

American Kneeboard Association



SCORER'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Updated 10-08

SCORERS SECTION

Refer to AKA rulebook for Trick Event, Rule 3.13, Rule 3.14, rule 3.15, page 16 of the AKA Rule Book. Please read these sections aloud and discuss each.

Trick Event Scorers

- * At the completion of each competitor's turn, collect all forms from the judge using a trick form "runner" if available.
- * Collate trick forms.
- * Verify trick run.
 - * Majority rules
 - * Eliminate repeat tricks
 - * Check for out of course tricks
 - * Any problems should be presented to the Chief Scorer, and if the Chief Scorer cannot come to a decision, the Appointed Trick judge should be notified. It then becomes his responsibility to make a decision. This may be accomplished by polling the three judges for a majority judgment.
- * Award points to each trick
 - * Have a list of trick values
 - * Preferably, the scorer should have a calculator with tape and total trick runs
 - * Check points to assure correct score
- * Compute NOPS and post on trick score sheet.
- * Staple forms and tapes together.
- * Record scores and time posted on Master Score board.
- * Give scores to announcer
- * Record NOPS on Official Score Sheet
- * Collect all appropriate forms at the conclusion of the tournament and be sure all forms are properly signed by the proper officials.

As the name "scorer" implies, it is the scorer's job to score what has been called by the Trick Event Judges. Remember, it is the scorer's responsibility to score points only for tricks that are written down on the judges trick forms. Set ups should be called by the judges and are not the responsibility of the scorer.

The scorer must post the actual time that scores were posted on the Master Score Board. Contestants have 30 minute from that posted time to follow protest procedures.

Scoring computation errors shall not be considered a protest, and may be re-calculated by the scorer. Any corrections must be made upon approval of the Chief Scorer and the Chief Judge.

Scoring for tricks will be much simpler for all concerned if the scorer knows the trick abbreviations and point values. All scorers should use a list of tricks, with abbreviations and point values during the trick event.

Calculating National Overall Points (NOPS) Trick Refer to official Tournament Rules : Tricks
The procedure for calculating National Overall Points is the Trick Event is assessed to each competitor by division. The competitor with the highest trick score in that division is given 1000 points. Overall points for the remaining finishers will be computed by dividing the winners score into each of the scores from second through last place. The percentage arrived will equal the number of Overall Points awarded to each competitor.

Practice Scoring Trick Competitors runs. See AKA 11 Trick Scorers Work Sheets

Scoring Overall Winners:

National Overall Points are calculated for each contestant, by division, for both the Slalom and Trick Events. These are the points submitted on the Official Score Sheets to the AKA Statistician for inclusion in the official records. Overall points are strictly used for the purpose of calculating the winner of the tournament per division. This score is determined by adding the overall score in slalom and the overall score in tricks, and the competitor with the highest overall score is declared the winner in his/her division. Only those competitors who compete in both the slalom and trick events in one division are eligible for Overall Winner status. For example, if a competitor chooses to compete in Open Division in slalom and their appropriate age division in tricks, they would not be eligible to be declared the Overall Winner in either division. Also if a competitor scores a zero in either the slalom or trick event, they are not eligible for Overall Winner. In the case where a tie exists for Overall Winners, the slalom overall points and the best of the two trick passes will determine the Overall Winner. Refer to Trick Work Sheets for practice scoring.

SLALOM SCORING

The most important part of any competition is to score each competitor properly. Your instructor will cover this section in detail.

Refer to Rule 2.5. and the diagrams found on the last two pages of the AKA Tournament Rule Book. Your instructor will explain the imaginary c/d lines for calling 1/4 point, 1/2 points, and full point values. Please refer to the work sheet #1 SLALOM JUDGES SCORE SHEET & SLALOM SCORERS RECAP.

SLALOM EVENT SCORER

1. The Slalom Event Scorer must be in constant radio communication with the Slalom Event Judges, Dock Starter, Boat Timer, and the Chief Judge.
2. It is up to the Slalom Event Scorer:
 - * To establish a procedure of reporting back to the scorer after completion of each pass prior to the start of the event. Generally, the timer will be asked to report first on boat speed and if the speed was within tolerance, then each Event Judge will be assigned a number and will call his score back to the scorer in sequential order.
 - * Receive competitor name, division, starting speed and line length from the dock starter and communicate such to all Slalom Event Judges before the competitor enters the course.
 - * Record such on slalom score sheet.
 - * Receive buoy count from each Event Judge and record each buoy count called on score sheet.
 - * Relay back to Event Judges a confirmed score (based on majority rules) at the end of each pass.
 - * Tally total score in appropriate position on slalom score sheet.
 - * Scorer should watch for any ties and inform Appointed Slalom Judge of possible run-offs.
 - * Give results to the announcer and post results on master score board, posting the time the scores were posted, as the competitors then have 30 minutes in which to review their score sheets and communicate any discrepancies back to the Chief Scorer.
 - * If an error has occurred in computation of scores, the correction shall be made upon approval of the Chief Scorer and the Chief Judge if the request was made within the 30 minutes after the scores were posted and the judging sheets were available for review.
 - * Compute National Overall Points and post such on Official Score Sheet.

Situations for Discussion:

1. Remember, until maximum speed is reached for the appropriate division, the line lengths are not changed. For example: if a Women I competitor elects to start her first pass at 18 MPH and at a line length of 28 off, (and successfully completes the pass), her next pass begins at 20 MPH, 28 off, (and if successfully completed), the third pass will be at 22 MPH, 28 off. If she successfully completes the third pass, her fourth pass will be at 22 MPH, 32 off.

Using the above example: If with her 1st pass she scores 6 by majority rule of the judges, her score would be 12 for this pass. This score is calculated by adding a score of 6 for the 16 MPH bypassed and added to the score of 6 for the pass completed giving a first pass score of 12. The second pass received a majority decision from the judges of 6. Because she has not achieved maximum speed for her division, her total score after the second pass is 18, or 12 plus 6. On her third pass, she receives a majority decision of 6 and has reached maximum speed for her division. Her score is computed by multiplying 6 times (x) 4, (6 for maximum speed, 6 for bypassed line lengths of 15 off, 6 for bypassed 22 off, and 6 for her 28 off pass) or a total of 24 added to the previous score of 18 giving her a total score for pass three of 42. If she successfully completes pass four (22 MPH at 32 off) with a majority score of 6, her total score for all four passes is 48. There is no limit on the number of passes, providing a competitor is receives a score of six with entrance and exit gates scored.

2. Often times, all three Slalom Event Judges will call different scores, and it is up to the scorer to determine majority rules. Let's look at some examples.

A Men I competitor is given the following scores:

Judge 1 - 6

Judge 2 - 5

Judge 3 - 4

The score will be 5, as at least two judges agreed that 5 points were successfully rounded. When a score with more than two (2) point differential are called to the scorer, the scorer has the option of asking for each individual score to be called back in.

In Record Capability Tournaments, more than a two point spread in scores MUST be called in individually by all assigned event judges.

3. It is important to remember that a majority decision must be reached by the majority of judges before the next contestant is called to compete. If a majority decision cannot be reached, it is up to the scorer to notify the Chief Judge and the Chief Scorer for a decision before the next competitor is called to compete.

Calculating National Overall Points (NOPS) for Slalom Event

Please refer to Official Tournament Rules, IV. OVERALL Rule 4.0

NOPS are given to every competitor by division. It is important to note that if a tie exists, both competitors are given the same NOPS and a run-off is held for determining the trophy positions ONLY.

For example, the first place slalom finisher is slalom scores 52 points. the second place finisher scores 48, and third place finisher scores 42. The first place winner is accessed 1000 NOPS, and the second place score of 48 is divided by the winning score of 52, giving the second place winner a NOPS score of 923.

All remaining positions are calculated by dividing the competitors score by the winning score. Third place in this example would receive 808 NOPS (42 divided by 52 = .8076 or rounded to 808) These NOPS are then posted on the Master Score Sheet.

Practice Situations

Use the AKA 4 Practice Slalom Scorers form for reference and record each judges calls on the AKA 5 Practice Scorers Recap form.

Use AKA 5 Practice Scorers Recap form to record the competitor examples listed above inn "Situations for Discussion."

Use AKA Official Tournament Scores to record Practice scores from slalom and trick events. Practice calculating (NOPS) Overall Scores