

INTERNATIONAL SPORT KITE JUDGES' BOOK

Version 1.1

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I. INTRODUCTION

This book aims to define many of the issues faced by sport kite judges. It should be seen as a framework setting out what judges should look for and how they might react, but it does not state how they should see things and how they should judge.

The book is a companion for the judge who attends workshops and seminars. The theoretical and practical side must go together.

Competitors should feel comfortable that officials have a certain level of understanding and ability. There are many innovations in this book and even more clarifications. However, if we are to keep our sport interesting and exciting, if we are to attract new people as competitors and all people as supporters, then we need to continue to innovate and reform as appropriate. To do this, the International Rule Book Committee requires your input, whether by telephone, post, or e-mail. If you are a member of the All-Japan Sport Kite Association (AJSKA), American Kitefliers Association (AKA), or Sport Team and Competitive Kiting (STACK), your local officials should be able to point you in the right direction.

The latest updates will be available at the official IRBC website, <http://www.kitelife.com/irbc>, and or through the sanctioning authorities.

The IRBC would like to thank all those, now too numerous to mention, who have helped develop the sport kite rules over the years.

International Rule Book Committee Members as of July 2002

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II. GENERAL

A. Responsibilities

1. Judges' Code of Ethics

This section sets out the standards that competitors are entitled to expect of judges and that judges should aim for. However, it should always be remembered that judging is subjective, and thus different judges will have different views.

a) Integrity

Honor the competitors by giving each performance your full attention and generating each score by drawing on your full abilities as a judge. Also ignore any personal or professional relationship with the competitors or the manufacturer/supplier of the equipment they are using.

b) Objectivity

Assess the performance fairly regardless of your own personal taste in music, kite type, level, age, or gender of the competitor.

c) Open-Mindedness

Judge what you see, not what you expect to see.

d) Criticisms

Always respond in a constructive and honest manner when a competitor asks for feedback.

2. Flying Skills

A judge is not required to be a competitor or past competitor, but must certainly understand all aspects of sport kite flying techniques and must keep up-to-date.

B. Administrative Guidelines

1. Staff

a) Members of the Staff

(1) Chief Judge

There shall be one chief judge for the competition. The chief judge may be a judge for a particular discipline. The chief judge may not be a competitor at the competition. To ensure that a competitor is provided all the defined stages of a protest, it is recommended that the chief judge not act as a head judge.

The chief judge has the following responsibilities:

- Overseeing staffing.
- Managing the compilation, posting, and dissemination of the scores for the competition.
- Choosing the 3 compulsory figures for each precision discipline, if possible with the assistance of the other judges and specifically the head judge for the relevant precision discipline.
- Conducting the competition briefing and competition debriefing.
- Ruling on protests as outlined in the *International Sport Kite Competition Rules*.
- Preparing the discipline flight orders.
- Recommending withdrawal of sanctioning by the sanctioning authority or the sanctioning authority's appointed agent if the prescribed conditions have not been met.
- Deciding when the competition will start and has finished for the day.
- Producing a written report that includes details of any contentious issues, any disqualifications (DQs), any protests or complaints and their outcome, any issues raised by competitors and or officials in any debriefing, and anything else that the chief judge feels may serve to improve future competitions.
- Sending copies of the written report within 15 days of the end of the competition to the sanctioning authority and the supervisory committee of the competition. The chief judge will also send a copy of the written report to those head judges involved in a disqualification or protest during the competition.
- Sending the scores from all disciplines to the sanctioning authority within 15 days of the end of the competition.

(2) Head Judge

There is one head judge for each discipline.

The head judge has the following responsibilities:

- Conducting the discipline briefing.
- Acting as a judge for the discipline.
- Directing discipline judging staff on procedural issues.
- Ruling on protests as outlined in the *International Sport Kite Competition Rules*.
- Conducting a discipline debriefing, if one is requested or scheduled.

(3) Discipline Judges

In addition to the head judge, there shall be a minimum of two additional judges responsible for scoring the performances. Four additional judges are required for international competition and strongly recommended everywhere.

(4) Field Director

The field director has overall authority and responsibility for the running of the discipline. The field director has the following responsibilities:

(a) General

- Collecting ballet music.
- Ensuring that the discipline is run fairly and in a timely manner.
- Ensuring that the competitor complies with all rules and guidelines as stated in the *International Sport Kite Competition Rules*.
- Ensuring that a competitor has an appropriate number of launch crew members on the field.
- Checking that the launch crew does not bring additional equipment inside the boundary once the competitor has started the discipline.
- Ensuring that there is no sideline coaching.
- Taking appropriate action in the event of unsportsmanlike conduct.
- Checking the wind speed and enforcing the wind rules.

(b) Safety

- Informing the competitor of any warning (yellow) flags.
- Disqualifying the competitor in the event of a violation of the safety rules.
- Ensuring that the line judges are correctly placed.
- Monitoring the back boundary (unless there are adequate line judges).
- Informing the competitor if he or she is close to the back boundary.
- Monitoring the field to ensure that there are no unauthorized persons on the field and that the sky is clear of obstructions.
- Taking appropriate action in the event of a possible safety problem.

(c) Timing

- Ensuring that the competitor complies with all setup time rules.
- Monitoring the duration of the competitor's routine.
- Making time calls as requested by the competitor.
- Informing the judges if the competitor reaches maximum time.
- Informing the judges if the competitor does not reach minimum time.
- Monitoring the downtime and compliance with the 45-second rule, including informing the competitor as to how much time remains before the 45 seconds expire.

(d) Coordination

- Signaling the competitor to enter the flying field.
- Welcoming the competitor onto the field.
- Where appropriate, and depending on the skill level, positioning the competitor.
- Informing the competitor of any special information.
- Informing the competitor when the judges are ready.
- Showing the figures to the competitor (individual, or pair or team leader) upon request.
- Indicating to the judging panel when the IN and OUT calls are made.
- Directing the PA to cue the music.
- Monitoring the line judges.
- Liaising with the pit boss.
- Ensuring that the next competitor is admitted to the field as soon as possible after the previous one has finished.
- Liaising with the chief judge, head judge, and other officials when wind recesses or other matters effect the competition.
- Directing launch crew at the request of the competitor.

The field director may not, for a variety of reasons, be able to carry out all of the responsibilities listed. This does not absolve the competitor from complying with the rules and guidelines. For example, if a competitor gets too close to the boundary or receives a warning flag and the field director has not informed the competitor of this, the competitor will still be disqualified for moving or flying over the outer boundary.

(5) Pit Boss

- The *International Sport Kite Competition Rules* states, "A pit boss will be provided as needed, depending on the discipline size and skill level." The pit boss works under the direction of the field director and has the following responsibilities:
- Attempting to ensure that competitors are in the stage-in area and ready to fly when the field director signals that they can enter the flying field.
- Ensuring that competitors remove all their equipment from the stage-in and stage-out areas in a timely manner.
- Ensuring that the stage-in and stage-out areas are kept as clear as possible of equipment and people.
- Trying to ensure that no one who should not be on the field enters the competition field and that the sky above the field is clear of kites or other obstructions at all times.
- Warning the field director of any safety problems.

- If necessary, coordinating the assignment of launch crew from available competitors in the manner defined at the competition briefing.

(6) Line Judges

Two line judges are recommended. The line judges work under the direction of the field director and have the following responsibilities:

- Monitoring the designated boundaries and informing the field director if any competitor flies a kite over a designated boundary at any time. The signals would normally be to raise a yellow flag for the inner boundary and a red flag for the outer boundary.
- Signaling the field director when a competitor's body moves over the designated boundary during a performance. The signals would normally be to raise a yellow flag for the inner boundary and a red flag for the outer boundary.
- Trying to ensure that no one who should not be on the field enters the competition field and that the sky above the field is clear of kites or other obstructions at all times.
- Warning the field director of any safety problems.

(7) Scorers

The scorers work under the direction of the chief judge and have the following responsibilities:

- Reviewing the score sheets for completeness and readability.
- Compiling the scores from the individual judges' score sheets.
- Deducting the appropriate number of points for those penalties that are required to be assessed from the final score.
- Determining a ranking for the competitors in each discipline.
- Posting the scores, as directed by the chief judge.

b) Changes in Staff

Whenever possible, staff should remain the same throughout a discipline. However, if changes must be made, the following must hold:

- If a judge must leave the discipline, that judge's scores are dropped for the discipline. If this judge is the head judge, a new head judge must be appointed from the remainder of the judging staff for the discipline.
- There must be a minimum of three judges remaining (including the head judge) after any judge leaves. If the departure of a judge leaves a judging panel of fewer than three, then the discipline must be abandoned and may be subsequently restarted with a full judging panel.
- The field director, line judges, and pit boss may be replaced if necessary.

2. Meetings

Attendance at meetings is recommended. The sanctioning authority, event organizer, or chief judge may determine that attendance is mandatory. For such a requirement, competitors must receive a minimum of 30 days advance notice.

a) Briefings

(1) Competition Briefing (run by the chief judge)

During the competition briefing, at a minimum the chief judge must do the following:

- Review any changes in the published schedule.
- Emphasize the importance of safety.
- Identify competition fields, practice fields, and all boundaries.
- Review stage-in and stage-out procedures.
- Introduce officials and other personnel as appropriate.
- Review the procedure for handling schedule conflicts.
- Oversee the selection of the competitors' representative. Also ensure that a judges' representative has been selected.
- Decide on the launch crew selection procedure.
- Discuss any other issues unique to the competition.
- Review the procedure for making a protest.
- Encourage competitors to attend the debriefing.
- Encourage competitors to submit biography sheets for use by the announcer where requested.
- Answer any competitor questions.
- Identify the contact person to whom competitors should address questions during the competition, as well as the place where notices will be posted.

(2) Discipline Briefing (run by the head judge)

During the discipline briefing, at a minimum the head judge must do the following:

- Introduce the judges, field director, line judges, and pit boss.
- Take roll call and announce the flight order.
- Ensure that the music has been collected by the field director for ballet disciplines.
- Review the positioning of the line judges.
- Review the procedures for staging in and out.
- Review the launch crew procedures.
- Announce and review compulsories for precision disciplines.
- Collect biography sheets for the announcer, if requested.

b) Debriefings**(1) Competition Debriefing (run by the chief judge)**

The chief judge should hold the competition debriefing as soon as possible after the end of the competition. However, a prize ceremony or results announcement should take priority over a competition debriefing at the discretion of the event organizer and chief judge. A debriefing gives competitors the chance to provide feedback that will enable future competitions to improve. It also provides officials, particularly chief and head judges, the opportunity to make comments on the whole competition and on individual disciplines. All such feedback should be included in the chief judges written report.

At international competitions sanctioned by more than one of the sanctioning authorities, the feedback should be sent to the International Rule Book Committee.

Following the formal debriefing, competitors should have the chance to discuss their performances with all the judges who marked them. This allows competitors to gain important feedback on their performances.

(2) Discipline Debriefing (run by the head judge)

The head judge will hold a discipline debriefing at the request of any of the discipline's competitors or officials. The objectives are to:

- Explain unusual happenings during the discipline such as wind recesses or disqualifications.
- Answer questions from competitors about their performances.
- Give the judges and other officials a chance to offer constructive criticism or advice to competitors.
- Solicit comments about what could be improved or simplified.
- The head judge should forward relevant feedback to the chief judge for inclusion in the competition debriefing report.

C. Wind Recess Procedure

Once a discipline goes into a wind recess, the head judge must wait until conditions are within the specified margins to resume the discipline at the point in the flight order where the wind recess was called.

If conditions do not improve in a reasonable amount of time, the head judge must consult with the chief judge and, where appropriate, the supervisory committee, to determine a course of action. The decision will be made according to the wind guidelines in the *International Sport Kite Competition Rules*. In determining the action to take, the officials shall do their best to ensure that all competitors have been treated fairly.

D. Disqualification

1. General

If an official disqualifies a competitor, a written report must be made by that official to the competitor and a copy must be sent to the sanctioning authority. If the competitor appeals a decision, the official to whom the competitor appeals must make a written report to the competitor and a copy must be sent to the sanctioning authority.

Disqualification from a competition affects the competitor only in the form in which he or she was disqualified. For example, if a team is disqualified, any member of that team may still take part in individual competition.

Any competitor who is disqualified shall leave the field as soon as possible. Any protest or discussion shall take place after the discipline has finished.

2. Examples

Officials shall make any decision concerning an infringement of a rule as soon as possible after the infraction.

a) Exhibiting Unsportsmanlike Conduct

Unsportsmanlike conduct results in disqualification of the competitor from the discipline. Repeated infringements or violent threatening behavior will result in the disqualification from the competition.

b) Receiving Advice on the Competition Field during a Discipline

If a competitor receives advice from anyone other than the field director while on the competition field during a discipline, 10 points are deducted by the scorekeeper from the competitor's final computed score in that discipline.

Giving advice or heckling is considered unsportsmanlike conduct. Repeated or serious infringements may lead to disqualification from the discipline.

c) Failing to Attend a Mandatory Competition or Discipline Briefing

The penalty for failing to attend a mandatory briefing is determined by the sanctioning authority and will be invoked at the discretion of the sanctioning authority.

d) Bringing Equipment inside the Boundary after the Competitor Has Started

A competitor who uses equipment that has been brought inside the outer boundary after he or she has started flying in the discipline will be disqualified.

III. THE BASICS OF SCORING

Each judge must assign a whole number from 0 to 100, to reflect his or her assessment of the performance in each of the specified scoring components. These numbers are used to rank the performances within a discipline.

The score should reflect the competitor's performance regardless of the competitor's skill level. All competitors, regardless of their skill level, should be able to compare their abilities on the basis of these scores.

A. Scoring Process

1. Judges

a) Position

Judges should, in general, position themselves behind the competitor without interfering with the competitor or the field director. Thus, judges may need to move with the competitor.

b) Conditions

Varying wind and weather conditions should not affect the way judges score. For example, in bad conditions judges should not be more generous when scoring. That is, judges should mark what they see and nothing else.

c) Documents

The head judge should have a current copy of all international rule books and appropriate sanctioning authority appendixes on the field.

The score sheet should include specific areas for at least the following:

- Competition
- Date
- Discipline
- Heat, if appropriate
- Class
- Name (and ID number, if applicable) of the judge
- Competitor's place in the flight order
- Name and ID number of the competitor
- Raw scores for individual elements related to the specific discipline
- Penalties for unintentional contact
- Penalties for an improper ending
- Penalties for crash without relaunch before/after minimum time
- Other penalties
- Notes

2. Score Compilation

a) General Procedure

Judges record their scores and comments on score sheets. Penalty point deductions, other than those designated as being deducted from the final score, are assigned by the judges, clearly indicated on the score sheets, and used in assigning the component scores. The judges' score sheets are then collected and turned in to the scorers for compilation and ranking.

b) Calculating the Individual Scores

For each competitor, the scores for each component from each judge are collected, summed and weighted as outlined in sections IV Scoring Precision and V Scoring Ballet to determine a score used to rank the competitor's performance within the discipline. All data entry or other calculations must be double checked.

c) Deductions From Final Score

Some infractions result in deductions from the overall score for an entire performance or component. Judges clearly indicate the existence of such infractions on their score sheets. When such a penalty is assessed, the scores are combined and calculated in the normal manner and then the penalty points are deducted by the scorer to reach the final score. It is possible to have more than one penalty that results in deductions from the final score.

Infraction	Deduction
Receiving advice on the field	10 points off final score
Crash after minimum time, but without relaunch within 45 seconds	20 points off final ballet score or 8 points off final precision score.
Music mislabeled or not queued	10 off final score

d) Combining Scores across Disciplines

When appropriate, to arrive at an overall ranking for a class, the scores of the individual disciplines within a class must be re-based. For this purpose a factor must be calculated that increases the score of the top-placed competitor in each discipline to 100. That factor must then be applied to each other competitor's score within that discipline. The factor is 100 divided by the highest score.

For example, if the top competitor scores 50, all competitors' scores would be multiplied by 2 (100/50). Re-basing the scores in this way provides consistency across disciplines. Each competitor's re-based scores should then be added together and divided by the number of disciplines in the class to give the final combined score.

e) Publishing Scores

Discipline and class results should be posted with the competitors' names and computed scores. The decision of whether judges' names are shown is to be decided by the sanctioning authority. In international competitions, judges' names will be published.

During a discipline debriefing, the competitors may discuss their performances and scores with the individual judges.

B. Scoring Component Definitions

This section attempts to define the various key words we use, and to explain what the scoring components assess.

1. Complexity

Complexity is the use of different elements, the way the elements are combined, changes in style, etc. Generally, the lower the possible margins for error and/or time for improvisation, the more complex the routine is considered to be.

2. Continuity

Continuity is the way the individual elements within a routine flow into each other to produce a complete entity.

3. Compulsory

A compulsory is a figure required to be flown in a precision discipline. These figures are defined by diagrams and descriptions in the *International Sport Kite Compulsory Book*.

4. Control

Control is the ability to make the kite go exactly where the competitor desires. This may include the ability to affect the forward, reverse, and lateral movement of the kite, including its speed, the ability to stall or change the plane of the kite, and the degree of precision. For multi-line disciplines the competitor should demonstrate the ability to control the multi-line aspects of the kite.

5. Creativity

Creativity is the use of imagination within a performance.

6. Rhythm

The movement or variations in the movement of the kite characterized by the regular recurrence or alternation of different motions, speed changes, stops, etc.

7. Technical Difficulty

Technical difficulty is reflected in the use of technically demanding and daring maneuvers.

Note: The number of members in a team does not automatically affect the level of technical difficulty.

8. Timing

Timing is the measurement of the interval between maneuvers. For an individual this might mean turning at a regular interval. For a pair or team it could mean turning together or each competitors performing a particular maneuver in sequence.

9. Use of the Wind Window

Use of the wind window means demonstrating the ability to utilize the full area in which the competitor's kite(s) could normally fly in the prevailing conditions.

IV. SCORING PRECISION

A. General Description

Each precision discipline is made up of three compulsory figures and a technical routine. The technical routine is further divided into execution and content components.

B. Scoring Components

The compulsories and technical routines are weighted as follows for all competitors:

1. Compulsories (each 20% of precision score)

- The critical elements, as defined for the figure, are each heavily weighted in the scoring.
- Compare the figure as flown to the diagram and the description.
- Consider placement within the precision grid, relative placement of components, speed control and other aspects of compulsory figures as defined in the *International Sport Kite Compulsory Book*.

2. Technical Routine (40% of precision score)

a) Execution (75% of technical routine, 30% of precision score)

- Consider control, complexity, and use of the wind window.
- Consider the quality of any daring maneuvers or tricks.
- For multi-line disciplines, consider multi-line effects.
- For pairs and teams, timing and spacing are important.

b) Content (25% of technical routine, 10% of precision score)

- Look for complexity, originality, rhythm, creativity, and continuity.
- Consider the appropriateness of any daring maneuvers or tricks

V. SCORING BALLET

A. General Description

A ballet routine is a free-form performance to the music of the competitor's choice.

B. Scoring Components

1. Choreography (60% of the ballet score)

- The interpretation of the music is very important.
- Consider continuity, creativity, complexity, and rhythm.

2. Execution (40% of the ballet score)

- Consider control, use of the wind window, technical difficulty, rhythm.
- For pairs and teams, also consider timing and spacing.

VI. SCORING PENALTIES

A. Penalties for Ballet and the Precision Technical Routine

This section identifies mandatory and optional deductions from specified scoring components.

1. Improper Beginnings and Endings

To be applied, these penalties require a unanimous decision by the judging panel.

a) Violation of Setup Times

If the competitor does not start within the specified setup time and the field director has called IN to force the beginning of the performance, 10 points will be deducted from the choreography score for ballet or the technical content score for precision.

b) Violation of Discipline Time Frames

(1) Less than Minimum Time

If the performance does not meet the minimum time requirement, it is considered as not flown and therefore given an overall score of zero.

(2) More than Maximum Time

If the performance exceeds the maximum time allowed, judges will score the performance only up to the maximum time mark and disregard any activity after that point. In addition, 10 points will be deducted from the choreography score for ballet or the content score of the precision technical routine.

c) Lack of Conceptual Beginning or Ending

Technical routines and ballet routines should contain a beginning, middle, and an ending. If the routine lacks a conceptual beginning or ending, a penalty of 10 points is deducted from the choreography score for ballet or the content score of the precision technical routine.

2. Incidental Contacts (Ticks) and Crashes

a) Incidental Contacts (Ticks)

Incidental contact is defined as the momentary contact of a kite with the ground, another kite, or another kite's line. The penalties for incidental contact are as follows:

Mandatory	2 points off the execution score for each instance
Variable	1–10 points off the choreography score for ballet or the technical content score for precision for each instance

Using the average number of infractions reported by the judging panel, the head judge establishes the number of infractions and thus the mandatory number of penalty points for the performance. Each judge is responsible for assessing his or her own variable penalty deductions for each of the established infractions.

b) Crashes

For the purpose of this section, the rest of this book and the *International Sport Kite Competition Rules*, a crash is defined as occurring when a kite comes in contact with the ground, another kite, or another kite's lines and the competitor is not, in the judges' view, in control of the kite.

(1) Crash with Relaunch within 45 Seconds

Mandatory	10 points off execution for each instance
Variable	1–20 points off the choreography score for ballet or the technical content score for precision for each instance

Using the average number of infractions reported by the judging panel, the head judge establishes the number of infractions and thus the mandatory number of penalty points for the performance. Each judge is responsible for assessing his or her own variable penalty deductions for each of the established infractions.

(2) Crash without Relaunch within 45 Seconds

Minimum Time Not Met	The ballet performance or technical routine are considered not flown and therefore a score of zero is given.
Minimum Time Is Met	Score up to the point of the crash. Scorekeeper deducts 20 points from the entire ballet score or 8 points from the final precision score.

Note: As the technical routine is 40% of the precision performance, the deduction is also 40% ($20 \times .4 = 8$). In effect, the 20 point deduction is assessed only against the technical routine and not the compulsory figures.

B. Penalties Specific to Precision**1. Flying the Wrong Figure**

If the competitor flies a figure different from the one announced, the judges will give the competitor a zero score for the compulsory. This includes flying the figure in a different direction from what is described, unless announced beforehand by the competitor.

2. Omission of IN/OUT Calls

If a competitor does not call IN or OUT for the technical routine or a compulsory figure, that component will receive in a zero score.

3. Violation of Setup Time.

If the competitor does not start within the specified setup time for a compulsory figure, the figure will be scored zero. The setup time for the next precision component (compulsory or technical routine) begins immediately.

4. Incidental Contacts (Ticks) and Crashes during Compulsory**a) Incidental Contacts (Ticks)**

Each incidental contact with the ground, another kite, or another kite's line(s) will result in a deduction of 10 points.

b) Crash

A crash will result in a zero score for the compulsory.

C. Ballet Music Preparation

If the head judge determines that the music was not properly cued or clearly labeled, the judges' score sheets will indicate a music penalty and the scorekeeper will deduct 10 points from the final computed score for the performance.

Appendix A: Sample Score Sheets

Ballet

Competition: _____ Location: _____ Date: _____

Discipline:	Judge's Name:	ID #:
	Competitor's Name:	ID #:

Choreography: (60%) Scores 0–100	Continuity	Low	Average	High	Notes	Score
	Creativity	Low	Average	High		
	Complexity	Low	Average	High		
	Interpretation	Low	Average	High		
	Rhythm	Low	Average	High		
Execution: (40%) Scores 0–100	Control	Low	Average	High	Notes	Score
	Use of wind window	Low	Average	High		
	Technical difficulty	Low	Average	High		
	Rhythm	Low	Average	High		
	Pairs/teams: Timing	Low	Average	High		
	Pairs/teams: Spacing	Low	Average	High		
Judges Penalties:	Ticks:			Crashes: (before min. time?)		
	Crash without relaunch before minimum time?					
Final Score Penalties¹:	Advice while competing?		Miscued/labeled music?		Crash without relaunch after minimum time?	

¹ Deducted by scorekeeper.

Precision

Competition: _____

Location: _____

Date: _____

Discipline:	Judge's Name:		ID #:				
	Competitor's Name:		ID #:				
Compulsories (60% overall, 20% for each figure)							
Shape, size, crispness, speed control Scores 0–100	Figure 1		Figure 2		Figure 3		
	Notes		Notes		Notes		
	Score		Score		Score		
Technical Routine (40%)							
Execution: (75%) Scores 0–100	Control	Low	Average	High	Notes		
	Use of wind window	Low	Average	High			
	Technical difficulty	Low	Average	High			
	Tricks	Low	Average	High			
	Multi-line: Multi-line Effect	Low	Average	High			
	Pairs/teams: Timing	Low	Average	High			Score
	Pairs/teams: Spacing	Low	Average	High			
Content: (25%) Scores 0–100	Complexity	Low	Average	High	Notes		
	Creativity	Low	Average	High			Score
	Continuity	Low	Average	High			
Judges Penalties:	Ticks:			Crashes: (before min. time?)			
Final Score Penalties ¹:	Crash without relaunch after minimum time?			Advice while competing?			

¹ Deducted by scorekeeper

Appendix B: Field References

Field Director Field Reference

From the ISK Judges' Book				
Ref.	PENALTY SITUATION INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE JUDGES			
VI.A.1.a)	Failure to start performance within initial setup time			
VI.A.1.a)	Failure to start next compulsory figure or technical routine within time limit			
VI.A.1.b)(1)	Failure to meet minimum time for ballet or precision technical routine			
VI.A.1.b)(2)	Exceeded maximum time for ballet or precision technical routine			
II.D.2.b)	Advice received during performance.			
II.D.2.d)	Use of equipment brought onto the field after the performance has started.			
VI.A.2.b)(2)	Minimum time has or has not been met for a crash without relaunch within 45 seconds			
	Nature of the safety violation that resulted in a disqualification			
From the ISK Competition Rules				
Ref.	TIME LIMITS	Individuals	Pairs	Teams
IV. G.	Initial setup ¹	3 minutes	4 minutes	5 minutes
IV. G.	Setup between compulsory figures ¹	45 seconds	45 seconds	45 seconds
IV. G.	Setup between compulsories and technical routine ¹	90 seconds	90 seconds	90 seconds
IV. I. 2. c)	Precision technical routine (min.-max.)	1–3 minutes	2–5 minutes	2–5 minutes
IV. H. 1.	Ballet (min.-max.)	2–4 minutes	2–5 minutes	2–5 minutes
IV. K.	Time to relaunch after crash	45 seconds	45 seconds	45 seconds
From the ISK Competition Rules				
Ref.	WIND GUIDELINES	Individuals	Pairs	Teams
IV. J. 2.	Call for a wind check (up to minimum performance times)	Up to 2 minutes into ballet. Up to 1 minute into precision technical routine.	Up to 2 minutes into either ballet or precision technical routines.	Up to 2 minutes into either ballet or precision technical routines.
IV. J. 1.	During a 10-second reading	Novice and Train 7–30 kph (4.4–18.6 mph)	Other 4–45 kph (2.5–28.0 mph)	
From the ISK Competition Rules				
Ref.	LAUNCH CREW	Individuals	Pairs	Teams
IV. Q.	Maximum number	2	2	1 per team member

¹ At no time will a competitor have less than 15 seconds to start after receiving permission from the field director.

Judges' Field Reference

From the ISK Judges' Book unless specified otherwise with (CR) for ISK Competition Rules			
Ref.	Violation	Penalty for Ballet	Penalty for Precision
VI.A.1.a), VI.B.3	Failure to start on time. Field director calls IN	10 points off choreography ¹	0 for figure or 10 points off technical content ¹
(CR) IV. F., VI. B. 2.	Failure to call IN or OUT for ballet, compulsory figure, or technical routine	No penalty. Ballet can be IN and OUT with the music	0 for figure or technical routine
VI. C.	Music mislabeled or not queued	10 points off final score ⁵	NA
VI. A. 1. b) (1)	Less than minimum time	0 for entire ballet performance ¹	0 for entire technical routine ¹
VI. A. 1. b) (2)	More than maximum time	10 points off choreography ^{1 4}	10 points off technical content ^{1 4}
VI. A. 1. c)	Lack of conceptual beginning or ending	10 points off choreography ¹	10 points off technical content ¹
IV. B. 1	Compulsory figure flown incorrectly	NA	0 for figure
IV. B. 4. a)	Tick during compulsory figure	NA	10 points each ²
IV. B. 4. b)	Crash during compulsory figure	NA	0 for figure
VI. A. 2. a)	Tick during ballet or precision technical routine	2 points each AND 1-10 points off choreography for each instance ^{2 3}	2 points each AND 1-10 points off technical content for each instance ^{2 3}
VI. B. 2. b) (1)	Crash with relaunch within 45 seconds	10 points off execution for each instance AND 1-20 points off choreography for each instance ^{2 3}	10 points off technical execution for each instance AND 1-20 points off technical content for each instance ^{2 3}
VI. B. 2. b) (2)	Crash before minimum time and no relaunch within 45 seconds	0 for entire ballet performance	0 for entire technical routine
VI. B. 2. b) (2)	Crash after minimum time but no relaunch within 45 seconds	20 points off final ballet score ^{4 5}	8 points off entire precision score ^{4 5}
II.D.2.a)	Unsportsmanlike behavior	Disqualified	Disqualified
II.D.2.b)	Receiving advice on the field	10 points off final score ⁵	10 points off final score ⁵
II.D.2.d)	Use of equipment brought onto the field after the beginning of performance	Disqualified	Disqualified

¹ Requires unanimous decision by the judging panel.

² To figure the number of ticks or crashes, the head judge uses the average number reported by the panel.

³ Judges independently assess optional penalty deductions, within the limits indicated.

⁴ Stop watching the performance. Score up to the time of the infraction (crash, over time limit, etc.)

⁵ Judges indicate the penalty on the score sheets, but the deduction is made by the scorekeeper

Appendix C: Sample Protest Form

Event Name:

Location:

Date:

Competitor's name (Individual, Team, or Pair):

Discipline in or about which the protest is being filed:

Specific rule book reference:

Specific protest:

Action taken:

Appendix D: Sample Chief Judge's Report

Event Name:

Location:

Date:

Sanctioning Authority:

Chief Judge:

Event Organizer:

Number of Competitors, listed by class and discipline:

Weather Conditions:

Spectator Attendance, notes on spectator reaction:

Efforts to Enlist New Fliers/Competitors:

General Notes on Competition, including any difficulties and recommendations to avoid repeating:

List of Any Protests and Their Resolution:

Competitors' Suggestions at Debriefings: