

# Appendix A

## New Rules 3430 to 3439 - Rules for New Judging System

### 3430 GENERAL INFORMATION –ALL SKATING DISCIPLINES

#### *A. Scale of Values*

1. For single skating, pair skating, ice dancing and synchronized skating competitions conducted by U.S. Figure Skating using the ISU Judging System, U.S. Figure Skating will use the ISU Scales of Value tables for the event discipline, as modified from time to time, to determine the base value of difficulty for the elements classified in the ISU Scale of Values.
2. U.S. Figure Skating may supplement the ISU Scales of Value tables to include elements that are currently not included in them or may develop a separate Scale of Values table for lower level events and beginning skaters.
3. The current ISU Scales of Value tables for each discipline shall be posted on the U.S. Figure Skating website and are attached herein as appendices to this rulebook.

#### *B. Planned Program Content Sheet*

1. Each skater, pair, couple or team will submit a form (the “Planned Program Content Sheet”) for each segment of their competitive event indicating the elements planned for the program listed in the order to be skated.
2. The planned program content sheet must list the approximate time in the program when each element occurs.

#### *C. List of Certified Technical Officials*

1. A list of technical officials certified to officiate U.S. Figure Skating events conducted under the ISU Judging System will be published in the directory and will be available on the U.S. Figure Skating website.
2. The Technical Panel Committee, a special committee of U.S. Figure Skating, will oversee the training and certification of the technical officials.

#### *D. Judges’ Scores*

1. The marks of all judges assigned to a panel in a U.S. Figure Skating event using the ISU Judging System shall be included in the calculation of the trimmed mean; there shall be no blind draw of the judging panel.
2. The names of the judges on the panel will be published along with their respective scores at the conclusion of the event. There will be no anonymous judging.

### 3431 COMPETITION OFFICIALS—ALL SKATING DISCIPLINES

#### *A. All officials, except the members of the technical panel, must be eligible persons. **All members of the technical panel must be members in good standing of U.S. Figure Skating.***

#### *B. Avoidance of Conflicts or the Appearance of Conflicts*

1. A member of the immediate family of a competitor or coach of a competitor shall not be permitted to serve as an official (referee, member of the technical panel or judge) in the same event at a U.S. Figure Skating competition in which such competitor is entered.
2. ~~Members of the same family or close relatives shall not be permitted to serve as officials in the same event at a U.S. Figure Skating competition.~~ **At qualifying competitions, members of the same family or close relatives shall not be permitted to serve as referees, judges or members of the technical panel in the same event. At nonqualifying competitions, members of the same family or close relatives shall not be permitted to serve as judges or members of the technical panel in the same event.**
3. Members of the technical panel shall comply with the additional ethics and conflict of interest rules as developed by the Technical Panel Committee.

#### *C. Officials*

1. The following officials trained to function in the ISU Judging System shall be recommended to officiate at U.S. Figure Skating qualifying competitions:
  - a. Referee
  - b. Judges—either an odd or even number of judges may be used in events conducted under the ISU Judging System, but in any event, no fewer than five (5) judges should comprise the panel.
    - i. U.S. Championships: Maximum of nine (9) judges certified to judge at the national level

- ii. Sectionals: Maximum of seven (7) judges certified to judge at the sectional level or above
  - iii. Regionals (2006-2007 season): Maximum of ~~Five (5)~~ **seven (7)** judges certified to judge at the regional level or above
  - c. Technical Panel
    - i. Technical Controller
    - ii. Technical Specialist
    - iii. Assistant Technical Specialist
    - iv. Data Operator
    - v. Video Replay Operator
  - d. Accountant to ~~run official ISU scoring software~~ **calculate using calculation computer program selected by U.S. Figure Skating as the official calculation software.**
2. The following officials trained to function in the ISU Judging System shall be recommended to officiate at U.S. Figure Skating nonqualifying competitions:
- a. Referee
  - b. Judges—either an odd or even number of judges may be used in events conducted under the ISU Judging System. A five (5) judge panel is recommended.
  - c. Technical Panel to include at minimum, one technical specialist and one data operator to record called elements and assist the technical specialist in reviewing the called elements.
  - d. Accountant to ~~run official ISU scoring software~~ **calculate using calculation computer program selected by U.S. Figure Skating as the official calculation software.**

3432: DUTIES OF EVENT OFFICIALS—ALL SKATING DISCIPLINES

*A. Chief Referee. The duties of the chief referee shall be as specified in Rule 2200 herein.*

*B. Event Referee*

1. In charge of the event
2. Manages the panel of judges to ensure compliance with the rules, with the authority to remove judges from the panel if there are important and valid reasons to do so.
3. Acts as spokesperson for the panel.
4. Conducts pre-event meeting with the panel of judges before each segment of the event.
5. Decides whether the condition of the ice permits the holding of the event.
6. Decides all protests with respect to the event.
7. Interprets rulebook and enforces provisions therein as it pertains to the event.
8. Takes the time of the program as skated and records the two-minute mark in singles free skating when the event is running in a manual environment.
9. Determines deductions for falls and program interruptions and consults with the technical controller for verification, if necessary.
10. In ice dancing, determines, with the assistance of a timekeeper, if necessary, the timing of all lifts in the original dance and the free dance in order to inform the panel of judges if the couple has performed an extended lift.
11. Determines deductions for time, music, costume, prop and make-up (synchronized) violations.

*C. Judge*

1. Evaluates and scores the quality of each element and the skater(s)' achievements in each of the specified program components based upon specific written criteria.
2. Must be fully informed of all rules concerning the judging of an event under the ISU Judging System and able to implement those rules.
3. Must be willing to use the whole range of grade of execution values (+3 to -3) and program component marks (0.25 to 10.00) as the skating dictates.
4. In the case of ice dance, must make the necessary deductions in the case of extended lifts in accordance with the rules when so notified.
5. Must mark independently and must not communicate with one another or discuss their marks or scores during the event with any person other than the event referee.
6. May not serve as a television commentator nor engage in communications with the media or others with respect to the event they are judging except through the event referee.

7. Must not use previously prepared marks or bring papers to the judge's stand containing information on previous performances.
8. Must not bring any form of electronic communication system to the judges stand.
9. Must comport themselves at all times with discretion, be completely impartial and neutral in their evaluation of the performance and not show bias for or against any skater(s).

*D. Technical Controller*

1. Qualifications:

- a. **For all qualifying competitions m**ust be a U.S. Figure Skating judge or referee of the rank of National or above (ISU or international) in the discipline in which he or she serves as a technical controller.
  - b. Must have the highest technical knowledge of the skating discipline in which he or she serves as technical controller.
  - c. Must be trained and certified to act as a technical controller by the ISU or by the Technical Panel Committee of U.S. Figure Skating.
  - d. Must be able to take directions and work well in a team environment.
  - e. Must be free from conflicts of interest or the appearances of a conflict of interest in the event in which he or she functions as a technical controller.
  - f. Must adhere to the ethics policies established by the Technical Panel Committee in order to serve in a qualifying event.
2. Acts as chair and supervisor of the technical panel and ensures an orderly, clear, dignified and efficient communication among technical panel members.
  3. Convenes a meeting of the technical panel prior to each event segment.
  4. Supervises the calls of the technical specialists and the input of the names and correct levels of difficulty of the performed elements.
  5. Corrects, if necessary, the calls of the technical specialist. If both technical specialists disagree with the proposed correction, the initial decision of the technical specialists shall stand. If the two technical specialists do not agree, the decision of the technical controller shall prevail.
  6. Authorizes or corrects the deletion of elements.
  7. Authorizes or corrects the identification of illegal elements, illegal movements in ice dancing and illegal holds in pairs skating.
  8. Confirms or corrects the innovative element bonus.
  9. Confirms the deletion of extra or additional elements.
  10. Verifies that the performed elements and levels of difficulty identified are correctly recorded (either in the computer system or manually) and authorizes them to go to the calculation program.

*E. Technical Specialist and Assistant Technical Specialist*

1. Qualifications:

- a. **For all qualifying competitions m**ust be a former national-level competitive skater or a professional coach with national-level competitors.
  - b. Must be at least eighteen (18) years of age.
  - c. Must be retired from active competition for at least two (2) years.
  - d. Must have the highest technical knowledge of the skating discipline in which he or she serves as technical specialist.
  - e. Must be trained and certified to act as a technical specialist by the ISU or by the Technical Panel Committee of U.S. Figure Skating.
  - f. Must be able to take directions and work well in a team environment.
  - g. Must be free from conflicts of interest or the appearances of a conflict of interest in the event in which he or she functions as a technical specialist.
  - h. Must adhere to the ethics policies established by the Technical Panel Committee in order to serve in a qualifying event.
2. Identifies and calls the performed elements.
  3. Identifies and calls correct levels of difficulty of the performed elements.
  4. Identifies illegal elements, illegal movements in ice dancing.
  5. Identifies the innovative element bonus.
  6. Identifies and deletes extra or additional elements.

7. If serving as the assistant technical specialist, take part in the decision making process in accordance with technical panel protocol.
8. Attends the meeting of the technical panel prior to each event segment.
9. Attends practice sessions, if possible, and is familiar with the skater(s)/teams programs in advance of the event.

*F. Data Operator*

1. Qualifications:

- a. Must have the highest technical knowledge of the skating discipline in which he or she serves as technical specialist.
  - b. Must be at least eighteen (18) years of age.
  - c. Must be retired from active competition for at least two (2) years if serving in a qualified event.
  - d. Must have good computer skills and be familiar with the data entries corresponding to the called elements.
  - e. Must be trained and certified to act as a technical specialist or as a data operator by the ISU or by the f. Technical Panel Committee of U.S. Figure Skating if serving in a qualifying event.
  - f. Must be able to take directions and work well in a team environment.
  - g. Must be free from conflicts of interest or the appearances of a conflict of interest in the event in which he or she functions as a technical specialist.
  - h. Must adhere to the ethics policies established by the Technical Panel Committee in order to serve in a qualifying event.
2. Inputs the called elements into the computer or manually records the called elements in the code recognized in the Scale of Values if the data input computer is not in use.
  3. Inputs the levels of difficulty of the elements as called in the same manner described above.
  4. Corrects elements or levels of difficulty as instructed by the technical controller.
  5. Indicates additional elements identified by the computer to the technical specialist and the technical controller.
  6. Inputs the highlight bonus as instructed by the technical controller.
  7. Supports the technical specialists and technical controller.
  8. Attends the meeting of the Technical Panel prior to each event.

*G. Video Replay Operator (for events using video replay)*

1. Qualifications:

- a. Must have a high degree of technical knowledge of the skating discipline in which he or she serves as video replay operator.
  - b. Must be at least eighteen (18) years of age if serving in a qualifying event.
  - c. Must be retired from active competition for at least two (2) years if serving in a qualifying event.
  - d. Must have good computer skills and be very familiar with the skating elements of the skating discipline in which he or she is serving as a video replay operator.
  - e. Must be trained and certified to act as a technical controller, technical specialist, data operator or video replay operator by the ISU or by the Technical Panel Committee of U.S. Figure Skating if serving in a qualifying event.
  - f. Must be able to take directions and work well in a team environment.
  - g. Must be free from conflicts of interest or the appearances of a conflict of interest in the event in which he or she functions as a technical specialist.
  - h. Must adhere to the ethics policies established by the Technical Panel Committee in order to serve in a qualifying event.
2. Operates the video programs on a computer and captures video clips of all elements in a program for use by the judges, technical specialists and technical controller to review elements.
  3. Assists in the set up and tear down of all video equipment for the event, if required.
  4. Attends practice sessions and is familiar with the skater(s)/teams programs in advance of the event.
  5. Operates the replay as instructed by the technical controller.

*H. Accountant.* The duties of accountants generally are as specified in Rule 2400 herein. In addition, for events using the ISU Judging System, the accountants must comply with the following:

1. Qualifications:
  - a. Be trained, current and proficient in the operation of the ISU software used to calculate results.
  - b. Be knowledgeable in the Scale of Values coding for all elements in the skating discipline(s) for which results will be calculated.
2. Prepare the sheets for the technical panel, event referee and judging panel prior to the event.
3. Calculate the results using the ~~ISU calculation software~~ **computer program selected by U.S. Figure Skating as the official calculation software.**
4. Produce a protocol after every qualifying competition containing:
  - a. All marks for all skaters and the names of the judges who gave those marks.
  - b. All performed elements/sections as called and the base values for each element/section.
  - c. The results of each segment of the event, including total scores and placements for all skaters in each segment of the event.
  - d. The final result, including the final scores and final placements of all skaters in the event.
5. The complete protocol may be disseminated to the competitors and judges by hard copy or by posting on the U.S. Figure Skating web site and/or on the website for the competition or local organizing committee.

### 3433 SCORING FOR ALL SKATING DISCIPLINES—GENERALLY

*A. Technical Score for Each Segment* (short program, free skate, compulsory dance, original dance, free dance)

1. Judges mark each element as identified by the technical panel (or each section in compulsory ice dances) of the program skated. The mark is known as the Grade of Execution and ranges from +3 to -3 for each element or section.
2. The trimmed mean (calculated by dropping the high and low marks from the panel and calculating the average of the remaining marks) shall be calculated for each element or section skated.
3. The value of the trimmed mean for each element authorized by the technical panel or section of the compulsory dance in ice dancing will be added to the base value of the element or section and will constitute the technical score for that element or section.
4. The panel's technical scores for all elements or sections are added together and constitute the skater's(s') total technical score for the segment.

*B. Program Component Score for Each Segment*

1. There are five (5) program components (four (4) in the marking of a compulsory ice dance).
2. Each program component receives a mark from the judge on a scale of .25 to 10.00, in increments of .25.
3. The trimmed mean (calculated by dropping the high and low marks from the panel and calculating the average of the remaining marks) shall be calculated for each program component and shall constitute the score for that component.
4. The panel's trimmed mean score for each program component is then multiplied by a set factor and the results are added. The sum is the skater's(s') total program component score for the segment.

*C. Total Segment Score*

1. Total technical score for the segment is added to total program component score for the segment.
2. Deductions are then subtracted in accordance with the rules of the particular discipline.
3. The result is the total segment score.
4. If two or more skaters have the same result, the tie will be broken as follows:
  - a. Total technical score will break the tie in the short program and the compulsory dance.
  - b. Total program components score will break the tie in the free skate, the original dance and the free dance.

*D. Final Result*

1. The total segment scores of all segments of the event are added and the result constitutes the Final score of a skater(s) in the event.
2. The skater(s) with the highest final score is first, etc.
3. In case of a tie, the skater(s) with the highest place for the last segment skated will prevail. If skater(s) are tied in that segment, the skater(s) with the highest place for the segment previous to that will prevail. If there is no previous segment, the skaters will remain tied.

3434 MARKING—SINGLES AND PAIRS

A. Marking the Technical Elements

1. Scale of Values

- a. Events conducted by U.S. Figure Skating under the ISU Judging System will use the ISU Scale of Values for Singles and the ISU Scale of Values for Pairs to place a numerical base value of difficulty on skating elements. See Rule 3430(A) above.
- b. Singles Skating. A numerical base value is assigned to jumps, spins, step and spiral sequences for single skating. (See Appendix \_\_\_\_, Scale of Values for Singles Skating).
- c. Pairs skating. A numerical value is assigned to side-by-side jumps, side-by-side spins, step and spiral step sequences, lifts, death spirals and pair spins for pair skating. (See Appendix \_\_\_\_, Scale of Values for Pairs Skating).
- d. Unclassified Elements. Elements not in the Scale of Values are considered to be unclassified elements and do not have point value if performed. Unclassified elements, that are not otherwise illegal, shall be evaluated as transitions/linking movements by the judges.

2. Identification of Elements

- a. Technical Specialists identify the elements performed by the skater(s).
- b. The identified elements are entered into the calculation software program.
- c. The base value of each identified element is stated in the ISU Scale of Values.

3. Levels of Elements

- a. Spins, step and spiral step sequences and lifts (in pair skating) have been assigned levels of difficulty in the ISU Scale of Values.
- b. The technical specialist identifies element and its level of difficulty using specific written criteria. The element and its level are entered into the calculation software program.
- c. There are three levels of difficulty, level one, level two and level three. The higher the number, the greater the difficulty and point value.

4. Grades of Execution (GOE).

- a. Every judge must mark the quality of execution of every element depending on the positive features of the element's execution and any errors present.
- b. The GOE is marked from +3, +2, +1, 0 (base value), -1, -2, -3.
- c. The judge evaluates the positive features of the element that might increase the base value to a +, and then reduces the result because of errors, if any are committed.
- d. Each plus or minus grade has its own plus or minus numerical value indicated in the ISU Scale of Values. This value is added to the base value of the element (or deducted from it).
- e. In marking the GOE, the following must be considered:

Jumps: all phases of the jump including the preparation, take-off, rotation (flight) and landing. The height, length, technique and the clean starting and landing of the jump must be considered. In the case of pairs, credit must be given to the jump of each partner according to its merit.

Jump Combinations/Sequence: all phases of each jump in the combination or sequence must be taken into account, as well as the transition into each jump and the quality of the execution of the jumps in relation to their difficulty. Each jump must be given credit according to its merit. A jump combination or jump sequence is identified as one jump element by the technical specialist and marked as such by the judges.

Lifts/Twist Lift: The speed, the height, the continuous rotation, smoothness of the take-off and landing, good coverage of the ice surface, the position of the lady in the air.

Throw Jumps: The height, the distance, the take-off clean landing of the lady, the position of the lady in the air.

Death Spirals: A smooth entry and exit, the even descent into the spiral position by the lady, the maintenance of the pivot position by the man and the position of execution of the actual death spiral.

Spins: The preparation, entry, rotation and exit; quality of the required positions, strong and well-controlled rotation, number of revolutions in the required positions, strong and well controlled rotation, and centering of the spin; and in the flying spins the height of the jump and the position in the air and landing.

Step and spiral step sequences: The swing, carriage and smooth flow of the movement in conformity with the character and the rhythm of the music.

5. Illegal Elements/Movements: the technical specialist shall identify and the technical controller shall authorize a deduction of 2.0 points for every illegal element/movement included in the program. The following are illegal elements/movements:

Somersault-type jumps

Lifts with wrong holds

Lifts with more than 3 1/2 revolutions of the man

Spinning movements in which the man swings the lady around in the air while holding her hand or foot

Twist-like or rotational movements during which the lady is turned over with her skating foot leaving the ice

Rotational movements with the grip of one of the partners on the leg, arm or neck of the other partner

Jumps of one of the partners toward the other partner

Lying and prolonged and/or stationary kneeling on both knees on the ice at any moment

6. Bonus: the technical specialist shall identify and the technical controller shall verify a bonus of 2.0 points for unique, special innovative movements either within the given number of elements of a well-balanced program or as an extraordinary element not listed within a well-balanced program.

#### B. Marking the Program Components

1. Generally. Each of the judges will evaluate the skater's/pair's whole performance which is divided into five (5) program components: (1) skating skills; (2) transitions/linking footwork and movement; (3) performance/execution; (4) choreography/composition; and (5) interpretation of the music.

#### 2. Definition and Criteria for Analyzing the Program Components

##### a. Skating Skills:

i. Definition: Overall skating quality, edge control and flow over the ice surface demonstrated by a command of the skating vocabulary (edges, steps, turns, etc), the clarity of technique and the use of effortless power to accelerate and vary speed. Varied use of power/energy, speed and acceleration.

ii. Criteria: in evaluating the skating skills, the judge must consider the following:

Balance, rhythmic, knee action and precision of foot placement.

Flow and effortless glide.

Cleanness and sureness of deep edges, steps and turns.

Power/energy and acceleration.

Mastery of multi-directional skating.

Mastery of one foot skating.

Equal mastery of technique by both partners shown in unison (pairs skating)

##### b. Transitions/Linking Footwork and Movement

i. Definition: The varied and/or intricate footwork, positions, movements and holds that link all elements. In singles and pairs this also includes the entrances and exits of technical elements.

ii. Criteria: in evaluating the transitions/linking footwork and movement, the judge must consider the following:

Variety

Difficulty

Intricacy

Quality (including unison in pair skating)

Balance of workload between partners (pair skating) must be evaluated.

c. Performance/Execution

i. Definition: *Performance* is the involvement of the skater/pair physically, emotionally and intellectually as they translate the intent of the music and choreography. *Execution* is the quality of movement and precision in delivery, and includes the harmony of movement in pairs skating.

ii. Criteria: in evaluating the performance/execution, the judge must consider the following

Physical, emotional and intellectual involvement

Carriage

Style and individuality/personality

Clarity of movement

Variety and contrast

Projection

Unison and “oneness” (pairs skating)

Balance in performance (pairs skating)

Spatial awareness between partners, management of the distance between partners and management of changes (pairs skating)

d. Choreography/Composition

i. Definition: An intentional, developed and/or original arrangement of all types of movements according to the principles of proportion, unity, space, pattern structure and phrasing.

ii. Criteria: in evaluating the choreography/composition, the judge must consider the following

Purpose (idea, concept, vision, mood)

Proportion (equal weight of parts)

Unity (purposeful threading of all movements)

Utilization of personal and public space

Pattern and ice coverage

Phrasing and form (movements and parts structured to match the phrasing of the music)

Originality of purpose, movement and design

Shared responsibility in achieving purpose (pairs skating)

e. Interpretation of the Music

i. Definition: The personal and creative translation of the music to the movement on ice.

ii. Criteria: in evaluating the interpretation of the music, the judge must consider the following

Effortless movement in time to the music (timing)

Expression of the music’s style, character and rhythm

Use of finesse to reflect the nuances of the music (“finesse” is the skater’s refined, artful manipulation of nuances; “nuances” are the personal artistic ways of bringing subtle variations to the intensity, tempo and dynamics of the music)

Relationship between the partners reflecting the character of the music (pairs skating)

3. Marks for Program Components

a. Program components are marked on a scale of 0.25 to 10.00 in increments of 0.25, with a separate mark given for each program component, of which:

1 = Very poor

2 = Poor

3 = Weak

4 = Fair

5 = Average

6 = Above average

7 = Good

8 = Very good

9 = Superior

10 = Outstanding

- b. Increments are used for evaluation of performances containing some features of one degree and some of the next degree.
- c. Deductions are taken by the event referee for each violation of the regulations as set forth in Rule 3433.

3435 CALCULATIONS OF RESULTS—SINGLES AND PAIRS

A. *Basic Principles of Calculation*

1. Every element has a base value as indicated in the ISU Scale Value (SOV) table. (See Appendix \_\_\_\_\_, Scale of Values—Singles and Appendix \_\_\_\_\_, Scale of Values—Pairs).
2. Calculations are done by computer using the ISU calculation software program as follows:
  - a. Each judge marks each element with one of the seven (7) grades of execution (GOEs). Each GOE has its own plus or minus numerical value as indicated in the SOV table.
  - b. The panel's grade of execution (GOE) for each element is determined by calculating the trimmed mean of the numerical values of the grades of execution awarded by the panel of judges.
  - c. The trimmed mean is calculated by deleting the highest and the lowest GOE given by the panel of judges and calculating the average of the remaining GOEs.
  - d. This average will become the final GOE of an individual element. The panel's GOE is rounded to 2 decimal places.
  - e. The panel's score for each element is determined by adding the trimmed mean GOE of this element to its base value.
  - f. Jump combinations are evaluated as one unit by adding the base values of the jumps included and applying the numerical value of the GOE for the most difficult jump.
  - g. Jump sequences are evaluated as one unit by adding the base values of the two highest value jumps, multiplying the result by 0.8 and then applying the numerical value of the GOE for the most difficult jump.
  - h. The panel's scores for all the elements are added.
  - i. Any additional element or elements exceeding the prescribed numbers will not be counted in the result of a participant. Only the first attempt (or allowed number of attempts) of an element will be taken into account.
  - j. An innovative element, movement or transition may be given a special bonus of two (2) points. This bonus can only be obtained once for a program.
  - k. The bonus (if given) will be added to the sum of the panel's score for all the elements and will constitute the total technical score.
  - l. In the free skating program of single skating only, the base values for all jumps started in the second half of the program will be multiplied by a special factor of 1.1 in order to give credit for even distribution of difficulties in the program.
  - m. Each judge also marks the program components on a scale from 0.25 to 10.00 with 0.25 points increments.
  - n. The panel's points for each program component are reached by calculating the trimmed mean of the judges' results for that program component. The trimmed mean is calculated in the manner described above in (c).
  - o. The panel's points for each program component are then multiplied by a factor as follows:
 

Men (Senior and Junior):	SP: 1.0	FS: 2.0
Ladies (Senior and Junior):	SP: 0.8	FS: 1.6
Pairs (Senior and Junior):	SP: 0.8	FS: 1.6
Men (Novice):	<b><u>TBD</u></b>	<b><u>TBD</u></b>
Ladies (Novice):	<b><u>TBD</u></b>	<b><u>TBD</u></b>
Pairs (Novice):	TBD	TBD
  - p. The factored results are rounded to 2 decimal places and added. The sum is the program component score.

- q. Deductions are applied by the Event Referee for each violation as follows:
- Time violations: - 1.0 for every 5 seconds lacking or in excess
  - Music violations: - 1.0 for vocal music
  - Illegal element violation: - 2.0 for every illegal element
  - Costume and prop violation: - 1.0
  - Falls: - 1.0 for every fall (of one or both competitors in pairs skating). For interpretation of this rule, a fall is defined as the loss of control by a skater resulting in both blades leaving the ice and the skater landing immobile (even momentarily)
  - Deductions will be applied for interruptions to the program as follows: -1.0 for 11 -20 seconds interruption; - 2.0 for 21-30 seconds interruption, etc.

*B. Determination of Results in Each Segment of a Competition*

1. The total segment score of each competitor/pair in each part of a competition (short program and free skate) is calculated by adding the total technical score and the program component score, then subtracting any program deductions.
2. The competitor/pair with the highest total segment score is placed first, the competitor with next highest total segment score is placed second and so on.
3. If two or more skaters have the same result, the total technical score will break the tie in the short program, and the program component score will break the tie in free skating. If these results are also equal, the competitors concerned will be considered tied in the segment.

*C. Determination of Combined and Final Result*

1. The total segment scores of the short program and free skating are added and the result constitutes the final score of a skater in an event. The competitor with the highest final score is first, etc.
2. In case of ties at any segment, the participant with the highest place for the last skated segment is placed first, etc.
3. If there is no previous segment, skaters/pairs are tied.

3436 MARKING—ICE DANCING

*A. Marking the Technical Elements*

1. Scale of Values

- a. Events conducted by U.S. Figure Skating under the ISU Judging System will use the ISU Scale of Values for Ice Dancing to place a numerical base value of difficulty on skating elements.
- b. In ice dancing, a numerical base value is assigned to specific sections of each pattern of a compulsory dance and to dance spins, lifts, synchronized twizzles and step sequences in the Original Dance and the free dance. See Appendix \_\_\_\_, ISU Scale of Values for Ice Dancing—Compulsory Dance and Appendix \_\_\_\_, ISU Scale of Values for Ice Dancing—Original Dance and Free Dance.
- c. See generally Rule 3430(A).

2. Identification of Elements

- a. Technical specialists identify the elements performed by the team in the original dance and free dance. No identification of elements is conducted in the compulsory dance since all couples skate the same elements.
- b. The identified elements are entered into the calculation software program.
- c. The base value of each identified element is stated in the ISU Scale of Values.

3. Levels of Elements

- a. Dance spins, lifts, synchronized twizzles and step sequences have been assigned levels of difficulty in the ISU Scale of Values for Ice Dancing for the original dance and the free dance. There are no levels of difficulty in the compulsory dance.
- b. The technical specialist identifies the element and its level of difficulty using specific written criteria. The element and its level are entered into the calculation software program.
- c. There are four (4) levels of difficulty for all elements in the original and free dance, except for dance spins. Dance spins have three levels of difficulty. The higher the number, the greater the difficulty and point value.

#### 4. Grades of Execution (GOE).

- a. Every judge must mark the quality of execution of every element (or section in the compulsory dance) depending on the positive features of the element's execution and any errors present.
- b. The GOE is marked from +3, +2, +1, 0 (base value), -1, -2, -3.
- c. The judge evaluates the positive features of the element that might increase the base value to a +, and then reduces the result because of errors, if any are committed.
- d. Each plus or minus grade has its own plus or minus numerical value indicated in the ISU Scale of Values. This value is added to the base value of the element (or deducted from it).
- e. In marking the GOE, the following must be considered:
  - i. In the compulsory dance:
    - Accuracy—correctness of steps, edges, elements/movements and dance holds
    - Placement—correctness of pattern and its repetitions in accordance with the rules, maximum utilization of ice surface, depth of edges and good flow
  - ii. For the Original Dance and the Free Dance
    - Dance Spins—quality of the entry, the move onto one foot, rotation, position/line, exit, changes of foot, changes of position
    - Lifts—quality of entry, ascent/descent, stability, ice movement, position/line, completion/exit, changes in position, rotation, change of curve
    - Synchronized Twizzles—quality of entry, rotation, connecting steps, footwork, completion, matching, spacing
    - Step Sequences—quality of sureness, edges, flow, speed, stroking, partner balance, knee action, footwork, turns, matching, spacing (no hold)

#### *B. Marking the Program Components*

1. Generally. Each of the judges will evaluate the couple's whole performance, which is divided into five (5) program components (four (4) for compulsory dance).
  - a. Compulsory Dance: Skating Skills, Timing, Performance/Execution and Interpretation
  - b. Original Dance and Free Dance: Skating Skills; Transitions/Linking Footwork and Movement; Performance/Execution; Choreography/Composition; and Interpretation of the Music.
2. Definition and Criteria for Analyzing the Program Components of Compulsory Dance
  - a. Skating Skills:
    - i. Definition: The method used by the couple to perform dance steps and movements over the ice surface and the efficiency of their movement in relation to speed, flow and quality of edge.
    - ii. Criteria: in evaluating the skating skills, the judge must consider the following:
      - Overall skating quality
      - Depth and quality of edges
      - Ice coverage
      - Flow and Glide
      - Speed and Power
      - Cleanness and Sureness of steps
      - Balance of technique
      - Balance of skating ability of partners
  - b. Performance/Execution
    - i. Definition: The ability of the partners to demonstrate unison, body alignment, carriage, style and balance of performance while executing compulsory dances in order to exhibit a pleasing appearance through coordinated movement, body awareness and projection.
    - ii. Criteria:
      - Unison and unison and body alignment
      - Distance between partners
      - Carriage and style
      - Balance in performance between partners
  - c. Interpretation
    - i. Definition: The ability of the couple to express the mood, emotions and character of the compulsory dance rhythm by using the body moves, steps and holds of the dance to reflect the structure and character of the music.

ii. Criteria:

Expression of the character of the rhythm

Relationship between the partners reflecting the character of the dance

d. Timing

i. Definition: The ability of the couple to skate strictly in time with the music and to reflect the rhythm patterns and prescribed beat values of a compulsory dance.

ii. Criteria: in evaluating the timing of a compulsory dance, the judge must consider the following

Skating in time with the music

Skating on the strong beat

Skating the prescribed beat values for each step

Introductory steps (dance starting on the correct measure of the music)

3. Definition and Criteria for Analyzing the Program Components of Original Dance and Free Dance

a. Skating Skills:

i. Definition: Overall skating quality, edge control and flow over the ice surface demonstrated by a command of the skating vocabulary (edges, steps, turns, etc), the clarity of technique and the use of effortless power to accelerate and vary speed.

ii. Criteria: in evaluating the skating skills, the judge must consider the following:

Balance and control, rhythmic knee action and precision of foot placement

Flow and effortless glide

Cleanness and sureness of deep edges, steps and turns

Power/energy and acceleration

Varied use of power/energy, speed and acceleration

Mastery of multi directional skating

Mastery of one foot skating

Equal mastery of technique by both partners

Unison

Ice coverage (compulsory dance)

b. Transitions/Linking Footwork and Movement

i. Definition: The varied and/or intricate footwork, positions, movements and holds that link all elements. In singles and pairs this also includes the entrances and exits of technical elements.

ii. Criteria: in evaluating the transitions/linking footwork and movement (including dance holds), the judge must consider the following:

Variety

Difficulty

Intricacy

Quality

Pattern

Balance of workload between partners

Variety of dance holds (not excessive side-by-side or hand-in-hand)

c. Performance/Execution

i. Definition: *Performance* is the involvement of the couple physically, emotionally and intellectually as they translate the intent of the music and choreography. *Execution* is the quality of movement and precision in delivery, and includes the harmony of movement.

ii. Criteria: in evaluating the performance/execution, the judge must consider the following:

Physical, emotional and intellectual involvement

Carriage

Style and individuality/personality

Clarity of movement

Variety and contrast

Projection

Unison and “oneness

Balance in performance

Spatial awareness between partners, management of the distance between partners and management of changes of hold

d. Choreography/Composition

i. **Definition:** An intentional, developed and/or original arrangement of all types of movements according to the principles of proportion, unity, space, pattern structure and phrasing.

ii. **Criteria:** in evaluating the choreography/composition, the judge must consider the following

Purpose (idea, concept, vision, mood)

Proportion (equal weight of parts)

Unity (purposeful threading of all movements)

Utilization of personal and public space

Pattern and ice coverage

Phrasing and form (movements and parts structured to match the phrasing of the music)

Originality of purpose, movement and design

Shared responsibility in achieving purpose

e. **Interpretation of the Music**

i. **Definition:** The personal and creative translation of the music to the movement on ice.

ii. **Criteria:** in evaluating the Interpretation of the Music, the judge must consider the following

Effortless movement in time to the music (timing)

Expression of the music's style, character and rhythm

Use of finesse to reflect the nuances of the music ("finesse" is the skater's refined, artful manipulation of nuances; "nuances" are the personal artistic ways of bringing subtle variations to the intensity, tempo and dynamics of the music)

Relationship between the partners reflecting the character of the music

Appropriateness of the music (original dance and free dance)

Skating primarily to the rhythmic beat

f. **Timing**

i. **Definition:** The ability of the couple to skate strictly in time with the music and to reflect the rhythmic patterns and prescribed beat values of a compulsory dance.

ii. **Criteria:** in evaluating the timing of a compulsory dance, the judge must consider the following

Skating in time with the music

Skating on the strong beat

Starting on correct measure of music (introductory steps)

Skating the prescribed beat values for each step

4. **Marks for Program Components.**

a. Program components are marked on a scale of 0.25 to 10.00 in increments of 0.25, with a separate mark given for each program component, of which:

1 = Very poor

2 = Poor

3 = Weak

4 = Fair

5 = Average

6 = Above average

7 = Good

8 = Very good

9 = Superior

10 = Outstanding

b. Increments are used for evaluation of performances containing some features of one degree and some of the next degree.

C. **Marking Compulsory Dances—See Generally Rule**

1. **Scale of Values:** See Appendix \_\_\_\_, Scale of Value—Ice Dancing—Compulsory Dances). The base values are measured in points and increase with the increasing difficulty of the sections in the compulsory dance.

2. **Grade of Execution (GOE):** Every judge will mark the accuracy of skating and placement of every section of the compulsory dance depending on the positive features of the execution and errors using the seven grades of execution scale: +3,+2,+1, 0 (Base Value), -1, -2, -3. Each + or – grade has its numerical value indicated in the ISU Scale of Value table. This value is added to the base value of the section of the compulsory dance or deducted from it.

3. **Program Components:** Every judge will mark the four (4) components applicable to the compulsory dance (Skating Skills, Performance/Execution, Interpretation and Timing) on a scale of 0.25 to 10.00 in increments of 0.25, as described above.

*D. Marking the Original Dance and Free Dance*—See Generally Rule 3434(A) and (B) above. (The Scale of Values—Ice Dancing—Original Dance and Free Dance is found at Appendix \_\_\_\_.)

*E. Illegal Elements/Movements.* The following elements and movements are not permitted:

Acrobatic Lifts

Lying or sitting on partner's head

Standing or sitting on the partner's boot, leg or body

Swinging the partner around by hand(s) and or leg(s) and/or skate(s) only.

Lifts exceeding permitted duration

Jumps of more than half (1/2) a revolution (original dance) more than one (1) revolution (free dance)

Kneeling on two knees or performing the splits on the ice

Skating with a hand (or hands) on the ice (at any time including during the introduction and conclusion)

Lying on the ice

### 3437 CALCULATIONS OF RESULTS—ICE DANCING

#### *A. Basic Principles of Calculation*

1. Every required element (or section of a compulsory dance) has a base value as indicated in the ISU Scale Value (SOV) table. (See Appendix \_\_\_\_, Scale of Values—Ice Dancing—Compulsory Dance and Appendix \_\_\_\_, Scale of Values—Ice Dancing—Original and Free Dance).

2. Calculations are done by computer using the ISU calculation software program as follows:

a. Each judge marks each section/element with one of the seven (7) grades of execution (GOEs).

Each GOE has its own plus or minus numerical value as indicated in the SOV table.

b. The panel's grade of execution (GOE) for each element is determined by calculating the trimmed mean of the numerical values of the grades of execution awarded by the panel of judges.

c. The trimmed mean is calculated by deleting the highest and the lowest GOE given by the panel of judges and calculating the average of the remaining GOEs.

d. This average will become the final GOE of an individual section/element. The panel's GOE is rounded to 2 decimal places.

e. Combination lifts are evaluated as one unit by adding the base values of the two first executed lift types, multiplying the result by 0.7 and after that, applying the GOE with the numerical value of the most difficult type of lift.

f. The panel's score for each section/element is determined by adding the trimmed mean GOE of this element to its base value.

g. The panel's scores for all the sections/elements are added and constitute the total technical score for that segment of the event.

h. Each judge also marks the program components on a scale from 0.25 to 10.00 with 0.25 points increments.

i. The panel's points for each program component are reached by calculating the trimmed mean of the judges' results for that program component. The trimmed mean is calculated in the manner described above in (c).

j. The panel's points for each program component are then multiplied by a factor as follows:

Compulsory Dance (Senior and Junior)	
Skating Skills	0.75
Performance	0.75
Interpretation	0.5
Timing	1.0
Original Dance (Senior and Junior)	
Skating Skills	1.0
Transitions	1.0
Performance	0.75
Choreography	0.75
Interpretation/Timing	1.5
Free Dance (Senior and Junior)	
Skating Skills	1.5
Transitions	2.0
Performance	1.5
Choreography	1.5
Interpretation/Timing	1.5
Novice Factors—TBD	

The factored results are rounded to 2 decimal places and added. The sum is the program component score.

k. Deductions are applied [by the Event Referee] for each violation as follows:

Time violations: - 1.0 for every 5 seconds lacking or in excess

Extra elements: - 1.0 per violation

Illegal element/movement violation: - 2.0 per violation

Costume and prop violation: - 1.0

Interruption in excess of 5 seconds: -1.0 for each missing 10% of the program

Falls: -1.0 for every fall of one partner and - 2.0 for every fall of both partners. For interpretation of this rule, a fall is defined as the loss of control by a skater(s) resulting in both blades leaving the ice and the skater(s) landing immobile (even momentarily).

If a fall causes interruptions to the program that exceed 10 seconds, an additional deduction will be applied as follows: -1.0 for 11 -20 seconds interruption; - 2.0 for 21-30 seconds interruption, etc.

Note: a fall on a required element may be further reflected in the judges' assessment (GOE and program components) and by the technical specialist' assignment of a level for that element.

#### *B. Determination of Results in Each Segment of the Competition*

1. The total segment score for each couple in each part of a competition (compulsory dance, original dance and free dance) is calculated by adding the total technical score and the program component score, then subtracting any program deductions.
2. For events with two (2) compulsory dances, the total score for each dance will be multiplied by a factor of 0.5.
3. The couple with the highest total segment score is placed first, the couple with next highest total segment score is place second and so on.
4. If two or more couples have the same result, the total technical score will break the tie in the compulsory dance and the program component score will break the tie in the original dance and the free dance. If these results are also equal, the couples concerned will be considered tied in the segment.

#### *C. Determination of Combined and Final Result*

1. The total segment scores of the compulsory dance, the original dance and the free dance are added and the result constitutes the final score of a couple in an event. The couple with the highest final score is first, etc.
2. In case of ties at any phase, the couple with the highest place for the last skated segment is placed first, etc. If two (2) compulsory dances are to be skated, both dances are even in value. There are no tie-breaking criteria for the second dance.

3. If there is a tie in the last skated segment, the placement of the previously skated segment will count for the better place etc. If there is no previous segment, the couples are tied.

## 3438 MARKING—SYNCHRONIZED SKATING

### A. Marking the Technical Elements

#### 1. Scale of Values

- a. Events conducted by U.S. Figure Skating under the ISU Judging System will use the ISU Scale of Values for Synchronized Skating for Short Program and Free Program to place a numerical base value of difficulty on skating elements. See Rule 3430(A) above.
- b. Unclassified Elements. Elements not in the Scale of Values are considered to be unclassified elements and do not have point value if performed. Unclassified elements, that are not otherwise illegal, shall be evaluated as transitions/linking movements by the judges.

#### 2. Identification of Elements and Levels of Difficulty

- a. All synchronized skating elements (Block, Circle, Intersection, Line, Moves in the Field, Wheel, Pair, Spin, No Hold Step Sequence, and Movements in Isolation) have been assigned levels of difficulty.
- b. Technical specialists identify the elements and their levels of difficulty as performed by the team.
- c. The identified elements/levels are entered into the calculation software program.
- d. The base value of each identified element/level of difficulty are stated in the Appendix \_\_\_\_\_, ISU Scale of Values—Synchronized Skating.
- e. The technical specialist identifies each element and its level of difficulty using specific written criteria.
- f. There are five (5) levels of difficulty in synchronized skating. The higher the number, the greater the difficulty and point value.
- g. Adding Factors for each element are included in the levels of difficulty.

#### 3. Grades of Execution (GOE).

- a. Every judge must mark the quality of execution of every element depending on the positive features of the element's execution and any errors present.
- b. The GOE is marked from +3, +2, +1, 0 (base value), -1, -2, -3.
- c. The judge evaluates the positive features of the element that might increase the base value to a +, and then reduces the result because of errors, if any are committed.
- d. Each plus or minus grade has its own plus or minus numerical value indicated in the ISU Scale of Values. This value is added to the base value of the element (or deducted from it).
- e. In marking the GOE, the quality of the following must be considered:
  - Block: basic skating, steps, turns/edges, changes of direction, variety of shapes/configurations, spacing/distance between skaters (closeness) and lines, holds and changes of holds, speed, flow, unison, changes of axis, pattern.
  - Circle: basic skating, steps, turns/edges, changes of direction, variety of shapes/configurations, spacing/distance between skaters (closeness) and lines, holds and changes of holds, speed, flow, unison, control and change of rotation (i.e., clockwise to counter clockwise), steps used while changing direction, traveling.
  - Line: basic skating, steps, turns/edges, changes of direction, variety of shapes/configurations, spacing/distance between skaters (closeness) and lines, holds and changes of holds, speed, flow, unison, pivoting.
  - Wheel: basic skating, steps, turns/edges, changes of direction, variety of shapes/configurations, spacing/distance between skaters (closeness) and lines, holds and changes of holds, speed, flow, unison, control and change of rotation (i.e., clockwise to counter clockwise), steps used while changing direction, traveling.
  - Intersection: basic skating, steps, turns/edges, changes of direction, variety of shapes/formations pattern, spacing/distance between skaters (closeness), holds and changes of holds, speed, flow, unison; turns, moves, steps and timing at the point of intersection.
  - Moves in the Field: basic skating, steps, turns/edges, changes of direction, free skating moves, variety of shapes/configurations, spacing/distance between skaters (closeness), holds and changes of holds, speed, flow, unison, body positions.

No Hold Step Sequence: basic skating, steps, spacing/distance between skaters (closeness), shape of the block, cleanness of edges, speed, lineup of skaters, ice coverage, flow, unison, pattern, individual skills.

Spin: spacing/distance between skaters (closeness), entry/exit, entry speed, speed of rotation, centering, unison in spinning and body movements, body position.

Movements in Isolation: basic skating, steps, turns/edges, changes of direction, variety of shapes/configuration, spacing/distance between isolated movements and skaters (closeness), holds and changes of holds, speed, flow, unison, free skating moves and free skating elements, carriage of skaters in isolation (lifted skaters), symmetry, jumps and lifts.

Pair Element: spacing/distance between pairs (closeness), basic skating, steps, turns/edges, flow, unison, free skating moves and free skating elements, body position.

Transitions: transitions within an element, speed, time to set up new formation, distance teams move apart during transition, type of connecting steps.

f. Illegal Elements/Movements: the technical specialist shall identify and the technical controller shall authorize a deduction of 2.0 points for every illegal element/movement included in the program. The following are illegal elements/movements:

Senior and Junior Short Program

Lifts of any variety

Jumps of more than one-half (1/2) revolution

Assisted Jumps

Intersections incorporating back spirals

Prolonged lying or kneeling on the ice at any time

Movements in Isolation

Highlighting

Senior Free Programs

Lifts other than those permitted in the rules

Jumps of more than one and one-half (1 1/2) revolutions on movement in isolation

Jumps and/or jump sequences of any variety performed by the entire team

Assisted jumps of more than one (1) revolution

Throw jumps

Intersections incorporating back spirals

Prolonged lying or kneeling on the ice at any time

Highlighting

Split programs

Junior and Novice Free Programs

Lifts of any variety

Jumps of more than one (1) revolution in movement in isolation

Jumps and/or jump sequences of any variety performed by the entire team

Throw jumps

Intersections incorporating back spirals

Prolonged lying or kneeling on the ice at any time

Highlighting

Split programs

g. Bonus: the technical specialist shall identify and the technical controller shall verify a bonus of 2.0 points for unique, innovative element or movement or transition either within the given number of elements of a well-balanced free skating program or as an extraordinary element not listed within a well-balanced free skating program.

## *B. Marking the Program Components*

1. Generally. Each of the judges will evaluate the team's whole performance which is divided into five (5) program components: (1) skating skills; (2) transitions/linking footwork and movement; (3) performance/execution; (4) choreography/composition; and (5) interpretation of the music.

2. Definition and Criteria for Analyzing the Program Components.

a. Skating Skills:

i. Definition: Overall basic skating quality, edge control and flow over the ice surface demonstrated by a command of the skating vocabulary (edges, steps, turns, etc), the clarity of technique and the use of effortless power to accelerate and vary speed.

- ii. Criteria: in evaluating the skating skills, the judge must consider the following:
  - Balance, rhythmic, knee action and precision of foot placement.
  - Flow and effortless glide.
  - Cleanness and sureness of deep edges, steps and turns.
  - Power/energy and acceleration.
  - Mastery of multi directional skating.
  - Balance in skating ability of individual skaters
- b. Transitions (Linking Steps, Formations and Other Connecting Elements)
  - i. Definition: The varied and/or intricate footwork (steps) and formations, linking all synchronized skating elements, which also include the entrances and exits of elements. The transitions can also be seamless and fast.
  - ii. Criteria: in evaluating the transitions, the judge must consider the following:
    - Variety
    - Difficulty
    - Intricacy
    - Quality and unison
    - Variation of speed and linking steps/formations
    - Variation of changes of direction and holds
    - Difficulty and variety of entrances/exits from elements/preparation phase
- c. Performance/Execution
  - i. Definition: *Performance* is the involvement of the team physically, emotionally and intellectually as they translate the intent of the music and choreography. *Execution* is the quality of movement and precision in delivery, and includes the harmony of movement.
  - ii. Criteria: in evaluating the performance/execution, the judge must consider the following:
    - Physical, emotional and intellectual involvement
    - Carriage and body alignment
    - Style and team's personality
    - Clarity of movement
    - Variation and
    - Projection
    - Unison, synchronization and spatial awareness
    - Balance in performance within the team and relationship between skaters
- d. Choreography/Composition
  - i. Definition: An intentional, developed and/or original arrangement of all types of movements, transitions and elements according to the principles of proportion, unity, space, pattern, structure and phrasing.
  - ii. Criteria: in evaluating the choreography/composition, the judge must consider the following:
    - Purpose (idea, concept, vision, mood)
    - Proportion (equal weight of parts)
    - Unity (purposeful threading of all movements)
    - Utilization of personal and public space
    - Originality and difficulty of pattern and ice coverage
    - Distribution of highlights
    - Phrasing and form (movements and parts structured to match the phrasing of the music)
    - Originality of purpose, movement and design
    - Shared responsibility in achieving purpose
- e. Interpretation of the Music
  - i. Definition: The personal and creative translation of the music to the movement on ice.
  - ii. Criteria: in evaluating the interpretation of the music, the judge must consider the following
    - Effortless movement in time to the music (timing)
    - Expression of the music's style, character and rhythm
    - Use of finesse to reflect the nuances of the music ("finesse" is the team's refined, artful manipulation of nuances; "nuances" are the personal artistic ways of bringing subtle variations to the intensity, tempo and dynamics of the music)
    - Relationship between the skaters reflecting the character of the music

### 3. Marks for Program Components

a. Program components are marked on a scale of 0.25 to 10.00 in increments of 0.25, with a separate mark given for each program component, of which:

- 1 = Very poor
- 2 = Poor
- 3 = Weak
- 4 = Fair
- 5 = Average
- 6 = Above average
- 7 = Good
- 8 = Very good
- 9 = Superior
- 10 = Outstanding

b. Increments are used for evaluation of performances containing some features of one degree and some of the next degree.

c. Deductions are taken by the event referee for each violation of the regulations as set forth in Rule 3433.

## 3439 CALCULATION OF RESULTS—SYNCHRONIZED SKATING

### A. Basic Principles of Calculation

1. Scale of Values. Every element has a base value as indicated in the ISU Scale Value (SOV/Synchronized) table. (See Appendix \_\_\_\_\_, Scale of Values—Synchronized Skating Elements).

2. Calculations are done by computer using the ISU calculation software program as follows:

a. The Base Values for the Levels of elements is determined by combining the Difficulty Groups of Elements and the Difficulty Groups of Adding Factors.

b. Each Judge identifies for each element one of the seven (7) Grades of Execution (GOE). Each grade has its own + or - numerical value also indicated in the Scale of Values/SOV/Synchronized Table.

c. The panel's Grade of Execution (GOE) is determined by calculating the trimmed mean of the numerical values of the grades of execution awarded by the judges.

d. The trimmed mean is calculated by deleting the highest and the lowest values of the GOEs and calculating the average of the remaining GOEs.

e. This average will become the final GOE of an individual element. The panel's GOE is rounded to two (2) decimal places.

f. The panel's score for each element is determined by adding the trimmed mean GOE of this element to its base value.

g. A sequence of two (2) elements is evaluated as one unit by adding the base values of the Levels for elements included, multiplying the result by 0.7 and after that applying the GOE with the numerical value of the most difficult element. The factor 0.7 applies also in short program when two (2) formations are used (wheel and intersection). However, in short program, each formation will be separately judged with a GOE.

h. The panel's scores for all the elements are added.

i. Any additional element or elements exceeding the prescribed numbers will not be counted in the result of a team. Only the first attempt (or allowed number of attempts) of an element will be taken into account.

j. An innovative element, movement or transition may be granted with a special bonus of two (2) points. This bonus can only be obtained once for a program.

k. The bonus (if obtained) will be added to the sum of the panel's score for all the elements giving thus the total technical score.

l. Each judge also marks for the program components on a scale from 0.25 to 10 with 0.25 points increments.

m. The panel's points for each program component are reached by calculating the trimmed mean of the judges' results for that program component. The trimmed mean is calculated in the manner described above in (d).

n. The panel's points for each program component are then multiplied by a factor as follows:

Short Program (Senior and Junior)	0.8
Free Skating (Senior and Junior)	1.6
Novice	TBD

The factored results are rounded to two (2) decimal places and added. The sum is the program component score.

### 3. Deductions and Reductions

a. Reductions for breaks, stumbles, falls and collisions in the required elements in short program will be made by judges in the Grade of Execution (GOE).

b. Reductions for breaks, stumbles, falls and collisions in transitions in short program will be made by judges in the points for transitions.

c. Further deductions for fall in any part of the program (required elements and transitions) will be made by the Referee as follows:

Falls: - 1.0 for every fall of one skater and - 2.0 for every fall of more than one skater. A fall is defined as the loss of control by the skater(s) resulting in both blades leaving the ice and the skater(s) landing immobile (even momentarily).

If the fall causes interruptions to the program that exceed 10 seconds, additional deduction will be applied: - 1.0 for any 11 - 20 seconds interruption, -2.0 for any 21 - 30 seconds interruption, etc.

d. Elements, which do not fulfill the requirements, will be penalized. Deductions for "not according to requirements" will be made from the total points for the respective element. (- 0.3 for 1 missing (attempted) element, - 0.6 for 2 missing (attempted) elements, - 1.0 for 3 missing (attempted) elements, - 2.0 for 4 or more missing (attempted) elements, and - 0.6 for each omitted requirement). Those deductions will be identified by the technical specialist and verified by the technical controller.

e. Deductions for the Additional Elements (- 1.0) and Illegal Elements (- 2.0) will be made from the total score by the technical specialist and verified by the technical controller.

f. Deductions for other violation such as the costume violation (- 1.0), make-up violation (- 1.0), music violation (- 1.0) and time violation (- 1.0 for every five (5) seconds lacking or in excess) will be done by the referee from the total score.

g. Every failure in the required elements must be reflected only in the technical score according to the importance of the element failed or omitted and the gravity of the mistake itself, since there is no direct relationship between the technical score and the program component score. However, deductions for failures must be made in the program component scores if other program components are involved. An element is omitted when it is not tried.

### *B. Determination of Results in Each Part of a Competition*

1. The total segment score of each team in each part of a competition (short program and free skating) is calculated by adding the total technical score and the program component score, subtracting any deductions.

2. The team with the highest total segment score is placed first; the team with the next highest total segment score is placed second and so on.

3. If two or more teams have the same result, the total technical score will break the tie in the short program and the program component score will break the tie in free skating. If these results are also equal, the teams concerned will be considered as tied.

### *C. Determination of Combined and Final Results*

1. The total segment scores of the short program and free skating are added and the result constitutes the final score of a team in an event. The team with the highest final score is placed first etc.

2. In cases of ties at any phase the team with the highest place for the last skated segment is placed first, etc.

3. If there is a tie in this segment, the placement of the previous skated segment will count for the better place, etc. If there is no previous segment, teams are tied.