

2011-12 MHSAA GIRLS COMPETITIVE CHEER UPDATED INTERPRETATIONS/CLARIFICATIONS

Dates to Remember:

District Tournaments:	Friday, February 17 and Saturday, February 18, 2012
Regional Tournaments:	Saturday, February 25, 2012
Final Tournaments:	Friday, March 2 and Saturday, March 3, 2012

2011-12 Additional Clarifications:

1. Braced pyramid where the leg of one bracer is being held by or rests on the other bracer. The flyer that is released performs a suspended roll over the leg of the bracer. The released flyer has continuous hand to hand or hand to arm contact with both bracers. **LEGAL**.

This braced pyramid would be **ILLEGAL** if:

The flyer places hands on the bracers leg and completes the suspended forward roll – this would be a vault since the hands of the flyer are used when going over the top of the bases and it is illegal for a flyer to vault in a head over heels rotation (p. 66)

The flyer places hands on the bracers leg and the bracers hold the flyer's wrists. This would be a vault since the hands of the flyer are not in hand to hand/arm with the bracers to make this a legally braced forward suspended roll. (p. 74)

2. Inverted Entrance: The flyer is in a handstand position and performs a "V" flair with the legs and then transitions to a sponge. **LEGAL**.
The skill shall begin and the flyer shall originate from an inverted position with hands on the cheering surface to a non-inverted stunt or sponge shoulder level height or below.
Once the transition from the inversion to the stunt begins, the flyer must be in continuous motion until the flyer is no longer inverted.
The flyer may pause in the handstand position; the continuous motion part of the rule refers to when the flyer moves her hands (the inversion) to the stunt.
3. Legal Braced Release Transitions: An extended flyer has hand to arm contact with a shoulder stand that has a spotter and a shoulder sit that does not have a spotter. The flyer of the shoulder sit is holding the foot of the extended flyer. The extended flyer then performs a released transition. During the release, the flyer loses contact with her bases/back spotter, but she maintains contact with both bracers (the shoulder stand and the shoulder sit). **ILLEGAL**. In a Legal Braced Release Transition, there is a spotter for each bracer. (p. 74)

This Braced Release Transition would be **LEGAL** if the shoulder sit had a spotter or the shoulder sit did not hold the flyer's foot. Remember: if you are in a legal Release Transition, there is a spotter for each bracer.

4. Shoulder sit without spotter braces a one legged flair in elevator position with a twist to cradle. **LEGAL**. This is a dismount, not a released skill; therefore it does not require a spotter.
5. As an entrance to an elevator, a flyer walks over 3 backs (one crouched, one on hands and knees, one bent with hands on knees) to an elevator or shoulder sit without a spotter. **LEGAL**. (This is an entrance and because it goes to shoulder level, it does not need a spotter).
6. Three flyers in elevators are holding hands and then cradled while still holding hands. **LEGAL**. However, this could be potential for unsafe team member contact if not performed correctly.

7. Staggered Lines: A definition for a line is defined as a group of persons or things arranged in a row or series. Series implies more than one.
8. Extended Suspended Splits are worth 7 points. This is because the extended splits do not fit the rule of an Extension Level Skill (flyer is standing in hands of base) but does fit the rule of being extended. (p. 39)
9. To receive the 7 difficulty points for the elevator and the 10 difficulty points for the extension, a below-shoulder level transition must be performed between the elevator and the extension. (p. 39)
10. In Round 3 -Team Tumbling, the **Back Extension Roll and the Handstand Forward Roll** should count in choreography.
11. The flyer in a suspended roll must begin in an upright position at shoulder height or below (including the floor). The flyer may also begin in a push-up position from the floor.
12. Precision Drill: Head position and head movements are optional throughout the precision drill (p. 24). There should be no penalty for head position or head movement.
13. Braced Release Transitions: You must follow the rules on p. 74 when a braced flyer changes bases. The “transition to new bases” rule from p. 73 should be considered separately.
14. Hole: When a team performs with a “hole” in a routine because of illness or injury at the event, the coach must bring the Panel Judges a revised Round 3 Description Form.
15. Coaches may enter the coaching area when their team is called to approach the mat and exit when their team exits. Reminder: Student coaches are allowed in the Coaches Area if they are with the head coach.
16. There is a difference between a Double- or Triple-Base Dead Man Lift (review photos on page 53 and 54) and a Flatback. A Double-Base Dead Man Lift (p. 53) is legal with a spotter. A Triple-Base Dead Man Lift (p. 54) is legal without a spotter. A Flatback is when the flyer is transitioned from a vertical position to a horizontal face-down or face-up position between two or more bases. It is a legal flatback when a flyer in a vertical position transitions to a horizontal position “between” at least two bases, and at least two catchers to protect the head and shoulders are of the flyer.
17. A name on the back of a uniform is allowed and the identical and matching requirement of the uniform does not necessitate that a number on the back of a uniform be identical.

Updated 02/14/12