

TDA Guideline state in Rule III-A.4:
Current U.S. Diving Association guidelines for technical aspects
in judging a dive will be used.

107.4 Judging.

Referenced from the 2010 USA Diving Competitive and Technical Rulebook G15-G18
<http://www.usadiving.org/05redesign/resources/Rulebook/2010/GeneralRegulations.pdf>

(a) Execution of the Dive.

- (1) Points or half points shall be awarded from 0-10 according to the opinion of the judges and the following table:
- (2) All dives shall be executed by the divers themselves without any assistance from any other person. Assistance between dives shall be permitted.
- (3) When judging a dive, judges must not be influenced by any factor other than the technique and execution of the dive. The dive must be considered without regard to the approach to the starting position, the difficulty of the dive or any movement beneath the surface of the water.
- (4) The points to be considered are the technique and grace of:
 - (i) the starting position and the approach,
 - (ii) the take-off,
 - (iii) The flight, and
 - (iv) the entry.
- (5) A diver who refuses the execution of a dive shall receive 0 points.
- (6) When a dive is performed clearly in a position other than that announced, the dive shall be deemed unsatisfactory. The highest award for such a dive is 2 points.
- (7) When a dive is performed partially in a position other than that announced, the judges shall exercise their own opinions in making their award up to a maximum of 4 ½ points.
- (8) When a dive is not performed in straight (a), pike (b), tuck (c), or free position (d) as described below, the judge shall deduct from ½ to 2 points, according to his opinion.
- (9) When judges considers that a dive of a different number has been performed, they may award 0 points, notwithstanding that the referee has not declared it to be a failed dive.
- (10) (i) A dive may be repeated without penalty under the following circumstances:
 - (A) A strong wind,
 - (B) An incorrectly announced dive,

- (C) A diver's performance of a dive before the signal, or
- (D) A dive was influenced by exceptional circumstances.
- (ii) When such a repetition is granted, the first dive shall be judged and the marks noted, to be used if a protest is accepted.

(c) **Standing dives.**

- (1) The starting position in standing dives shall be assumed when the diver stands on the front end of the board or platform.
- (2) The body shall be straight, head erect, with the arms straight and held in any position.
- (3) The dive shall be deemed to have commenced when the arms leave the starting position.
- (4) When executing a standing dive, the diver must not bounce on the board or platform before the take-off or the referee shall declare a maximum of 4 ½ points.
- (5) When executing a standing dive, the diver shall not lift the feet off the board or platform during the arm swing or prior to the take-off. If the feet leave the board or platform, judges shall deduct ½ to 2 points.

(f) **The approach.**

- (1) When executing a running dive from either the springboard or the platform, the run shall be smooth and aesthetically pleasing, and in a forward direction to the end of the springboard or platform, with the final step being from one foot.
- (2) When the run is not smooth or aesthetically pleasing, in a forward direction to the end of the springboard or platform, each judge shall deduct ½ to 2 points, according to his opinion.
- (3) When the final step is not from one foot, the Referee shall declare a failed dive.
- (4) When executing a running dive, the diver must not double bounce on the end of the springboard or platform before the takeoff. When the judge considers that the diver has double bounced in a running dive, the judge may award zero (0) points, notwithstanding that the Referee has not declared it to be a failed dive.
- (5) When a diver makes a restart in a running dive, the referee shall deduct 2 points from the award of each judge. The same applies if the diver stops a run before the end of the board or platform and then continues.

(g) **The take-off.**

- (1) The take-off in forward and reverse dives may be performed either standing or running at the option of the diver. The take-off in backward and inward dives must be performed standing.
- (2) The take-off from the springboard shall be from both feet simultaneously. The forward take-off from the platform may be from one foot.

- (3) When the take-off from the springboard is not from both feet simultaneously, the referee shall declare it a failed dive.
- (4) In running and standing dives, the take-off shall be bold, high and confident and shall be from the end of the board or platform.
- (5) When the take-off is not bold, high and confident, or from the end of the board or platform, judges may deduct according to their opinions.

(h) **The flight.**

(1) When, in a dive, the diver touches the end of the board or dives to the side of the direct line of flight, judges may deduct according to their opinions.

(2) During the passage through the air the body can be carried in the following positions:

(i) **Straight (A).**

(A) In the straight position, the body shall not be bent either at the knees or hips. The feet shall be together and the toes pointed. The position of the arms is at the option of the diver.

(B) In straight dives with twist, the twisting shall not be manifestly done from the board or platform.

Number 115. When the straight position is not shown for at least one quarter of a somersault (90 degrees) in dives with one somersault and at least one half of a somersault (180 degrees) in dives with more than one somersault, the maximum award by the judges shall be 4½ points.

(ii) **Pike (B).** In the pike position, the body shall be bent at the hips, but the legs must be kept straight at the knees, the feet shall be together and the toes pointed. The position of the arms is at the option of the diver.

(iii) **Tuck (C).** In the tuck position, the body shall be compact, bent at the knees and hips with the knees and feet together. The hands shall be on the lower legs and the toes pointed.

(iv) The pike and tuck positions shall be shown as described in Rules 107.4(h)(2)(ii) and (iii) above, and at all times shall be aesthetically pleasing. When viewed from the side the tuck shall be compact, that is, the front of the thighs close to the chest and the backs of the lower legs close to the backs of the thighs. When judges consider that these requirements have not been met, they shall deduct from ½ to 2 points.

(v) **Free position (D).**

(A) In the free position, the body position is optional but the legs shall be together and the toes pointed.

(B) In dives with twists, the twisting shall not be manifestly be

done from the board or platform. If the twisting is manifestly done from the springboard or platform, each judge shall deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points, according to his opinion.

(C) In the pike dives with twist, the twist shall not be started until there has been a marked piked position.

(D) In somersault dives with twist, the twist may be performed at any time during the dive.

(E) When a twist is greater or less than that announced by 90 degrees or more, the referee shall declare it a failed dive.

(i) The entry.

(1) The entry into the water shall in all cases be vertical, or nearly so, not twisted with the body straight, the feet together and the toes pointed. When the entry is short or over, twisted, the body not straight, the feet not together, or the toes not pointed, each judge shall deduct according to his opinion.

(2) In head-first entries, the arms shall be stretched beyond the head and in line with the body, with the hands close together. If one or both arms are held below the head on entry, the maximum award shall be $4\frac{1}{2}$ points.

(3) In feet-first entries, the arms shall be close to the body with no bending at the elbows. If one or both arms are held beyond the head on entry, the maximum award shall be $4\frac{1}{2}$ points.

(4) Other than as provided in 107.4(i)(2) and (3), when the arms are not in the correct position in either the head-first or feet-first entry, all judges shall deduct from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points from their awards.

(5) The dive is considered to have been completed when the whole of the body is completely under the surface of the water.