

## RIDL Final Rules (introduced 2010)

### ALLOCATION OF POINTS

The objective of these rules is to further embody the spirit of the league in providing opportunities for participation. It addresses the issue that a single couple could, in theory, skate several times in a section with the result that no opportunity is provided for other dancers who would like to participate but are unable to do so because of a lack of partners.

We are all familiar with the difficulty many ladies have finding gentlemen to dance with in the league and because, where a gentleman has been required to skate more than once, the team receive only half points on the second and subsequent occasions. These rules address that situation and at the same time differentiate between a unique couple skating more than once and potentially reducing opportunities for others to participate and where a gentleman or lady is obliged to skate with more than one partner because of a lack of partners of their gender. There are still penalties for these circumstances to differentiate from a team that has a complete set of unique couples but not as severe as in the original rule.

1. Points awarded as a result of each head to head skate off are doubled, i.e. 6 to the winning couple, 2 to the losing couple and where there is a tie i.e. one judge allocates X and the other two judges are divided or all three judges allocated X, 4 points to each couple. *The reason for this change is to avoid ¼ points – see later rules*
2. A team is assigned 1 point for every unique skater fielded in a section, a section being Junior, Intermediate or Senior.
3. If one partner in a couple has skated earlier in the section, the couple's points for that match are reduced by 25%. *Note if a win had been left at 3 and loss at 1 the points would be under these circumstances 2¼ and ¾ respectively. Doubling the points awarded in rule 1 eliminates ¼ points from the calculation.*
4. If both skaters in a couple have skated earlier in the section, the couple's points for that match are reduced by 50%.

#### Examples:

Using letters to represent partners:

Example 1. Team is: AU BV CW DX EY FZ  
 Receives 12 points (1 point each for 12 skaters)

Example 2. Team is: AU AV CW CX EY EY  
 Receives 8 points (1 point each for 8 skaters). Couples AV and CX would lose 25% of their points because of A and C having skated previously, and couple EY would lose 50% of their points on the second occasion that they skated.

Example 3. Team is: AU BV AV BU EY FZ  
 Receives 8 points (1 point each for 8 skaters). Couples AV and BU would lose 50% of their points because of all having skated previously.

Example 4. Team is: AU BV CW AV BW CU  
 Receives 6 points (1 point each for 6 skaters). Couples AV, BW and CU would lose 50% of their points because of all having skated previously. Percentage point loss is 150%

Example 5. Team is: AU AV BV CU CW BW  
 Couples in this team are the same as example 4 but a different sequence. The sequence has no effect on the total deductions. The team receives 6 points (1 point each for 6 skaters). Couples AV, BV, CU and CW lose 25% of their points because of one skater in each couple having skated previously. Couple BW lose 50% of their points because of both having skated previously. Percentage point loss is 150%.

Example 6: Team is: AU BV CW AX EV CZ  
 Receives 9 points (1 point each for 9 skaters). Couples AX, EV and CZ lose 25% of their points because of one skater in each couple having skated previously.

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### **PERCEIVED STANDARD**

Perceived standard permits team captains to assign dancers who have previously gained a higher standard in dance to skate in the lower standard leagues from which they would be barred if it entry is based solely on the test standard that they had achieved in their earlier skating career.

This can be used to help and support a weaker partner because it is the standard of the couple that must be assessed and not the individual. It provides greater opportunity for participation and encourages weaker skaters, who may be a little nervous, to participate with a more experienced partner. It also enables skaters who are no longer at the level they once achieved to participate at a level appropriate to their current skills.

#### **Perceived standard rule**

Judges are to be asked to identify any couple who dance at a standard that is above the perceived standard set for the section. Any couples identified by the judges as above that standard are disqualified and no points are awarded. The opposing team receives an automatic win (with deductions as appropriate if either or both partners have skated before) unless they are also disqualified.

**Junior perceived standard is NISA level 4 compulsory dance- average mark 2.6**

**Intermediate perceived standard is NISA level 7 compulsory dance – average mark 3.2**

### **EXCLUDED COUPLES**

Excluded from RIDL finals are couples who competed in the British Championship finals at senior level (for 7 years) and junior level (for 3 years).