

U.S.T.A. CLARIFICATIONS

NOTICE: This is a complete listing of clarifications. Please note that some clarifications were made prior to new rules or rule changes and may no longer apply.

DECEMBER 2011

TUMBLING - What happens if an athlete does a round-off lands on one foot?

ANS - It is considered a cartwheel and is judged as a cartwheel - with difficulty and aesthetics.

NOVEMBER 2011

TUMBLING - Why is handspring - whip - handspring - whip a repeat when whip - handspring - whip - handspring not a repeat?

ANS - In the 2nd example, the skill being repeated is a handspring. Handsprings and round-offs can be repeated.

TRAMPOLINE - While performing a skill (back drop, front drop, or 3/4), an athlete's hair (i.e. pony tail) hits the end pads, side pads, or springs - do you take a 0.9 deduction and terminate the pass?

ANS - Yes

DOUBLE-MINI - If an athlete bottoms out on the dismount bed - do you take a 0.9 deduction and terminate the pass?

ANS - No

DOUBLE-MINI - When determining the landing deviation and distance, should an athlete's height be considered?

ANS - No

DOUBLE-MINI - When determining the landing deviation and distance, should the type and difficulty of the skill be considered? **ANS** - No

OCTOBER 2011

BEGINNER - ADV-BEGINNER TUMBLING. Since determining somi position is made between 10 and 2 o'clock, where do you determine if a Handstand Roll or Back Extension Roll meets the vertical requirement?

ANS - 5 degrees on either side of vertical.

SEPTEMBER 2011

GENERAL

Is overall composition of a routine to be taken into consideration of the aesthetic deduction for passes (i.e. deduction taken for routines that are anti-climatic and/or for routines that contain too many non-progressive skills)? **ANS** - No

The rule book states that arms should be kept in close to the body during skills. Is there a deduction taken for not showing lines/slides/straight prior to putting arms up for the next skill? What is this deduction? **ANS** - Not specifically, within 0.1-0.8 skill aesthetics.

In the tuck, pike, and straddle positions, is there a deduction for when the hands do not contact the legs? Is it a deduction to keep your arms straight in a tuck position or should the arms bend to form to the sides & around the legs? **ANS** - Yes, 0.3

TRAMPOLINE

Upon returning to feet in trampoline drops, where should your arms be placed? **ANS** - Puh off, Down; At height (top), Up.

TRAMPOLINE

During their routine, an athlete performs a 3/4 front, 1/2 turn (misses their feet) to seat, to feet. What is the difficulty for those three contacts? The 3/4 front = 0.3; coming out of the 3/4 front with the 1/2 turn to seat to feet = ? Do they get .1 for the 1/2 turn. Do they get .1 for the seat to feet? Do they only get the 0.3?

ANS: The difficulty would be 0.3 for the 3/4 front only. According to our rules, to receive the 0.1 credit for the 1/2 turn, the athlete would have to had to land on their feet and to receive 0.1 dd for the return to feet, they would have had to come directly out of the 3/4 front.

DOUBLE-MINI

Is the .2 double-double difficulty bonus awarded to an athlete if one of the double somis performed is a repeat from a previous pass? (i.e. - Pass 1 - Half-out Tuck Mounter | Double-Tuck Dismount; Pass 2 - Half-out Pike Mounter | Double-Tuck Dismount...) **ANS** - Yes

APRIL 2011

TUMBLING, BEGINNER & ADV-BEGINNER

1. Is there a deduction when an athlete is beginning their back pass with a back roll and puts their hands down in front or beside their seat (to balance or steady) prior to rolling? **ANS:** No deduction, unless they push off which will result in a 0.5 pt. deduction.

MARCH 2011

ATTIRE

1. After the clarification on women's attire - leos with "spaghetti straps" - we have had questions regarding the type of leo shown in white (with thick straps) in the attachment. We are not saying that type of leo would be considered illegal attirewhat we are saying is the leo with the very thin strap (could not find a picture) would be considered illegal attire. **Leo pictured is legal and will not receive a deduction.**



EQUIPMENT

1. SUB-BEGINNER, BEGINNER, & ADVANCED-BEGINNER

The rule states: "Single layer tumbling mat (1"-2" thick) 42' long and at least 6' wide **OR** at least 42' carpet with at least one additional 6'x12' mat available for a coach to add to the end of the existing 42' of mat if needed." This to me sounds like it is the coaches responsibility to add the mat if needed. So if a mat is available & the coach decides not to add it or doesn't know the rules & therefore doesn't add the mat because of that, then the .9 deduction is still not taken?

ANS: "If a coach DOES NOT request the additional mat and an athlete goes off the end of the mat - are those deductions still taken. The answer if YES - our rules state: "Tumbling off the side or end of the mat with any part of the body - During the execution of a skill, once the competitor's foot touches the floor or goes all the way off the mat, the pass will be terminated. Whatever terminates a pass results in loss of skill and the appropriate deduction (touching outside the landing zone or track with any part of the body 0.9 pt.)"

TRAMPOLINE

1. In a trampoline routine, are these two skills considered different or a repeat?
Initiate from feet, seat drop, return to feet

Initiate from feet, seat drop, ½ turn, return to feet

ANS: The combinations are different and not a repeat - the rules state “At this level, a skill will not be considered a repeat if it is entered into or exited from in a different manner. Example: Seat drop - return to feet is different from Seat drop - ½ return to feet; Seat drop to front drop-return to feet is different from Seat drop - return to feet and different from Front drop - return to feet.”

JANUARY 2011

DOUBLE-MINI

1. Novice. Assume a Novice Double-Mini athlete performs the following three passes:

Mounter Straight Jump | Tuck Jump Spotter | Tuck Jump Dismount

This pass is legal, there are no majors. DD = 0.0

Mounter Straight Jump | Straddle Jump Spotter | Front Tuck Dismount

This pass is legal, there are no majors. DD = .5

Mounter Straight Jump | Pike Jump Spotter | Front Tuck Dismount

This is a legal pass, however, the Front Tuck Dismount is a repeat from the previous pass. A 1.0 repeat deduction is taken by the aesthetic judges and the difficulty for the skill is lost. DD=0.0

ANS: Per the rules and past clarifications, at the Novice level there is a level requirement that two passes must contain difficulty or a 2.0 deduction is taken on the last/third pass. In this situation, the athlete physically performed and completed a difficulty skill in two pass, however, because they performed the same skill in the same position causing a repeat, two passes were scored with 0.0/no difficulty. Is the 2.0 taken because numerically there is only one pass that received difficulty points OR is that ignored because the athlete did physically complete two passes with a difficulty skill? We obviously took the 1.0 for the repeat, but we did NOT take the 2.0, reasoning that the athlete did perform and get full credit for the skill making it a legal pass even though we did also take the difficulty away for repeating. This would be similar to Sub-Advanced trampoline where if an athlete repeats a skill, it still counts as a somi contact toward the minimum number of somis needed for pass requirements, just no DD is awarded. In my personal opinion, this is also different than if the athlete would have tried to do a dismount 1/2 turn and not gotten all the way around or done a front pike to their bottom (not feet)... in those cases, you'd take your 2.0 for not having two skills and the 2.0 for not having the difficult for completing two passes with DD because the DD skill they attempted didn't count as a skill at all. In this scenerio, the skill counted, just no DD was given. **ANS:** The rule states that the athlete must have two passes with difficulty. In this case, the athlete did not have dd in two passes, so you DO deduct the 2.0.

DECEMBER 2006

TUMBLING

1. Advanced Beginner. An athlete performs four skills with the last skill being a Round-off. Should there be a deduction taken for preforming the round-off as the 4th skill (not the 5th)?

ANS. No, since, there were only 4 skill, the round-off was the last skill which is what the rule states. The rules states “**IF a round-off is performed, it may only be used as the last skill in a pass and the athlete MUST rebound.**” **NOTE:** The athlete should rebound out of the round-off or the appropriate deduction should be taken - if the athlete does rebound, judges should take any appropriate aesthetic deduction on the round-off.

ATTIRE

1. **QUESTION:** We have a new team leotard - the top half is hot pink and the bottom half is black. It is a 50/50 color combo. Should the girls wear a black sport bra or a pink sport bra to have not deductions for attire? **ANS:** The rules state “Sport bras that show **MUST** match the majority color of the upper half of the leotard or be flesh colored.” The sport bra should be hot pink to match the top half of the leotard. **NOTE:** It should be the same color pink as the leo.

2. Can a female athlete wear a leo that has only a strap hooked around the neck with a V-neck and bare shoulders without deduction. **ANS:** No, the current rules state “It may be long sleeve, short sleeve, or sleeveless.” This would mean that a leotard must have arm (sleeve) holes and a 2.0 deduction for improper attire should be taken.

SEPTEMBER 2010

TRAMPOLINE

1. Is overall composition of a routine to be taken into consideration for trampoline routines (i.e. deduction taken for routines that are anti-climatic and/or credit given for routines that contain progressive skills)? **ANS: No, the only rule regarding the overall pass is the “overall pass height.”**
2. In trampoline skills, should the arms be kept in close to the body? **ANS: Yes - as in book, deduction falls in the 0.1-0.8**
3. On trampoline, in between skill positions and the feet contacting the bed, should the arms be brought in straight by the sides to show the body line upon returning to the ears or should arms be returned to ears immediately after hitting the skill position? **ANS: Technically, yes.**
4. On front drops, is it a deduction for landing up on the elbows rather than having the elbows out and shoulders flat? **ANS: Yes - as in book, deduction falls in the 0.1-0.8**
5. Upon returning to feet on front drops, is it acceptable to have the arms either up by the ears or in to the sides to show the body line prior to returning them to the ears upon contacting the bed? **ANS: Yes - as in book, deduction falls in the 0.1-0.8**
6. ~~Define the difference between an out-bounce and a “skitter”~~ **ANS: An out-bounce goes straight up in a continuous repulsion with the arms up and comes straight down...a “skitter” is an obvious hopping (forward or backward) motion without control or form.** SEE NEW RULE 9/11

TUMBLING

1. In the tumbling levels, should where the athlete started their passes and landed their pass be taken into consideration when scoring? I believe the guidelines state passes should be stretched out, however, it seems those that start their pass early & finish longer are not always rewarded for this. Is this deduction taken on part of the superior judge or as part of the aesthetic score? **ANS: The Aesthetic score - pass should be stretched out.**
2. Define the above shoulder height to state hip rotation above shoulder height. **ANS: Refer to picture enclosed below.**
3. Pike front roll, definition. How to begin & end (legs). Can you bend legs? **ANS: The position of a pike front roll is defined by how the skill ends**

DOUBLE-MINI

1. It seems that on double-mini, mounter-dismount passes at the Beginner – Sub-Advanced level are sometimes scored harder (I'm guessing because the judge thinks the routine was quick), however, the number of deductions that can be taken are fewer (no deduction for a mounter straight jump). As coaches, we train mounter passes for progressive purposes and compete them for the reason of having fewer skills to deduct from. This is just something that I would like to see addressed! **ANS: All levels and skills should be judged using the same criteria. NOTE: There IS a deduction for stability on a mounter straight jump.**

GENERAL

1. I believe the rule states that scores can be within .5 above or below the median, however, when receiving only (2) aesthetic scores, that means that the difference in a judges score should only be .5 apart, correct? **ANS: 1.0 pt**
2. Is part of the duty of the superior judge to guide the aesthetic judges in their scoring? So if the superior feels there was error on part of the deductions taken by an aesthetic judge, they can overrule the judges deductions based upon their superior knowledge/status? **ANS: No, can offer an opinion.**
3. In the tuck, pike, and straddle positions, should contact be made with the hands and the legs? **ANS: Yes**
4. Is it a deduction to keep your arms straight in a tuck position or should the arms bend to form to the sides & around the legs? **ANS: No - either can be correct depending on the size of the athlete and where the hands touch.**
5. In the tuck, pike, and straddle positions, should contact be made with the hands and the legs? **ANS: Yes, but not just a "slap."**

April 2010**TRAMPOLINE**

- 1 **Question** - An athlete performs a back 3/4 somi to tummy, loses control when coming up and goes back down to the tummy - without losing momentum - comes back up to feet. What is the ruling/deduction if any? Would this still count towards somi.
Answer - If there was no break or apparent "fall" to the tummy -
 1. the pass would consist of 3/4 back to tummy (1 contact), tummy (1 contact), to feet (1 contact).
 2. in Intermediate, it would still be counted as one of the optional somies according to the way the rules read
 3. there would be no 0.1 dd awarded for the return to feet since it was not in completion of the somi
- 2 **Question** - If an athlete is performing a 3/4 to back, if the feet and back obviously hit the bed at the same time, is a terminations?
Answer - Yes - the rule reads "A contact or dragging of the feet on a back drop or ball-out would be cause for termination if the feet and back contact the bed at the same time."
- 3 **Question** - Since Sub-Advanced difficulty has been raised to a 4.6, do we allow those athletes to perform a tuck or pike jump prior to initiating their first skill (like Advanced & Elite)?
Answer - No.

MARCH 2010**DOUBLE-MINI**

- 1 **Question** - Please clarify the "ta-dump" rule? I was told that as long as both feet come down in the mounter bed regardless of the severity of the "ta-dump" - the deduction is 0.1 - 0.5 rather than a termination.

Answer - That is correct. When mounting the double-mini with one foot landing prior to the other, a “ta-dump” deduction of 0.1 - 0.5 is taken if both feet land in the mounter bed (regardless of the severity) and the pass is not terminated. A termination is called for “running across” which happens when one foot lands in the mounter bed first and the other in the spotter bed second.

OCTOBER 2009

TRAMPOLINE

1. **Question** - The new Sub-Advanced rule states that repeated difficulty skills will result in the loss of difficulty. Is there still a 0.5 pt deduction for repeated non-difficulty skills.

Answer - No, there is no deduction for repeated non-difficulty skills.

2. **Question** - An athlete's 10th skill is a seat drop and when returning to feet (11th contact), lands on 1 foot. What deductions should be taken.

Answer - Score out of 10. Deduct 0.3 for landing on one foot, and 1.0 for too many contacts.

APRIL 2009

TRAMPOLINE.

1. **Question** - What is the correct ½ and full turn major deduction? I have been told it is 0.1 - 0.5.

Answer - The correct major deduction is 0.5 in all cases. Remember, if the superior judge tells you to take this deduction...your aesthetic score should also reflect the fact that the skill was not performed properly.

2. **Question** - Does a barani meet the front somi requirement.

Answer - NO. A barani is a front with a ½ twist. A front somi requirement is a non-twisting front somi. They are two different skills.

1. ATHLETE ATTIRE.

Question - What is the deduction if an athlete wears a swimming cap to keep their hair out of their eyes?

Answer - The proper deduction is 2.0 for improper attire.

2. DOUBLE-MINI.

Question - The current rule states that athletes with a physical handicap (who have submitted a letter of appeal to the USTA National Office and received approval) - may use one 1¼” 5'x10' or 6'x12' folded mat placed in front of the double-mini mounting bed with the narrow end running long wise with the Run-up Mat. What is the deduction if an athlete uses the folded mat with the narrow end running the other direction? *Answer* - The pass would be terminated and the athlete would receive a 0 score.

3. TUMBLING.

Question - The current rules states that the maximum run of 30' from start of tumbling floor (top of ramp). What is the deduction if an athlete takes a longer run?

Answer - The pass would be terminated and the athlete would receive a 0 score.

4. TUMBLING SUB-BEGINNER, BEGINNER, ADV-BEGINNER LEVELS.

1.1 The pass does not start until the hands touch the mat. There is NO deduction(s) taken until the pass starts. For example, if a coach stops an athlete from initiating the 1st skill, talks to the athlete before initiating the 1st skill, turns the athlete around before initiating the 1st skill, etc. - the judges cannot start scoring.

JANUARY 2009

1. TUMBLING, ADVANCED. 2 FIVE SKILL PASSES.

Question - When the Advanced level is competing 2 five-skill passes rather than 1 five skill & 1 eight

skill pass, does the new rule stating “At least one pass must have three (3) somies” still apply?

Answer - YES. The same rules apply. Each pass must consist of at least two (2) somersaults. At least one pass must have three (3) somies.

2. DOUBLE-MINI.

Question - Intermediate D-Mini. If an athlete performs one skill (not a somi) and stops or the pass is terminated, you judge out of 5.0 and deduct 2.0 for only one skill in the pass - do you also deduct an additional 2.0 for not having a somi in the pass?

Answer - NO. The 2.0 deduction is for not having two skills (which is a pass requirement). Having a somi in each pass is also a pass requirement; therefore, taking an additional 2.0 would be double-dipping. The only levels you take two 2.0 deductions are Novice and Sub-Advanced where there is a level requirement in addition to a pass requirement.

3. DOUBLE-MINI.

Question - When the athlete is performing a spotter somi, lands on the side pad, and stops (or doesn't continue to perform another skill)...what should happen.

Answer - The pass is terminated and the athlete does not receive credit for the skill according to the rules (DM-p9 **INTERRUPTIONS OF THE ROUTINE [SCORING STOPS]**) Whatever terminates a pass results in loss of skill and the appropriate deduction. The rule reads: “Touches any part of the double-mini other than the bed unless elasticity occurs”. Only when the athlete continues the routine and is able to have enough control to perform a dismount skill is credit given and the pass not terminated. In addition a 0.9 landing deduction would be taken for hitting the side pad.

4. TUMBLING, BOUNDING CREDIT - A 0.1 point difficulty credit awarded when single or multiple somersault skills, whether twisting or not which are executed from a previous somersault performed in the same direction.

5. Question - What to do with bounding credit bonuses when an athlete loses difficulty due to a repeat and/or illegal skill?

Answer - When figuring difficulty, completely remove the skill from the equation. You have to look at the previous and following skills to determine whether to award a bounding credit. Also remember, the athlete will **not** receive two (2) 0.1 bounding credit points where a somi skill is lost.

Advanced Level:

RO	WHIP	WHIP	FULL	WHIP	WHIP	TUC K	PUN C H
2	4	1+4	1+8	1+4		1+4	2+5

Advanced Level:

RO	WHIP	FF	WHIP	FF	FF	WHIP	FULL
2	4	2	4	2	2		8

NOVEMBER 26, 2008**1. BEGINNER & ADVANCED-BEGINNER.** New Round-off rule clarification.

The rule says **IF** a round-off is used - it must be the last skill in the pass. If a round-off is performed anywhere else in the pass, you would take a 2.0 major deduction for not meeting pass requirements.

If the athlete performs a round-off anywhere else in the pass, they should NOT rebound. If they do rebound out of it - you would deduct for the number of steps taken. A straight up and down rebound is two feet, so you would take two 0.5 step deductions...if more steps are taken, you take 0.5 for each step up to the termination number; i.e. 3 steps for Beginner, 2 steps for Adv-Beginner. There are many other things that may happen - reversal of motion, etc.; however, if the athlete rebounds and continues without interruption of the pass - you take for steps and continue to judge the pass.

If the athlete performs a round-off anywhere else in the pass - they do not need to rebound and you do not judge the rebound. You only judge the rebound (or lack of) on the last round-off of a completed pass as in sub-novice, novice, and intermediate.

2. ADVANCED. The new rule states that at least one pass must have three somies. Failure to have three somies in one pass results in a 2.0 major deduction as a two pass requirement.

If an athlete performs the 1st pass with 2 somies and the second pass with one somi - you would deduction 2.0 on the 2nd pass for not having 2 somies and 2.0 for one pass not having at least 3 somies. The 1st 2.0 is for not meeting pass requirements and the 2nd 2.0 is for not meeting the combined pass requirements. This is the same as in Sub-Advanced where at least one pass must have two somies.

04/30/08

- 1. FOOT WEAR.** When shoes are worn (tumbling, trampoline, & double-mini), although the rules state they must be white - we will accept "off-white" and tan. Many of the major shoe manufacturers have begun making various shades of white.
- 2. SYNCHRONIZED TRAMPOLINE ATTIRE.** The rules remain the same; however, the deduction for failure to wear identical attire will result in each member of the synchro pair receiving a 2.0 pt. aesthetic deduction per aesthetic judge upon the advice of the Superior Judge.

02/04/08

- 1. WARM-UPS. Warm-ups.** Warm-ups must start after the scheduled coaches & judges' meeting (not during or before).

NOVEMBER 2007

1. **INSTABILITY DEDUCTION, ALL EVENTS, Re-clarified by the Technical Committee.**

Counting to three (3) for 3 seconds. Within those 3 seconds, regardless of the size of the step(s), taking one step results in a 0.1 deduction; taking two steps results in a 0.2 deduction; and taking three or more steps results in a 0.3 deduction. **THIS STRESSES THE SIZE OF THE LACK OF STABILITY OR NUMBER OF STEPS TAKEN.**

Although "instability" includes arm waving and/or body movement, the Technical Committee agreed to exclude those from the instability clarification. If an aesthetic judge feels there is too much movement, they can increase the deduction on the last skill because the movement is probably a direct result of how they completed that skill.

2. **HARD HAIR BALLS** will be considered the same as "Hair Beads" and will not be allowed in competition. 2.0 deduction.

OCTOBER 1007

GENERAL

1. **SKILL POSITION** - The position for skills will be determined between 10:00 and 2:00 (tuck, pike, or straight).
2. **LANDING DEDUCTIONS, ALL EVENTS** - As previously clarified, will be taken on incomplete and/or completed passes.
3. ~~**INSTABILITY DEDUCTION, ALL EVENTS** - The 0.1 - 0.3 instability deduction should be taken as follows. If the athlete moves (is unstable) within 1 second of landing, deduct 0.3; within 2 seconds, deduct 0.2; within 3 seconds, deduct 0.1. *The new rule states that this is to be determined by the Superior Judge.*~~
4. **TERMINATIONS & DEDUCTIONS** - Once a pass is terminated, you do not take additional deductions for anything that happens after the point of termination. Example: On trampoline, the athlete lands on one foot (termination) and then the other foot hits the side pad...you take the 0.3 for landing on one foot, but not the 0.9 for the side pad (athlete also loses that skill)

However, remember, if the pass is terminated due to a landing deduction which concludes in a greater landing deduction - you take the greater of the two. The example I used before - if an athlete falls to their seat (termination), rolls to their back, rolls off the floor - you take the greater landing deduction of 0.9 for going off the floor. ***This is a different scenario & we have a rule defining this.***

TRAMPOLINE

1. A 3/4 back (or front) done in a different position will be considered a different skill in determining repeats, but will not receive different difficulty. All positions will receive a 0.3 difficulty.

CLARIFICATIONS - 11/06 & 4/07

GENERAL

1. **ATHLETE ATTIRE**

- 1.1 Leotards may have holes in the back as long as they are above the waist. 04/07
- 1.2 Socks may be rolled down without deduction. 04/07

2. **JEWELRY** - The wearing of jewelry or watches in competition will result in a 1.0 pt. deduction per pass

to be taken on the advice of the Superior Judge. **Jewelry must be removed, taping over will result in deduction.** 11/06

3. HAIR

3.1 The wearing of hair beads will result in a 2.0 pt. deduction per pass to be taken on the advice of the Superior Judge. NOTE: Not a termination. 04/07

3.2 Hair pins, barrettes, etc. that fall out of the hair will result in a 0.3 pt. deduction (same as scrunchies) to be taken on the advice of the Superior Judge. 04/07

4. **THE COACHING DEDUCTION SHOULD READ** - Talking to or giving any signal to a competitor by his own spotters or coach during the routine. (Maximum deduction - 0.3 pt. per pass). NOTE: This includes clapping, gesturing, etc. Wait at least three (3) seconds after the competitor completes their pass. 11/06

TUMBLING SUB-BEGINNER, BEGINNER, ADV-BEGINNER LEVELS.

1.1 The pass does not start until the hands touch the mat. 11/06

1.2 A cartwheel is a front skill only. If performed in a back tumbling pass, a 2.0 deduction will be taken.

2. **INTERMEDIATE LEVEL REPEAT RULE** - Round-offs and hand-springs can be repeated without deduction. With the exception of handsprings and round-offs, only one difficulty skill may be repeated in an optional pass; otherwise, the difficulty of the repeated skill will not be awarded. 11/06

DOUBLE-MINI

1. **FOOT COVERING** - An athlete must wear foot covering or they will not be allowed to compete. Termination. NOTE: If an athlete wears black or colored foot covering, they will be allowed to compete; however, a 2.0 pt deduction per pass will be taken on the advice of the Superior Judge. 11/06

2. If an athlete lands after their mounter skill, stops, and then touches the blue side pad - you would not take a 0.9 pt. deduction because the stop terminated the pass. 04/07

3. When a double-mini athlete lands their dismount skill out of the landing zone, the skill does not count and you take the 0.9 pt. deduction because landing out is what terminated the pass. 04/07

TRAMPOLINE

1. **FOOT COVERING** - An athlete must wear white foot covering or they will not be allowed to compete. Termination. 11/06

2. TWISTING SKILLS.

2.1 If an athlete does not get completely around when performing swivel hips - you just take an aesthetic deduction. NOTE: It will probably also affect the next skill's aesthetics. 04/07

OCTOBER 2006

GENERAL CLARIFICATION - There is no deduction for glasses & hearing aids that fall off during competition.

TUMBLING

1. Landing Deductions:
 - 1a. When judging instability at the end of a pass, the competitor should stop and hold the landing for three seconds prior to turning to salute.
 - 1b. If a pass has too many skills, the deduction for not holding the landing for three seconds is taken on the last skill performed, not at the point where the pass was to have stopped.
2. In the beginner levels, during the execution of some skills, the elbows may touch the tumbling mat. If there is smooth continuation of the skill, then there is no deduction (termination) for the elbow. If the athlete is unstable or off-balance and falls to or pushes off the elbow, then the pass will be terminated at that point, no credit would be given for the skill, and a 0.6 pt. deduction would be taken for the elbow.
3. At the beginner levels, if the competitor performs the wrong pass, a 2.0 deduction will be taken. This is not a termination. NOTE: Performing an *illegal* skill will result in a termination.
4. A cartwheel is a front skill only. If performed in a back tumbling pass, a 2.0 deduction will be taken.
5. If a reversal (punch) somi is performed at the end of an incomplete pass (not enough skills), the athlete will still receive that skill & difficulty.
6. Any backward non-twisting single somersault executed at shoulder height or below and performed in the middle of a pass, regardless of position, will be considered a whip back.
7. Any backward non-twisting, single somersault at the end of a tumbling pass must be defined by position as a tuck, pike, or straight somersault including the last somersault prior to the reversal skill. If not performed above shoulder height, a deduction of 0.3 will be taken.
8. At the sub-advanced, advanced, and elite levels, if a pass has too many skills and the last required skill is not a somersault, a 0.5 pt. deduction will be taken for not ending the pass in a somersault.
9. ~~There is no height deduction for a twisting somersault (such as a full, double-full, etc.) executed below shoulder height at the end of the pass; however, an aesthetic deduction should be taken.~~

DOUBLE-MINI

1. Landing Deductions - Instability landing deduction will be taken on the last skill performed. NOTE: Whatever terminates a pass will receive the appropriate deduction, i.e., fall to the seat.
2. A tuck jump forward or backward is the same skill and will be considered a repeat if performed more than once as a mounter, spotter, or dismount skill. A 1.0 pt. deduction will be taken for the repeated skill.
3. At the **novice** level, if a competitor fails to have two passes with difficulty and one somersault in a pass, a 4.0 deduction will be taken on the last pass.
4. At the **sub-advanced** level, if a competitor fails to have one pass with two somersaults and to have one pass with a spotter somersault, a 4.0 deduction will be taken on the last pass.
5. An initial contact with the double-mini in which one foot strikes the bed before the other (ta-dump) will result in a 0.1 to 0.5 pt. deduction taken on the instruction of the superior judge.
6. Mounting Deduction - The deduction for instability when mounting the double-mini and for lack of form, control, and lift on the straight jump mount is 0.1 to 0.3 pts. A **maximum** deduction of 0.3 can be taken on the straight jump mount.

TRAMPOLINE

1. Landing Deductions - Instability landing deduction will be taken on the last skill performed. NOTE: Whatever terminates a pass will receive the appropriate deduction, i.e., fall to the seat.
2. Twisting skills must start facing one of the end decks and end facing one of the end decks to receive twisting credit. Starting early or late and under or over-rotating do not get full credit.
3. Landing a trampoline skill on one foot will result in termination of the pass at that point, even if the last skill. No credit will be given for the skill and a deduction of 0.3 pt. will be taken.
4. Twisting skills must start facing one of the end decks and end facing one of the end decks to receive credit. Starting early or late and under- or over-rotating does not get full credit.

JUNE 2006

1. SUB-ADVANCED D-MINI. POSSIBLE TO HAVE TWO (2) 2.0 DEDUCTIONS (LIKE NOVICE). - 2.0 FOR NO SPOTTER SOMI & -2.0 FOR NOT MEETING PASS REQUIREMENTS.
2. TRAMPOLINE. TWISTING SKILLS MUST START FACING ONE OF THE END DECKS AND END FACING ONE OF THE END DECKS TO RECEIVE CREDIT. STARTING EARLY OR LATE & UNDER OR OVER ROTATING DO NOT GET FULL CREDIT.
3. THERE WILL NOT BE A DEDUCTION TAKEN FOR GLASSES & HEARING AIDS THAT FALL OFF DURING COMPETITION.
4. IF A REVERSAL SOMI (PUNCH) IS PERFORMED AT THE END OF AN UNCOMPLETED PASS (NOT ENOUGH SKILLS), THE ATHLETE WILL STILL RECEIVED THE DIFFICULTY OF THE SKILL.

5/30/05

1. Beginner Tumbling Levels. The athlete rocks forward to the knees before performing their 1st skill - what should be done? **Answer:** *No deduction.*
2. Beginner Tumbling Levels. The athlete salutes the judges, turns around, and tumbles toward the athletes

(reverse direction). What should be done? **Answer:** *Score the skills performed on the mat. Terminate if and when the athlete goes off the mat.*

3. Sub-Advanced - Elite Level Tumbling. The athlete performs an extra skill; i.e., performs 9 skills for the 8 skill pass....the 8th skill is a somi in the straight position (or pike). Does the athlete receive the difficulty for a straight (or pike)? **Answer:** *Yes; however, if it is below shoulder height - deduct the 0.3 height deduction. Also if the 8th skill is not a somi, deduct 0.5 for not ending in a somi.*
4. Double-Mini. The athlete performs their 1st skill (spotter) and intends to do a gainer off, but does a tuck back instead. Do you judge out of 1 skill (5.0 pts) and deduct 2.0 for pass requirements or is this a termination? **Answer:** *Score 1 skill (5.0 pts) and take the 2.0 deduction for pass requirements.*
5. Double-Mini. The athlete performs their 1st skill and falls to their hands and knees on the double-mini bed....do we terminate after the 1st skill, judge out of 5.0, take 0.6 for the hands and knees, and 2.0 for pass requirements. **Answer:** *Terminate after the 1st skill, judge out of 5.0, take 0.6 for the hands and knees, and 2.0 for pass requirements.*
6. Double-Mini. The athlete performs their 1st skill, lands on the blue side pad and automatically continues on to perform their 2nd skill. According to our rules, we take the deduction for hitting the side pad and score the 2nd skill...however, there is some confusion on this...sometimes, judges terminate because the feet were all on the side pad; but, our rules do not define how much of the feet touch. **Answer:** *Give the skill if they use the elasticity of the double-mini. Superior Judge decides.*
7. Double-Mini. When do you take two separate 2.0 deductions.
Clarification states in the Novice & Sub-Advanced levels.
-2.0 for not having difficulty in 2 passes
-2.0 for not having a somi in one pass
-4.0 pt total deduction will be taken on the last pass.
8. ~~Double-Mini. The athlete mounts the double-mini, hits the spotter bed and does a gainer off. Do we score out of 1 skill (5.0) or does the athlete get a "0?"~~ **Answer:** *The athlete gets the one skill if it starts from the dismount bed. Note: No longer valid*
9. Double-Mini. The athlete's dismount skill lands outside the landing zone. Does the athlete get that skill and do you take 0.9 pt. deduction for going out? **Answer:** *The athlete does NOT get the dismount skill (judge out of 1 skill - 5.0), take the 2.0 pt deduction for pass requirements, and take the 0.9 pt deduction for going out.*
10. Advanced Double-Mini. Repeating a skill results in the loss of difficulty and a 1.0 deduction. Should there be the added 0.5 deduction? **Answer:** *Take the 0.5 deduction for a repeat.*
11. Trampoline. Can a coach ask for no spotters for their competitor? What does this do to liability if the athlete flies off the trampoline at that spot and is injured (this applies to spotters at the end of the end-decks for Advanced and Elite)? **Answer:** *There must be a spotter as described in the handbook. The Superior judge shouldn't call the athlete if the spotters aren't in the described positions. An athlete will not be allowed to warm-up or compete without the determined number of recommended spotters.*
10. Intermediate Trampoline. Our rules differ in several places...

Correct Info:

- a. *maximum number of somies - 5*
- b. *3/4 can count as an optional front or back contact*
- c. *3/4 can count as the 3rd optional somi*

SEPTEMBER 2004

1. Advanced Beginner Tumbling - No deduction on Front Limbers for landing with feet shoulder width apart or less.
2. Same deductions apply for Sub-Beginner, Beginner, and Adv-Beginner when competing on the rod floor as on panel mats.
3. For Beginner if the athlete takes 3 steps, the pass will be terminated and 1.5 will be taken for the three steps.
4. For Advanced Beginner if the athlete takes 2 steps, the pass will be terminated and 1.0 will be taken for the two steps.

JUNE 2004**TUMBLING**

1. On pike back rolls, a competitor is allowed to put their hands down on the mat behind them before they do their roll with no deduction.
2. If a competitor in a beginner tumbling level does a forward skill in a back pass or a backward skill in the front pass, it is a 2.0 deduction. They will still receive credit for any difficulty done in the pass and **there is no termination.**
3. In the advanced beginner level, a scissor is not the same as a walk-over; therefore, it is a different skill.
4. In the beginner tumbling level, a skill shall be considered different, and therefore, not a repeat, if the skill begins or ends in a different position. For example - tuck/straddle roll vs. a straddle/tuck roll.

TRAMPOLINE

1. In intermediate trampoline a 3/4 somi can be used as the third optional some and/or also count as the front or back contact.

DOUBLE-MINI

1. If an athlete hits the side pad, it is a 0.9 deduction, NOT a termination as long as the athlete is able to continue their pass.