

**CAPITAL AREA MARCHING ASSOCIATION
(C.A.M.A.)**

**RULES & PROCEDURES MANUAL
FOR**

**MAJORETTE,
COLORGUARD,
& PERCUSSION
JUDGES**

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INTRODUCTION

This manual is designated by the Capital Area Marching Association (C.A.M.A.) as its rules and procedures for all CAMA judges.

The material contained herein has been pulled from the Rules and Regulations Manuals of the three judging organizations and combined together to form one Judges' Manual. This manual has been prepared to provide the judges with an understanding of the rules, procedures and ethics of all CAMA judges. It has been divided into two sections: the first section covers rules and procedures that apply to all judges and the second section is broken down to cover the individual rules of each separate judging organization.

This manual is in a continuous process of development and improvement and will be updated annually. Revised pages will be distributed to all judges and to all members of CAMA. Anyone wishing an additional copy of this manual should contact a member of the Executive Board.

Should a situation arise that is not covered by these Judges' Rules and Procedures, the appropriate Judges' Board and/or the Executive Board reserve the right to make decisions in the best interest of all parties involved.

SECTION I
GENERAL RULES AND PROCEDURES FOR ALL JUDGES

I. RULES

The Executive Board, which includes CAMA officers and the Chairperson of each CAMA Judges' Board, has established the following rules which will be adhered to by all CAMA judging organizations and their judges. Changes to this section of the Judges' Rules will be suggested and voted on at the annual Executive Board meeting.

A. DUES

All dues for membership will be decided yearly by the Executive Board. CAMA judges are encouraged, but not required, to become a member of the parent CAMA organization. The three types of memberships are Associate (voting), Corresponding (non-voting) and Judge's.

B. DRESS CODE

1. All judges should wear red, white, blue, black, or any combination of these colors (no blue jeans or flip-flops allowed).
2. All judges should wear identification and must be identified at Championships

C. JUDGING FEES

1. All judges will be paid a flat fee of \$50.00 for judging at parades.
2. All judges will be paid \$50.00 for the first four (4) hours of judging at field days and \$5.00 per half hour thereafter.

D. AFFILIATION

Any judge who is affiliated with a corps or has been affiliated within the past nine (9) months with a corps participating in competition must contact that corps to see if they are attending the event. If so, the judge should decline judging of that event when possible. This also applies to individual students when judging individual events. An affiliation means: an instructor of the corps, any section or team within the corps, or 10% of the individual members of the corps; director; officer; member; advisor; or an immediate relative of a member or of an instructor of 10% or more of the individual members of the corps.

E. COMPLAINTS/GRIEVANCES

1. Complaints/Grievances shall be in writing, signed and submitted to the proper Judges' Board Chairperson. Unsigned complaints will not be considered. (Names will be withheld upon request.) If the Board Chairperson does not feel they can make a fair decision, the complaint/grievance should be taken to the Executive Board for final action.
2. Complainant and parties involved must be notified within seven (7) days if the complaint is to be discussed.
3. If the Board Chairperson or the Complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of the decision made, the complaint then may be presented to the President in order for the issue to be taken to the Executive Board.

F. OUTSIDE ORGANIZATION JUDGES

If in the event a CAMA judging organization is unable to use a qualified CAMA judge and must reach out to a judge from outside the organization, the selection of the outside judge will be overseen by the Executive Board.

II. ETHICS & PROCEDURES

The material contained herein is inclusive of material pulled from the three individual Rules and Regulations Manuals into one place. These ethics and procedures will be adhered to by all judges in all CAMA judging organizations.

- A. Judges should be thoroughly familiar with their respective Rules and Regulations Manual. They should also be familiar with procedures for cassette tape judging.
- B. Judges should bring with them to a judging assignment: a clipboard, several pens, a supply of scoresheets and masters if at a parade; a cassette recorder with microphone, both new and extra batteries and a stop watch if at a field day; and any other supplies they think they may need. If possible, judges should take a clerk with them to parades and field days.
- C. Judges are expected to conduct themselves in a manner complimentary to CAMA.
- D. Judges are expected to be prompt reporting to a judging assignment. Any judge who is late reporting to a judging assignment without a valid reason will be on probation as a judge for the rest of the current marching season.
- E. Each judge will be expected to judge each performance with an unbiased and impersonal decision. Any judge who feels that racial or ethnic factors may affect his/her judging should, in the interest of fair and equal treatment for all units, refrain from judging such a unit.
- F. Judges should only judge events (majorette, colorguard, percussion) for which they are qualified.
- G. A judge may judge only one category of corps competition at any one field day. (Example: A judge may not judge Colorguard Show Analysis and Majorette Twirling on the same day.) A judge may judge one corps category and different team and individual categories the same day.
- H. Judges should try to alternate the category they judge when possible from one event to another.
- I. Judging should be done from the same angle or position or from the same seat for all corps (i.e., from the stands, on the ground, standing, sitting, etc.). At parades, there are no definite starting and finishing points; judges should begin judging with the start of the performance.
- J. No one but a judge or apprentice judge should be in the performing area with competitors.
- K. Judges should consider outside influences when judging (such as music, interference, etc.).
- L. All judges must sign ALL scoresheets and masters by the conclusion of each event judges and initial all corrections.
- M. After a parade or field day and up until the announcement of awards, judges should not discuss with others the winners of the event.
- N. Judges should try to stay after the last event judged to allow instructors to ask questions and/or discuss scoring.
- O. Judges will remain after the presentation of awards at a parade or field day for a minimum of 15 minutes. A designated location where the judge will be available to answer questions regarding

scoring and contest results should be made known to the audience. If awards have not been presented within 1 hour after completion of judging, judges are not obligated to stay longer.

III. JUDGING EMERGENCIES

- A. In case of emergency, if a judge cannot report to a judging assignment, he/she must find a replacement themselves and then immediately notify the Judges' Assignor and/or the appropriate Judges' Board Chairperson.
- B. All judges are responsible for a general knowledge of the rules and regulations of the respective CAMA judging organizations and should be prepared to assist with other categories in an emergency.

IV. SCORESHEETS

- A. Official CAMA scoresheets may be used only for parades using CAMA judges. Judges must finish their won scoresheets and masters for parades.
- B. Official CAMA scoresheets will be used for CAMA-sanctioned field days. All necessary scoresheets and masters will be furnished by the Field Day Director at a field day.
- C. Official CAMA scoresheets are not to be used by any other organization or for any events not sponsored or sanctioned by CAMA.

V. THE CHIEF JUDGE

- A. A Chief Judge will be assigned for each CAMA event. If not previously designated, the judges for that event will decide amongst themselves who will be the Chief Judge.
- B. The Chief Judge's duties at a parade are:
 1. Receive judges' fees BEFORE parade begins;
 2. Receive an awards list and inform other judges before parade begins;
 3. Act as an intermediary between the judges and the Director of the parade; and
 4. Make a winners' list for the announcer.
- C. The Chief Judge's duties at a field day are:
 1. Arrive at the field day a ½ hour early in case a decision on delay must be made; check to see that the field day starts within a ½ hour of the time specified on the brochure—otherwise, corps are entitled to their entry fee back;
 2. Give advice to the Field Day Director to help the field day run smoothly;
 3. Check to see that all categories are covered and that all extra awards to be given are made known to the judges responsible for judging them; and
 4. Be on hand to answer any questions from the Field Day Director.

VI. USING THE CASSETTE TAPE RECORDER

- A. Use the cassette recorder and a clip-on microphone or headset so that hands will be free to write. Make sure cassette recorder is in good working order and that new batteries are inserted.
- B. Before starting to record, let the tape run past the leader at the beginning of each tape. Do a test and run it back to be sure it is recording.

- C. Give an introduction to the corps including corps' name, judge's name, the contest and its location, the date what caption is being judged, where the judge is located (ground, bleachers, etc.) and any other preliminary remarks desired. Position yourself so that you are not too close either to the sound system speakers or percussion lines, which may drown out your comments.

ALL JUDGES SHOULD DO THESE FIRST THREE ITEMS BEFORE JUDGING!

- D. A tape should run continuously throughout the corps' presentation. It should be started no later than the time the unit or individual is preparing to enter the competition area and turned off only at the conclusion of the judge's summary comments.

JUDGES SHOULD NOT TURN THEIR RECORDER OFF UNTIL THE SHOW IS COMPLETELY FINISHED AND THEY ARE FINISHED COMMENTING!

- E. Speak clearly and distinctly using good, descriptive vocabulary and at a volume level easily understood. State all thoughts completely. Speak directly to the performers and their instructor and say nothing you would not want the performers to hear. Let your emotions be vocally transmitted to the listeners and throughout the judging maintain a positive attitude and voice level.
- F. Try to key comments to what is being performed but do not just give a play-by-play of routines. Try not to have long periods of silence and limit comments to the category being judged (NOTE: Majorette Judges may comment on Colorguard, Percussion, etc., but do not let your comments become too technical for categories other than Majorettes if you are unfamiliar with the governing rules. If choosing not to comment, be sure the tape is on when the units to be judged enter the performing area.)
- G. In the evaluation of the show, both positive and negative aspects should be commented upon. Usually at the beginning of the competitive season, more constructive comments should be given. Towards the end of the season, the comments may be more critical. It is also possible to suggest ways to improve certain aspects of the section's program. It will now be possible to verbalize some of the comments the judge would normally reserve for the critique. Even though judges are evaluating specific sub-captions, their comments should reflect anything that is going on in the show that has had an effect on them. Judges should make certain the section knows they did not let these other things reflect in their scores. Judges should not get so wrapped up in the other comments that they forget what caption they are judging.
- H. Comments most helpful to an instructor would probably be of a critical nature. This type of comment will not only assist judges in evaluating the performance, but will clearly indicate to the instructor the reasons for the scores the section has received. General, non-specific, and primarily complimentary comments are likely to be useless to the section and tend to indicate that their performance could not be improved upon – a situation which is rarely the case.
- I. It is imperative that judges not produce “sterile” tapes that do not really reflect how the show affected them. Judges are commenting on the show and are telling the section how they performed the show. Judges should not stammer through the tape. It is not always possible for judges to say all the things they want to say as they are happening; however, it is important that judges complete the idea they start. Half a statement is useless to a director or instructor.
- J. One of the easiest ways for judges to produce good tapes is to “get into the show”. Judges should express their feelings on the tape. If the show excites them or if it is poor, those feelings should be reflected in the judge's voice and inflections. If a judge puts the listener to sleep commenting about the performance, the tape will not be useful to the section. Lastly, a tape that has long gaps of silence helps no one.

- K. It will not be necessarily feasible for all judges to completely fill a tape, but only to verbalize on the areas that the judge feels are worthy of comment.
- L. Judges SHOULD NOT make reference to scores on the tape.
- M. An attempt should be made to briefly summarize the overall impression attained by the judge and perhaps ways to improve the show.
- N. Always conclude a tape by thanking the corps for their performance.
- O. After completing the tape, judges will place the numerical score on the scoresheet. Judge's comments on the tape should reflect the section's accomplishments. To be a consistent judge, if mostly positive comments have been given, the score should be relatively high. If this is not done, the instructor will listen to the tape and be expecting a high score. If a low score is given, the instructor will not understand the relationship between the score and the comments because there will not be any correlation. Judges should remain consistent with their scores and comments.
- P. Judges must recognize that there are different levels of instructors:
 1. High – Instructors who are very imaginative and highly creative. Judges do not have to be more creative in this situation – they should just give negatives and not feel pressured to come up with ideas.
 2. Intermediate – Instructors who are imaginative and creative, but who require more than negative comments from the judge.
 3. Beginner – Instructors who need a constant supply of new ideas, techniques, and writing concepts which are communicated to them by the judge.

SECTION II

MAJORETTE JUDGES

All CAMA Majorette Judges must be “Fully Qualified”. That is, they must be qualified in all areas of judging – Twirling, Marching & Maneuvering (M&M), Showmanship, Team and Individual events.

I. BECOMING A JUDGE

- A. In order to become a CAMA Majorette Judge and to judge on the official CAMA majorette scoresheets, individuals must fill out and submit the CAMA Judge's Application (Form 1) to the CAMA Majorette Judges' Board Chairperson and meet the following requirements.
- B. Must be 18 years of age or older in order to judge. (If a person turns 18 during a summer season, he/she may take the judges' test when 17; and, if passing, may begin judging after his/her 18th birthday.) A prospective judge will apprentice with a currently qualified judge for 2-3 field days in all categories (Twirling, M&M, Showmanship, Team and Individual events) during the current marching season. The prospective judge will then apprentice 1 field day on their own under an actual working judge. A prospective judge may then take the majorette judges' test in the fall.
- C. Must have a current CAMA Majorette Judge as a sponsor. The sponsor of an applicant to become a new judge is responsible for instructing his/her applicant in judging rules and techniques before taking the test; and, if the applicant passes and becomes a new judge, the Vice Chairperson of the CAMA Majorette Judges' Board (when contacted by the Chairperson) is responsible for correcting his/her mistakes during the first judging year.
- D. Must pass the written and practical examination, which will be given in the fall, after the current marching season has concluded. The test is given at that time so as to provide the applicant the

opportunity to apprentice during the current marching season to help him/her have a better understanding and use of the rules and scoresheets prior to taking the test.

- E. A currently qualified judge from another twirling organization wishing to become a “Fully Qualified” CAMA Majorette Judge must pass the written test only.

II. REQUIREMENTS FOR APPRENTICE JUDGES

- A. All Apprentice Judges should follow the rules for “Fully Qualified” judges, including the dress code.
- B. All new judges will be furnished with an Apprentice Evaluation Sheet by the Vice Chairperson of the CAMA Majorette Judges’ Board (see Form 2). The Apprentice Judge should have several copies of the Sheet made to have on hand. An Evaluation Sheet must be filled out by the current judge with whom the new judge is apprenticing each time an apprentice judging assignment is completed.
- C. The Evaluation Sheet, along with the Apprentice Judge’s scoresheets, should be sent by the Apprentice Judge to the CAMA Majorette Vice Chairperson. Evaluations will be reviewed by the Vice Chairperson. When the apprenticeship has concluded, the Vice Chairperson then notifies the Judges’ Assignor that the apprenticeship is complete.
- D. Apprentice judging must be done with a judge who has been a CAMA Majorette Judge for at least 3 years.
- E. The Majorette Judges’ Board Officers and the Test Committee will review (on an individual basis) any new judge who does not complete his/her apprenticeship in one season.

III. MAINTAINING YOUR JUDGING QUALIFICATIONS

- A. All judges must attend the Majorette Judges’ rules change meeting or the Judges’ Seminar/Instructional meeting yearly (Apprentice Judges must attend both) and are responsible for all judges information discussed at these meetings.
- B. Judges are encouraged (but not required) to become members of the CAMA parent organization.
- C. All judges must judge at least 4 times per year, if possible, in different categories, if possible, at both parades and field days, if contacted. Judges are encouraged to volunteer for judging assignments.
- D. Any judge who does not attend the Majorette Judges’ rules change meeting or the Judges’ Seminar or who does not judge at all during a season, when contacted, must retake the Majorette Judges’ Test the following year in order to be reinstated as a CAMA Majorette Judge.
- E. If a judge is late reporting to a judging assignment without a valid reason, he/she will be on probation as a judge for the rest of that judging season.
- F. A CAMA judge who has not judged in 3 years or more may be required to pass the written test and apprentice one complete field day with a currently qualified judge.

IV. SCORESHEETS

- A. Each performing corps will receive one or more CAMA scoresheets after the event is over or after the awards have been given. See Form 1A for parades; Forms 2A-1 & 2, 2B-1 & 2, and 2C-1 & 2 for field days.
- B. Each CAMA Majorette Judge should have at least one copy of the CAMA Majorette Parade Scoresheet (Form 1A) and Majorette Master Scoresheet (Form 2), to be supplied by the Majorette

Judges Board. Judges are responsible for duplicating enough copies for their own use for parades. If judges need a copy of either scoresheet, they must contact the Majorette Judges' Board Secretary (FAR ENOUGH IN ADVANCE of a judging assignment) to allow for mailing the scoresheets (or the judge is responsible for picking them up).

- C. Master Scoresheets (Form 2) will be filled out by the Majorette Judge after a parade and must be forwarded to the Majorette Judges' Board Chairperson as soon as possible following the event.
- D. Judges should always use pen for scoresheet judging and initial any corrections.
- E. Splitting the scoresheet:

Parades with 2 Judges

- 1 judges Twirling, Appearance, Smiles/Attitude
- 1 judges M & M, Projection/Spirit, Performing to Audience

Parades with 3 Judges

- 1 judges Twirling; 1 judges M & M; 1 judges Showmanship

Field Days (at least 4 judges)

- 1 judges Twirling; 1 judges M & M, 1 judges Showmanship; 1 judges Leaders (if offered)

M & M Judge judges Pom Pon Parade Corps, assesses penalty for members marching twice and the gray area penalty.

Showmanship Judge assesses the penalty for interference.

COLORGUARD JUDGES

I. BECOMING A JUDGE

- A. Each applicant, to become a CAMA "Fully Qualified" Colorguard Judge, must fill out and submit the CAMA Judge's Application (Form 1) to the CAMA Colorguard Judges' Board Chairperson and meet the following minimum requirements.
- B. Must be 18 years of age or older by June 1 of the current competition season to be considered "Fully Qualified". Persons 16 and 17 years old may take the judges' test and, if passing, will be considered Apprentice Judges until their 18th birthday.
- C. The applicant must be one of the following:
 1. A certified Colorguard Judge for a recognized judging organization such as NJA, WGI, NBTA, or USTA. Evidence of certification must be shown (no exam required).
 2. A Colorguard Instructor for a member CAMA corps not meeting the requirements of Item #1 above.
 3. A Marching & Maneuvering Instructor, Majorette Instructor, or an Assistant Colorguard Instructor of a member CAMA corps.
 4. A parent or other adult who is either affiliated with a member CAMA corps or an Associate Member of CAMA

5. A member of a colorguard of a member CAMA corps.
 6. A person who has been a “Fully Qualified” CAMA Colorguard Judge within the past 2 years.
- D. The applicant must take and pass the CAMA Colorguard Judges’ written and visual examination and apprentice both categories on the scoresheet and on cassette tape.
 - E. The applicant must attend at least one CAMA Colorguard seminar during each competition season.

II. SCORESHEETS

- A. Each corps will receive 1 scoresheet at a parade.
- B. Master scoresheets (Form 2) will be filled out by the Colorguard Judge after a parade and must be forwarded to the Colorguard Judges’ Board Chairperson as soon as possible following the event.
- C. At CAMA-sanctioned field days, two Colorguard Judges are required; 1 for Individual Equipment & Movement Analysis and 1 for Overall Show Analysis. Each corps will receive 2 scoresheets and 2 cassette tapes.
- D. In the event of tied scores in corps competition, all ties will be broken with the following considerations being used in this order: (1) General Effect, (2) Movement Analysis, (3) Equipment Analysis. If tied scores occur in solo or pairs competition, the ties will be broken with the following considerations being used in this order: (1) Difficulty, (2) Showmanship, (3) Variety.

III. INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES

- A. The responsibilities of a Colorguard Judge when judging are three-fold:
 1. To rank the Guards in order of their expertise in each caption.
 2. To rate the Guards by the comparative scores they assign during the course of judging.
 3. To assist the Guards in improving their performance through written and oral comments.
- B. Judging should be done on a “linear” basis. Judges should use their professional expertise and knowledge in utilizing comparative analysis with respect to each Guard’s presentation. Every performance should be viewed with the initial thought that both the best and worst Guards may be in the contest. In order to assign the maximum build-up score, for instance, the performance should live up to the finest presentation the judge has ever seen or imagined. Similarly, when a judge gives an average score, they are evaluating the performance based on their own interpretation gained through experience and knowledge of “average”. As a result, in a contest that features only the finest Guards, all evaluation scores are likely to be above average.
- C. All “build-up” scores should be assigned on a linear basis so that the average performance in any caption receives the mid-range number.
- D. When judging Equipment & Movement Analysis, the total build-up score is worth 40 points. Credit should be given for moves attempted if completed by 50% or more of the Guard members. If a move is not completed by 50% of the members, no credit should be given for the attempt, and all errors should be noted mentally. In giving a build-up score in Equipment & Movement Analysis, credit for what is being done must be balanced against the number of errors observed or committed.

- E. A judge does not have to be in the middle of a routine in order to judge Equipment & Movement. At times, a more removed position is better for observation purposes. When commenting, individuals may be singled out if desired.
- F. When judging the overall show, since the build-up score is worth 60 points, the performance which is average should receive a score of 30 points. Accordingly, a score of 0 represents absolutely no show and a score of 60 points represents an absolute maximum show. Because of the caliber of Guards in CAMA, a lower tolerance level and a more relaxed evaluation should be used.

PERCUSSION JUDGES

I. BECOMING A JUDGE

- A. Each applicant, to become a CAMA “Fully Qualified” Percussion Judge, must fill out and submit the CAMA Judge’s Application (Form 1) to the CAMA Percussion Judges’ Board Chairperson and meet the following minimum requirements. Applications will be taken at any time during the year.
- B. All active judges must be 18 years of age or older. The test may be taken at age 17; and, if successfully completed, judging may begin as of their 18th birthday.
- C. Applicants must successfully pass the CAMA Percussion Evaluation Test. All phrases of this test must be passed (i.e., knowledge of rules and regulations and Field Trials). The Percussion Judges’ Board representatives will make the final evaluation.

II. MAINTAINING YOUR JUDGING QUALIFICATIONS

- A. All judges (active and apprentices) must attend sanctioned CAMA percussion clinics held as of the date he/she becomes an applicant to become a CAMA Percussion Judge. These clinics will be given periodically. Attendance is required by all active Percussion Judges to be eligible for judging assignments for the corresponding competitive year (unless excused by the Percussion Board Chairperson).
- B. Percussion Judges are encouraged (but not required) to become members of the CAMA parent organization.
- C. A Percussion Judge must judge at least one CAMA event during a season in order to be considered in active status. If he/she does not, he/she will be asked to retake the CAMA Percussion Field Trials.
- D. A CAMA Percussion Judge who has not judged within the last 2 years must retake the CAMA Percussion Evaluation Field Trials. An inactive judge should attend seminars and clinics (when possible) to keep up with changing concepts of judging.
- E. A Judge who successfully completes all portions of the CAMA Percussion Evaluation Test will only be required to retake a test as provided for above. However, attendance at Percussion Clinics and Seminars is required for judges who wish to maintain an active status as a CAMA Percussion Judge.
- F. The Percussion Board will appoint an independent review board to re-evaluate all judges. All Percussion Judges will be re-evaluated every 2 years or sooner if the Percussion Judges’ Board deems it necessary.

III. SCORESHEETS

- A. Each corps will receive 1 scoresheet at a parade.

- B. Master scoresheets (Form 2) will be filled out by the Percussion Judge after a parade and must be forwarded to the Percussion Judges' Board Chairperson as soon as possible following the event.
- C. At CAMA-sanctioned field days, two Percussion Judges are required (if possible); 1 for Performance and 1 for General Effect. Each corps will receive 3 scoresheets and 2 cassette tapes (when possible).

IV. INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES

- A. The duties of a judge are three-fold:
 - 1. To rank the sections in order of their expertise in each caption.
 - 2. To rate the units by the comparative scores they assign during the course of the contest.
 - 3. To assist the sections in improving their performance through written and oral comments.
- B. All judges are expected to maintain a dignified and silent aloofness before and during the contest. The judge should refrain from discussing the performances with anyone while judging, nor should the judge enter into conversation or controversies with members of competing organizations or other involved individuals, except those recognized as having an official status within their respective corps.
- C. Judges are not permitted to touch any piece of equipment (except when returning dropped equipment).
- D. Judges may make corrections on the scoresheet prior to turning it in, but each such alteration must be initialed.
- E. Score values are based on a total of 100 points. At field days, when two judges are judging, one shall adjudicate the Performance section of the scoresheet, and the other shall adjudicate the General Effect section of the scoresheet. Each Percussion Judge shall attempt to avoid adjudicating more than 50% of the scoresheet. The judge assigned to the General Effect section will be responsible for the timing and gray area penalties. The assigned judges will determine amongst themselves which section of the scoresheet each will judge. If they cannot agree, any Percussion Board officer present or, if not, the Field Day Director will make the final decision.

V. INSTRUCTIONS FOR JUDGING

- A. General Effect
 - 1. "Effect" means all those elements which collectively present the finest, smoothest, most pleasing, most finished performance. Superior ability, originality, and showmanship are indicated by the composite of all the scores shown in the Effect portion of the scoresheet.
 - 2. Effect is judged on the basis of a judge's professional experience in utilizing comparative analysis with respect to each competing corps' collective presentation, its degree of impressive effectiveness, its superior ability, originality, difficulty, and appeal.
 - 3. Audience reaction should be considered when it is interpreted by the judge to be a direct result of the corps' superior performance and not a reaction of local or hometown supporters.
 - 4. The rating which the judge is to give for each caption or element is obtained by a "building up" process. The judge is to score on an EARNED CREDIT basis. If no credit is earned, as, for instance, if a unit has no Percussion Section, it cannot gain any credit for having a Percussion Section. By the same token, greater credit should be given where the

Percussion Section is an integral part of the presentation. However, if the unit has a Percussion Section, it is entitled to some credit for effort even though the performance may be poor.

5. At field days, the judge will use a portable cassette tape recorder and separate tape cassettes, one for each section to be judged. The judge will use the recorder to comment on the show as it is performed. Every performance should be viewed with the initial thought that both the best and the worst Percussion Sections may be in the contest. Consequently, all sections in the competition must be judged using the linear approach and placed comparatively. At a parade, unless requested, scoresheets only will be used.
6. In judging on the “linear” basis, the judge uses his/her professional experience and knowledge in utilizing comparative analysis with respect to the unit’s presentation. In order to assign the maximum buildup score, for instance, the performance should live up to the finest performance the judge has ever seen or imagined. Similarly when the judge gives an average score, he/she is evaluating the performance based on their own interpretation (through their experience and knowledge) of “average”. As a result, in a contest that features only the finest sections, all percussion evaluation scores are likely to be well above average.
7. All “buildup” scores should be assigned on a linear basis so that the average performance in any caption receives the mid-range number. For example, if a hypothetical buildup score for Effect is worth 100 points, the performance which has average Effect should receive a score of 50 points. Accordingly, a score of 0 represents absolutely no Effect, and a score of 100 points represents absolute maximum Effect.
8. At a field day, all judging will start with the crossing of the first member of the Percussion Section across the Start Line. The entire Percussion Section will be judged as long as any member is within the performing area. At parades, the judge will begin judging when the Percussion Section is within the general area of the judges’ stand and begins its performance.
9. The Percussion Judge is encouraged to return dropped equipment to the individual who dropped it. Competing members of the Percussion Section are allowed to retrieve dropped equipment without penalty. Equipment deliberately grounded must be retrieved before exiting the performing area at parades or, at field days, before the next corps’ performance and within a reasonable amount of time.

B. Levels of Execution – Responsibilities and Priorities

The judge should be concerned with the following levels of execution responsibilities and priorities:

<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>How Achieved</u>
a. Proper identification of errors or accomplishments	Sampling
b. Who, what, when, why and where did problems or accomplishments occur?	Keying and commenting on tape

C. Judging Coverage

1. Should the judge be concerned with covering all of the sections in the same manner, or do different sections require different types of coverage?

2. The judge is to attempt to evaluate the same number of potential exposures over a span of time. Thus, a judge will cover two sections in the same manner only if the two sections have identical shows.

D. Position of Judge (Near vs. Far)

Neither technique used all the time is correct. Judges should position themselves wherever necessary to properly evaluate the ENTIRE Percussion Section. The judge's position will be determined as requested by drum tone, stick type, drill patterns, rhythmic patterns, dynamics, etc. It is recognized that some variables (proper evaluation of unique rhythm patterns) usually require the judge to stand back, and other variables (such as some drum tones) may require the judge to move in closer. In general, the judge should attempt to judge the Percussion Section as an ensemble and as separate segments as the situations present themselves. The judge is discouraged from maintaining a fixed position relative to the Percussion Section.

USING EITHER EXTREME AS A TECHNIQUE SHOULD BE ELIMINATED!

E. Sampling

Good sampling is important, as it is the prime means of determining the overall proficiency of the unit. Good sampling requires coverage of all elements of the Percussion Section. The judge's evaluation is to reflect the proficiency of the entire section and not its best or worst segment. A judge should sample properly and use this perspective to record the section's presentation properly and fairly. Even though some segments of the section may have the potential for creating more errors than other segments, the judge will be expected to sample all segments. There is no set time limit as to how long the judge should view any one segment. Every judge is to sample a segment until a proper and justified evaluation has been made.

- a. Does good sampling give certain types of sections an inherent advantage?

Good sampling will give a section (which is good in all areas) a distinct advantage over a section which is good only in a few areas or segments. By covering the entire unit, any weakness will be reflected in the score; whereas, with improper sampling, these areas might not be covered and thus the poorer section would be much closer or even perhaps above the better overall section.

CAMA JUDGE'S APPLICATION

PLEASE CIRCLE ONE

MAJORETTE

COLORGUARD

PERCUSSION

NAME: _____ HOME PHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____ WORK/CELL PHONE: _____

AGE: _____ BIRTHDATE: _____

E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____

- I am: _____ An Instructor (Majorette, Colorguard, Percussion, Pom, Dance)
- _____ An Officer of CAMA
- _____ A Member (Majorette, Colorguard, Percussion, Pom, Dance)
- _____ A Parent
- _____ A Judge in another Organization (please list): _____

Please list all corps affiliations (past to present) for the past 2 years. (This includes any corps which may have an immediate, or otherwise, member of your family affiliated in any capacity.) (use back if necessary)

Name: _____ Dates: _____ Affiliation: _____

Name: _____ Dates: _____ Affiliation: _____

Name: _____ Dates: _____ Affiliation: _____

Name: _____ Dates: _____ Affiliation: _____



Majorette Judge Applicants only must have a sponsor who must fill out the information below.

I, _____ as a sponsor of the above applicant _____

Will comply with the responsibilities of a sponsor, as noted on page 6 of the Majorette Judges section of the Rules and Procedures Manual.

Sponsor's Signature: _____

Phone Number: _____

FORM 2

MAJORETTE APPRENTICE JUDGE EVALUATION SHEET

This Evaluation Sheet is to be completed by a Fully Qualified Judge and is to be sent along with Apprentice Judge's scoresheets and tape when required to the Majorette Judges' Board Vice-Chairperson.

APPRENTICE JUDGE'S NAME: _____

DATE: _____ PARADE: _____ FIELD DAY: _____

LOCATION: _____

CATEGORY APPRENTICED: _____

NAME OF JUDGE APPRENTICED WITH: _____

1. APPEARANCE/DRESS CODE: (proper CAMA attire, sloppy, neat, etc.)
2. PROMPTNESS/ORGANIZATION: (early, late, necessary materials, e.g., scoresheets, masters, pen, etc.)
3. ATTITUDE: (towards judging, corps, CAMA, other judges, event's sponsors, etc.)
4. WERE THE WRITTEN (OR TAPE) COMMENTS GOOD AND WERE THEY SUPPORTIVE OF THE SCORES GIVEN?
5. DID YOU FEEL THE SCORES WERE REASONABLE, TOO HIGH, TOO LOW?
6. DID HE/SHE SEEM TO HAVE A DEFINITIVE SYSTEM FOR SCORING?
7. PLEASE GIVE YOUR FINAL OVERALL EVALUATION AS TO THE QUALIFICATION OF THE APPRENTICE JUDGE IN THIS PARTICULAR CATEGORY. DO YOU FEEL HE/SHE NEEDS TO APPRENTICE THIS CATEGORY AGAIN? (Please use reverse side if needed.)

FULLY QUALIFIED JUDGE'S SIGNATURE