



2019 ACSA CHEER SCORING SYSTEM GENERAL INFORMATION



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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE ACSA SCORING RUBRIC AND SKILLS LIST

Skills List: includes examples of level appropriate skills.

- It is not a comprehensive list of all skills that can be performed in that level. Coaches are still responsible for ensuring that ANY skills performed in their routine are compliant with the IASF Cheer Legality Rules.
- Skills that will be credited as elite skills are outlined on the ACSA Skill List.
- Definition of Basic and Advanced jumps are outlined on the ACSA Skill List.

NOTE REGARDING CHANGES IN THE NEW 2019/2020 IASF RULES

- The Skill List has been updated for the 2019/2020 IASF Cheer Legality Rules and will be used by judges in determining level appropriate and elite level appropriate skills.
- To ensure teams are not detrimentally impacted due to the substantial changes made by following the IASF Cheer Legality Rules this year, we have not removed skills from the 2018 skill list, unless they were now illegal (which only applied to a few skills). We have only added skills which are newly legal in that level.
- As a result of the above, for Level 4 to 7 you will notice that some of the level appropriate or elite skills are also legal in levels below.

CUMULATIVE VS SYNCHRONIZED/SAME SECTION

- Unless synchronized or same section is stated on the Scoring Rubric, the skills needed to meet that requirement may be cumulative.
- Same section is defined as single portion of the routine where skills from a skill set (i.e. Standing Tumbling, Tosses, etc.) are performed.
- For Tosses and Stunt/Coed Quantity, athletes cannot be recycled in the same section.

DIFFICULTY

- The total number of athletes will determine the number of skills required to meet the 'majority' or 'most' definitions. These definitions can be found on the Quantity Charts within the rubric.
- Difficulty drivers are factors that judges will consider when determining an actual score within a range.
- Drivers are listed on the Scoring Rubric.
- Difficulty drivers do not have an associated set value, however they are the criteria used by judges when determining the score to be given.
- Falls may impact the rewarding of skills. If a skill does not show control through to the landing/dismount or transition to another skill it may not be rewarded. This includes rewarding within stunt or coed quantity.

TECHNIQUE

- Judges will look at a Team's precision and form of the entire skill(s), not just 1 or 2 athletes.
- Drivers are listed on the Scoring Rubric.
- Technique drivers do not have an associated set value, however they are the criteria used by judges when determining the score to be given.
- Stylistic differences will not factor into a technique score.

LEVEL ONE AND LEVEL TWO MINI DIVISIONS

- Tosses have been removed from the score sheet.
- Total possible score is out of 90 points.

NON-TUMBLING DIVISIONS

- Routine limit is 2:00 minutes.
- Standing and Running Tumbling is removed from the Non-Tumble division score sheet.
- Jumps will still be on the score sheet.
- Tumbling is still permitted in the routine as per IASF Non-tumbling exceptions, but there is no dedicated tumbling scoring section. Any tumbling included in the routine will be subject to routine and rule infractions/deductions.

BUILDING INFORMATION

CREDITING OF ELITE SKILLS

- Elite skills are only those outlined in the elite section of the Skill List.
- Elite skills must be performed within the rules of that level.
- To receive credit as an elite skill, a genuine attempt to maintain the integrity of the skill must be demonstrated. This includes:
 - Tic-toc style skills: Flyers remain centred without noticeable weight shift
 - In level 1 tic-tocs where the weight of a flyer shifts from one base to the other, will not be credited as an elite skill
 - Tic-toc style skills: Flyers remain centred without noticeable weight shift.
 - Twisting skills demonstrate simultaneous twisting between the bases and flyers. Twisting is performed on the way up to the required skill.
 - Release skills demonstrate a release from the base(s).
 - Skills go straight to the required height. For example, skills required to go to extension must not stop at prep-level (or below) and bump up.
 - In elite skills which combine two elements, such as twisting inversions, the twist and inversion are performed simultaneously.
 - Inversions show an inverted position from the initiation of the skill

BODY POSITIONS

- Lib and platform/target are not considered body positions.
- Body positions include, but not limited to: Stretch, bow and arrow, arabesque, scale, scorpion.

COED QUANTITY

- Level 3 to 7 Senior and Open Coed teams must satisfy this requirement. (Note, Level 4.2 Coed will follow the stunt quantity requirement).
- Only the skills listed on the coed requirement of the Scoring Rubric will count for Coed Quantity.
- The number of male athletes will determine the minimum number of Coed skills required to be performed in the routine (refer to Coed quantity chart on scoring rubric).
- Stunts may be rippled or synchronized in the same section.
- If any of the spotters touches the flyer or base at any point during skill, with the exception to assist with a cradle or pop-down dismount, the skill will be considered assisted.
- If one of the required groups perform a lower value skill, then this is the skill which will be credited. For example, if two coed skills are required, one group does a toss extended double leg skill and the other does a toss hands press extension, the toss hands press extension will be credited as it is the lower value skill.
- Coed style is defined as:
 - Consisting of a Base, Top Person and Spotter, who may be any combination of male or female athletes.
 - Entry must be a Toss or Walk-In. The same entry must be used by all groups.
 - Toss - Top person starts with both feet on performing surface. Base starts with hands on Top Persons' waist.
 - Walk-In - Top person and Base start facing each other with one foot loaded in.
 - Base must be directly under the stunt.
 - Base and Spotter may not be chest to chest.
 - Coed stunts must have a controlled dismount/pop off to the performance surface to receive full Coed Quantity credit.

STUNT QUANTITY

- The following divisions must meet this requirement:
 - All Tiny, Mini, Youth and Junior divisions
 - All All-Girl divisions
 - All Level 1, 2 and 4.2 divisions
- Only the skills listed as elite level appropriate on the ACSA Skill List will count for Stunt Quantity.
- Required to be performed by a traditional group of 4 or 5: e.g. one flyer, two bases and one or two spotter(s).
- The total number of athletes will determine the minimum number of skills required to be performed in the routine (refer to the Stunt Quantity Chart on the Scoring Rubric)
- Can be rippled or synchronized but must be in the same section.

LEVEL 7 STUNT DIFFICULTY

- For Level 7 Stunts: All Level 6 & 7 level appropriate skills will be considered Level Appropriate for scoring purposes (at least 2 different Level 7 skills are required to score in High range).

TUMBLING AND JUMPS INFORMATION

STANDING TUMBLING/RUNNING TUMBLING

- Tumbling passes must land on both feet to be considered level appropriate and receive difficulty credit (i.e. jump 3/4 front flip to seat, back handsprings which lands in a prone position, etc. would not count).
- Level 1 to 5 – Same level appropriate synchronized pass cannot be used to fulfil Majority pass requirement.
- No skills out of a RO that are ILLEGAL in L1 will count for level appropriate credit in L2.
- No skills out of a BHS step out ½ turn that are ILLEGAL in L2 will count for level appropriate credit in L3.
- No skills out of a Tuck, in standing tumbling, that is ILLEGAL in L4 will count for level appropriate credit in L5 (i.e. BHS-Tuck-BHS-Tuck).
- Punch front forward roll will not count for level appropriate credit in L4.
- Standing Tumbling skills ending in a layout that are LEGAL in L5 will not receive level appropriate credit for L6 or L7 (i.e. BHS-BHS-Layout).
- Jumps within a pass will not break up the pass (i.e. Toe Touch-BHS-Toe Touch-BHS is 1 pass in L3).
- T-Jumps are not considered a jump and will break up a pass into two separate passes.
- If a pass changes direction it may be considered two separate standing and running passes. (i.e. Toe Touch-BHS-Toe Touch-BHS-forward hurdle Round off-Tuck would be considered a standing and then a running pass due to the change in direction)

JUMPS

- Variety - at least 2 different jumps. Performing the same jump with different legs doesn't constitute as variety. (i.e. left/right hurdler).
- All approaches within the jumps must use a whip approach to be considered connected.
- Jump skills must land on feet to be considered level appropriate and receive difficulty credit (i.e. jumps that land on knee(s) or seat, etc. would not count).
- Jumps DO NOT need to be connected or include a variety in Tiny & Mini divisions.