TECHNIQUE

THE OFFICIAL TECHNICAL PUBLICATION OF THE UNITED STATES GYMNASTICS FEDERATION

Vol. 6, No. 1

FIG Code Of Points 1985-88
Optional Exercise Breakdown
Requirements Of The Exercise

Bias Correction Factors: A Proposal To Minimize Unwanted Pattern Bias In International Competitions

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TECHNIQUE

Vol. 6, No. 1

Inside This Issue

Cover Story

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6. Title page consisting of an informative title, author's name and complete institutional or professional address.

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Associate Content Editors

FIG Code Of Points 1985-88 Optional Exercise Breakdown Requirements Of The Exercise

Since the Women's 1985-88 FIG Code of Points was distributed last year, there have been several clarifications and additions in rules that govern judging women's gymnastics. The following Judging Outlines clearly define the judging rules and interpretations for each event that will aid judges in the consistent and accurate evaluation of the exercises.

—Cheryl Grace

February 20, 1986

*** Original Lecture Material & Transparencies**
Jackie K. Fie, FIG WTC Vice President
*** Complied by: Cheryl Grace**
Review Board Chairman
***FIG CODE OF POINTS, 1985 Edition**
*** USGF WTC Decisions & Interpretations for Elite and Junior Olympic Program**

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GENERAL LECTURE
FIG CODE OF POINTS 1985-88
OPTIONAL EXERCISE BREAKDOWN REQUIREMENTS OF THE EXERCISE

VALUE PARTS (Difficulty) — 3.0

Competition IB	Competition II	Competition III
3 A @ .2 = 0.6	2 A @ .2 = 0.4	1 A @ .2 = 0.2
3 B @ .4 = 1.2	2 B @ .4 = 0.8	2 B @ .4 = 0.8
2 C @ .6 = 1.2	3 C @ .6 = 1.8 (1 Natural C)	2 C @ .6 = 1.2
		1 D @ .8 = 0.8 (2 Natural C)
Value Parts 3.0(8)	Value Parts 3.0(7)	Value Parts 3.0(6)

*Deduction for using a value raised C where a natural C is required: 0.2

The B, C and D elements require a definite technical execution. If such an element is not executed according to the required technique, then it looses its value as B, C or D respectively and is lowered one value step.

*If a C or D element performed at a level where it is not allowed, regardless of how it is executed, it cannot be devalued and it will be recognized as the listed value in the Code or Supplement.

BONUS POINTS - 0.5

Originality	maximum 0.2 (NV/RV)
Additional D	maximum 0.1
Virtuosity	maximum 0.2

Originality: 0.2

A. There are specific elements listed by the FIG and USGF Supplement to the Code for NV and RV credit. Total amount of originality category = 0.2 (NV elements are worth 0.2 and RV elements are worth 0.1)

B. The USGF Junior Olympic and Elite Program. In addition to the current possibilities for earning 0.2 bonus points for originality (0.1 RV and 0.2 NV) via performance of a specific list of skills, the USGF will expand the NV-RV category to reward the performance of creative, unique, high-level skills and combinations that are similar to elements already listed as having NV-RV value (not FIG).

C. Guidelines for awarding NV and RV based on this concept (not FIG).
   1. Single elements of C or D value will be considered for RV (0.1) or NV (0.2)
   2. Combinations of elements, with a minimum of A + B or B + B will be considered for RV (0.1).
   3. Combination of elements, with a minimum of B + C or C + C will be considered for RV (0.1) or NV (0.2).

Additional D: 0.1

A. D elements used to replace a C or B element will not count for Bonus.

B. If a fall occurs while performing a D element, bonus will not be awarded.

C. In principle, bonus points will be given only for successfully completed - well done C and D elements. If the element is devalued because of improper technique, bonus points will not be given. The gymnast

will receive no bonus points for an element immediately followed by a fall or an extra swing.

Virtuosity: 0.2

A. Must fulfill value parts and special requirements of exercise (awarded only when the deductions for execution and composition do not exceed 0.3 in total - Maximum 3 × 0.1).

B. 0.2 Virtuosity may be given if deductions for execution and/or composition errors do not exceed 0.1 each (i.e., 3 × 0.1).

C. 0.1 Virtuosity may be given if deductions for execution and/or composition errors do not exceed 0.2 + 0.1 (i.e., 1 × 0.2 + 1 × 0.1 = 0.3 total).

FOR USGF JUNIOR OLYMPIC AGE GROUP PROGRAM ONLY:

In addition to the regulations governing virtuosity in the Code of Points, if a gymnast has up to a maximum of 0.4 deductions for an exercise she may be awarded 0.1 or 0.2 bonus points for virtuosity. No virtuosity can be given for a routine containing a 0.3 execution error. (This is effective for the JO Program and is a recommendation for the WIPC for Elite).

Examples: FIG Regulations - Total Deductions

Three (3) × 0.1 = 0.3 - Must give 0.2 virtuosity

One (1) × 0.2 plus One (1) × 0.1 = 0.3 - Must give 0.1 virtuosity

In addition for USGF competition in Junior Olympic Program Total Deductions

Four (4) × 0.1 = 0.4 - MAY give 0.1 or 0.2 virtuosity

One (1) × 0.2 + Two (2) × 0.1 = 0.4 - MAY give 0.1 or 0.2 virtuosity

Two (2) × 0.2 = 0.4 - MAY give only 0.1 virtuosity

One (1) × 0.2 = 0.2 - MUST give 0.2 virtuosity

COMBINATIONS (Composition) - 2.5

Progressive distribution of elements, mount/dismount corresponding to the value of the exercise	0.5
Diversified, original composition of the exercise through the various value parts and connections	1.0
Space and Direction	0.5
Tempo and Rhythm	0.5

EXECUTION - 4.0

A. Faults in technique - corresponding execution deductions

1. Insufficient amplitude:
Performance of elements from an insufficient high starting and ending position and with insufficient flight during bar change and hop-grip change elements.
—Slight 0.1
—Medium 0.2

2. Too many segmented body parts (body lines) according to the character of the element:
—Slight opening of the legs, bending of the arms, legs, or hips 0.1
—Medium posture failures such as bent knees, arms, hips, or open legs
*Normally 0.2
*Maximum 0.3

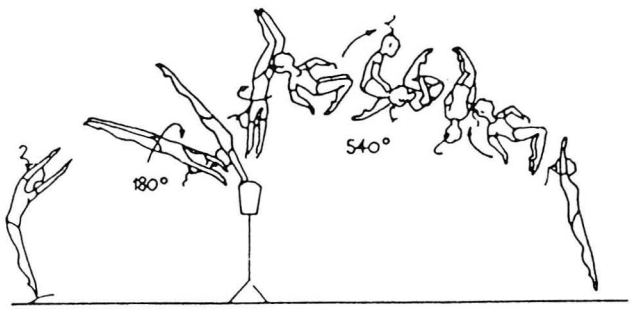
3. Incomplete or slow changes in body position according to the character of the element:
—Tuck, pike or stretch position/shape 0.1

4. Incorrect timing - performance too early or too late:
—Salto 0.1
—Twist or Pirouette (free) 0.1
—Turn in handstand 0.1
—Release - hop grip change in handstand 0.1
—Stop (more than 2 seconds) 0.1

5. Larger execution errors resulting from incorrect technique:
—Extra swing 0.3
—Fall 0.5

FIG CODE OF POINTS

VAULT



Competition IA	Competition IB & II
*1 Vault Only (Elite) 1 Balk Permitted	2 Vaults/same or different Betters vault counts (IB Rules used for JO Program)

Competition III

2 Vaults/different vault numbers
Average score of both vaults -
the Final Average Score is
formulated as follows:

$$\frac{Ia + Ib}{2} = \text{Average} + \text{Competition III}$$

Average of Both Vaults

*Groups I - Handsprings, Cartwheels with and without Longitudinal Axis Turn
II - Salto Forward with and without Longitudinal Axis Turn
III - Salto Backward with and without Longitudinal Axis Turn
IV - Vaults from a Round-Off

A Vaults	To 9.00 pts.
B Vaults	9.10 pts to 9.5 pts.
C Vaults	9.60 pts. to 9.90 pts.
D Vaults	10.00 pts.

*Changes or Additions from the 1980-84 Code of Points.

All judges evaluate the vaults from the starting (maximum) value (SV) of the performed vault, according to the Vault Table.

SPECIFIC APPARATUS DEDUCTIONS

First Flight
1. Body position fault (trunk, legs) up to 0.2
2. Strong tuck of legs (not corresponding to vault called) up to 0.3
3. Prescribed LA turn not completed up to 0.3

Support Phase
1. Body position fault (trunk, legs) up to 0.2
2. Too long in support up to 0.3
3. Arms remain bent in the support phase up to 0.5

Second Flight Phase
1. Body position fault (trunk, legs) up to 0.2
2. Prescribed turn begun too early or not completed up to 0.3 each
3. Insufficient height/length up to 0.5 each
*4. No stretch/open of the body before landing up to 0.3
5. Insufficient tuck, pike or stretch up to 0.2

Landing
1. Deviation from straight direction up to 0.3
2. Aid during landing 0.5 (HJ)
3. Landing fault
   -small 0.1
   -medium up to 0.3

OTHER DEDUCTIONS
1. Compulsory vault does not correspond to required execution Invalid
2. More than one preparatory element before arrival on board Invalid
3. Aid during vault Invalid
4. Approach touching springboard Invalid
5. Insufficient dynamics up to 0.2
*6. Incorrect or no vault number 0.3 (HJ)
7. Competition III
   -One vault only - Average score of the perfomed vault divided by two (HJ)
   -Two identical vaults - Deduction from the final average score (average of both vaults). *1.0 (HJ)

*Changes or Additions from 1980-1984 FIG Code of Points

FIG
Groups of Vaults

Group	A - Up to 9.0	B - 9.10 to 9.50	C - 9.60 to 9.90	D - 10.00
#1 - Handsprings with and without turns in the LA axis	1.01 Front Hspg. 8.80 1.02 ¼ On ¼ Off 8.80 1.03 ½ On ½ Off 9.00	1.20 ¼ On ¾ Off 9.20 1.21 ¼ On 1¼ Off 9.40 1.22 Hspg. 1/1 Twist 9.40 1.23 ½ On 1/1 Off 9.40 1.24 Hspg. 1½ Twist 9.50	1.40 1/1 Hspg. Off 9.60 1.41 ½ On - 1½ Off 9.60	1.60 Hspg. 2/1 Twist 1.61 1/1 - 1/1 Off 1.62 1½ On - ½ Off 1.63 1½ On - 1/1 Off
#2 - Saltos forward with and without turns in the LA axis			2.40 HS 1½ Fwd. Tuck 9.80 2.41 HS 1½ Fwd. Pike 9.90 2.42 HS 1½ Fwd. Tuck with ½ Turn 9.90	2.60 HS 1½ Fwd. Pike with ½ Turn 2.61 HS 1½ Fwd. Tuck with 1/1 Turn 2.62 ½ Ond HS - ½ Off Salto Fwd. Tuck 2.63 Salto Fwd. On - Optional Second Flight 2.64 Salto Fwd. On - Salto Fwd. Off 2.65 HS 1/1 On and Salto Fwd. Off 2.66 HS On - Double Salto Fwd. Off 2.67 Salto Fwd. On and HS 1/1 Off
#3 - Saltos backward with and without turns in LA axis		3.20 Tsuk Tuck 9.40 3.21 Tsuk Pike 9.50	3.40 Tsuk Stretched 9.90	3.60 Tsuk Tucked with 1/1 3.61 Tsuk Pike or Stretch with 1.1 3.62 Tsuk Tuck with 1½ 3.63 Tsuk Pike with 1½ 3.64 HS on - ½ Tn Salto Backward Off Tuck 3.65 HS On - ½ Tn Salto Backward Off Pike 3.66 HS On - ½ Tn Salto Backward Off Tuck or Pike with add Tn. 3.67 HS 1½ Tn On - Salto Backward Off 3.68 Tsuk with Double Salto Tuck 3.69 Tsuk with Double Salto Pike
#4 - Round off vaults (only allowed at Elite Level competition)		4.20 Round off Backward Tuck 9.40 4.21 Round off Backward Pike 9.50	4.40 Round off Salto Backward Stretched 9.90	4.60 Round off flic-flac Salto with 1/1 Turn 4.61 Round off flic-flac Salto pike or stretch with 1/1 Turn 4.62 Round off flic-flac with 1/1 Turn On - Off 4.63 Round off flic-flac with 1/1 Turn on - 1/1 Turn off Tuck Pike or Stretch

USGF VAULT VALUES

ELITE ONLY

9.5 Round-off ½ turn on - 1/1 turn off
9.6 Round-off ¼ turn on - 1½ turn off
10.0 Round-off ½ turn on - 2/1 turn off
9.9 Round-off ½ turn on - salto frwd tuck
10.0 Round-off ½ turn on - salto frwd pike
10.0 Round-off ½ turn on - salto frwd tuck with ½ turn
9.1 Round-off flic flac - ½ turn off
9.4 Round-off flic flac - 1/1 turn off
9.5 Round-off flic flac - 1½ turn off
9.7 Round-off 1/1 turn on - ½ turn off
9.8 Round-off 1/1 turn on - 1/1 turn off
9.9 Round-off 1/1 turn on - 1½ turn off
9.7 Round-off 1½ turn on - H.S. off

USGF VAULT VAULES:

8.8 Yamashita
8.8 Yamashita ½
9.4 Yamashita Full
10.0 ½ on - 2/1 twist off
10.0 1/1 on - 1½ twist off
10.0 H.S. on - 2½ twist or more off

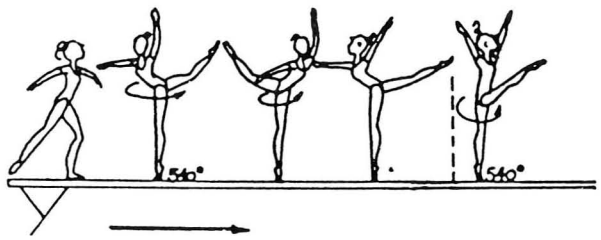
USGF VAULT VALUES

*Class IIIO ONLY:

8.4 ½ on - repulsion off
8.8 H.S. on - ½ turn off
7.0 Squat
7.5 Straddle
7.5 Stoop

* VOID IF PERFORMED AT ANY OTHER LEVEL.

FIG CODE OF POINTS 1985-88
BALANCE EXERCISE



VALUE PARTS — 3.0

Competition IB	Competition II	Competition III
3 A @ .2 = 0.6	2 A @ .2 = 0.4	1 A @ .2 = 0.2
3 B @ .4 = 1.2	2 B @ .4 = 0.8	2 B @ .4 = 0.8
2 C @ .6 = 1.2	3 C @ .6 = 1.8 (1 Natural C)	2 C @ .6 = 1.2
		1 D @ .8 = 0.8 (2 Natural C)

Deduction for using a value raised C where a natural C is required: 0.2

Value Parts 3.0(8) Value Parts 3.0(7) Value Parts 3.0(6)

VALUE RAISING FORMULAS:

Increase in value parts due to direct connections of difficulties:

Direct means: performance of elements/connections
- without pause
- without an extra step

Value raising beings with A-B connections. A elements cannot be value raised, and serve only as a connection before B elements for value raising. Only B and above acrobatic flight elements value raise. Non-flight B's do not raise, but can be used to value raise elements.

Acrobatic, Gymnastics or Gymnastics-Acrobatic (or reversed) Elements

1. A + B = A + C Note: The B acrobatic element must have flight to raise to C
2. B + B = B + C
3. B + C = B + D Gymnastics elements with
4. C + B = C + C and without flight, B or above
5. C + C = C + D will value raise.
6. D + C = D + D

For a series of 3 or more elements beginning with A + B + B, the 2nd and 3rd element will raise one level.

*7. A + B + B = A + C + C
*8. B + B + B = B + C + C
*9. C + C + C = C + D + D
*10. B + C + C = B + D + D
11. B + B + B = B + C + C
12. B + C + B = B + D + C
13. B + C + C = B + D + D
14. C + B + B = C + C + C
15. C + B + C = C + C + D
16. C + C + B = C + D + C
17. D + B + C = D + C + D
18. D + C + B = D + D + C
19. D + C + C + B = D + D + C + C (Etc.)

The value raising for dismount connections begins with B (flight) + B; A + B and A + C remain the same.

For longer dismount series the same principles as for series on the beam and dismount apply.

**Elements requiring 2 second holds cannot be considered for value raising.

BONUS POINTS — 0.5 (See General Lecture for Specific Guidelines)

Originality	up to 0.2
Additional D	0.1
Virtuosity	up to 0.2

Originality:

The principle for original connections on beam remains valid:

1. Three flight phase elements directly connected, two of which are minimum B, one of which is a natural C (series without value raising, as a mount or in exercise) = 0.1 Bonus Points (RV)
2. Dismount series: Two flight phase elements (minimum B) directly connected to a natural C - dismount = 0.2 Bonus Points (RV).
3. Dismount series: Two flight phase elements (minimum B) directly connected to a natural D - dismount = 0.2 Bonus Points (NV).

*Changes or Additions from 1980 -84 Code of Points
**FIG/WTC Interpretation applied internationally now accepts elements with two second holds as valid for value raising.

COMBINATIONS (Composition) — 2.5

A. Progressive distribution of elements, mount corresponding to the value of the exercise: 0.5
   *1. Mount easier than A 0.2
   2. More than two beam passes in succession without difficulty of minimum B each 0.1
   *3. Lack of a minimum of an A in each pass (not FIG) each 0.1

B. Diversified, original composition of the exercise through the various value parts and connections: 1.0

   Absence of special requirements -
   1. Absence of acrobatic series with an element of flight 0.2
   *2. Abence of gymnastics series 0.2
   3. Absence of full turn (360°) on one leg 0.1
   4. Absence of leap or jump with great amplitude 0.1
   *5. Dismount not corresponding to the difficulty level of the exercise (at least a B) 0.2

   In addition -
   6. Too few direct connections of gymnastic and acrobatic elements up to 0.2
   7. Domination of acrobatics up to 0.2
   8. One-sided choice of acrobatic or gymnastic elements up to 02.
   9. Connections not corresponding to the difficulty of the exercise up to 0.2
   *10. Repetition of compulsory mount or dismount, or a connection of more than 3 compulsory elements in the exercise each 0.3

C. Space and Direction: 0.5
   1. General insufficient directional changes up to 0.2
   *2. All acrobatics A,B,C,D elements predominantly in one direction 0.2
   3. Insufficient change of working near and far from beam 0.1

D. Temo and Rhythm: 0.5
   *1. Uniform (monotonous) tempo during the entire exercise up to 0.5
   2. Uniform tempo during a long passage of the exercise each 0.1

E. General Faults:
   1. No mount or dismount each 0.3
   2. Two elements before the mount 0.2

EXECUTION — 4.0

A. Technique, Amplitude and Posture - General Faults of execution as listed in Code of Points

B. Specific deductions applicable to Balance Beam:
   1. Support of a leg against the side surface of the beam each 0.2
   2. More than 3 holds (pauses) each 0.1

TIME — 1:10-1:30 (10 seconds to resume after fall) (FIG)

1. Begins when gymnast leaves floor or board
2. Stops when gymnast leaves BB (FIG)
3. If dismount occurs after sound of 2nd signal, 0.2 ded for overtime and the remainder of the exercise is evaluated including dismount and landing (FIG)
4. For Elite (FIG), a warning will be given 5 seconds prior to the time limit, and at the maximum time limit to communicate that the exercise is to be finished.

TIME — 1:10-1:30 (10 seconds to resume after fall) (JUNIOR OLYMPIC AGE GROUP)

1. Begins when gymnast leaves floor or board
2. Stops when gymnast leaves BB
3. If the gymnast has left the beam for the dismount before the final signal, no overtime deduction will be taken.
4. If the gymnast is on the beam when time is called, the judge stops judging the exercise from that point. No value part credit is given for elements performed after time is called. (Therefore, if the dismount value part is needed to fulfill compositional requirements appropriate deductions would be taken according to missing value part).
5. If a gymnast is overtime, deduct 0.2 for overtime plus 0.3 for no dismount.
6. No deduction for not having a B dismount would be taken.
7. A warning will be given 10 seconds prior to the time limit and at the maximum time limit to communicate that the exercise is to be finished.

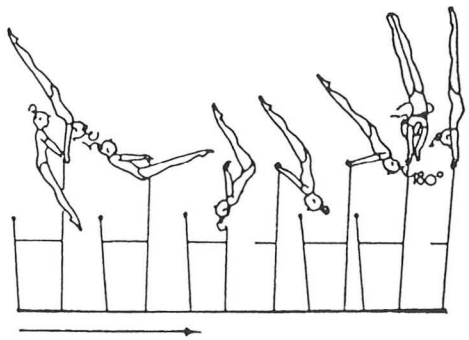
**FALL TIME — 10 seconds

1. If the fall time is exceeded, the exercise is considered terminated. All missing value parts and special requirements will be deducted.
2. Fall time is timed separately from the exercise time and is not calculated in the total time of the exercise.
3. Fall time starts when the gymnast's feet or hands leave the beam. Fall time stops when the gymnast resumes movement on beam.
4. A warning will be given 5 seconds prior to the time limit (Not FIG).
5. After a fall, the exercise time continues with the first movement on the beam to continue the exercise.

*Changes or Additions from the 1980-84 Code of Points

**FIG/WTC Interpretation applied to fall on or from beam. See Article 12, Page 103, 1. General, 3rd Paragraph.

FIG CODE OF POINTS 1985-88
UNEVEN BARS



VALUE PARTS — 3.0

Competition IB	Competition II	Competition III
3 A @ .2 = 0.6	2 A @ .2 = 0.4	1 A @ .2 = 0.2
3 B @ .4 = 1.2	2 B @ .4 = 0.8	2 B @ .4 = 0.8
2 C @ .6 = 1.2	3 C @ .6 = 1.8 (1 Natural C)	2 C @ .6 = 1.2
		1 D @ .8 = 0.8 (2 Natural C)

Deduction for using a value raised C where a natural C is required: 0.2

Value Parts 3.0(8) Value Parts 3.0(7) Value Parts 3.0(6)

VALUE RAISING FORMULAS:

Increase in value parts due to combinations, beginning with B + B

*Direct means: without pause, intermediate swing, or beat on LB from inside or outside.

1. B + B = B + C
2. C + B = C + C
**3. C + C = C + D (Conditions: Directional change (in, after or during 1st or 2nd element), grip change on same bar or flight from HB over LB)
*4. D + B = D + C or 2nd element), grip change on same bar or flight from
*5. D + C = D + D HB over LB)
NOTE: An element finishing in handstand on low bar is considered over the low bar
6. If more than 2 value parts (B,C,D) are directly connected then the value of the second and each thereafter raises one level. Original value determines whether you continue to raise.
B + B + B = B + C + C
C + B + B = C + C + C
C + B + C = C + C + C - (Exception: Remains C)
C + C + B = C + D + C - (with conditions)
C + C + C = C + D + D - (with conditions)
7. A value raised C as a connection cannot lead to D value raising.

*8. Elements can be devalued due to incorrect technique. Elements devalued to a listed code element can value raise. An element devalued to an unlisted element cannot be used to value raise another directly connected element.
9. Value raising is applied throughout the entire exercise, including mount and dismount connections.

BONUS POINTS — 0.5 (See General Lecture for Specific Guidelines)

Originality	up to 0.2
Additional D	0.1
Virtuosity	up to 0.2

COMBINATIONS (Composition) — 2.5

A. Progressive distribution of elements, mount corresponding to the value of the exercise: 0.5
1. Exercise without high points (peaks) in progression of difficulties up to 0.2
*2 Mount easier than A level 0.2

B. Diversified, original composition of the exercise through the various value parts and connections: 1.0

Absence of special requirements -
1. Too short an exercise - Less than 10 elements 0.2
2. Unpermitted number of elements on one bar - More than 4 elements each 0.2
*3. Less than 2 elements in total on LB 0.2
4. Dismount not corresponding to the difficulty of the exercise (at least a B) 0.2

In addition -
5. Repetition of basic elements up to 0.2
6. Close bar work predominantly up to 0.2
Lack of stretch of body through handstand 0.1
Lack of bar release 0.1
*USGF Interpretation:
Class I - C level or better release element
Class II - B level or better release element
Class III - B level release element
7. One sided choice of element groups (B,C,D elements should come from the following: upward swings/circles, kips, handstands, pirouettes, saltos, counter, grip change, and flight elements and hechts) up to 0.2
8. Uncharacteristic bar elements each 0.2
*9. Repetition of compulsory mount or dismount in the exercise or a connection of more than 3 elements each 0.3

C. Space and Direction: 0.5
1. Predominance of execution in one direction up to 0.2
2. Insufficient bar changes toward the inside and outside of bars each 0.1
3. Insufficient bar changes from low to high (less than 2) 0.1

D. Tempo and Rhythm: 0.5
1. Monotony in rhythm up to 0.2
2. Heaviness (execution fault) up to 0.2

* Changes or Additions from 1980-84 Code of Points
** FIG/WTC Interpretation applied internationally

EXECUTION — 4.0

A. Technique, Amplitude and Posture - General Faults of execution as listed in the Code of Points

B. Specific deductions applicable to bars:

1. Addition short support on apparatus	0.5
2. Extra swing (extra cast) or bounce	0.3
3. Touching apparatus or the floor	
- lightly	0.1
- moderately	up to 0.3
4. Grasping the apparatus	0.5
5. Fall against the apparatus, support of both hands, support with one hand	0.5

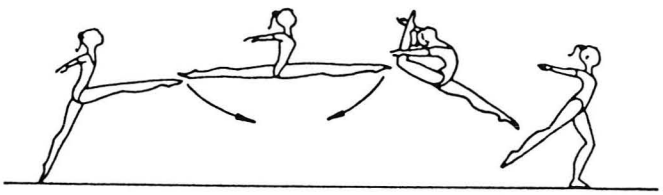
GENERAL FAULTS

1. Two elements before the mount (take off from board)	0.2
2. No mount or dismount	0.3

*BAR MEASUREMENTS (taken from the surface which supports apparatus)

Height HB - 235 cm
Height LB - 155 cm
Distance between bars - (minimum 60 (23-5/8") - maximum 105 cm (41-1/3")
Bars may go closer than 60 cm, but any bar used in competition must close to at least 60 cm)
Height of board - 20 cm +/− 1 cm

FIG CODE OF POINTS 1985-88
FLOOR EXERCISE



VALUE PARTS — 3.0

Competition IB	Competition II	Competition III
3 A @ .2 = 0.6	2 A @ .2 = 0.4	1 A @ .2 = 0.2
3 B @ .4 = 1.2	2 B @ .4 = 0.8	2 B @ .4 = 0.8
2 C @ .6 = 1.2	3 C @ .6 = 1.8 (1 Natural C)	2 C @ .6 = 1.2
		1 D @ .8 = 0.8 (2 Natural C)

Deduction for using a value raised C where a natural C is required: 0.2

Value Parts 3.0(8) Value Parts 3.0(7) Value Parts 3.0(6)

VALUE RAISING FORMULA:

Increase in value parts due to direct or indirect connections of difficulties:

*Direct means: - -*performance of acrobatic elements with flight phase without hand support "from A or with flight phase and hand support from B" and gymnastics elements from B
- without a pause between the landing of the first and take-off of the second element
- without an extra step, that means the free leg of the first element is placed immediately as the stand - or take-off leg for the following element.

Indirect means: - acrobatic A elements such as round off, flic flac, etc. are performed between acrobatic elements with flight phase and without hand support.

*Value Raising on Floor Begins With:

- Acrobatic A elements with flight phase and without hand support in same series (direct or indirect)
- Gymnastic B elements (direct only)
- *Gymnastic series or acrobatic flight elements with hand support from B (direct only):
- *Gymnastic/acrobatic series (or reversed) from gymnastic B elements/acrobatic A flight elements without hand support or B flight elements with hand support

1. A + A = A + B
2. A + B = A + C
3. B + A = B + B
4. B + B = B + C
5. C + A = C + B
6. C + B = C + C
*7. C + C = C + D Value raising from C to D begins with C + C

Except: 1. in a series of 3 or more directly connected acrobatic flight, with or without hand support elements the 2nd and 3rd elements will raise one level (value raising to D begins with B + C):
B + B + C = B + C + D
C + B + C = C + C + D
C + C + B = C + D + C
B + C + B = B + D + C
Also indirectly connected

2. in a series of 3 indirectly connected elements, raising to D requires a minimum of two C elements (value raising to D begins with C + A + C):
A + A + C = A + B + C
A + C + A = A + C + B
A + B + C = A + C + C
B + C + A = B + C + B
B + B + C = B + C + C
C + A + C = C + B + D
C + B + C = C + C + D
B + C + C = B + C + D
C + C + C = C + D + D (Etc.)

8. D + C = D + D
9. A + A + A = A + B + B
10. A + B + A = A + C + B
11. A + B + B = A + C + C
12. B + B + B = B + C + C

Indirectly connected series - the 2nd and 3rd salto will raise one level

BONUS POINTS — 0.5 (See General Lecture for Specific Guidelines)

Originality	up to 0.2
Additional D	0.1
Virtuosity	up to 0.2

Originality:

The principle for original connections on floor remains valid:

1. Acrobatic series with an A salto and A D salto = 0.1 B.P. (RV)
2. Acrobatic series with a B salto and a D salto = 0.2 B.P. (NV)
3. Dismount series - acrobatic series containing D salto = 0.1 B.P. (RV)
4. Dismount series - A or B salto + D salto = 0.2 B.P. (NV)

COMBINATIONS (Composition) — 2.5

A. Progressive distribution of elements and last series not corresponding to the level of the exercise: 0.5
   1. Progressive distribution of elements (high points) up to 0.2
      -Absence of gymnastics peaks 0.1
      -Absence of acrobatic peaks 0.1
   2. Absence of natural acrobatic B element (not FIG) 0.1
   3. Absence of natural acrobatic C element, with flight (not FIG) 0.1

B. Diversified, original composition of the exercise through the various value parts and connections: 1.0

   Absence of special requirements:

   Definition of series:

   Each acrobatic series must consist of at least three acrobatic elements, one of which is salto (i.e., round-off, flic-flac, salto backward).

   *1 Absence of one acrobatic series (3 different acro series) each 0.2
   *2. Absence of series with 2 saltos or D salto 0.2
   *3. Absence of one gymnastic B 0.2
   *4. Absence of B element in last series or last element performed 0.2

   Acceptable Variations:

   -Acrobatic dismount series closes with B or more difficulty, followed by an A

   -Acrobatic dismount series closes with A or more difficulty, followed by a more difficult acrobatic or gymnastic element from B

   In addition:

   7. One sided choice of acrobatic elements and connections up to 0.2
   8. One sided choice of gymnastics elements and connections up to 0.2
   9. Value parts from only 1 structure group (Not FIG) (B,C,D must come from the following element groups): up to 0.2
      a. acrobatic elements with and without flight phase in forward, sideward or backward movement
      b. gymnastic elements - turns, leaps, jumps, and hops, steps and running combinations - balance elements in stand, sitting and lying positions, arm swings and body waves
   10. Unaesthetic, incompatible elements each 0.1
   *11 Repetition of compulsory dismount or mount in the exercise or a compulsory connection of more than 3 elements each 0.3

C. Space and Direction: 0.5
   1. Insufficient use of FX area up to 0.2
   2. Predominance of straight directions up to 0.2
   *3 Lack of passages covering great distance (gymnastics or gymnastic/acrobatic) (in total) up to 0.2
   4. Insufficient change of elements near to and far from the floor (level change) up to 0.2

D. Tempo and Rhythm: 0.5
   1. Excercise without music 0.5
   2. Music and movements not in harmony in a part each 0.1
   3. Music/movement not in harmony throughout entire exercise 0.5
   *4. Music with voice during part each 0.1
   *5. Music with voice during entire exercise 0.5
   6. More than 4 measures of introduction 0.2

EXECUTION — 4.0

A. Technique, Amplitude and Posture - General Faults of execution as listed in Code of Points

B. Specific deductions applicable to Floor Exercise:
   1. Stepping out of bounds or touching outside of the boundary with any part of the body each time 0.1

*Changes or Additions from 1980-84 Code of Points

February 20, 1986

*** Original Lecture Material & Transparencies**
Jackie K. Fie, FIG WTC Vice President
*** Complied by: Cheryl Grace**
Review Board Chairman
***FIG CODE OF POINTS, 1985 Edition**
*** USGF WTC Decisions & Interpretations for Elite and Junior Olympic Program**

Review Board:
Joan Aschenbrenner
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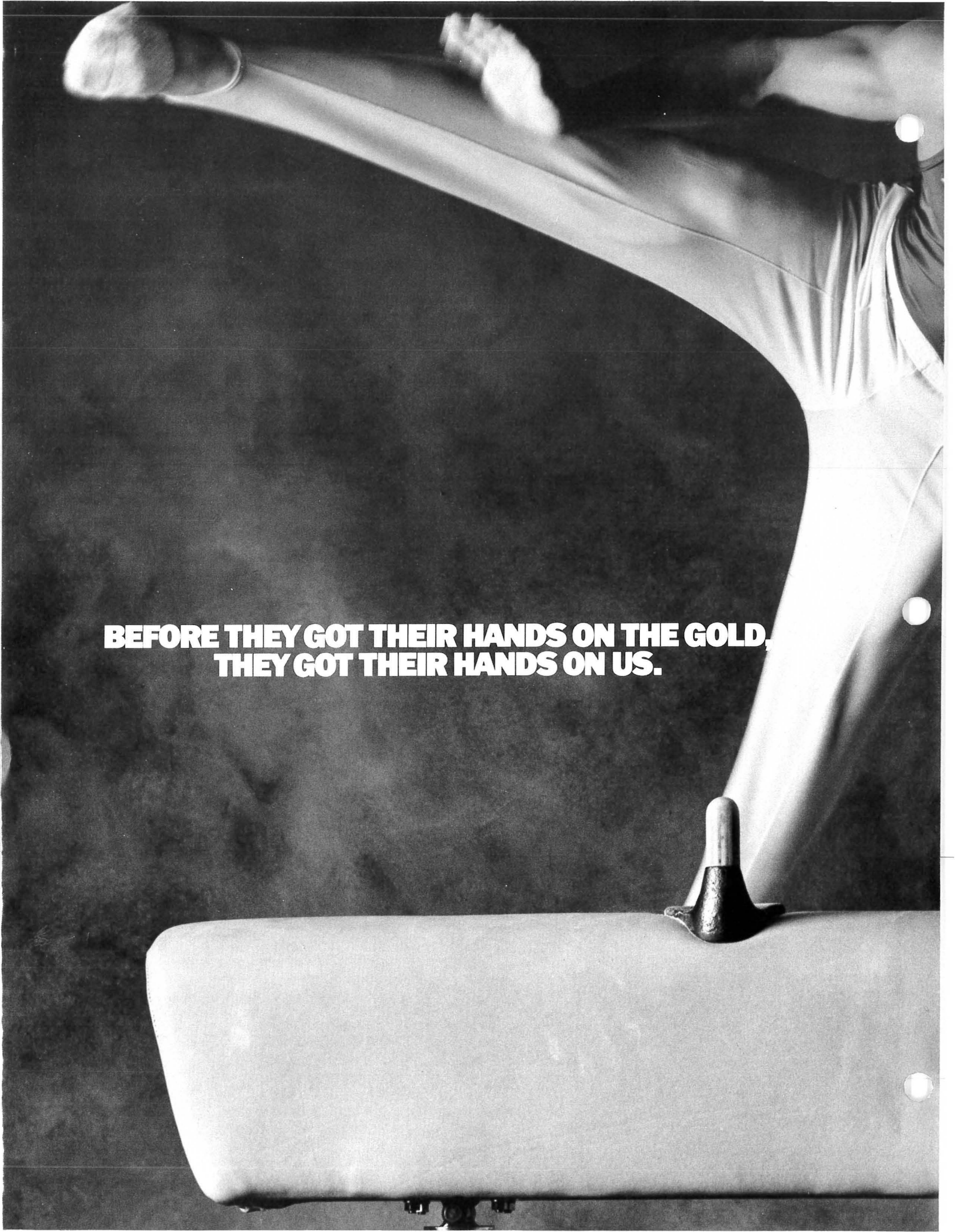
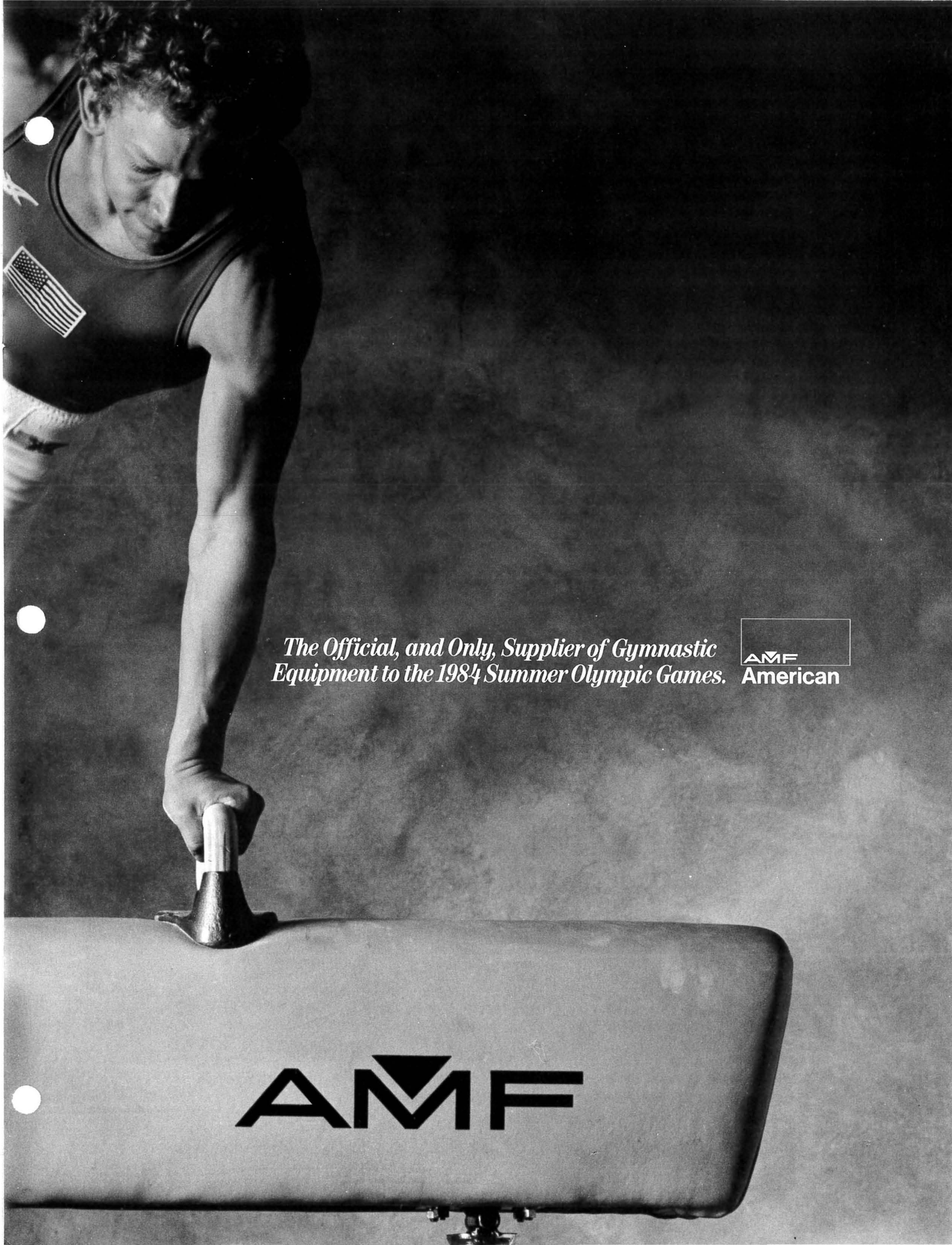

BEFORE THEY GOT THEIR HANDS ON THE GOLD,
THEY GOT THEIR HANDS ON US.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Bias Correction Factors: A Proposal To Minimize Unwanted Pattern Bias In International Competitions

By Bill Roetzheim
and Ted Muzyczko

September, 1985

The current men's gymnastics judging rules and procedures provide a fair way of deciding team championships and individual winners in international competition. However, this is true only if pattern bias, as sometimes dictated by national interests, is minimized or eliminated. Our proposal is based on many past studies. Our proposal suggests a method of assuring the use of current or any body of rules in such a way that *unbiased judging is encouraged* by all judges.

The fair implementation of the current rules is based on the following assumptions:

1. That the Superior Judge is competent, well trained, impartial and an active auditor. He has considerable responsibility and authority. We believe his performance should be periodically checked.
2. That the panel of judges is competent, independent in their assessments and impartial.
3. That the individual judge score deviations from, the average are randomly distributed and are based on human error, not unwanted pattern bias. For a given team or even entire field of competition, ideally, on the average, a judge should have as many scores above the average as below the average. Further, his deviation from the average should be very low.
4. That the average score, as described above, is the closest measure of the "truth of a performance".

In spite of the lack of rigorous proof, we are persuaded that if a given judge is high on a given team and low on other teams near in score, to that team, especially by high margins, and if the same judge shows low deivations as well as a random distribution about the average of other teams, an investigation is warranted.

In summary, it is one thing to identify a problem, but quite another to be certain of assignable causes and yet still another to apply corrective action. But is gross score variations can be brought more closely in line, by the use of our proposal or other means, we will have accomplished the initial task of this first paper.

Other methods are discussed in reference 3 on Evaluating Mens Gymnastics Judging by Ted Muzyczko. These include the use of matrix tables, control charts, reliability, error analysis etc.

With the use of video and computers, large data banks should be available.

In any case, an event may be viewed "as a sample". Sampling theory could be employed. The "average score" has a special and specific meaning in mens gymnastics. Of the four scores given by the judges for each performer, the high and low scores are discarded and the two middle scores are averaged and used if they are within a specified range. The base score average is computed by averaging the two middle scores with the Superior Judge's score.

Statistics work best with large numbers. Sometimes, a given event performed by a given team will not have large numbers, i.e. six competitors. Nevertheless, if an **obvious** pattern is shown that represents bias, some action must be taken to correct this. If a judge is higher than the average on every competition from "his team," this could be unwanted pattern bias. Further, if a team that is close in score to "his team" is evaluated with consistently lower scores, this also could represent an unwanted pattern bias.

There is an assumption here that has not been subjected to rigorous proof: consistent high scores for a given team, and also the consistent low scores for a team or teams close to the given team represent unwanted pattern bias. We are aware that correlation does not necessarily mean casuality. Full demographic studies would be necessary. A judge may be high on eveyone or low on everyone. Although this type of pattern bias is not necessarily unwanted, it is away from the "ideal model" of random, low deviation distributions about an average. Training or point of view preference may be involved. See Ted Muzyczko's paper on Pointers, Counters and Magic Numbers.

We may also be forcing judges to be as close to the average or base score as possible. This may stifle independent judgements. And if the Superior Judge can "control the average,"is he alone determining the outcome? But we believe that given a choice between staying close to an average and unwanted pattern bias, we would choose the former. Further large positive deviations from an average would still be allowed, if randomly distributed and countered with nearly equal negative deviations.

Sometimes mistakes are made, they are part of the process; but errors should be randomly distributed and not show a pattern.

A skilled, biased judge can easily stay within the FIG score allowable averages and yet exert considerable influ-

ence on the outcome of the competition. For example, if a judge is .05 higher than the average, (pulling up — but counting as one of the two averaged middle scores) the outcome could be as follows:

One Event × Five Men × .05 = + .25
Two Events × Five Men × .05 = + .50
Six Events × Five Men × .05 = +1.5
Twelve Events × Five Men × .05 = +3.0

Note that these deviations can be **doubled** if the judge or judges involved "push down" on teams that are close to them in a competition.

Sometimes shrewd methods can be attempted, such as the use of confederates. This forces opposing judges to employ similar "countering strategies". THE PATH TO THE ONE RIGHT SCORE SHOULD NOT BE TWO WRONG SCORES.

A number of methods have been proposed and are in use to combat blatant bias. These include:

— Improved training procedures
— Open scoring
— Discussions at judges courses prior to the competition
— Discussions and energetic interactions by Superior Judges
— Interjections by the Directors of the Competition
— The threat and use of warning cards and dismissals.

Still some bias persists.

We propose the following approach. When a judge as a part of a panel of four evaluates "his team," and the two other teams that are closest in score to "his team," he must show little or no pattern bias. To encourage him to give random, non-biased scores, we suggest the use of a BIAS CORRECTION FACTORS that would be established after all teams have competed.

The process is summarized as follows:

1. After the Compulsory Exercises Session (1A), judges that are representatives from countries that have a full team competing will have their scores statistically analyzed, relative to the averages of their panels.

   When their team and the two that are closest in score or that finish just ahead and just behind their team compete, the judges scores should be near the average scores with low deviations and should show little pattern bias. A judge or confederate should not "pull-up" on a team and "push down" on the two nearest scoring teams.
2. The six scores that the judge gives competitors from "his country" on an event will be determined to be above the average (positive deviation), or below the average (negative deviation). These deviations will be listed after the average scores as shown in the following examples (1, 2 and 3).

Since a certain amount of human error is involved, the highest positive deviation (for a given team) will be eliminated from the study. In a like fashion, the largest negative deviation (lower than the average for a judge's country) will be eliminated.

For the remaining four scores, the deviations will be added algebraically and the net difference, positive or negative, will be shown as a summation. Note, a large positive deviation can mean a strong leaning or "pull-up" for that country and a large negative deviation a strong leaning or "push down" against the other country. This net positive deviation would be subtracted from the judges team scores as shown in examples 1 and 2.

3. In a like manner the "push down" effect on the two closest scoring teams or the teams immediately ahead and behind their team will be analyzed for pattern bias.

Of the six scores, the largest positive and negative deviations would be discarded. If the net deviation is zero or positive, it would be discarded. If however, it is a negative ("push down"), then the net deviation would be added to the other two teams respectively.

4. It is critical to apply the Bias Correction Factors to all three teams involved:
   — Subtract the net postive deviation from "his team"
   — Add the next negative deviation to the two teams closest in score such as the second and third place teams, in the case of the first place finisher and the teams immediately ahead and behind in other cases. Of course, the last place team would be considered with the two teams immediately ahead.
5. The judge's scores with significant and persistent deviations from the average and/or base score would be carefully investigated in an attempt to ascertain assignable causes. Some rational explanations may be forwarded. However, if not, unwanted pattern bias may have been exhibited. The potential effect on team placements would be considered.
6. The FIG (TC) could recommend:
   — Discussion with individual judges
   — Applying the Bias Correction Factors to the team scores
7. The same approach could be used for Competition 1B, Optional exercises.

Examples

Examples 1, 2 and 3 show that in the analysis of Judge 1 (J-1), the bias can be strong, moderate or slight/none respectively. In these examples the influence of the Superior Judge is *indirect.* Alternatively the above approach may be used, but the final deviations taken from the Base Score. In that way the influence of the Superior Judge is *indirect.* See example 4.

Note the examples are for "pull-up" or positive deviations only. Example 5 shows how the "push down" or net negative deviation approach is used with Bias Correction Factors.

This approach is simple with the use of computers. It has the following positive features:

— Judges, knowing that their scores will not only be analyzed, but that the net positive deviation could be subtracted from their team score, and that net negative deviations would be added to other team scores, will be encouraged to maintain low pattern bias.
— the awareness of the other judges (i.e. those not having a full team represented) that their scores are being closely analyzed should be a positive factor in maintaining a random distribution of scores.
— There will be less pressure from the crowd, athletes, coaches and delegations, since they realize that pat-

tern bias will have a detrimental affect on the final team score.
— Severe examples of pattern bias will be cause for individual national concern and the problem can be handled by the individual federations rather than the FIG. No yellow cards need by issued.
— All four judges participate in the determination of the final score.
— Confederates can be discovered.
— Finalists may be more accurately scores.

These are some negative factors to this approach. These include:

— Bias Correction Factors cannot be completely applied until after the competition. Of course some individual correction factors could be applied after each event (pull-up corrections). Further the Superior Judge's monitor could show deviations immediately with the display of all four scores.
— The credibility of the sport may be hurt and it may be difficult to explain to the crowd or layman.
— Judges may be intimidated to conform to the averages and this may stifle independent judgements.
— There is considerable pressure on the Superior Judge to himself be fair, watch the four scores to be in conformity and to move the meet along. Superior Judges evaluations are discussed in a later section of the paper (See examples 6 and 7).

We recommend the following steps:

Phase 1 Introduction

The concept is explained

Phase 2 Post Competitions

Past major competitions are studied. Refinement would be suggested

Phase 3 Study and Introduction

An analysis of all judges scores be made at the next multi-national competition. After the Compuslory Competition, the Technical Committee could look at the analysis and use it as a basis for further discussions with the judges. After the Optional Competition, a similar approach would be used by the Technical Committee. This committee would study the effect this system would have on the final team placement of the participants in this competition.

Phase 4 Adaption

The refined Bias Correction Factor approach would be used at the next major multi-national competition.

Phase 5 Dual Meet

If the methods appear to be working, they could be tried on a pilot scale at dual meet competitions.

This program cannot eliminate all biases. Certainly, some nations can coerce other nations into doing their patterned judging. However, once the patterns are exposed, the same approaches might be used.

Other Approaches

Biases are complex and interrelated. Some other thoughts on minimizing bias include the following:

— Do not use judges from the countries that have the top three finishers for the Individual All-Around. This would be similar to the use of neutrals in the Finals Competition (individual).
— Eliminate as many "up to" deductions since this is a "license to mitigate."

Examples include Code Article 29-3, non-commensurate dismounts (up to .3); Article 29-6 - D, C and B parts not built to serve the purpose of the exercise; 29-9, combination resembling the compulsory exercise too strongly and Article 32, points 4, 5, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19; Article 33.

Actually, the current code is much improved over the last one in this respect, but we recommend changes to the above. Some guidelines are already in use in the USA (reference - USA Interpretations to the FIG Code, NGJA, September, 1985).

— The Superior Judges must not only be of unquestionable honesty, but must be periodically checked for their strict adherence to objective evaluations.

One approach toward evaluating the performance of a Superior Judge in a competition is to check his deviations and random scatter for certain teams. His deviations from the averages, Example 6, or from the base scores in Example 7 could be studied. If the scores are consistently patterned, then either the panel is biased or possibly ignorant of certain interpretations (and he has control over the panel) or he is. If necessary, he may be asked to defend his position to the Directors of the Competition. Often the Superior Judge is burdened with pressures to move the competition along.

The Superior Judge has considerable authority and an awesome responsibility.

With our current video technology it is possible for the Superior Judges to study podium training video tapes prior to the team competitions. (Competitions 1A and 1B). They would then be better prepared to deal with new moves, new techniques and tricky interpretations. Of course, they should know the field of competitors prior to the competition. Every FIG TC member should be given an appropriate standard video recorder and color TV monitor for use in preparing for competitions (U.S. cost would be under $700).

We hope that this paper has stimulated interest in a most important subject. What are your thoughts? Can these approaches be applied to Women's Artistic Gymnastics, Rhythmics or even other subjective sports such as diving and figure skating?

EXAMPLE 1

TEAM COMPETITION

PARALLEL BARS (STRONG BIAS)

Judge-1 = J-1 (His team Is Competing)

Exercise	S J	J-1	J-2	J-3	J-4	Average	Difference
(1)	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.0	9.2	+.20 -discard
(2)	9.3	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.3	+.20
(3)	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.4	+.20
(4)	9.5	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.5	+.20
(5)	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.65	+.05
(6)	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	0.00 -discard

Summation

Bias Correction Made From Team Finals	
Unadjusted Team Score	294.30
Bias Correction Subtraction	.65
Final Corrected Team Score	293.65

In this example J-1 or Judge 1 shows a strong positive or "pull-up bias of .65 even, after the highest deviation

+.20 and lowest deviation negative 0.00 are discarded. The highest and lowest deviations or differences from the average of the two middle scores are discarded to take into account human error and sample size.

EXAMPLE 2

TEAM COMPETITION

POMMEL HORSE (MODERATE BIAS)

(Judge-1 - His Team is Competing)

Exercise	S J	J-1	J-2	J-3	J-4	Average	Difference
(1)	8.8	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.9	−.30 -discard
(2)	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.05	+.05
(3)	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	+.20
(4)	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.35	−.05
(5)	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.65	+.05
(6)	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.75	+.15 -discard
							+.15

Summation

Bias Correction Made From Team Finals	
Unadjusted Team Score	295.00
Bias Correction	− .15
Final Corrected Team Score	294.85

In this example a moderate team bias of .15 is shown by Judge -1 (J-1). Note, the highest positive and the lowest negative differences are discarded.

EXAMPLE 3

TEAM COMPETITION

VAULTING (NO BIAS)

(J-1 His Team Competing)

Exercise	S J	J-1	J-2	J-3	J-4	Average	J-1 Difference
(1)	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.8	9.0	8.9	−.10 -discard diff
(2)	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	−.10
(3)	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.00 -discard
(4)	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.2	9.3	+.10 diff
(5)	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.5	0.00
(6)	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.65	−.05
				Summation			−.15

Unadjusted Team Score	294.10
Bias Factor (−.15) No Subtraction Made Since It Is Negative	.....
Final Team Score	294.10

In this example Judge 1 (J-1) shows no positive bias (pull-up) for his team. In fact a small amount of negative bias is observed, which is discounted and not added to the team score.

EXAMPLE 4

TEAM COMPETITION

PARALLEL BARS (STRONG BIAS)

Judge-1 = J-1 (His Team Is Competing)

Exercise	S J	J-1	J-2	J-3	J-4	Ave	Base Score	J-1 Base Score Diff
(1)	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.0	9.2	9.25	+.15 -discard diff
(2)	9.4	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.35	+.15
(3)	9.5	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.45	+.15
(4)	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.55	+.15
(5)	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.65	9.675	+.025
(6)	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	0.00 -discard diff
					Summation			+.475

Bias Correction Made From Team Finals	
Unadjusted Team Score	294.30
Bias Correction Subtraction	− .475
Final Corrected Team Score	293.825

In this example the Superior Judge is more in agreement with Judge 1 (J-1) compared to example 1. By using the **Base Score,** rather than the average, to establish deviations, the influence of the Superior Judge contributes **directly** to the Bias Correction Factor of .475. This factor is lower than that shown in example 1 because of the Superior Judge's influence.

EXAMPLE 5

TEAM COMPETITION

VAULTING (NEGATIVE PATTERN BIAS)

(J-1 - Team Immediately Ahead of His Team Competing)

Exercise	S J	J-1	J-2	J-3	J-4	Average	J-1 Difference
(1)	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.8	9.0	8.9	−.10
(2)	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	−.10
(3)	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.00 -discard diff
(4)	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.3	−.20
(5)	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	−.30 -discard diff
(6)	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.65	−.05
				Summation			−.45

Unadjusted Team Score	294.10
Bias Factor (−.45) Add to Team Score	+.45
Final Team Score	294.55

This is an example of a judge (J-1) judging the team that is immediately ahead of his team.

EXAMPLE 6

TEAM COMPETITION

POMMEL HORSE

SUPERIOR JUDGE

Exercise	S J	J-1	J-2	J-3	J-4	Average	S J Ave Difference
(1)	8.8	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.9	−.1 -discard
(2)	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.05	−.05
(3)	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	0.00
(4)	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.35	+.05 -discard
(5)	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.65	−.05
(6)	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.75	−.05 -
				Summation			−.15

In this example, the Superior Judge's differences (deviations) from the average of the two middle scores are tabulated. Here a −.15 deviation is shown.

EXAMPLE 7
TEAM COMPETITION
POMMEL HORSE
SUPERIOR JUDGE

Exercise	S J	J-1	J-2	J-3	J-4	Ave	Base Score	S J Base Score Difference
(1)	8.8	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.85	−.05 -discard
(2)	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.05	9.025	−.025
(3)	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.20	0.00 card
(4)	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.35	9.375	+.025-discard
(5)	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.65	9.625	−.025
(6)	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.75	9.725	−.025
					Summation			−.075

In this example, the Superior Judge's differences (deviations) from the BASE SCORE or average of the two middle scores and his scores are tabulated. The final deviation is lower −.075 compared to Example 6 (−.15) since his score is part of average used or BASE SCORE.

References

1. **Doug Hills, Proposal to Reduce Bias Communication to Bill Roetzheim, May 16, 1985.**
2. **Ted Muzyczko, Minimizing International Bias, NGJA Newsletter 1985**
3. **FIG CODE OF POINTS, 1985**
4. **USA Interpretations, NGJA, September, 1985**

Men's Artistic Gymnastics Championships Of The USA Team Selection Procedures

I. **Qualification** — Championships of the USA

A. The 1986 Championships of the USA are scheduled for June 19-22, 1986 in Indianapolis, Indiana.

B. Athletes will qualify to the USA Championships from five (5) qualifying meets on May 17-18, 1986. Exception: those who score 108 in an approved meet other than the Regional Qualifiying Meet are automatically qualified.

The Men's Program Administrator will certify these approved meets. This certification requires that Competition I rules be used prior to the Regional Meets. Competition II will be used at the Regionals. Also at least two nationally certified judges will be required per event. More than one club/program must be in attendance.

The Regional meet sites are: UCLA, University of Oklahoma, University of Iowa, Great Lakes Gymnastics, Southern Connecticut State University. Qualifying scores will be called in with results sent later to: Robert Cowan, Men's Program Administrator.

C. For compulsories in the Championships of the USA there will be 72 gymnasts. There will be two sessions with 36 gymnasts competing in each. These will be assigned randomly by draw to a session. For optionals, the top 36 scores from compulsories will compete in the later session. In case of a tie for 36th, the higher event compulsory score shall compete in the second session.

D. All-Around ranking will be determined from the compulsory-optional session. There will be an individual event finals with 8 athletes per event. Finals will include the event score and 50 percent of the combined compulsory and optional score.

E. The Senior National Team will be the top 18 from the combined compulsory and optional session. Ties will not be broken.

F. The Senior Development Team will be the next top six who do not make the Senior team and are under the age of 20. The next four under the age of 18 will complete the Senior Development Team of 10. Ties will not be broken.

G. In case of an injury, a gymnast may be petitioned on to the National Team by the Men's Program Committee.

H. Petitions to the USA Championships will be accepted and should be sent to the Men's Program Administrator.

II. **Qualification** — Goodwill Games

a. The Goodwill Games are scheduled for July 8-20, 1986. Competition will occur on July 13, 14 and 15. This event will take place in Moscow, USSR. Additionally, there will be exhibition in Leningrad on July 20.

B. Athletes will qualify to the Goodwill Games by placing in the top finishers from Championships of USA in Indianapolis.

C. Athletes who attend the Goodwill Games will be selected to compete in an International Dual Meet in W. Germany on July 23 which will be followed by a trip to Italy (Capri) for an exhibition.

III. **Qualification** — United States Olympic Festival

A. Competition at the U.S. Olympic Festival will be on July 31 and August 2 in Houston, Texas.

B. 12 Senior Athletes in rank order from Championships of USA (including the senior Development team) will be invited to this competition.

IV. **Qualification** — South American Tour

A. The South American tour to Venezuela and Brazil for exhibitions and training camps will occur from August 10-22, 1986.

B. The next 10 athletes in rank order on the Senior Team from Championships of USA not attending the Goodwill Games will be selected to travel to South America.

V. **Qualification** — Other events including the Pacific Alliance and International invitations will be assigned to National Team members as outlined by the Men's Program Committee.

1986 U.S. Olympic Festival Qualification

A. The 1986 U.S. Olympic Festival (previously the National Sports Festival) is scheduled for July 27-August 4, 1986 in Houston, Texas.

B. All athletes must be registered with the USGF prior to competition.

C. Selection:

1. Men

   The top twelve (12) Senior gymnasts in rank order, from the USGF Chmpionships of the USA, June 19-22, 1986 in Indianapolis, Indiana and the top twelve (12) Junior gymnasts in rank order from the Junior National Team Winter Testing Program. Total: 24

2. Women

   The top twenty four (24) elite Senior gymnasts in rank order from the USGF Championships of the USA, June 19-22, 1986 in Indianapolis, Indiana. If any decline, rank order to fill the remaining positions first from remaining Seniors, then Juniors. Total: 24.

3. Rhythmic

   The top six (6) Junior gymnasts of international age and the top ten (10) Senior gymnasts from the Rhythmic Championships of the USA, April 18-20, 1986 in Los Angeles, California. Total: 16

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