted.

2.04 THE PROTEST HEARING

2.04.01 The person submitting the protest may present evidence in one of two forms: -

- (1) Presentation of video footage taken of the protest event; or
 - (2) Three (3) witnesses at the hearing. Each of the witnesses shall be interviewed separately before withdrawing from the enquiry area.
- 2.04.02 It is recommended that the person submitting the protest, his coach (or representative) and any representative of a party named in the protest attend the hearing.
- 2.05 OUTCOME OF PROTEST HEARING
- 2.05.01 Once the Enquiry Panel has reached a decision, the decision shall be communicated by the Enquiry Panel Chairman to the person submitting the protest and other coaches or representatives present at the hearing, as soon as is practical.
- 2.05.02 Decision supports the Protest
- (1) Any penalties which have been applied will be removed from the skater's marks and the event will be recalculated for all skaters in the event as required.
 - (2) Where the Protest event placings (medals) have been awarded publicly but now have changed as a result of the protest, the new placings will be re-presented.
 - (3) The Protest fee will be refunded to the protester.
 - (4) A public announcement will be made informing that there was a protest on the event and that the protest was upheld.
 - (5) The Enquiry Panel Chairman will document the protest and forward the information to the State and National CAOC Chairmen and to the AAC Chairman, as soon as practical.
- 2.05.03 Decision does not support the Protest
- (1) A public announcement will be made informing that there was a protest on the event and that the protest was dismissed.
 - (2) Protest fee will be forwarded to State Artistic Committee Chairman for Leagues, Medal tests and State Championships or to the AAC Chairman for Nationals.
 - (3) The Enquiry Panel Chairman is to document the protest and forward the information to the State and National CAOC Chairmen and to the AAC Chairman, as soon as practical.
 - (4) Any person lodging a protest has the right to appeal against a decision of an Enquiry Panel, in accordance with SA Regulations.
- 2.06 PROTEST BY AN OFFICIAL
- 2.06.01 All protests must be made in accordance with Section [2.03 SUBMITTING A PROTEST](#) above.
- 2.06.02 Officials may protest against actions of SA members or others, and they should submit the protest in writing: -
- (1) With the Referee only when the protest stems from an event; or
 - (2) With the National CAOC Chairman or Competition Director.
- 2.06.03 Upon receipt of the protest the CAOC Chairman or Competition Director will determine whether the protest needs immediate investigation or can be deferred appropriately
- 2.06.04 If the protest needs immediate investigation the CAOC Chairman or Competition Director may authorise the Referee to investigate the protest and present a written report back to the CAOC Chairman or Competition Director who, after consideration, shall determine whether to support or not support the protest
- 2.06.05 Determination to support the Protest

- (1) Determine appropriate course of action and then execute the actions
- (2) Inform the protestor of the intended course of action
- (3) Inform the AAC Chairman in writing, as soon as practical

2.06.06 Determination to not support the Protest

- (1) Inform the protestor of the outcome of the investigation and that there is no further required, other than informing the AAC Chairman
- (2) Inform the AAC Chairman in writing, as soon as practical action

3.00 SPECIAL NOTES FOR ARTISTIC OFFICIALS

3.01 RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMISSIONED OFFICIALS

- 3.01.01 Officials have a responsibility to themselves and to the Federation to present themselves on time for events (30 minutes before the event starts) and to be neatly attired. Skaters who are required to participate in a test or competitive event soon before or after officiating may wear skating outfits.
- 3.01.02 It is not ethical for an official to discuss the pupils of one coach with another coach, nor is it ethical to recommend one coach over another.
- 3.01.03 Officials should not discuss markings or placements given by other officials, and any query or comment on marks or placements should be directed to the official concerned, or the Referee.
- 3.01.04 Officials who comment to other officials on markings or placements of skaters should be able to regard those comments as confidential.
- 3.01.05 Officials who feel they are harassed because of the way in which they carry out their duties should invoke the protest Section [2.03 SUBMITTING A PROTEST](#).
- 3.01.06 A Judge or Referee who feels there could be a conflict of interest should disqualify himself from the events concerned.
- 3.01.07 Officials are responsible for their actions. Technical knowledge should be constantly up-dated. Judges who are often at variance with other panel members should be referred to the relevant Chief Examiner for counseling.

3.02 CONDUCT OF COMMISSIONED OFFICIALS

- 3.02.01 Judges must stand at a distance from one another and in such a manner that they do not hamper nor influence the skater in the execution of his skating.
- 3.02.02 Judges of an event shall not converse with one another and each shall mark independently.
- 3.02.03 Judges shall not communicate with spectators or others except through the Referee, and then only in exceptional circumstances.
- 3.02.04 Judges may not discuss the performance of a competitor with other Judges or any other person until the final result has been announced.
- 3.02.05 Judges are not teachers and they may not counsel or assist skaters before or during an event which they are required to judge.

4.00 INTERRUPTIONS TO SKATING

The following actions should be taken should a competitor or team encounter an interruption to skating as outlined below: -

4.01 DUE TO ILLNESS OR INJURY

The competitor must be able to re-skate his entire performance within a ten (10) minute recuperation period; otherwise a mark of zero point zero (0.0) shall be given by the Judges. In the re-skate, judging shall commence from the point of interruption.

4.02 DUE TO MECHANICAL FAILURE

If the Referee finds that the interruption is justified, he shall permit the skater to make the necessary repairs within an acceptable time and then to re-skate his entire performance with the Judges scoring from the point of interruption. However, in the case of Precision the affected skater/s may be replaced by the nominated reserve/s, or the broken skate rule may be applied.

Guidelines for use by Referees

Mechanical Failure may be classified into two categories:

- a) MAJOR
Allowing a maximum of 30 minutes for repair.
- b) MINOR
Allowing a maximum of 15 minutes for repair.

Examples of Major Failure are breaking a hanger, a plate, a truck or a toe-stop.

Examples of Minor Failure are breaking an axle or a wheel, breaking or bending an action screw (king pin), breaking, bending or slipping a pivot bolt, shoe coming away from the plate, costume failure, splitting a wheel nut and thereby causing loss of a wheel, loss of toe stop.

Any situation which makes the skate non-functional and therefore makes it impossible or dangerous for the competitor to skate, will be covered by the broken skate rule.

4.03 COSTUME FAILURE

If a costume failure becomes hazardous, indecent or embarrassing, the Referee shall stop the skater and order a total re-skate (after repair) with judging to re-commence from the point of interruption. Costume failure will include untied boot lace.

4.04 DUE TO OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE

The contestant/s must re skate the entire program without penalty, with judging to re-commence from the point of interruption. This will apply to all artistic requirements including compulsory dance and figures. If the performance has been completed the contestant may let the performance stand as skated.

The following are regarded as examples of outside interference and represent guidelines for use by Referees:

- (i) Condition of the floor (wet spots, foreign objects on the floor, poor condition for good skating, etc.)
- (ii) CD player skipping.
- (iii) Distortion, breaking, jamming or other mechanical fault caused to the cassette tape.
- (iv) Fault in a record causing an interruption or break in the dance tempo.
- (v) Sudden, brief failure in power affecting lights, CD player, cassette deck, etc.

- (vi) Entry by a Referee, Judge or anyone other than the skater onto the competition figure circles (providing such entry caused disturbance to the skater).
- (vii) Sudden unwarranted noise affecting the skater.
- (viii) Fault of the Referee: e.g., stopping the skater at the wrong point of a figure tracing, blowing the whistle when not enough patterns of a dance have been completed.
- (ix) Other circumstances in which the Referee feels that the skater is denied the chance to give of his best or the Referee is unsure whether an act or action MIGHT be detrimental to the skating performance, then the action must always be for the skater and not against him. That is, when there is any avenue of doubt, the skater is afforded the benefit of the doubt. Any action taken by the Referee may not give an unfair advantage to the affected skater over other skaters in the event.

NOTE: It should be remembered that, as with examples of mechanical failure, it is not possible to list every situation. The Referee must use his own judgment.

4.05 DUE TO MUSIC FAILURE

Music failure shall be considered outside interference. The Referee must stop the skater in all cases of music failure.

4.06 DUE TO THE FAULT OF THE REFEREE

If the Referee inadvertently stops the skater before his performance has been completed, it shall be considered as outside interference.

4.07 DUE TO UNJUSTIFIED REASONS

If a contestant interrupts his skating for any unjustified reason, a mark of zero point zero (0.0) shall be given by the Judges. The skater shall receive no placement in the event. The Referee shall determine whether the failure falls under the above-mentioned "Interruptions to Skating" Rule or not.

Unjustified reasons may include any manipulation of the rules to gain an unfair advantage over other skaters.

4.08 RE-SKATE

The skater must skate his entire performance of the relevant requirement from the beginning. The Judges shall not observe the skater during the re-skate until the point of interruption is reached. The Referee shall signal when the competitor has reached this point by sounding a whistle. In a Freeskating event (Singles & Pairs), a Free Dance or Precision re-skate, the Referee (and Assistant Referee if there is one) shall observe the skater to see that he performs the movements of the routine. If the Referee feels that the skater is unduly changing the routine or skating it to be rested for the remaining portion, a mark of zero point zero (0.0) shall be given by the Judges.

4.09 ORDER OF SKATING

4.09.01 In cases of interruption, the skating order of the event may be adjusted under the following rules. Any change in the skating order shall be immediately advised to the Judges and Calculators.

4.09.02 FIGURES, SOLO DANCE & COMPULSORY DANCE - the next figure or dance will not be skated until the affected skater or team has carried out repairs and completed the figure or dance during which the failure occurred. Original Set Pattern Dance, Original Dance & Style Dance shall be regarded in the same way as a compulsory dance.

4.09.03 FREESKATING (SINGLES & PAIRS) FREE DANCE, CREATIVE SOLO DANCE, PRECISION, QUARTET & SHOW - the competitor shall be required to affect the repair within the allotted time, take up the next position in the event and re-skate the routine. In a Freeskating (Singles & Pairs) or Precision final (Long

Program) no competitor shall skate in a different group from the one into which they were originally assigned.

- 4.09.04 IN ALL CASES - where a repair is not affected within the allotted time, the competitor/s shall be disqualified. The only exception to this is Precision, where the affected skater may be replaced by one of the nominated reserves.

4.10 COMPETITION WARM-UP

- 4.10.01 Competition warm-up shall be considered a part of the event and the "Interruptions to Skating" Rule shall apply.

- 4.10.02 Note that for all dance, solo dance, freeskating and pairs events, there will be an additional 1 minute at the completion of the warmup nominated below before the first skater is called to the floor unless specifically noted otherwise.

- 4.10.03 Figure Warm-Up: The first four competitors will begin their competition warm-up two (2) minutes before the start of the event.

In figure events with loops as part of the requirements and fewer than eight (8) skaters in the event, all competitors will leave the floor after the figure preceding the loop. When this figure is completed and skaters are ready for the next figure, the first four skaters for the loop figure will be called to the floor for a two (2) minute warm up prior to starting the loop figure. The same procedure will apply to any figure immediately following the loop figure/s.

In figure events with loops as part of the requirements, and 8 or more skaters, a continuous rotation will be applied.

- 4.10.04 Compulsory Dance (Pairs and Solo) Warm-Up: 15 seconds without music followed by (2) minutes of music.

- 4.10.05 C.S.D. Warm-Up: Two (2) minutes.

- 4.10.06 Style Dance Warm-Up: Four and a half (4:30) minutes.

If there is a skater/couple drawn to skate in the first compulsory dance in the last group and in the second compulsory dance in the first group, there will be a break of five (5) minutes between the first and second dance for a change of costume if the skater/s wish.

- 4.10.07 Freeskating Singles, Pairs, OD & Free Dance Warm-Up: Time shall be based on the maximum time allotted to the individual routines PLUS two (2) minutes. For warm-ups lasting more than three (3) minutes, the announcer shall inform the skaters when one (1) minute is left in their warm-up time.

The next skater/couple to compete will be allowed to ROLL on the competition floor (no jumps no spins) during the display of the scores of the previous athlete/s in an area no more than five (5) metres x five (5) metres.

- 4.10.08 Precision Warm-up: -

Senior 30 seconds for positioning

Junior 30 seconds for positioning

Other Grades 30 seconds for positioning

The Captain indicates that the team is ready to start by raising his hand. The Referee shall blow a whistle at the end of warm-up time. If the team is not ready on time, up to a maximum of 0.5 may be deducted from the Artistic Impression "B" Mark.

- 4.10.09 Show Groups Warm-up: -

International Large 40 seconds for positioning

International Small	40 seconds for positioning
Other Show Grades	40 seconds for positioning
International Quartet	20 Seconds for positioning
Other Quartet Grades	20 Seconds for positioning

4.10.10 Maximum Numbers for Warm-Up: The maximum number shall be as follows, or as directed by the Championship Director with the approval of the event referee, but keeping in mind the overriding need for safety on the floor: -

Figures:	The first four skaters shall begin their warm-up two minutes before the commencement of the Event. Then as each competitor is called to the competition circles, the next in line for warm-up shall take the floor, i.e. four figure skaters always warming up at any time for all figures including loops.
Dance Teams:	There will be no more than six (6) teams for each warm-up group.
Freeskating Singles:	There will be no more than six (6) in each warm-up group.
Solo Dance:	There will be no more than six (6) in each warm-up group.
Freeskating Pairs:	There will be no more than five teams in each warm-up group.
Precision:	Teams will be permitted thirty (30) seconds for positioning before the performance.
Show:	Teams will be permitted thirty (40) seconds for positioning before the performance.
Quartets:	Teams will be permitted thirty (20) seconds for positioning before the performance.

5.00 THE TOUCHDOWN RULE

- 5.01.01 The "Touchdown Rule" is applied to figure skating.
- 5.01.02 If a skater falls or stops through his own fault in a figure, resulting in a disruption of flow, the Referee shall re-start him at a point just prior to the interruption. This distance shall be left to the Referee's discretion, but shall be such that the skater is not further disadvantaged. Judges shall resume judging when the skater passes the point of the fall or stop. The penalty for such a fault shall be one whole mark (1.0).
- 5.01.03 If a skater touches down due to loss of control, the penalty will be 1.0 on a major part of the figure and 0.5 on a minor part of the figure. A major part of the figure is a take-off, turn or change of edge. A minor part of the figure is the running edge connecting the major parts.
- 5.01.04 If a skater brushes a wheel on the floor in a manner which is hardly perceptible to the Judges and the Referee, there will be no set deduction by the Touchdown Rule. This fault will be penalised by the Judges as appropriate in the assessment of the figure.
- 5.01.05 Where a skater performs an INCORRECT TURN and a touchdown is not involved, the Referee will inform the Judges of the number of incorrect turns skated and direct that the scores be reduced by one full mark (1.0) for each incorrect turn.
- 5.01.06 Once a touchdown penalty has been imposed, the skater shall not be penalised again at the same point on the same tracing.
- 5.01.07 If a skater executes a take-off more than two skate-lengths from the junction of the long and short axes, the Referee shall stop the skater and have him complete the tracing from the point of touchdown. This action should be taken ONLY when it is obvious that the early take-off is due to lack of momentum on the skater's part, and not when it is due to lack of judgment on the part of the skater to correctly place the take-off. Judges will be directed by the Referee to penalise an early take-off due to lack of momentum by one whole mark (1.0).
- 5.01.08 The Referee may allow the skater to start a figure a second time without penalty. However, a third strike-off will incur a penalty of one whole mark (1.0). The decision to restart is at the discretion of the skater but the decision must be made within the first one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the initial circle.
- 5.01.09 For any figure the minimum mark which can be given is point one (0.1).

6.00 DRESS RULES

6.01 COSTUME REQUIREMENTS (GENERAL)

6.01.01 In all artistic competitive roller skating events (including official training days), the costumes for both women and men should be in character with the music, but should not be such as to cause embarrassment to the skater, Judges or spectators.

6.01.02 Costumes which are very low cut at the neck or which show bare midriffs are considered show costumes and are not suitable for championship skating.

6.01.03 Any beads or diamante trimmings used on the costumes must be very securely stitched so as not to cause obstruction to the following competitors.

6.01.04 Props of any nature are not permitted. This means the costume remains the same throughout a performance with no additions or changes during the performance.

6.01.05 The painting (or use of theatrical make-up in excess, in any colour), of any part of the body is considered "Show" and is not allowed in figures, free skating, pairs, dance and solo dance skating.

6.01.06 The "appearance" of nudity of a costume is considered a violation of the above rules and will be penalized. This means too much use of body stocking material which gives the appearance of nudity.

6.01.07 FEMALE COSTUME

(1) The woman's costume must be constructed so that it completely covers the tights (pants), hips and posterior.

(2) French-cut leotards are strictly prohibited, i.e. leotards which are cut higher than the hip bone.

(3) Ladies must not use transparent material for the breasts or the pants.

6.01.08 MALE COSTUME

(1) The man's costume must not be sleeveless.

(2) The neckline of the costume must not expose the chest more than three (3) inches or eight (8) centimeters below the collarbone.

(3) Transparent material is not permitted. Men must not use transparent materials for trousers or for torso.

6.02 COSTUME REQUIREMENTS (PRECISION)

6.02.01 In all precision competitive roller skating events (including official training days), the costumes for both women and men should be in character with the music, but should not be such as to cause embarrassment to the skater, Judges, or spectators.

6.02.02 Costumes which are very low cut at the neck or which show bare midriffs are not suitable for precision skating teams.

6.02.03 Beads or diamante trimmings are not recommended for precision skating teams and any trimmings used on the costumes must be very securely stitched so as not to dislodge during competition and cause obstruction to the following contestants.

6.02.04 The woman's costumes must be constructed so that it completely covers the tights (pants), hips and posterior. French-cut leotards are strictly prohibited. i.e. leotards which are cut higher than the hip bone.

6.02.05 Both men and women in precision teams are permitted to wear long trousers.

6.02.06 The man's costume must not be sleeveless. The neckline of the costume must not expose the chest more than three (3) inches or eight (8) centimeters below the collarbone. Transparent material is not

permitted for either sex. Material with the appearance of nudity is not permitted. The man's shirt must not become detached from the waist of the trousers during a performance to show a bare midriff.

6.02.07 Props of any nature are not permitted. This means the costume remains the same throughout a performance with no additions during the performance, i.e. no use of props of any kind from beginning to the end. This includes hand props such as banners, canes or pom-poms.

6.02.08 Head pieces must be kept to a minimum. Any ornamentation attached to clothing or head must be firmly fastened so as not to fall off while skating under normal competitive conditions.

6.03 COSTUME REQUIREMENTS (SHOW)

6.03.01 In all show competitive roller skating events (including official training), the costumes for both men and women should be in character with the music, but should not cause embarrassment to the skaters, Judges or spectators.

6.03.02 Women's costumes must be constructed so that they completely cover the tights (pants), hips and posterior. French cut leotards are strictly prohibited i.e. leotards which are cut higher than the hip bone.

6.03.03 There are no restrictions on costumes. Changes of costume during the programme are allowed, but with the same rules as for accessories - nothing to be left on the floor or thrown outside the rink. If parts of the costume should accidentally touch the floor, no penalty will be applied so long as the flow of the programme is not interrupted.

6.04 PENALTIES

6.04.01 Penalties resulting from the violation of the costume rules will range between zero point five (0.5) and one point zero (1.0), according to the degree of the violation.

6.04.02 At the instruction of the Referee, this penalty will be deducted after the score has been assigned by the Judges. Where there are two marks, the deduction will be taken from the Artistic Impression ("B") Mark.

6.04.03 SPECIAL NOTE: Costume rules also cover competition training days.

Skaters in violation will be removed from the floor and may not return until the attire meets with the specifications of this Section.

7.00 THE REFEREE - DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES AT COMPETITIONS

7.01 GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

- 7.01.01 The Referee shall check that equipment has been provided by way of whistle, stop watch, rule books, list of requirements, Judges' marking equipment and paperwork, etc. Equipment should be provided by the event organiser, AAC or AC Chairman or National or State CAOC Chairman as appropriate. Note that the paperwork will be assembled by the Calculators in accordance with [Section 9.06](#). No change to the management of the paperwork is permitted.
- 7.01.02 The Referee is responsible for ensuring that the competition environment is safe for all competitors, and that the rules of the event are applied in a fair and unbiased manner.
- 7.01.03 The Referee will CHECK: -
- Condition of the skating surface.
 - Sound equipment.
 - Any withdrawals. Withdrawals must be notified to Calculators and Judges, and the Referee must ensure that Judges cross the withdrawals off their marking sheets.
 - Skating order. Skating order will be checked with the Calculators, and Judges & Marshals advised of the order.
 - Correct skater. The Referee must check that the correct skater is about to be judged. Where possible the skater's competition number should be used as a check.
- 7.01.04 The Referee shall marshal the Judges and he shall:
- Have them position themselves correctly and conduct themselves in a proper manner.
 - Remove or replace one or more Judges for cause.
 - Where a Judge is replaced after an Event has started, the Referee shall collect the marking sheet from the retiring Judge and hand it to the replacement Judge. The ideal replacement Judge would be one who has been watching the Event. The replacement Judge must have the necessary qualifications to Judge the Event in question.
 - If there are five or more Judges on the panel and a replacement cannot be found, then one other Judge, (usually the most junior or inexperienced) may be removed to create an odd number on the panel. If there are only three Judges on the panel, a replacement Judge MUST be found.
 - Ensure that Judges do not discuss faults or merits until the Event has been completed. An Event is considered complete when the places have been announced.
 - Ensure that Judges are supplied with the relevant marking sheets for the Event being skated.
- 7.01.05 For all Events at the Australian championships, the Referee shall call all the contestants together at the beginning of the Event. The Referee shall inform all contestants of all matters pertaining to the Event e.g. requirements, number of repetitions, rotational order etc.
- 7.01.06 The Referee shall direct all announcements about the Event.
- 7.01.07 The Referee shall supervise the numbers warming up and the warm-up time.
- 7.01.08 The Referee shall observe each skater's performance.
- 7.01.09 The Referee may appoint an assistant for events involving a time element.
- 7.01.10 The Referee shall ensure there is no outside interference with the skater.
- 7.01.11 In all events with a "B" mark, excepting precision, a 0.3 penalty from the "B" mark will be imposed for skaters who kneel or lie on the floor for longer than 5 seconds at the start of the routine, and for skaters who lie or kneel on the floor at any time during the routine.

- 7.01.12 The Referee shall impose penalties in accordance with the rules. If no electronic scoring is available to display the penalty, he shall show a red card to indicate that a penalty has been imposed (Card size 116mm x 86mm approximately).
- 7.01.13 The Referee shall note the time the Event ends in case of protests. In this case, the Event may be considered over when the Judges have replaced their marks after the last skater has finished. Judges are to remain available for a further fifteen (15) minutes.
- 7.01.14 The Referee shall not comment on any skater's performance, nor in any way try to influence or control the Judges' decisions, except for violation of time limits, touchdowns, too many opening beats in a dance, allocating the average mark, etc.
- 7.01.15 The Referee shall decide any question which may arise during or about the Event being skated (with assistance from the panel of Judges if he sees fit).
- 7.01.16 The Referee shall request the Championship Director to remove or expel any bystander or spectator whom he feels is interfering with the competitors or officials, and such interference may include unsportsmanlike behavior.
- 7.01.17 The Referee shall report to the SA any person whose actions could be considered derogatory to the SA, the competitor or the officials.
- 7.01.18 In all events with five (5) or more skaters, other than Junior and Senior events, the marks for the first skater on the first requirement will be averaged.
- 7.01.19 In all Junior and Senior events, each requirement will be averaged regardless of the number of skaters/teams except in the following circumstance: -

- (1) Figures with less than five (5) skaters - Only the first figure is averaged.
- (2) Solo dance with less than five (5) skaters - Compulsory Dance, Style Dance and the Freedance will each be averaged.
- (3) Dance pairs with less than five (5) skaters – Compulsory Dance, Style Dance and the Freedance will each be averaged.

- 7.01.20 In events with five (5) or more Judges on the panel, the highest and the lowest mark will be discarded, and the marks of the remaining Judges averaged. If there are two or more of the highest and/or the lowest marks, only one of each will be discarded.

The "A" and "B" marks will be averaged independently.

All Judges must be within 0.2 of the average mark. It is the Referee's responsibility to ensure compliance.

CALCULATING THE AVERAGE MARK

e.g. $7.2 + 7.6 + 7.1 + 7.4 + 7.4 = 36.7$

Discard the highest and the lowest marks (7.1 and 7.6) and average the remaining marks by adding the marks together and dividing by the remaining number of Judges. The marks will be corrected to the first decimal place. *. *4 will be corrected downwards and *. *5 will be corrected upwards.

$7.2 + 7.4 + 7.4 = 22$

22.0 divided by 3 = 7.33 (= 7.3 average)

Marks displayed may range from 7.1 to 7.5

- 7.01.21 He shall signal the Judges to display their marks.
- 7.01.22 He shall query any mark which is one whole mark higher or lower than the next nearest mark and he shall permit the Judge to alter the mark at the Judge's own discretion. If the Judge retains the mark, the reasons should be noted for future reference.
- 7.01.23 He shall direct the correction of any error which may occur in the displayed marks, and ensure that the Calculators are aware of the correction.
- 7.01.24 He shall signal the Judges to cease display of marks after the Calculators have indicated that the marks have been recorded.
- 7.01.25 He shall administer all rules and regulations governing the competition.
- 7.01.26 He shall accept responsibility for the smooth running of each event for which he is the Referee.
- 7.01.27 The Referee shall determine the number of skaters in each warm-up group, and shall advise the Marshal of the warm-up groups.

NOTE that the composition of warm-up groups has no relation to the groups determined by the Calculators for rotation of starting dances and figures. Refer to Section [9.05.07](#) for rotation of dances and figures. The warm-up groups are determined by the maximum number of skaters that can SAFELY warm-up together on the floor.

E.g. 12 skaters and maximum of 6 skaters warming up at one time, as follows: -

Group 1 (1,2,3,4,5,6) warm up together

Group 2 (7,8,9,10,11,12) warm up together

e.g. 13 dance couples doing 3 dances and maximum of 6 couples warming up together, means 3 groups, with the first group being the largest for each dance, as follows:

Dance 1

Group 1 (1,2,3,4,5)

Group 2 (6,7,8,9)

Group 3 (10,11,12,13)

Dance 2

Group 1 (6,7,8,9,10)

Group 2(11,12,13,1)

Group 3 (2,3,4,5)

Dance 3

Group 1 (10,11,12,13,1)

Group 2 (2,3,4,5)

Group 3 (6,7,8,9)

7.02 FREESKATING, INLINE FREESKATING, FREE DANCE, PAIRS, PRECISION, SHOW & QUARTET EVENTS: SPECIAL DUTIES

- 7.02.01 The Referee shall time each routine by starting a stopwatch when the skater first moves - whether it be a movement of any part of the body or from one stationary position to another (including toe-stop movements). He shall stop the timing with the last movement. The starting and stopping of the music shall have no bearing on the starting and stopping of the watch.
- 7.02.02 If necessary, he shall appoint a time-keeper to assist with timing duties.
- 7.02.03 When a contestant skates under the minimum time, the Referee shall advise the Judges who shall penalise accordingly.
- 7.02.04 When a contestant skates over the maximum time, the Referee shall blow a whistle at the maximum time, which signals that the Judges must discontinue judging at that point.
- 7.02.05 Skaters who do not stop in response to the whistle blown at maximum time will be penalised 0.2 from the "B" mark.

- 7.02.06 The Referee will check all compulsory items have been performed and apply any obligatory penalties in accordance with the current rules. If no electronic scoring is available to display the penalty, the Referee shall show a red card to indicate that a penalty has been imposed (Card size 116mm x 86mm approximately).
- 7.02.07 The Referee shall supervise open scoring by checking both the displayed Technical Merit and Artistic Impression marks (Sections [7.01.21– 7.01.24](#)).
- 7.02.08 Obscene words in any language will carry a penalty of 2.0 from the “B” Mark at the discretion of the Referee.
- 7.02.09 The Referee shall ensure that Precision Teams present a number of skaters which is in accordance with the competition rules. Teams presenting less than the required number of skaters must have prior permission of the AAC, or State Artistic Committee as appropriate.

7.03 DANCE EVENTS (COMPULSORY DANCE): SPECIAL DUTIES

- 7.03.01 Before the warm-up, the Referee shall approve the music for the event and check the tempo.
- 7.03.02 If there is no metronome available, the start button of a stopwatch or timing device is depressed on the last beat of a measure to correspond with the count of zero; the count of “1” will then correspond with the first beat of the next measure. Continue counting the beats of music over a 30-second period (0-1-2-3-4-5-6 etc.), and then multiply the total number of beats so counted by 2 to give the number of beats per minute.
- 7.03.03 He shall check the rotational order for the start of each dance and advise the Judges and Marshals.
- 7.03.04 He shall advise the competitors as to the number of required patterns for the dance.
- 7.03.05 He shall advise the competitors as to where on the floor the dances should commence.
- 7.03.06 He shall count the number of beats for the opening steps and advise the Judges if there are more than 24 beats. More than 24 beats for Compulsory Dance invokes a penalty of 0.1 per extra beat by the Referee.
- 7.03.07 He shall signal by whistle when the required number of dance patterns has been executed. The more advanced dance skaters would be expected to know when the dance was finished, execute a closing sequence and leave the floor.
- 7.03.08 The Referee shall supervise open scoring by checking the displayed marks (Sections [7.01.21 - 7.01.24](#)).
- 7.03.09 In case of a fall in a dance event, the team should resume the dance at the nearest technically feasible point in the step sequence and not necessarily at the actual point of interruption.

Guidelines for Penalties for falls: -

Quick up and down	0.0 – 0.2
Up to ½ sequence	0.3 – 0.7
More than ½ sequence	0.8 – 1.0

- 7.03.10 If a couple fails to complete the required number of repetitions, the Referee shall inform the team and request them to complete the requirements. A penalty of 1.0 shall be deducted for each sequence not skated.
- 7.03.11 The Referee shall check all compulsory items have been performed and apply any obligatory penalties in accordance with the current rules. If no electronic scoring is available to display the penalty the Referee shall show a red card to indicate that a penalty has been imposed (Card size 116mm x 86mm approximately).

7.04 STYLE DANCE EVENTS: SPECIAL DUTIES

- 7.04.01 The Referee shall check the documentation confirming that the music conforms to the rhythm specified in the requirements.

- 7.04.02 Total time for the Style Dance shall be as follows: -
- (1) For dance pairs, two minutes 40 seconds (2:40) \pm 10 seconds.
 - (2) For solo dance, two minutes 20 seconds (2:20) \pm 10 seconds.
- 7.04.03 The timing of the dance will begin with the first movement and end with the last movement.
- 7.04.04 When a contestant skates under the minimum time, the Referee shall advise the Judges who shall penalise accordingly.
- 7.04.05 When a contestant skates over the maximum time, the Referee shall blow a whistle at the maximum time, which signals that the Judges must discontinue judging at that point.
- 7.04.06 Skaters who do not stop in response to the whistle blown at maximum time will be penalised 0.2 from the "B" mark.
- 7.04.07 The Referee shall supervise open scoring by checking both the displayed Technical Merit and Artistic Impression marks (Sections [7.01.21 - 7.01.24](#)).
- 7.04.08 Vocal music is permitted for Style Dance. Any offensive/obscene words in any music chosen will immediately be penalised by the Referee by two marks (2.0) from the "B" mark.
- 7.04.09 The Referee will check all compulsory items have been performed and apply any obligatory penalties in accordance with the current rules. If no electronic scoring is available to display the penalty the Referee shall show a red card to indicate that a penalty has been imposed (Card size 116mm x 86mm approximately).
- 7.05 SOLO DANCE EVENTS (COMPULSORY DANCE): SPECIAL DUTIES
- 7.05.01 Before the warm-up, the Referee shall approve the music for the event and check the tempo.
- 7.05.02 If there is no metronome available, the start button of a stopwatch or timing device is depressed on the last beat of a measure to correspond with the count of zero; the count of "1" will then correspond with the first beat of the next measure. Continue counting the beats of music over a 30-second period (0-1-2-3-4-5-6 etc.), and then multiply the total number of beats so counted by 2 to give the number of beats per minute.
- 7.05.03 He shall check the rotational order for the start of each dance with the Calculators and advise the Judges and Marshals.
- 7.05.04 He shall advise the competitors of the number of required patterns for the dance.
- 7.05.05 He shall advise the competitors of where on the floor the dances should commence.
- 7.05.06 Once the Event has been announced, the 1st skater will be announced. The Referee shall count the number of beats in the opening and advise the Judges if there are more than 24 beats. More than 24 beats for the opening invokes a penalty of 0.1 per extra beat by the Referee. Once the skater has completed the required number of sequences, the Referee shall blow his whistle and the next skater will be announced onto the floor
- 7.05.07 For all grades except the Junior and Senior grades, the event will have modified closed scoring. After all skaters have skated the first dance, the Referee will hold up the competitor's number starting from number 1 and the Judges will hold up their marks for that skater (Sections [7.01.21- 7.01.24](#) [7.01.22](#)). This will be repeated for every skater in the Event in order of competitor number. The skaters will then skate the second dance and the same procedure will apply. Display of marks for the second and subsequent dances will always start with skater number 1 regardless of which skater starts the dance in the rotational order.
- 7.05.08 For the Junior and Senior Grades, the marks will be shown for each requirement for each skater immediately after the skater has completed the performance.
- 7.05.09 If required averaging of the mark will be done without a break in the skating of the event.

- 7.05.10 In case of a fall in a dance event, the skater should resume the dance at the nearest technically feasible point in the step sequence and not necessarily at the actual point of interruption. Guidelines for penalties set out for compulsory dance will apply (see Section [7.03.09](#)).
- 7.05.11 In the case of outside interference, the skater must re-skate the entire program without penalty, with judging to re-commence from the point of interruption. If the performance has been completed the skater may let the performance stand as skated.
- 7.05.12 If a skater fails to complete the required number of repetitions, the Referee shall inform the skater and request them to complete the requirements. A penalty of 1.0 shall be deducted for each sequence not skated.

7.06 CREATIVE SOLO DANCE: SPECIAL DUTIES

- 7.06.01 The CSD may start anywhere on the floor.
- 7.06.02 The Referee shall time each routine by starting a stopwatch at the start of the opening steps when the skater first moves - whether it be a movement of any part of the body or from one stationary position to another (including toe-stop movements). The Referee will stop the watch with the last movement of the closing sequence. The starting and stopping of the music shall have no bearing on the starting and stopping of the watch.
- 7.06.03 If necessary, he shall appoint a time-keeper to assist with timing duties.
- 7.06.04 When a contestant skates under the minimum time, the Referee shall advise the Judges who shall penalise accordingly.
- 7.06.05 When a contestant skates over the maximum time, the Referee shall blow a whistle at the maximum time, which signals that the Judges must discontinue judging at that point.
- 7.06.06 Skaters who do not stop in response to the whistle blown at maximum time will be penalised 0.2 from the "B" Mark.
- 7.06.07 The Referee shall supervise open scoring by checking both the displayed Technical Merit and Artistic Impression marks (Sections [7.01.21 - 7.01.24](#)).
- 7.06.08 Vocal music is permitted for all grades of creative solo dance. Any offensive/obscene words in any music chosen will immediately be penalised by the Referee by two marks (2.0) from the "B" Mark.
- 7.06.09 Guidelines for deductions for falls will be applied as for dance (see Section [7.03.09](#)). However, the penalty for a fall in CSD will be deducted from the "B" Mark. Further penalty may be imposed on the "B" Mark if the remainder of the performance is adversely affected by the fall.

7.07 FIGURE EVENTS: SPECIAL DUTIES

- 7.07.01 The Referee shall select one set of 6 metre circles, and when available, one set of 5 metre circles and permit skaters to start at either end of the selected set. In events involving loop figures, a set of loops must also be selected. (Competition and proficiency test notices must state availability of 5 metre circles).
- 7.07.02 He shall check the rotational order for each figure and advise the Judges, Marshals and skaters.
- 7.07.03 He shall observe the skater and signal (except for Senior grade) when the figure is complete. Senior grade figure skaters are expected to know when they have completed the figure, but they may be advised by word (such as "Thank you").
- 7.07.04 Each figure, except paragraph figures, but including paragraph loops, must be skated three times without stopping, after the initial start.
- 7.07.05 Paragraph figures (except loops) must be skated two times without stopping after the initial start.
- 7.07.06 All loops, including paragraph loops, must be skated three times without stopping after the initial start.

- 7.07.07 The Referee shall signal the skater with a whistle to begin or, when dual figure events are being skated, signal verbally.
- 7.07.08 He shall make sure that each competitor starts the figure on the correct foot and edge.
- 7.07.09 He shall apply the Touchdown Rule as defined in Section [5.00 THE TOUCHDOWN RULE](#).
- 7.07.10 He shall advise the Judges of any touchdown penalties (including incorrect turns which incur the same penalty) and direct the marking of the figure accordingly (See Section [5.00 THE TOUCHDOWN RULE](#)).
- 7.07.11 He may waive the Touchdown Rule where the skating surface is deemed unsuitable for figure skating. This should be done only after careful consideration and consultation, if necessary, with others involved including National or State CAOC Chairman, AAC Chairman, State AC Chairman, and Championship Director, as appropriate
- 7.07.12 If he inadvertently stops the skater before the proper repetitions have been completed, this would be considered as outside interference. The skater shall re-skate the entire figure anew, with judging re-commencing from the point of interruption. There shall be no penalty to the skater.
- 7.07.13 He shall call the displayed marks for Judges where scores are not announced.
- 7.07.14 He shall check that the Calculators have recorded marks given by the Judges (Sections [7.01.21 - 7.01.24](#)), especially when dual figure events are being conducted.
- 7.07.15 He shall permit no-one other than the skater to be on the set of circles being used for the event. Any intrusion (causing upset to the skater) onto the circles being used will be regarded as outside interference and the rules administered accordingly (See Section [4.04 DUE TO OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE](#)).

8.00 MARKING AT COMPETITIONS

(Refer also to Referees' Rules for mandatory deductions)

8.01 GENERAL MARKING

8.01.01 Judges shall mark out of ten (10.0) using one-tenth decimal points as further intermediate values. The scale is as follows: -

0	Not skated	5.0 - 5.9	Average
0.1 - 0.9	Extremely bad	6.0 - 6.9	Fair
1.0 - 1.9	Very poor	7.0 - 7.9	Good
2.0 - 2.9	Poor	8.0 - 8.9	Very good
3.0 - 3.9	Inadequate/Defective	9.0 - 9.9	Excellent
4.0 - 4.9	Below average	10.0	Perfect

8.01.02 Scoring System

- For each event, the National or State CAOC Chairman will assign numbers to three, five or seven Judges to correspond with electronic scoring system or with flip-boards which display two sets of numbered cards.
- One set bears the numbers 0 to 10 painted in black; these represent whole numbers.
- The other set bears the numbers 0 to 9 painted in red; these represent tenths.
- Thus a score of 7.9 is indicated by a black 7 and a red 9.

8.01.03 Paperwork

- Before each Event, each Judge shall be given a Master List of competitors by the Referee. The competitors are listed by number in their skating order. The competitors who start the various dances or figures shall be indicated. The Judges shall record their scores on these lists before displaying their marks.
- Additionally, for all events which use both "A" and "B" Marks, each Judge shall be given a supply of Individual Marking Slips upon which he shall also record his scores for the Referee to check as the scores are displayed.
- In the case of a discrepancy, the scores on the Individual Marking Slips must stand and the Judge must modify his public score. Where an electronic scoring system allows for both the "A" and "B" Marks to be locked in prior to display, then the use of the individual marking slips may be waived.

8.01.04 Judges must mark strictly in accordance with the regulations and the whole range of marks must be used according to the relative merit of the performance. Low or high marks must not be avoided on sentimental or other grounds. In events with large numbers of entries, it will be necessary to use a wide range of marks in order to place skaters according to their comparative standard of performance.

8.01.05 Judges should not give equal scores to competitors, especially to those who have a chance of placing in an event.

8.01.06 Any Judge who gives a score which is one whole mark (1.0) higher or lower than the next nearest score may be asked by the Referee to review the mark. If the Judge has a valid reason for the mark,

he may allow it to stand, but he should note the reason for the mark in case it is needed for future reference.

- 8.01.07 Judges must be positioned so that they have a good view for adequate assessment of the performance. The Judges must not hamper nor influence the skater in the execution of his skating. Skaters warming up and preparing for the competition must not interfere with the judging panel while another competitor is being Judged.
- 8.01.08 Judges are required to follow specific directions by the Referee in marking an event where specific rules require it, but they are not otherwise obliged to raise or lower their mark.
- 8.01.09 Judges should observe skaters during training and warm-up, but they must not pre-judge the event.
- 8.01.10 Judges shall not converse with one another and each must mark independently.
- 8.01.11 Judges must not discuss the performance of a competitor with other Judges or with any other person until the final results have been announced.
- 8.01.12 Judges are not teachers and they may not counsel or assist skaters before or during an event which they are required to judge.
- 8.01.13 Refer also to Section [3.02 CONDUCT OF COMMISSIONED OFFICIALS](#).

8.02 MARKING OF SPECIFIC EVENT TYPES

- 8.02.01 Please refer to the specific technical manual for each of the event types, for details information on the assessment and marking of each event type.

9.00 **CALCULATING**

9.01 PROCESSING NOMINATIONS

9.01.01 All nominations shall be forwarded by the States to the AAC Chairman, the State AC Chairman or the Championship Director as appropriate.

9.01.02 He shall ensure that: -

- a) All entrants are competitive members or life members of the Federation.
- b) The maximum number of entrants permitted in the SA "Championships and Competition Regulations" has not been exceeded.
- c) All artistic entrants have been included in the State team lists in correct alphabetical order.
- d) All artistic nomination forms are forwarded through the AAC Chairman to commissioned Calculators for processing and drawing up events for the program. This applies whether the program and draws are conducted in accordance with the details below or are prepared using electronic means.
- e) The AAC Chairman will also be closely involved in the preparation of the program of events to accommodate conflicts, special requests and all other constraints which affect the program of events.
- f) The Calculator shall check that each entrant has been nominated in the correct grade according to age and other qualifications set out in the AAC Rules and the Australian Championships Notice.
- g) Any errors shall be reported without delay to the AAC Chairman.
- h) Ineligible entrants shall be scratched.

9.02 DRAWING UP THE INDEX & EVENTS FOR THE PROGRAM

9.02.01 Type a full list of all artistic events to be used for the printed program index. It should begin with the lowest grade of dance and proceed to the highest grade. Do the same for all other disciplines.

9.02.02 Type the names of all events on separate sheets of paper. Underneath, note the previous year's champions in brackets.

9.02.03 Add the dance and figure requirements to the event sheets. These may have been drawn previously where necessary in accordance with Rule 9.03. For Junior and Senior events, allow space for later entry of the drawn figures.

9.02.04 For all other events, add the rhythm as required and add the time allowed as required.

9.02.05 Draw the order of skating as shown in Section [9.04 DRAWING THE ORDER OF SKATING FOR THE PROGRAM](#).

9.02.06 On the appropriate event sheets, list all entrants in the order drawn. Include all the details necessary for printing the program, (draw numbers, names and State represented).

9.02.07 Make two columns for all events involving only 1 skater and for events which use team names, filling the left column first and making it longer than the other column if there is an odd number of entrants. The skaters are numbered starting from 1 down the left-hand column first and then down the right-hand column. See examples below.

9.02.08 Make one column for all events involving a pair of skaters. See examples below.

Note – Draw for order of skating for OD, CSD, Freedance or Style Dance or any other requirement which is part of an International event is done in accordance with the rules for the event. Leave the appropriate spaces in the program for addition of the skating order after redraws have taken place.

EVENT: PRELIMINARY LADIES' FIGURES

(1990 - Monica Brown NSW)

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 20b | LOF - ROB | Rocker |
| 2. | 22a | ROF - LOB | Counter |
| 3. | 27b | LIOF - RIOB | Serpentine Bracket |
| 4. | 16 | ROB - LOB | Loop |

- | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-----|----|------------------|-----|
| 1. | June Martin | QLD | 5. | Karen O'Sullivan | WA |
| 2. | Mona Dickens | NSW | 6. | Jane Andrews | TAS |
| 3. | Mary Ramsay | VIC | 7. | Marianne Jones | NT |
| 4. | Leonie Sanders | SA | | | |

1st.....2nd.....3rd.....

Note: Loop figures will be skated last except for the International Grade.

- 9.02.09 For dance, free dance and pairs events make one column only and put the male partners' championship numbers and names first.

EVENT: PRELIMINARY PAIRS (2½ minutes)

(1990 - Gary Smith & Mary Brown SA)

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|---|------------------|-----|
| 1. | Jim Jones | & | Jean O'Sullivan | WA |
| 2. | Brian Smith | & | Cynthia Neville | QLD |
| 3. | John Stuart | & | Joyce Stuart | VIC |
| 4. | Andrew Barnett | & | Margaret Johnson | NSW |
| 5. | Stan Marchant | & | Bernice Jeffreys | SA |

1st.....2nd.....3rd.....

- 9.02.10 Forward the index, event sheets and nominations to the AAC Chairman.

- 9.02.11 Note that, for all of the above, electronic means may be used for organizing the order of events. However, the format of the final program must comply with the requirements shown and described above.

9.03 DRAWING THE REQUIREMENTS

- 9.03.01 A list of requirements must be included in the Australian Championships Notice.

- 9.03.02 The date for the draw and particular instructions must be included in the notice.

- 9.03.03 One group will be drawn for figures and dances where necessary.
- 9.03.04 At a specified time (refer to AAC Rules), the starting foot for the first figure will be decided by the toss of a coin...heads for the right foot 'a' and tails for the left foot 'b'. Electronic means of drawing these groups may be used.
- 9.03.05 The starting foot for the other figures within the group will then alternate. Loops will always be third (and fourth figure if two loops are skated) in International events and Intermediate grade and the last figure in other events regardless of the figure number.
- 9.03.06 Where a group of figures includes a figure without the option of a/b foot start, that figure will be skipped in determining the starting foot for each figure in the group and the next starting foot will be assigned to the next figure that has an a/b option.

For example, a figure group containing the following figures is drawn: -

1a/b	OIF – OIF Change Eight
2	RIF-LIF Circle Eight
5a/b	OIF – IOF Serpentine

The starting foot drawn is b (left foot). The figures to be skated are as follows: -

1b	LOIF – ROIF Change Eight
2	RIF-LIF Circle Eight
5a	ROIF – LIOF Serpentine

9.04 DRAWING THE ORDER OF SKATING FOR THE PROGRAM

- 9.04.01 Count the entrants from all States for the particular event being prepared and place that number of discs marked with consecutive numbers from "1" on in a container so the numbers are out of sight.
- 9.04.02 Place the participating States for the event in a container and draw them one at a time.
- 9.04.03 Call each entrant's SA number in the order they are shown on the State nomination forms and have someone else draw a disc for each one.
- 9.04.04 Record the number of each disc drawn in front of the entrant's name. This then becomes his position in that event and his competitive number for that event.
- 9.04.05 Draws may be carried out using electronic means with a random number generator as an alternative to manual drawing as described above. In this case, all skaters' skating orders are generated at the same time using the random number generator rather than being drawn by State.

9.05 THE ORDER OF SKATING AT THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

- 9.05.01 The Championship Director must ensure that the Calculators are advised in writing, as early as possible, of substitutes permitted by the Federation in accordance with the Championship Notice.
- 9.05.02 Substitutes must skate in the order shown in the program for the specific individuals they are replacing except, if a State has more than one substitute in a single event, a draw for those persons only will determine whom of the original entrants they will replace.
- 9.05.03 Competitors listed in the program must skate in the order shown in the program (i.e. the order drawn), except where the Referee applies Section [4.09 ORDER OF SKATING](#) in which case the Referee shall indicate changes in the skating order of the event.

- 9.05.04 The Calculators shall advise the Referee of all substitutes.
- 9.05.05 If an entrant fails to present himself to the Marshal when called to check in, he shall be scratched by the Referee and the next entrant will proceed to his place, and so on.
- 9.05.06 The Referee shall advise the Calculators of any scratching(s). Rotations will not change at this stage of the Event.
- 9.05.07 The groups for the rotation of starting dances and figures, excepting figure events with two competitors (Section [9.05.08](#)) are determined by dividing the actual number of competitors by the number of dances or figures.

NOTE that this is for ROTATION ONLY and is not related in any way to the size of groups for warm-up. Refer to other relevant sections of these rule for size of warm-up groups.

e.g. 12 couples and 3 dances - 4 couples in each group

Grp 1 (1,2,3,4) Grp 2 (5,6,7,8) Grp 3 (9,10,11,12)

This means that couple 1 starts the first dance, couple 5 starts the second dance and couple 9 starts the third dance

- 9.05.08 If the number of competitors is not evenly divisible by the number of dances or figures, the first group will be the largest. The second and following groups may be one smaller, with the earlier groups never smaller than the later groups unless a competitor withdraws from the event after the draw for order of skating has taken place.

e.g. for 13 couples and 3 dances - Groups of 5, 4 and 4

Grp 1 (1,2,3,4,5) Grp 2 (6,7,8,9) Grp 3 (10,11,12,13)

This means that couple 1 starts the first dance, couple 6 starts the second dance and couple 10 starts the third dance.

For 14 couples and 3 dances - Groups of 5,5 and 4

Grp 1 (1,2,3,4,5) Grp 2 (6,7,8,9,10) Grp 3 (11,12,13,14)

For 3 couples and 4 dances - Groups of 1 (next whole number)

1st dance: 1,2,3

2nd dance: 2,3,1

3rd dance: 3,1,2

4th dance: 1,2,3

EXCEPTIONS TO THE ORDER OF SKATING RULES

1. In a figure event where there are only 2 skaters, the normal rotation will be suspended, and the skaters will skate the figures in the same order.

E.g. For an event with 2 skaters and 3 figures, the order of skating will be 1,2 for each of the figures. This applies regardless of the number of figures.

9.05.09 If a competitor drops out of an event after reporting to the Marshal, the groups will remain the same as advised by the Calculators in Section [9.05.07](#). (The Referee should advise the Calculators and Judges promptly).

9.06 PREPARATION OF PAPERWORK

9.06.01 For the Australian Championships, responsibility for the preparation of paperwork lies with the Chief Examiner of Calculating or his nominated Delegate.

This includes the following:

- Referees Sheets
- Judges Sheets
- Judges Marking Slips (if needed)
- Calculating Individual Marking Sheets
- Calculating Summary Sheets (if needed)
- Setting up Competition in computer

9.06.02 Note that for events with multiple compulsory items (Figures and Compulsory Dance), the event referee will distribute judges' paperwork for the first compulsory item only, and then remove the paperwork after the item is completed. He will then distribute new paperwork for the next compulsory item (and so on). This means that the judges' will not retain any paperwork after each compulsory item is completed.

9.06.03 The paperwork will be assembled by the Calculators to facilitate this, with all judges' sheets pinned together for each item. The paperwork must be used in this way, and not disassembled by the referee to be distributed in any other way.

9.07 ELECTRONIC DEVICES

9.07.01 Electronic devices, approved by SA may replace judges' boxes of numbered cards.

9.07.02 Electronic devices, approved by SA may be used as a primary or back-up method of calculating.

9.08 JUDGES' MARKING SHEETS

9.08.01 Refer to Section [8.01 GENERAL MARKING](#)

9.09 COMPLETING THE COMPETITOR SCORING SHEETS

9.09.01 The following sections detail how to calculate events manually. If computer systems are not available or fail for any reason, Calculators must be able to resort to manual calculation. It is imperative that every Calculator can calculate any event manually.

9.09.02 This is also important in building the ability within Calculators to recognize when a result is incorrect – perhaps due to incorrect entry of marks, or inadequate cross-checking of marks entered to the computer program. This is something which develops in Calculators with experience.

9.09.03 Two Calculators record, on competitor scoring sheets, all scores as they are displayed to the public.

9.09.04 Each Calculator shall check that his numbers agree with his partner's before signaling to the Referee that they are ready to proceed. (A third person may do the checking if available).

9.09.05 Each Calculator shall check that the scores have been recorded against the competitive number of the correct competitor, especially in dance and figure events.

9.09.06 For compulsory dances and figures, the individual scores for each dance or figure are totaled for each Judge. These are called sums.

For events which involve both an "A" and "B" mark, the scores for Technical Merit "A" and for Artistic Impression "B" are totaled for each Judge. These are also called sums. NOTE: For calculation of International Dance, International Freeskating, International Pairs, and Precision refer to Sections [9.15](#), [9.16](#) and [9.17](#).

9.09.07 The sums for each competitor are added together and the resulting point totals recorded.

9.10 COMPLETING THE SUMMARY & USING IT TO COMPARE SKATERS

9.10.01 The sums and point totals are transferred to a summary sheet and recorded against each competitor's number.

9.10.02 Comparison of marks

- a) The sum awarded to competitor A by the first Judge is compared with the sum awarded by that Judge to competitor B.

If A is better than B, he obtains a VICTORY

e.g.

Competitor A	9.7	Victory
Competitor B	9.5	

or

Competitor A	18.5	Victory
Competitor B	18.4	

If A is equal to B, the victory shall be SHARED ($\frac{1}{2}$) except in events with both "A" and "B" marks where the competitor with the higher "B" mark for Artistic Impression shall receive the victory.

e.g. INTERMEDIATE MEN'S FIGURES

Competitor A	18.5	Shared Victory ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Competitor B	18.5	Shared Victory ($\frac{1}{2}$)

or JUVENILE GIRLS' FREESKATING

Competitor A	"A"	6.9	Victory
	"B"	<u>6.8</u> * 13.7	
Competitor B	"A"	7.0	
	"B"	<u>6.7</u> * 13.7	

However, JUVENILE GIRLS' FREESKATING

Competitor A	"A"	6.9	Shared Victory (½)
	"B"	<u>6.8 *</u>	
		13.7	
Competitor B	"A"	7.0	Shared Victory (½)
	"B"	<u>6.7 *</u>	
		13.7	

- b) Then compare the sum awarded to A by the second Judge with the sum awarded by that Judge to competitor B. If A is better than B, he obtains the victory.
- c) Do this for each Judge and record the number of victories A obtained on the result sheet (on competitor A's line across and in competitor B's column down). Include shared (½) victories.

e.g.

Comp	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	Comp A	Comp B
A	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.8	18.6	.....	3
B	18.6	18.5	18.7	18.7	18.8	2	.....

or

Comp	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	Comp A	Comp B
A	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.8(½)	18.6	.....	3½
B	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.8(½)	18.8	1½	.....

or

Comp	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	Comp A	Comp B
A	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.8(½)	18.6	.....	2½
B	18.6	18.5	18.7	18.8(½)	18.8	2½	.....

or

Comp	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	Comp A	Comp B
A	18.7	18.5(½)	18.6	18.8(½)	18.7	.....	4
B	18.6	18.5(½)	18.5	18.8(½)	18.6	1	.....

- d) If competitor A obtains 4 victories from 5 Judges, then his opponent, competitor B, obtains 1 victory and this fact should be recorded immediately.

9.10.03 Compare competitor A with competitor C after his sums have been recorded on the summary; then record their victories and shared (½) victories on the result sheet. Then compare competitor B with

competitor C.....Proceed in this way until all victories and shared ($\frac{1}{2}$) victories have been recorded on the result sheet.

9.11 ASSIGNING THE PLACES ON THE RESULT SHEET

9.11.01

- a) If a majority of Judges (i.e. at least 2 out of 3; 3 out of 5; 4 out of 7) have awarded victories and shared ($\frac{1}{2}$) victories, this is called MAJORITY DECISION

e.g.

COMP	A	B	C	D	E	F	Majority Decisions	Place
A	.....	0	4½	2	0	0	1	5
B	7	.....	6	4	2	3	3	3rd
C	2½	1	.....	1½	0	0	0	6
D	5	2½	5½	.....	0	2½	2	4
E	7	5	7	7	.....	5	5	1st
F	7	4	7	4½	2	.....	4	2nd

- b) If there is an EQUAL DECISION ($\frac{1}{2}$ out of 3; $\frac{2}{2}$ out of 5; $\frac{3}{2}$ out of 7) amongst the Judges for two competitors, each competitor receives one half ($\frac{1}{2}$).

e.g.

COMP	A	B	C	D	E	F	Majority & Equal Decisions	Place
A	.....	0	4½	3½*	0	0	1½	5
B	7	.....	3	4	2	3	2	4
C	2½	4	.....	1½	0	0	1	6
D	3½*	3	5½	.....	4	2½	2½	3rd
E	7	5	7	3	.....	3	3	2nd
F	7	4	7	4½	4	.....	5	1st

9.11.02 The majority decisions and equal ($\frac{1}{2}$) decisions are added for each competitor. (Refer to the two previous examples).

9.11.03 The competitor with the greatest number of majority decisions and equal ($\frac{1}{2}$) decisions shall be given the first place.

9.11.04 The competitor with the next lower number shall be given the second place and so on. (Refer to the two previous examples).

9.11.05 Competitors with equal totals of majority decisions and equal (½) decisions are said to be tied.

9.11.04

- a) Ties amongst competitors should be resolved, if possible by using Tie-Breaking Rules in section 9.12 in the order shown.
- b) When competitors remain tied, they should be given the highest open place.

The competitor immediately behind the tied competitors shall be given the place he would have been given if the preceding competitors had not been tied.

eg. 1T, 1T, 3rd; or 1st, 2T, 2T 4; or 1st, 2nd, 3T, 3T, 5.

9.11.06 If equality remains amongst competitors after applying the Tie-Breaking Rules, the competitors shall be left tied.

e.g.

		J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7
Comp A	"A"	17.5	17.9	17.9	18.3	17.3	17.7	18.3
	"B"	17.4	17.8	17.8	18.0	17.0	17.7	18.0
	Sums	34.9	35.7	35.7	36.3	34.3	35.4	36.3

		J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7
Comp B	"A"	17.3	18.0	18.3	18.3	17.3	17.7	18.0
	"B"	17.3	18.0	17.7	17.7	17.3	17.7	18.0
	Sums	34.6	36.0	36.0	36.0	34.6	35.4	36.0

Comp	A	B	M&E	TSV	Tot "B"	TV	TP	Place
A	.....	3½	½	3½	123.7	3½	248.6	1T
B	3½	.....	½	3½	123.7	3½	248.6	1T

9.12 TIE-BREAKING RULES

9.12.01 Ties amongst all competitors should be resolved, if possible, by using the Tie-Breaking Rules in the order shown.

9.12.02 The object is to determine the winner of the HIGHEST OPEN PLACE.

9.12.03

- a) If more than two competitors are tied, the object is still to determine the winner of the highest open place by proceeding through the rules eliminating lesser competitors until the

winner of the highest open place can be determined or two or more competitors are equal after the last tie-breaking rule has been applied and these are left tied.

- b) If only one lesser competitor out of three was eliminated, he would be given the place immediately behind the two tied competitors as if those two competitors had not been tied.
- c) If the winner of the highest open place is determined and two lesser competitors are eliminated (not necessarily by using the same tie-breaking rule), those two competitors will be placed in order accordingly.

RULE 1 Disregard all competitors with more or fewer majority and equal (½) decisions and consider the separate victories and shared (½) victories for the tied competitors only.

THE COMPETITOR WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF SEPARATE VICTORIES SHALL BE GIVEN THE HIGHEST OPEN PLACE

e.g.

Comp	A	B	C	D	E	F	M&E	TSV	Place
A	...	4	2	5	5	5	4		2 nd
B	1	...	1	(3)	2½	5	2½	3	3 rd
C	3	4	...	2½	5	5	4½		1 st
D	0	(2)	2½	...	4	5	2½	2	4
E	0	2½	0	1	...	5	1½		5
F	0	0	0	0	0	...	0		6

eg.

Comp	A	B	C	D	E	M&E	TSV	Place
A	...	5	5½	0	5	3		2 nd
B	2	...	(4½)	0	(3)	1	7½	3 rd
C	1½	(2½)	...	0	(4)	1	6½	5
D	7	7	7	...	7	4		1 st
E	2	(4)	(3)	0	...	1	7	4

RULE 2 If equality remains, IN EVENTS WITH BOTH "A" AND "B" MARKS, THE SKATER OR TEAM WITH THE HIGHEST TOTAL MARKS FOR ARTISTIC IMPRESSION ('B') FROM ALL JUDGES SHALL BE GIVEN THE HIGHEST OPEN PLACE.

e.g.

		J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7
Comp A	"A"	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5
	"B"	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.5
	Sums	12.7	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.5	12.8	13.0

		J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7
Comp B	"A"	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5
	"B"	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5
	Sums	12.6	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.6	12.8	13.0

Comp	A	B	M&E	TSV	Tot "B"	TV	TP	Place
A	...	3½	½	3½	44.7			2 nd
B	3½	.....	½	3½	44.8			1 st

RULE 3 If equality remains, THE COMPETITOR WITH THE HIGHEST TOTAL NUMBER OF VICTORIES AND SHARED (½) VICTORIES WHEN COMPARED WITH ALL OTHER COMPETITORS SHALL BE GIVEN THE HIGHEST OPEN PLACE.

e.g. All events with "A" and "B" marks

Comp	A	B	C	D	E	F	M&E	TSV	Tot "B"	TV	Place
A	...	5½	5½	5½	6	6	5				1 st
B	1½	...	4	4	5	5½	4				2 nd
C	1½	3	...	(3½)	4	5	2½	3½	14.3	17	3 rd
D	1½	3	(3½)	...	4	4	2½	3½	14.3	16	4
E	1	2	3	3	...	5	1				5
F	1	1½	2	3	2	...	0				6

e.g. Compulsory Dance and Figure events

Comp	A	B	C	D	E	M&E	TSV	TV	Place
A	...	4	5	6	2	3			1 st
B	3	...	(5)	(3)	5	2	8	16	2 nd
C	2	(2)	...	(6)	5	2	8	15	3 rd
D	1	(4)	(1)	...	6	2	5		4
E	5	2	2	1	...	1			5

RULE 4 If equality remains after Rule 2 or after Rule 3 (in the case of compulsory dance and figure skaters), THE COMPETITOR WITH THE HIGHEST POINT TOTAL FROM ALL JUDGES SHALL BE GIVEN THE HIGHEST OPEN PLACE.

e.g. Intermediate Pairs

		J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7
Comp A	"A"	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5
	"B"	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.5
	Sums	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.5	12.8	13.0

		J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7
Comp A	"A"	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5
	"B"	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5
	Sums	12.6	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.6	12.8	13.0

Comp	A	B	M&E	TSV	Tot "B"	TV	TP	Place
A	...	3½	½	3½	44.8	3½	89.9	1 st
B	3½	.....	½	3½	44.8	3½	89.8	2 nd

e.g. Intermediate Dance

	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7
Comp A	18.5	17.9	18.1	18.5	17.6	17.9	18.1

Comp B	18.5	17.4	18.3	18.8	17.5	17.7	18.2
--------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Comp	A	B	M&E	TSV	Tot "B"	TV	TP	Place
A	...	3½	½	3½		3½	126.6	1 st
B	3½	.....	½	3½		3½	126.4	2 nd

e.g. Figures

Comp	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	M&E	TSV	Tot "B"	TV	TP	Place
A	...	1	3	2	0	1	2	1					6
B	4	...	5	(3)	1	3	(2)	4	5		18		2
C	2	0	...	2	0	2	2	0					7
D	3	(2)	3	...	0	3	(3)	4	5		14	35.9	3T
E	5	4	5	5	...	5	5	6					1
F	4	2	3	2	0	...	2	2					5
G	3	(3)	3	(2)	0	3	...	4	5		14	35.9	3T

9.13 SUMMARY OF TIE BREAKING RULES FOR STANDARD EVENTS

9.13.01 In summary, ties amongst competitors shall be resolved if possible by using the Tie-Breaking Rules in the following order: -

- a) RULE 1 – Total Separate Victories
- b) RULE 2 - Total Artistic Impression 'B' Marks (only for events which use "A" and "B" marks)
- c) RULE 3 - Total Victories
- d) RULE 4 - Total Points
- e) If this does not resolve the tie, the competitors remain tied.

9.14 ASSIGNING ORDINALS

- 9.14.01 After the event has been calculated, the Calculators shall ordinal the individual judges' marks, to show the place given by each judge to all skaters. This is important for judges to be able to compare their placings with the other judges' placings and to compare with the final placings for the event.
- 9.14.02 The process of assigning ordinals to each individual judge's marks is the same as is followed in assigning the highest open place in the calculation of the event.
- 9.14.03 Should a judge have more than one skater with the same sums in a compulsory dance event or a figure event, then the ordinals remain tied.
- 9.14.04 If the event uses both "A" and "B" marks, then the tie shall be broken based on the higher "B" mark.

9.15 CALCULATING SOLO DANCE – JUNIOR AND SENIOR

- 9.15.01 This event consists of two parts as follows: -
- Style Dance
 - Solo Freedance (SFD)
- 9.15.02 The parts of the event will be factored as follows:

Event Part	PART 1	PART 2
Part Name	Style Dance	Solo Freedance
Factor	1	1.5

- 9.15.03 For the starting order of the Style Dance, refer to Sections [9.04](#) and [9.05](#).
- 9.15.04 Two marks (A and B) shall be given for the Style Dance, and the total will be multiplied by the factor from the table above.
- 9.15.05 Ties amongst competitors after the Style dance will be resolved in the normal manner including using the 'B' mark from the Style Dance to break ties. When two competitors have the same sum by an individual Judge, the competitor with the higher Artistic Impression "B" mark in the Style Dance will receive the victory. Should the "B" mark not resolve a tie, then the tie remains.
- 9.15.06 Following the Style Dance, there will be a re-draw for order of skating for the SFD. The AAC Chairman or Championship Director as appropriate shall determine if groups are required and will announce the number of competitors in each group. If the number of entries warrants the formation of groups, the draw will be conducted according to the example marked ** at the end of Section [9.17](#). Otherwise the draw will be a straight draw of a number for each competitor.
- 9.15.07 Where the re-draw will be done in groups, the groups will be based on the results following the Style Dance.
- 9.15.08 If a tie cannot be broken and it affects the groups in which the tied competitors will skate the SFD, then a draw between the tied competitors will determine the group in which they will skate.

Style Dance with SFD

- 9.15.09 Two marks (A and B) shall be given for the SFD, and the total will be multiplied by the factor from the table above. Factored marks for the Style Dance and the SFD will be totalled to give a total mark at the end of the event.
- 9.15.10 Following the SFD, when two competitors have the same sum by an individual Judge, the competitor with the higher Artistic Impression "B" mark in the SFD will receive the victory. If the Artistic Impression "B" marks for the SFD are equal, then the competitor with the higher "B" mark in the Style Dance will receive the victory. If the "B" marks for the Style Dance are equal, then the tie remains.
- 9.15.11 Ties amongst competitors shall be resolved if possible using the tie break rules in the following order:

- RULE 1 - Total Separate Victories
- RULE 2 - Total "B" marks SFD
- RULE 2 - Total "B" marks Style Dance
- RULE 3 - Total Victories
- RULE 4 - Total Sums

If this does not resolve the tie, the competitors remain tied.

9.15.12 Ordinals shall be assigned in the normal way. Should skaters be tied in total sums by an individual judge, then the skater with the higher "B" mark in the Freedance will receive the victory. If the Freedance "B" marks are the same, then the Style Dance "B" marks will be used to break the tie. If these marks are also the same, then the tie remains.

9.16 CALCULATING DANCE PAIRS – JUNIOR & SENIOR

9.16.01 This event consists of two parts as follows:

- Style Dance
- Freedance

9.16.02 The parts of the event will be factored as follows: -

Event Part	PART 1	PART 2
Part Name	Style Dance	Freedance
Factor	1	1.5

9.16.03 For the starting order of the Style Dance, refer to Sections [9.04](#) and [9.05](#).

9.16.04 Two marks (A and B) shall be given for the Style Dance, and the total will be multiplied by the factor from the table above.

9.16.05 Ties amongst competitors after the Style dance will be resolved in the normal manner including using the 'B' mark from the Style Dance to break ties. When two competitors have the same sum by an individual Judge, the competitor with the higher Artistic Impression "B" mark in the Style Dance will receive the victory. Should the "B" mark not resolve a tie, then the tie remains.

9.16.06 Following the Style Dance, there will be a re-draw for order of skating for the Freedance. The AAC Chairman or Championship Director as appropriate shall determine if groups are required and will announce the number of competitors in each group. If the number of entries warrants the formation of groups, the draw will be conducted according to the example marked ** at the end of Section [9.17](#). Otherwise the draw will be a straight draw of a number for each competitor.

9.16.07 Where the re-draw will be done in groups, the groups will be based on the results following the Style Dance.

9.16.08 If a tie cannot be broken and it affects the groups in which the tied competitors will skate the Freedance, then a draw between the tied competitors will determine the group in which they will skate.

Style Dance with Freedance

- 9.16.09 Two marks (A and B) shall be given for the Freedance, and the total will be multiplied by the factor from the table above. Factored marks for the Style Dance and the Freedance will be totalled to give a total mark at the end of the event.
- 9.16.10 Following the Freedance, when two competitors have the same sum by an individual Judge, the competitor with the higher Artistic Impression "B" mark in the Freedance will receive the victory. If the Artistic Impression "B" marks for the Freedance are equal, then the competitor with the higher "B" mark in the Style Dance will receive the victory. If the "B" marks for the Style Dance are equal, then the tie remains.
- 9.16.11 Ties amongst competitors shall be resolved if possible using the tie break rules in the following order:
- RULE 1 - Total Separate Victories
 - RULE 2 - Total "B" marks Freedance
 - RULE 2 - Total "B" marks Style Dance
 - RULE 3 - Total Victories
 - RULE 4 - Total Sums
- If this does not resolve the tie, the competitors remain tied.
- 9.16.12 Ordinals shall be assigned in the normal way. Should skaters be tied in total sums by an individual judge, then the skater with the higher "B" mark in the Freedance will receive the victory. If the Freedance "B" marks are the same, then the Style Dance "B" marks will be used to break the tie. If these marks are also the same, then the tie remains.

9.17 CALCULATING JUNIOR AND SENIOR FREESKATING, INLINE FREESKATING & PAIRS

- 9.17.01 These events shall consist of two parts (1) a short program and (2) a long program.
- 9.17.02 The short program shall have a value of 25% of the total marks and the long program shall have a value of 75% of the total marks.
- 9.17.03 The draw for the order of skating the short program shall be according to Section [9.04](#).
- 9.17.04 SHORT PROGRAM
- Calculate the same as any standard freeskating event. See Sections [9.09](#) - [9.12](#).
- 9.17.05 The order of skating the Long Program shall be established by a re-draw. Before the draw for order of skating the Short Program, the AAC Chairman or Championship Director as appropriate shall determine if groups are required and announce the number of entries in each group. If the number of entries warrants the formation of groups, the draw will be conducted according to the example marked *** at the end of Section [9.17](#). Otherwise, it will be a straight draw of a number for each skater or team (i.e. numbers in one container and names in another).
- 9.17.06 The sums for the final programme must be multiplied by three (3) so that the long programme will have a value of 75% of the total marks.
- 9.17.07 LONG & SHORT PROGRAMS COMBINED
- When two competitors have the same sum by an individual Judge, the competitor with the higher Artistic Impression "B" mark in the long program will receive the victory. If the Artistic Impression "B" marks for the long program are equal, then the competitor with the higher Artistic Impression "B" mark for the short program shall receive the victory. If the Artistic Impression "B" marks for the short program are equal, then each competitor shall receive a ½ win by that Judge.

9.17.08 Ties amongst competitors should be resolved if possible using the Tie-Breaking Rules in the following order: -

- a) RULE 1 - Separate Total Victories
- b) RULE 2 - Total Artistic Impression 'B' Marks for the Long Program.

COMP A	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	
Short "A"	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.8	
Short "B"	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.7	52.9
Short Sums	14.6	15.3	15.2	15.5	15.5	14.7	15.5	
Long "A"	7.2	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.3	7.6	
Long "B"	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	51.7
Long Sums	14.3	15.2	15.0	15.0	15.3	14.7	15.0	
Long Sums x3	42.9	45.6	45.0	45.0	45.9	44.1	45.0	
TOTAL	57.5	60.9	60.2	60.5	61.4	58.8	60.5	419.8

COMP B	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	
Short A	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	
Short B	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.7	52.8
Short Sums	15.2	14.6	14.7	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.5	
Long A	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	
Long B	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	51.9
Long Sums	15.1	14.3	14.7	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.3	
Long Sums x3	45.3	42.9	44.1	45.0	45.0	45.6	45.9	
TOTAL	60.5	57.5	58.8	60.5	60.5	60.9	61.4	420.1

Comp	A	B	M&E	TSV	Tot "B" Long	Tot "B" Short	TV	TP	Place
A	...	3½	½	3½	51.7				2 nd
B	3½	.....	½	3½	51.9				1 st

- (c) RULE 2 - Total Artistic Impression 'B' Marks for the Short Program (assuming that Total "B" Marks for the Long Program were the same for both skaters.

Comp	A	B	M&E	TSV	Tot "B" Long	Tot "B" Short	TV	TP	Place
A	...	3½	½	3½	51.9	52.9			2 nd
B	3½	.....	½	3½	51.9	53.0			1 st

- (d) RULE 3 - Total Victories
 (e) RULE 4 - Total Points
 (f) If this does not resolve the tie, the competitors remain tied.

9.17.09 Ordinals shall be assigned in the normal way. Should skaters be tied in total sums by an individual judge, then the skater with the higher "B" mark in the long program will receive the victory. If the long program "B" marks are the same, then the short program "B" marks will be used to break the tie. If these marks are also the same, then the tie remains.

*** REDRAW: - 22 skaters - 3 groups (8,7,7) - DRAW WITHIN THE GROUPS

Group 1: skaters who placed 15-22 will draw for skating order 1-8 inclusive.

Group 2: skaters who placed 8-14 will draw for skating order 9-15 inclusive.

Group 3: skaters who placed 1-7 will draw for skating order 16-22 inclusive.

NOTE: For events that have seeded finals (Free Dance/Long Program) it is not necessary for all groups to skate the final in the same session.

If a group or groups contain more than five (5) skaters, then the group will be divided into two (2) equal subgroups according to the placement in the short programme. If the number of skaters in the group cannot be divided evenly then the subgroup containing the lowest placed skaters will have the extra skater.

To redraw within a group of skaters placing for example 6-10, put marbles for places 6-10 in a container, draw a starting order for the highest placed skater 6th, then draw 7th, 8th, 9th to the lowest placed skater, 10th.

9.18 COMBINED FIGURES & FREESKATING

No longer available as an event at the Australian National Championship.

9.19 AFTER THE EVENT – MANUAL CALCULATING

9.19.01 Each Calculator shall check that his results agree with his partner's and then sign both calculators' result sheets.

- 9.19.02 In a duplicate carbon book, write the event numbers, names and States of the first three place-getters. Sign this page and have the Referee check the places and sign the page prior to releasing the original for announcement.
- 9.19.03 Also give the Championship Director a set of calculating sheets for posting on the notice board as soon as possible after the conclusion of the event. The sheets should be securely stapled together at the top left-hand corner with the result sheet on top.
- 9.19.04 Staple together the set of calculating sheets retained, and on the summary, insert the ordinals for each Judge. This is for the information of the Referee, Judges and CAOC.
- 9.19.05 In one official program, record any withdrawals, substitutions and results.
- 9.19.06 All official records are the property of the AAC and should be handed over to the AAC Chairman. The calculating sheets will be required by CAOC for review of judging and calculating.

9.20 AFTER THE EVENT – COMPUTER BASED CALCULATING

- 9.20.01 Each Calculator shall check that his results agree with his partner's result sheets.
- 9.20.02 Print All Reports to PDF, then print one hard copy for the Noticeboard. Both Calculators and the Referee (as soon as available) shall sign the hard copy, which shall be made available to the AAC Chairman or his delegate for posting on the Noticeboard as soon as possible after the conclusion of the event.
- 9.20.03 Print one hard copy of the Ordinals report which both Calculators will sign. This report shall be held at the Calculators' table for reference by the judges as required.
- 9.20.04 Print one hard copy of the Announcer report which not Calculators will sign. This report shall be held at the Calculators' table for the AAC Chairman or his delegate, to hand to the announcer for medal presentations.
- 9.20.05 At the end of the competition, print one copy of Summary Results report to PDF, and zip all individual event reports and the Summary Results. This zip file shall be forwarded to the National or State CAOC Chairman as appropriate, with a copy to the AAC or State AC Chairman as appropriate for distribution.

10.00 ARTISTIC PROFICIENCY TESTS

10.01 GENERAL

- 10.01.01 The Proficiency Test Structure is for proficiency gradings only and nothing more. Tests are not experimental forums for the introduction, experimentation or exploitation of new routines. In their selection, the tests' characteristics (embodied in the collection of tests), are and will remain basic and fundamental. Selection of requirements should be made from those listed for each test and, in freeskating routines, compulsory items may be selected ONLY from those listed for the test.
- 10.01.02 Artistic proficiency tests are held in the fields of Dance Pairs, Solo Dance, Free Dance Pairs, Solo Freedance, Figures, Loops, Precision, Freeskating, Inline Freeskating and Pairs.
- 10.01.03 Tests must be completed in the same twenty-four-hour period.
- 10.01.04 No re-skating of any portion of a test shall be permitted except by application of Rule 4.00 (Interruptions to skating) or under the following circumstances: -
- (1) In dance, when one or more Judges deem it necessary that a candidate be required to repeat any part of the test solo, with the same partner or with another partner.
 - (2) In Figures and Freeskating where one or more of the Judges may request to see an unsatisfactory item a second time. Refer to relevant manuals for more detail.
- 10.01.05 A candidate who fails a test must wait at least ten (10) days before being permitted to re-skate that test, and a new application must be made, and a new test fee submitted with the application.
- 10.01.06 When a candidate interrupts his skating for illness, disability or mechanical failure or outside interference, he shall be permitted to re-skate the test and be Judged completely anew, provided that time at the test site permits. If time does not permit a re-skate, the test supervisor should defer the test to the next site where the test must be skated anew.
- 10.01.07 For tests with content lists (freeskating, inline freeskating and freeskating pairs) the contents list must be checked and signed as correct by the candidate prior to skating of the test. Where the candidate is under the age of 18 years, the candidate and either coach, parent or guardian must sign the contents list.
- 10.01.08 If the content list is altered for any reason, the alterations must be initialed by the candidate prior to the skating of the test. Where the candidate is under the age of 18 years, the candidate and either coach, parent or guardian must initial the changes.
- 10.01.09 State artistic committees are authorized to impose a penalty, at their discretion, of an amount to a maximum of \$25 for late submission of contents list in freeskating, inline freeskating and freeskating pairs proficiency tests.
- 10.01.10 All test applications must be submitted using the currently approved SA Test Spreadsheet.
- 10.01.11 The Test Supervisor or his delegate shall ensure that all judges are correctly qualified to judge each test for which they are rostered, and that they are all current SA members.
- 10.01.12 Note that, for Freeskating Pairs and Freedance Pairs tests, the test is judged as a team, and the skaters must pass or fail as a team. For these tests, both skaters must skate the test and must be judged, or one of the skaters must have previously passed the test. The Test Supervisor must check this requirement when accepting nominations for the test. A skater cannot take the test with a skater who has not already passed the test, or who is not being judged for the test.
- 10.01.13 Precision is also judged as a team and the skaters must pass or fail as a team. In Precision, only those skaters eligible to skate the test being skated shall receive an award should the team pass the test.

10.02 TEST REFEREE

10.02.01 A Referee must preside over each test.

10.02.02 If a commissioned Referee is not present for Figures and Dance tests, the highest qualified Judge may act as Referee or, where all Judges are equally commissioned, one will be chosen to act as Referee.

10.02.03 For all tests other than compulsory dance tests and figure tests, where a commissioned Referee is not present, the highest commissioned Judge may also act as Referee if another person, with a sound knowledge of time-keeping duties, can be appointed to time the routines.

10.02.04 The Test Supervisor at the test site (where the State CAOC Panel Chairman is not present), shall collect the Judges' Marking Sheets and a copy of the Test Centre Summary. These shall be forwarded to the State Panel Chairman within twenty-four (24) hours. The State Panel Chairman will forward the paperwork to the National CAOC Chairman within seven (7) days of the test date.

10.02.05 The Referee should ensure that Judges remain at the test site for a minimum of fifteen (15) minutes after the announcement of results for each test. (See Section [2.00 PROTESTS](#)).

10.03 REFEREE: GENERAL DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES AT TESTS

10.03.01 The Referee shall check that the necessary equipment and paperwork has been provided by the Test Centre Supervisor, National CAOC Chairman or State CAOC Panel Chairman. Each Referee shall supply his own stopwatch and whistle. Each Referee shall also provide his own copy of the relevant rules.

10.03.02 The Referee shall check the condition of the skating surface and the sound equipment.

10.03.03 He shall check the eligibility of the Judges (membership, level of commission, conflict of interest), although this should have been previously monitored by the Panel Chairman.

10.03.04 For freeskating and pairs routines, the Referee shall ensure that listed content is taken only from the selection given for the level of test being skated.

10.03.05 The Referee shall: -

- marshal the Judges
- distribute marking sheets
- approve the skating order of the relevant test centre
- ensure there is not outside interference to the skater
- ensure the correct skater is preparing to be judged
- appoint a marshal if possible

10.03.06 He shall have the Judges position themselves correctly and conduct themselves according to their position as SA officials.

10.03.07 He shall ensure that Judges do not change their marks once the marks have been recorded on the test report. Any change of mark made after consultation between the Judge and the Referee must be made BEFORE marks are recorded.

10.03.08 He shall ensure the Judges do not discuss the merits or faults of skaters being tested until after the marks have been recorded.

10.03.09 He shall ensure that all applicable rules are observed, i.e. items in a freeskating or pairs routine are skated in the listed order, time limits are adhered to, etc.

10.03.10 He shall consult with the Judges on mandatory penalties if he sees fit.

10.03.11 He shall direct Judges to adjust their marks if items are skated out of order in a freeskating test 0.5 deduction from AI. Omitted content will carry a 1.0 deduction from the TM mark for each item omitted; If the routine finishes over time (maximum deduction of 0.5 from A.I.).

- 10.03.12 He shall collect the Judges' marking sheets, verify them and then hand them to the Test Centre Supervisor or his delegate. Alterations must be initialled by the Judge concerned and the reason noted. The reason for a "below minimum mark" must be noted by the Judge, and the Referee advised that a "below minimum mark" has been given.
- 10.03.13 Marks will be transferred by the Test Centre Supervisor or his delegate to the Test Application Form in the SA Test Spreadsheet. He should be aware of mandatory "below minimum" penalties and he should note that Judges have taken into account a "below minimum notation" for 2 missed spins or 2 missed jumps in a freeskating or pairs routine.
- 10.03.14 The reason for a "below minimum mark" shall be shown on the Test Application Form. No other comments may be transferred from the marking sheet to the Test Application Form as these comments are made for the Judge's personal reference should there be any subsequent enquiry about the test.
- 10.03.15 The Test Application Form will then be printed and handed to the Test Centre Supervisor who shall prepare awards and arrange for the Referee to sign the completed Test Application Form prior to any announcement of results.
- 10.03.16 The Referee of the test being skated shall apply and administer all rules which may become necessary.
- 10.03.17 He shall permit the re-skating of a test, or deferment to the next test site according to the rules.
- 10.03.18 He shall check the availability of Judges before skaters are permitted by the Test Centre Supervisor to skate a higher level of test in the same discipline.
- 10.03.19 He shall report any person who behaves improperly, makes derogatory remarks on the conduct or result of a test or of marks given by officials or anyone who behaves in a manner which could bring discredit to SA.
- 10.03.20 Vocal music is permitted for all tests except compulsory dance. Music is considered vocal if it expresses a message through clearly recognisable words in any language. Where vocal music is permitted, any offensive/obscene words in any language in any music chosen will immediately be penalised by two marks (2.0) from the "B" mark.

10.04 REFEREE: FREESKATING & PAIRS TESTS: SPECIAL DUTIES

- 10.04.01 The Referee shall check the items listed as compulsory content and ensure that the listed content is taken only from the selection given for the level of test being skated. One copy of the contents list must be signed by the candidate. If the candidate is under 18 years of age, the contents list must also be signed by the coach, parent or legal guardian.
- 10.04.02 He shall give a copy of the list to each rostered Judge and retain a copy for his own use.
- 10.04.03 He shall observe the skating and see that the items of the required content are performed in the order listed. Refer to specific rules for Freeskating and Pairs regarding order and omission of content.
- 10.04.04 He shall time the routine, regarding only the starting and stopping of the skater and ignoring the starting and stopping of the music. Toe-stop movements and movements of any part of the body shall be included in the timing of the routine. Timing infringements shall incur a reduction of the Artistic Impression "B" mark to a maximum of zero point five (0.5).

10.05 REFEREE: DANCE TESTS: SPECIAL DUTIES

- 10.05.01 The Referee shall time the tempo of the music selected, or select the music and time it if necessary.
- 10.05.02 He shall see that the dances are skated in the order printed in the Dance Manual.
- 10.05.03 The Referee shall count the number of beats used for the opening for each dance and direct a penalty of 0.1 per extra beat from the Judges if either skater uses more than 24 beats.
- 10.05.04 He shall signal the end of the dance with a whistle when the Judges indicate that they have finished judging (usually by turning their back to the rink).

- 10.05.05 He shall direct the re-skating of a dance (solo, with the same or with another partner) when requested to do so by one or more of the Judges.
- 10.05.06 If a team falls during a dance test, the Referee shall re-start them at a point just prior to the fall, and judging will resume from the point of interruption.
- 10.06 REFEREE: FREE DANCE TESTS: SPECIAL DUTIES
- 10.06.01 The Referee shall time the routine, considering only the starting and stopping of the team and paying no attention to the starting and stopping of the music. He shall inform the Judges of any time infringements and direct a deduction of marks from the Artistic Impression "B" mark to a maximum of zero point five (0.5).
- 10.06.02 Vocal music is permitted for free dance routines.
- 10.07 REFEREE: FIGURE TESTS: SPECIAL DUTIES
- 10.07.01 The Referee shall check that the set of circles chosen by the candidate is suitable.
- 10.07.02 He shall inform the candidate which figure is to be skated and see that he starts on the correct foot and edge. If the candidate starts the figure incorrectly, the Referee shall stop him and have him start correctly and without penalty.
- 10.07.03 He shall observe without comment if the candidate starts the figure correctly and then deviates by making an incorrect turn or by entering the wrong set of circles. Each wrong turn shall be penalised according to Section [5.00 THE TOUCHDOWN RULE](#). If the skater realises his error and appeals to the Referee, he may be started just prior to the error and continue to complete the figure.
- 10.07.04 The Referee shall signal for the candidate to start the figure and signal again when the figure has been completed. If the skater completes the figure by a roll-off at the short axis, no signal is required.
- 10.07.05 Figures will be skated in the order listed in the manual except loops which may be skated last.
- 10.07.06 All figures including paragraph loop figures but excepting other paragraph figures which will be skated two (2) times, shall be skated three (3) times without stopping after the initial start.
- 10.07.07 If dual figure tests are being skated, the Referee should indicate verbally that the skater "Start when ready" and signal the end of the figure by "Thank you".
- 10.07.08 The Referee shall invoke Sections [4.00 INTERRUPTIONS TO SKATING](#) and [5.00 THE TOUCHDOWN RULE](#), and all other rules where applicable.
- 10.07.09 He shall ensure that no-one other than the skater is on the set of circles being used, and that Judges, moving to observe the figure tracing, do not interfere with the skater. (Refer Section [4.04 DUE TO OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE](#)).
- 10.07.10 He shall direct the re-skating of a figure when requested to do so by one or more of the Judges.
- 10.08 REFEREE: SOLO DANCE TESTS: SPECIAL DUTIES
- 10.08.01 The Referee shall time the tempo of the music selected, or select the music and time it if necessary.
- 10.08.02 He shall see that the dances are skated in the order printed in the Dance Manual.
- 10.08.03 The Referee shall count the number of beats used for the opening for each dance and direct a penalty of 0.1 per extra beat from the Judges if the skater uses more than 24 beats.
- 10.08.04 He shall signal the end of the dance with a whistle when the Judges indicate that they have finished judging (usually by turning their back to the rink).
- 10.08.05 If a skater falls during a dance test, the Referee shall re-start them at a point just prior to the fall, and judging will resume from the point of interruption.

10.09 REFEREE: PRECISION TESTS: SPECIAL DUTIES

- 10.09.01 The Referee shall observe the skating and see that the items of the required content are all performed, and that additional items of content are not skated except where allowed. Refer to specific rules for Precision regarding omission of content and additional content.
- 10.09.02 The Referee shall time the routine, considering only the starting and stopping of the team and paying no attention to the starting and stopping of the music. He shall inform the Judges of any time infringements and direct a deduction of marks from the Artistic Impression mark to a maximum of zero point five (0.5).
- 10.09.03 Precision is judged as a team and they must pass or fail as a team; only those skaters eligible to skate the test being skated shall receive an award should the team pass.

10.10 MARKING AT PROFICIENCY TESTS

- 10.10.01 Judges shall mark out of ten (10.0) using one-tenth decimals as further intermediate values.

The scale of marks is as follows: -

0	Not skated	5.0 - 5.9	Average
0.1 - 0.9	Extremely bad	6.0 - 6.9	Fair
1.0 - 1.9	Very poor	7.0 - 7.9	Good
2.0 - 2.9	Poor	8.0 - 8.9	Very good
3.0 - 3.9	Inadequate / Defective	9.0 - 9.9	Excellent
4.0 - 4.9	Below average	10.0	Perfect

- 10.10.01 Judges must mark strictly in accordance with the scale and the whole range of marks must be used according to the precise merit of the performance. Low marks must not be avoided on sentimental grounds, if the standard of skating requires them to be given.
- 10.10.02 Judges should not confuse the difference between marking at tests and marking at competitions. At proficiency tests, a skater, according to the level of test, is marked in relation to the Judge's perception of a perfect score.
- 10.10.03 The "minimum mark" indicated on the marking sheet is the lowest mark a skater may receive from any Judge for any one aspect of the test and still pass the test from that Judge. The current minimum mark for all tests is 5.0
- 10.10.04 A "below minimum mark" from a Judge for any single aspect of a proficiency test (i.e. a figure, a dance or either the Technical Merit or Artistic Impression mark) means that the Judge has failed the skater regardless of the total marks given by that Judge.
- 10.10.05 A Judge awarding a mark lower than the minimum must note the reason for the score on the marking sheet and advise the Referee that a "below minimum mark" has been given.
- 10.10.06 Judges shall, on being so directed by the Referee of the test being skated, reduce their marks where mandatory penalties are involved.
- 10.10.07 The Referee shall see that Judges position themselves at a distance from one another and in such a manner that they neither hamper nor influence the skater in the execution of this skating.
- 10.10.08 Judges shall not converse with one another and each must mark independently. They shall not communicate with spectators nor with each other except through the Referee and this ONLY in exceptional circumstances.

- 10.10.09 Judge shall not discuss the merits or faults of skaters they have judged until after the results have been announced.
- 10.10.10 Judges should remain at the test site for at least fifteen (15) minutes after the results have been announced (Section [2.00 PROTESTS](#)).

11.00 APPENDIX A

The following is from an RSROA publication and has been amended slightly to accommodate our domestic situation. It should be useful to clubs who have members interested in becoming Judges, Referees or Calculators.

11.01 SUGGESTED GUIDE FOR THE FORMATION OF AN ARTISTIC OFFICIALS' PANEL

11.01.01 SELECTION OF CANDIDATES

Every SA Club that participates in the Proficiency Test and Competitive programs fostered by SA should play a role in developing and maintaining a number of officials. These officials should regularly attend their State CAOC Panel meetings. The existence of the State CAOC Panel does not preclude the formation of Club Panels. There are a great number of reasons and advantages why a Judges' panel is important to clubs, not the least of which is the availability of officials when the need arises. Many sections of the country experience considerable difficulty when trying to stage a test centre or club competition, due to the scarcity of qualified officials. If every SA Club relied entirely on officials from outside sources, there would be no officials.

The SA Test Programme encourages the use of a resident Judges' panel. It is not until the Silver Medal level that Judges from a club other than the home club are required. All lower tests can be conducted by the club's own Judges, and held frequently by those clubs that train and maintain their own officials.

To achieve and maintain a sufficient number of commissioned officials, a panel must obtain a continual influx of new candidates each season to cover the losses of membership. Every year, one or more officials will drop out of the panel because of college, change of jobs, marriage, development of other interests, etc. Few people have enough time for all of their interests.

When inviting skaters to join the panel, the emphasis should be made on quality, not simply quantity. The most important aspect in the formation of a good panel is the selection of the proper type of person to ask into the panel. Any panel would be much further ahead in having six excellent Judges rather than thirty mediocre ones. However, Judges are not brought to peak efficiency in a matter of months. To cover the annual losses in membership and to have a large enough base to eventually achieve six top-notch Judges, the panel should woo every eligible person to join the panel.

Choosing the personnel for a panel is more of a science than simply seeking out skaters or other interested parties who meet the age requirements for commencing an artistic commission. Skating accomplishment is only one factor to be considered in the selection of candidate Judges, and certainly is not all-important. In fact, personal skating accomplishment is NOT a prerequisite for becoming an official. The personality characteristics of many fine skaters eliminate them from a serious consideration as Judges. Not everyone has the temperament to be a good Judge. Let us examine some of the attributes that should be evident in a Judge and must be considered by panel chairmen when recommending a member of their panel for a commission examination.

(1) MATURITY

Age is no real factor in determining whether a person is mature. Many people never grow up. While this quality will naturally be more apparent in adults, many teenagers display a considerable degree of objectivity towards various skating styles and techniques.

A Judge must be free from bias and prejudices. The Judge who is quick to condemn, who has a fast answer for every phase of skating, who is a talker and not a listener, who is swayed in his judgement by the skater rather than the skating, who professes that nothing pleases his high ideals of what skating should be; this person is not really a Judge, rather he is an actor, and a ham actor at that. The Panel Chairman should be aware of this type

of personality, since a commissioned Judge of this nature will do irreparable damage to the reputation of the panel.

A Judge must be objective in his views of skating when the type or style of those under observation does not coincide with what he practises himself. Judging standards must be neither too low nor too high, but should be realistic and consistent with the current state of skating development.

A Judge must have the courage to stand by his convictions. It is not easy to disregard personalities and consider the performance. The skater with the big reputation or the local favourite imposes a high hurdle for the Judge to leap and it requires a lot of "class" on the part of the Judge to place their performances in proper perspective.

(2) TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE

There are many aspects to a Judge's technical knowledge of roller skating. If this information is based entirely on his personal skating experiences, this often leads to prejudices for and against various styles and techniques. The Judge needs to broaden the scope of this knowledge to encompass skating as it is practised by other skaters and in other areas. Personal experiences play a large role in giving the Judge insight into "grey areas" of judging which are the most challenging.

A thorough study of the SA Manuals, which are appropriate to the subject at hand must be a continuous part of every panel program. Even experienced Judges require a periodic review of the Test and Competitive Rules. A Judge must be an authority on the rules governing Tests and Competitions, since often he is required to arbitrate points of contention. Commissioned Referees also need to keep abreast of all current rules pertaining to every aspect of skating.

(3) EXPERIENCE

Experience and technical knowledge go hand-in-hand. In addition to knowing the practical aspects of the sport, the Judge must understand proper judicial procedures. The judicial eye must be developed through practice. Development as a Judge is not simply a matter of holding the commission for a certain length of time; it requires dedication to the improvement of the judging capabilities.

There can be no compromises of the Judge's integrity, and yet judging is a long series of compromises. Few, if any, skaters measure up to our mind's image of skating perfection. Therefore, when selecting the winner of a competition, when determining if a candidate will pass his proficiency tests, the Judge must make skating comparisons to his judging standards and base the decisions on the extent that the skaters measure up to the ideal. Experience is the best teacher (an old cliché with a lot of force in these circumstances). The Judge must be flexible enough to accept styles and techniques that he does not subscribe to in his own skating; another compromise.

Gaining experience as a Judge is not entirely in the hands of the individual, or even his panel. He must be invited to attend Test Centres and Competitions to obtain a diversity of experiences. To ensure that opportunities are not missed, the Judge should make known his availability. Often this is the difference in being asked to judge or not. In any event, trial or "mock" judging should be widely used by the panel to prepare both Judges and candidates for the day when they will be required to practise their craft in earnest. The results of trial judging should be reviewed by the experienced Judges of the panel and discussed in panel meetings, if they are to have any training value. Trial judging is only valuable with guidance to back it up.

(4) WILLINGNESS

The key factor to whether a Judge achieves the potential that his background, intelligence and maturity would seem to indicate, is his enthusiasm for judging. Unless the student Judge can devote sufficient time to preparing for his duties, unless he is willing to make himself available for test dates and to travel to competitions, then his success as a judge will be very limited. Service as a roller skating official does call for a degree of sacrifice. Enthusiasm for judging can and must be built into the Judges by panel leadership and matched by them if it is to persist.

11.01.02 ORGANISATION

Every effort should be made to maintain the interest of those skaters who are attending panel meetings so that enough will persevere to eventually staff the panel with a number of well-qualified officials. To do this, panel meetings must be interesting and enjoyable enough to attract and hold skaters and at the same time must be informative enough to develop those that attend into good officials.

(1) LEADERSHIP

A well-run and stimulating panel meeting is generally one where all the members take an active part in the discussion of the various topics. To bring this off, the panel requires a leader or chairman to direct these discussions. This leader should avoid the role of lecturer or reader of SA Manuals. The good chairman does not heatedly take part in the arguments or discussions, but rather encourages and prods them along with the right questions and the right choice of people to carry the discussions along. Judges must think for themselves and have confidence in their own convictions. The best place to instil this confidence is in group discussions at panel meetings. If the panel meetings are dominated by one or two individuals, the student will be required to adopt the convictions of others or to explore his own ideas independently, for which panel meetings are not necessary. Anyone who has attended a meeting where the chairman has forgotten that he is the chairman, being engrossed in the floor discussion himself, will know how to recognise the complete chaos.

Selection of the panel chairman should be a careful decision. Strong leadership within a panel is absolutely necessary if the panel is to get anywhere with their objectives. Without a large dose of encouragement from rink operators, State Artistic Committees, State CAOC Panels, coaches and a good chairman, the fledgling panel has little chance to grow. If the panel membership is devoid of a mature person to conduct meetings as a chairman (many panels consist entirely of very young skaters) then these duties must be assumed by a panel adviser until someone is qualified to take over the job. A panel will not drift aimlessly indefinitely - it will disband.

(2) RIGHT ATMOSPHERE

The CAOC has made an effort to produce study guides which can be used to develop commissioned Judges in the various fields of the sport. There are also study guides available for Referees and course outlines for Calculators. These guides should be duplicated by the panel chairman so that every member of the panel who is interested in that particular commission has their own copy. Rather than simply conducting quizzes on these guides at the panel meetings, let the panel members answer these questions at home. Every Judge and student should have their own complete set of official SA Manuals. The panel can then go over the answers to these questions and a general discussion should be encouraged by the chairman when conflicting viewpoints arise on a given item. In order to have this exchange of views within the panel, everyone must be allowed to air their thoughts openly, even if they don't make much sense to the more sophisticated members of the panel. Just ridicule these people a few times and everyone will "clam up" and that will be the end of group participation. No-one wants to be made out a fool. The inquiring novice should be encouraged, not censured for asking what might appear to the more experienced as rather obvious.

(3) FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

There are no set requirements. However, CAOC recommends that State Panels meet at least once a month if this is at all practical. For a panel to be effective, a series of training groups should be conducted. A course

leader should give a series of lessons which cover all material relevant to the particular commission. An examination date should be set at the beginning of the course, to give students a destination for their goal.

Candidate Judges should be encouraged to mix with experienced judges. If separate training sessions are held for their benefit they should also be asked to attend the regular panel meetings. The example that the older Judges can offer can be a great incentive for the novice Judges. And on the other hand, the fresh viewpoint and skating experience that some candidate Judges bring into the panel can be stimulating to the older Judges.

(4) A FEW DO'S

- Do hold your panel meetings in a rink or State Office if this is at all possible. Most rink operators will make some space available to the panel at a time convenient to the majority.
- Do have a blackboard available for diagramming of dances, figures, scoring, jumps etc.
- Do make an effort to draw out panel members who are of a retiring nature so that they participate in group discussions.
- Do recruit a continuous flow of new personnel into the panel from among the regular patrons at the rink. Keep an infusion of new blood.

(5) A FEW DON'TS

- Don't allow disinterested parties to disrupt panel meetings when they are not really serious about becoming Judges.
- Don't permit one or two persons to completely monopolise all panel meetings.
- Don't allow unrelated conversations or discussions of the social activities of the panel to disrupt the regular agenda of the meetings. A certain amount of social activity helps to bind the panel together, but should not become the primary reason for the meetings.

(6) ESTABLISH AN AGENDA

If the panel is to accomplish anything, it must be moving in some definite direction. "We must move forward". The panel chairman should set the goals for the panel so that the membership will understand what they must work on right from the first meeting. An agenda can be drawn up for the next couple of months or even for the entire season. Panel members with special talents and experience can be notified that they will be required to speak on their specialties at some future panel meeting. This will give them the opportunity for some preparation and should result in a better presentation than if they were drafted on the spot. Also, a little advance planning could produce some skating and judging demonstrations at a time when the skating surface is available to panel members.

11.02 PANEL MEETINGS

(1) ATTENDANCE AT PANEL MEETINGS

Panel attendance at all meetings should be a firm requirement of membership in every officials' panel. With the many rule changes, the frequent introduction of new dances into tests and competitions and the gradual changes evident in style and technique, it is imperative that officials maintain close and constant contact with the panel. There are sometimes a few officials in large panels who feel that they are above the need for this mutual exchange of information and ideas that flow from attendance at panel meetings. They do themselves, their panel and officiating in general a disservice when they do make an effort to stay as sharp as possible

through this media. Panel chairmen should be alert to the delinquency of any of their members so that the entire panel will not become infected with this error.

The panel should be urged to convene promptly and meetings should be organised in advance to that there will be a minimum of wasted time. Meetings must not be prolonged unnecessarily. Of course, the length of the meeting will vary accordingly to the subject and the amount of work on the agenda, but generally speaking it is a good idea to keep meetings short and to the point, usually not more than an hour and a half.

(2) CONDUCTING PANEL MEETINGS

The greatest service that an experienced and high calibre Judge performs for his panel is the example he sets to the candidates that are just entering the judging programme. The good counsel that he can provide to the candidates will ensure their reaching a similar status in judging. The proper sort of panel meeting will provide a free flow of information between all members of the panel. Usually a panel will consist of a variety of skating skills and experiences. When the panel chairman provides the proper direction during meetings, a flood of judging information can be drawn from these sources that will be of great advantages to the ambitions of the panel members.

Some panels subscribe to the view that separate meetings should be provided for the candidates and the commissioned officials, feeling that, by so doing, each group can best be provided with material that immediately affects their training program. The reasoning behind this system is that the advanced Judges will not be bored with a repetition of dictionary and fundamental definitions and material and the candidates will not be confused and discouraged by sitting in on discussions that they neither understand nor can immediately use. While this system of training officials has obvious virtues, there can be one serious drawback.

A person will take pride in being part of a high class organisation when they can feel that they are fully participating. A student official could feel that he is being relegated to a second class panel citizenship if he is prevented from attending the top level panel meetings. When a panel has been functioning for several seasons, it finds that the commissions that its officials are seeking are scattered all over the lot. Some are training for dance, some for figures, and still others are working towards upgrading their levels of commissions. It does no harm to include students in these meetings since the information to be covered must be by necessity of a diverse and general nature. The preparation of home study question sheets is often a good solution for this problem and a valuable help to an accelerated program for producing new officials.

(3) PANEL MINUTES

It is a requirement that CAOC Panels must submit their minutes to the National CAOC Chairman. This gives an opportunity to evaluate and acknowledge good panel activities when they do report. The State CAOC Panel Chairman should also submit a monthly report to the National CAOC Chairman.

(4) PANEL TOPICS

One of the qualities that a Judge must possess, outside of the obvious requirement of superior knowledge of the sport, is a sense of responsibility to those on whom he will exercise his commissions. He must prepare himself to give every skater his just reward both in tests and in competitions. You cannot give a skater a "break" in a competition without subtracting this "break" from some other skater in the competition who deserves this honour on the basis of merit. You cannot "give" a skater a proficiency test award unless you cheapen the award for all the thousands of skaters who have legitimately earned the honour.

To properly train new candidates in the correct judicial attitudes, your panel meetings should regularly feature a discussion regarding the official's responsibilities to:

- a) The high skating standards of the SA
- b) The person(s) being judged, regardless of reputation
- c) Previous holders of test awards
- d) Establishment of the individual Judge's personal reputation as a fair and accurate Judge.

The training that a Judge received primarily reflects the quality of the individual's panel. The State Panel Chairman's interest in his Judges, Referees and Calculators, his knowledge of skating and his enthusiasm to work with the panel will reflect itself in the standard of officials that are turned out by the panel. When a Judge is asked to officiate at a test date or at a competition, and properly delivers the goods, the collective reputation of all the officials associated with the panel receives a boost and vice versa.

The individual Judge, of course, exerts the greatest control over his progress toward becoming a skilled authority on skating. The Judge's intelligence and his willingness will determine how far he can be developed by panel training. Perceptiveness to the fine points of skating mark the quality Judge and does not result from a casual or haphazard attitude.

11.02.02 COMPETITIVE JUDGING

It was not too many years ago that a competitive skater faced his first test of skating ability at a State or National Championship. This meant that the entire season elapsed before an opportunity presented itself for an evaluation of his progress and his strength within a particular competitive division. With the advent of Inter Club and Open (Invitational) Contests, the competitor is now afforded the chance to check his ability at regular intervals throughout the season as these Inter Club and Open Contests continue to grow in frequency and skater popularity.

Many areas of the country are finding it difficult to obtain a sufficient number of trained competitive officials to staff their local competitions. The demand for competitive judging is rivalling test judging, neglecting the competitive side of skating. As a result, many Judges are reluctant to officiate at a competitive meet, since they feel uncertain that they are able to handle the challenges presented to a Judge by a large contest. Any Judge who has officiated at a competition must concede that it is far more difficult to select the proper placements in a large contest than it is to pass on the relative merits or demerits of an individual's proficiency test. Therefore, panels that neglect the competitive aspect of judging are either going to limit the usefulness of its Judges or permit them to exercise commissions of uncertain quality at sanctioned contests. Panels that have not directed their attention towards competitive judging should begin to do so.

(1) TRAINING A COMPETITIVE JUDGE

Knowledge of the sport is, of course, essential to all judging activities, whether it be test judging or competitive judging. However, when a Judge is invited to officiate at a competitive meet, he is usually expected to handle all or most of the events to be conducted in that contest. Thus a degree of versatility is a requirement of competitive judging since the composition of a majority of Inter Club and Open Invitational Competitions follow championship formats, including dance, figure and freeskating events. Panels should make an effort to school their members in a varied diet of skating interests or limit their competitive Judges to a relatively few individuals who will join the panel with this type of skating background.

Competitive judging requires a full knowledge of the official rule books. It might be said that so does test judging. However, competitive judging easily demonstrates the individual Judge's skill through the display of his scores publicly. The best skater must emerge from the collection of skaters as champion. Although contest judging requires a qualitative analysis of each participant, essentially it is comparative in nature. While a test skater is either in favour or out of favour with regard to his performance, a Judge is often asked to decide between skaters in a contest, none of whom could pass a comparable proficiency test, or all of whom are gold medallists.

The decision that the Judge must make is not quite as simple as "which is black and which is white" and thus this decision must be well founded in fact. Selection must be based on sound knowledge of the division's requirements, complete understanding of its content, recognition of the variety of allowable techniques, styles and interpretations and a score assigned that reflects the true appraisal of the performance's merit.

(2) ABILITY TO CONCENTRATE

Many persons are not able to function as capable Judges due to their inability to focus their undivided attention upon the task of skating routine appraisal. There are, of course, many distractions that could divert a Judge's attention from the skating. Nearly every Judge understands that he must arrive at his own decisions and cannot be swayed by the reaction of the crowd to an individual's performance. We are certain that most commissioned Judges have sufficient confidence in their training and ability to avoid acting as an applause metre for the spectators. Yet many Judges find themselves uncomfortably aware of the spectators in much the same manner that sometimes causes the skates to freeze in their performance. This factor will often distract a Judge from complete concentration on the skaters. Spectators must be entirely dismissed from the mind of the Judge. Their possible approval or disapproval of the Judge's scores is really of no consequence to the journeyman Judge.

Another concentration breaker is the large entries that are common in certain events. The monotony of one skater after another taking the floor to skate a routine that is largely the same in content as the one just completed and executed with a similar degree of skill has a hypnotic effect on Judges and could result in a better than average performance passing unnoticed while the vision is so blurred. Coupled with the long hours on the floor that are required of Judges when the entry is large, this challenge is a formidable one. Under these conditions, it is folly for a Judge to remain seated throughout a long event. Alternatively sitting and standing for 15 or 20 minutes at a time can be a help to maintaining full concentration.

(3) ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCES

All competitive routines have their plus and minus factors which must be weighed to arrive at the total value of a performance. It is highly unlikely that any two skaters will make the same errors, have similar weaknesses and the same points of strength in their skating performances. The Judge is confronted with a "which is best" situation in seeking the winner of a contest. Test judging is a valuable asset in learning to sharpen your perception of the good and bad points of a performance, provided this practice is also followed in test judging. Many proficiency test Judges tend to generalise in their approval or disapproval of a particular tests, not making the effort to establish the true value of each dance or figure skated. This results in a general dulling of their detective's eye for skating and as a result their test judging does not contribute to the overall development as commissioned skating Judges. Just as skaters must continually strive for perfection in their routines, Judges must equal their effort in seeking out these refinements.

In the United State of America a few years ago, the average passing grade for each dance and figure was excluded from the individual test write ups in the dance and figure manuals. The reason that this was omitted was due to the tendency of many Judges not to judge every dance or figure on its individual merits but to hover a few points above or below the average passing grade. This had no real adverse effect on the test candidate, since he was not informed of his scores anyway, but it did place the judging of the tests on a simple yes or no basis. Continuation of this situation would lead to the deterioration of the Judge since his perception would suffer because no great demand was being placed upon it.

It is the hope of every fledgling Judge to be asked to officiate at an important competition someday. It is important to his chances of being a success, when the golden moment arrives, if he has spent some time in preparing for his big assignment.

Attention to detail can be developed by a skating Judge through his experience in proficiency test judging provided that he actually tries to evaluate the true merits of the test and assign a score that will reflect his careful consideration of the merits of each dance or of each figure that is involved in the performance of a test. The product of a Judge's efforts is the score which he sets down for a performance by a skater. If the score does not indicate his true and considered opinion of that skater's performance, then his value as a Judge decreases.

A Judge must make a practice of placing his accurate appraisal on every performance to which he is assigned to evaluate. In making this effort, regardless of the importance of the test or competition, he is forming valuable interpretations of the Marking System, he is sharpening his judging eye, and achieving a lasting sense of values that will carry him over complicated competitive situations.

(4) MOCK JUDGING

Many panels have used mock judging situations to help candidate Judges to develop their skills as competitive officials. Either an experienced Judge can work with them during actual contests, discussing the various factors to be considered in the evaluation of a performance, or each candidate can score the performance individually, taking full notes of their impressions of the skater's routine and later jointly discuss their scores and conclusions in a panel meeting where their results can be compared to a respected Judge with the necessary experience and background to serve as the model for judging development within the panel.

A panel must encourage a free exchange of viewpoints with respect to judging if the quality of its judging is to continuously grow and be spread uniformly through the membership of that panel. A Judge is entitled to respect for his judicial decisions provided that these opinions reflect carefully considered evaluation of all aspects of the performance. It is up to the individual Judge's panel to ensure the quality of these performances. If the panel is careless in its certification of its representatives, a poorly prepared Judge or Referee will reflect discredit upon all members of the panel.

11.02.03 TO PANEL CHAIRMEN & COURSE LEADERS

These closing few paragraphs are directed especially to those of you who find yourselves in the position of leading and developing these panels of officials and prospective officials.

The need for GOOD Judges, Referees and calculators is painfully apparent. The "supplying" of these officials is your responsibility. You must see that the information you pass on is accurate, up to date, and distributed to ALL of your members as quickly as possible after you receive it. In lecturing and instructing, you must be able at all times to distinguish opinion from fact and present each in its proper light. When you have a panel member acting as the speaker for the meeting, it is your responsibility to be on hand to make sure that the information he presents is correct and that no erroneous impressions are conveyed. But your responsibility does not stop here. A Judge's most important tool is correct and timely information. Having given him the tool, you must see that he knows how to use it.

You are responsible for instilling in the officials of your panel the need for developing COMMON SENSE in judging and Refereeing; teach them to keep an open mind; teach them to maintain willingness to admit errors and learn by their mistakes; to make their own decisions and to have the courage to stick by them. Teach them that there

is always more to be learned, that no one individual can have a complete knowledge of skating in all its phases, and that it is important to strive continually to become a more efficient official.

Encourage them to realise the importance of PROPER AND DISCREET CONDUCT and a NEAT PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The "judging situation" continues to be an important problem, but not an unbeatable one. Let's face it and improve it!

12.00 **APPENDIX B**

12.01 RAPID VIDEO REVIEW REQUEST FORM

12.01.01 This form is to be used for all requests for a Rapid Video Review of a performance.

This form is required to be completed by the person or persons requesting a Rapid Video Review, and handed to the Referee, within the time frames defined in the CAOC Rules under Section [2.00 PROTESTS](#).

To Be Completed by the Review Requestor

Event Number		Event Name	
Reason for request for review			
Person Requesting the review			
Relationship to the skater(s) involved			
Signed	X		X
	Person Requesting the review		Guardian (if under 18 years old)

To Be Completed by the Referee

Outcome of the Review			
Adjustment to Marks			
Accepted by Requestor	Yes / No		
Referee Name		Second Name	Official
Signed	X		X
	Referee		Second Official