



— JEUX DU —
CANADA
— GAMES —

**MEDIA INFORMATION PACKAGE
FIGURE SKATING**





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A. HISTORY OF SPORT

The Amateur Skating Association of Canada was formed in 1887 and by 1914 a separate organization for figure skating had been established. This was known as the Figure Skating Department of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada and the initial members were Ottawa's Minto Club and the Earl Grey Club in Montreal. The first official annual figure skating championships of Canada were held in the same year under the new organization.

Louis Rubenstein was the first president, a position he held until 1930. The department became known as the Canadian Figure Skating Association (CFSA) in 1939 and in 1947 the CFSA joined the International Skating Union and dropped its membership in the Amateur Skating Association of Canada. In 2000 the organization changed its name to Skate Canada.

In 1947 the CFSA national office was set up in Ottawa by Charles H. Cumming, the Association's Secretary-Treasurer. The office was run on a volunteer basis until 1958 when Cumming became the first full-time employee of the CFSA.

B. CANADA GAMES SPORT HISTORY AND PAST RESULTS

Figure Skating was first competed at the inaugural 1967 Canada Winter Games in Quebec City. In these first games, one of the most well known Canadian figure skaters of all time, Toller Cranston, won Gold for Quebec. Below is the combined overall ranking for the provinces and territories in all Canada Winter Games since 1967:

	1967*	1971*	1975*	1979	1983	1987	1991	1995	1999	2003
	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
AB	-	3	-	4	5	4	4	4	5	4
BC	3	2	3	2	2	2	5	3	3	3
MB	-	-	-	5	7	8	3	5	7	5
NB	-	-	-	7	6	5	7	8	9	8
NF	-	-	-	8	9	9	8	9	8	7
NWT	-	-	-	12	-	-	11	12	12	12
NS	-	-	-	9	8	6	9	7	4	6
ON	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
PEI	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	11	11
QC	2	-	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	1
SK	-	-	-	6	4	7	6	6	6	9
NU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YK	-	-	-	11	-	12	12	11	10	10

C. NUMBER OF ATHLETES PER TEAM

Each team will consist of up to 8 male and 9 female athletes. The total team size will not exceed 16 athletes. Two male and two female athlete position is reserved exclusively for skaters with a mental disability.

D. EVENT FORMAT AND RULES OF PLAY

Skate Canada/Canadian Special Olympics Rules will be used for all competition at the time of the Games.

Pre-Novice Singles (men and women):

- A Short Program of maximum 2:15 containing the group of elements announced by the Skate Canada for the 2006-2007 competitive season. The groups and requirements are as listed in Section 5000 of the Skate Canada Technical Handbook and in the Skate Canada Notice Board.
- Free skating: 3 minutes (+ or - 10 seconds) as outlined in Section 5000 of Skate Canada Technical Handbook.

Pre-Novice Pairs:

- A short program of maximum 2 minutes and 40 seconds containing the elements listed in Section 5000 of the Skate Canada Technical Handbook; and
- A free skating program of 3 minutes (+ or - 10 seconds) as outlined in Section 5000

Pre-Novice Dance:

- One group of compulsory dances as listed in the Notice Board of the Skate Canada Rule Book (for 2006-2007); and
- A free dance to music of 2 minutes 30 seconds (+/- 10 sec) in duration as outlined in Section 5000 of the Skate Canada Technical Handbook.

Novice Singles (men and women):

- A short program of maximum 2:15 containing the group of elements announced by Skate Canada for the 2006-2007 competitive season. The groups and requirements are as listed in Section 5000 of the Skate Canada Technical Handbook and in the Skate Canada Rule Book Notice Board;
- Free skating: 3 minutes (+ or - 10 seconds) for ladies and 3.5 minutes (+ or - 10 seconds) for men as outlined in Section 5000 of the Skate Canada Technical Handbook.

Novice Pairs:

- A Short Program to music of maximum 2:40 containing the eight elements listed in Section 5000 of the Skate Canada Technical Handbook;
- Free skating: 3.5 minutes (+ or - 10 seconds) as outlined in Section 5000 of the Skate Canada Technical Handbook.

Novice Dance:

- One group of Compulsory Dances as listed in Skate Canada Rule Book Notice Board which shall be the same group as is drawn for the 2007 Canadian Junior Nationals; two dances will be skated.

- Free Dance: 3:00 minutes (+ or - 10 seconds).

Special Olympics Level 2 Singles (men and women):

- All Elements in Isolation of either Option 1 or 2 as listed in the revised Special Olympics Canada technical package Article XII, Section E (revised 2005)
- Free skate program - not to exceed a time limit of 1 minute 30 seconds plus or minus 10 seconds. The music will be instrumental. Program must be well-balanced and include elements as listed in the revised Special Olympics Canada technical package Article XII, Section E (revised 2005).

Special Olympics Level 3 Singles (men and women):

- All Elements in Isolation of either Option 1 or 2 as listed in the revised Special Olympics Canada technical package Article XII, Section E (revised 2005)
- Free skate program - not to exceed a time limit of 1 minute 30 seconds plus or minus 10 seconds. The music will be instrumental. Program must be well-balanced and include elements as listed in the revised Special Olympics Canada technical package Article XII, Section E (revised 2005).

Special Olympics Level 2 Dance (solo):

- Skater(s) will be required to perform the Swing Dance and the Fiesta Tango as per the revised Special Olympics Canada dance rotation schedule (revised 2005).

E. EQUIPMENT & TERMINOLOGY

The only equipment used by figure skaters is a pair of figure skates. Athletes usually wear costumes made from interesting designs and fabric. The costumes enhance the visual aspect of their performance and are designed to allow freedom of movement.

Skating Terms

Jumps

Jump Element: A solo jump, jump combination or jump sequence.

Jump Combination: A jump combination may consist of the same or another single, double, triple or quadruple jump. In a jump combination the landing foot of the first jump is the take off foot of the second. A three turn on one foot between the jumps without touching the ice with the free foot keeps the element in the frame of this definition allowing still to call it a combination (with an error), but if together with this turn the skater's free foot touches the ice, the element becomes a jump sequence.

Jump Sequence: A jump sequence may consist of any number of jumps of any number of revolutions linked by non-listed jumps immediately following each other, while maintaining the jump rhythm (knee). There can be not more than two (2) three turns/Mohawks during the sequence; there can be no cross-overs or stroking during the sequence. A jump sequence, consisting of only one listed jump together with other non-listed jumps is not considered a jump-sequence but will count as a solo jump.

Waltz Jump: Generally, this is the first rotational jump that skaters learn. The skater takes off from a forward outside edge, completes $\frac{1}{2}$ revolution in the air, and lands on the back outside edge of the opposite foot.

Salchow Jump: A jump in which the skater takes off from the back inside edge of the skating foot, rotates one rotation in the air and lands on the back outside edge of the opposite foot. The jump was named after its originator, Ulrich Salchow. Variations: double Salchow, triple Salchow, quadruple Salchow, and one foot Salchow.

Neat Fact:

The 1965 World Champion and 1964 World and Olympic bronze medalist Petra Burka became the first woman to complete a triple jump in competition - the triple Salchow - performed at the 1962 Canadian Championships in Toronto, Ontario.

Toe loop Jump: A toe jump in which the skater takes off from the back outside edge of the skating foot with assistance of the toe of the free foot and turns one rotation in the air, landing on the back outside edge of the take-off foot. Variations: double toe loop, triple toe loop, quadruple toe loop.

Neat Fact:

Canadian Kurt Browning was the first skater to complete a quadruple toe loop in competition at the 1988 World Championships in Budapest, Hungary.

Loop Jump: A jump in which the skater takes off from the back outside edge of the skating foot, turns one rotation in the air and lands on the back outside edge of the take-off foot. Variations: double loop, triple loop, $\frac{1}{2}$ loop (a one rotation jump in which the skater lands on the back inside edge of the opposite foot from take-off).

Flip Jump: A toe jump in which the skater takes off from the back inside edge of the skating foot with assistance from the toe of the free foot, turns one rotation in the air and lands on the back outside edge of the original free foot. Variations: double flip, triple flip.

Lutz Jump: A toe jump in which the skater takes off from the back outside edge of the skating foot with the assistance of the free foot toe, rotates in the reverse direction one rotation in the air and lands on the back outside edge of the opposite foot. Variations: double Lutz, triple Lutz.

Neat Fact:

Donald Jackson completes the first-ever triple Lutz in competition at the 1962 World Championships in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Axel Paulsen: The skater takes off from the forward outside edge of the skate, completes $1\frac{1}{2}$ revolutions in the air and lands on the back outside edge of the opposite foot. Named after its originator. Variations: double Axel, triple Axel, inside Axel, one-foot Axel.

Neat Fact:

Canada's Vern Taylor became the first skater to land a Triple Axel in competition at the 1978 World Championships in Ottawa.

Spins

Spin Combination: A spin combination must contain at least one change of position with at least two rotations before and after the change. A change of foot is optional.

Flying Spin: A flying spin is a spin that begins with a flying entry. A flying spin may also be a combination spin.

Spin in One Position: A spin in one position may not contain a change of position. A change of foot is optional. A change of foot does not make the spin a combination.

There are three spin positions - the upright spin, the camel spin, and the sit spin. There are many variations within each of these positions.

Upright spin: A spin where a skater's body stays more or less vertical to the ice. This category includes one-foot spins, backspins, cross foot spins, and the layback spin. The layback spin is a spin primarily performed by female skaters (though more men are performing this difficult spin today) where the back is arched and the free leg is drawn up slightly. Variations include the Biellman position (the skater catches the blade of the free foot in his or her hands and pulls the free-leg up over his or her head), and the sideways leaning spin in which the skater arches to one side while maintaining an upright position.

Sit spin: As the name indicates, a sit spin is classified as any spin in which the skater's body is located close to the ice and the skating knee is bent to allow the skater to appear to be 'sitting.' Variations include flying sit, flying change sit, sit change sit spin, and more.

Camel spin: A spin position in which the skater's body is horizontal to the ice, except for the leg on which they are spinning. Variations on this spin include flying camel (change foot in air prior to start of spin) and death-drop (a dramatic flying entry). To increase the difficulty of a camel spin skaters will often perform a forward camel spin on an outside edge, or a back camel on an inside edge. Arm and leg position variations also increase the difficulty of spins and can be very effective from an aesthetic standpoint.

Pair lifts

The International Skating Union (ISU) has categorized all pair lifts into five different categories, according to degree of difficulty.

- Group One - Armpit Hold position -- classic examples: Lutz lift, Axel lift
- Group Two - Waist Hold position -- classic examples: waist loop lift, platter lift
- Group Three - Hand to Hip position -- classic example: star lift
- Group Four - Hand to Hand position (Press Lift type) -- classic examples: hand-to-hand loop, pressure
- Group Five - Hand to Hand position (Lasso Lift type) -- classic examples: step overhead, toe overhead, Axel Lasso lift (i.e., the side-by-side lasso lift)

On all lifts, you should watch for speed of entry and exit, control of the female's free leg on the exit of the lift (high and sweeping is the ultimate goal!), position of the female in the air, the male's footwork (a clean, smooth series of mohawks), quick and easy changes of position (if applicable), and maintenance of flow throughout the lift.

1. Armpit Lifts: The lifts with the armpit hand hold position are the easiest type of existing lifts. The male places one hand under one arm of the female in the armpit. The female places one hand on the male's shoulder. The male grips the female's other hand with his free hand, to assume the hold. The arm of the male that is in the armpit position of the female is to be fully extended. The following lifts belong to this group: Lutz lift, Flip lift, Axel lift, One arm toe lift.

2. Waist Lifts: The lifts with waist hold position are more difficult than the lifts in the armpit group. The male places both hands on the female's waist and she, in turn, places both hands on his wrists or shoulders. This lift is more difficult, as the male is required to extend both arms. Attention should be paid to the position the female assumes throughout the lift. The head should be held high, the back should be straight, and a good extension of the legs is desirable. The following lifts belong to this group: Waist Loop lift, Platter lift.

The Platter Lift is a lift in which the male raises his partner overhead, with hands resting on her hips. She is horizontal to the ice, facing behind in platter position. It is sometimes referred to as a tabletop lift. The female releasing her grip on her partner's wrists increases degree of difficulty within the lift. Females should strive to obtain an arch in the back and an aesthetically pleasing leg position.

3. Hip Lifts: The lifts with hand-to-hip hold are of the fourth degree of difficulty. The male places one hand on the female's hip, and takes her other hand in his free hand. The female's free hand is placed on the male's shoulder. The following lifts belong to this group: Star (or cartwheel) lift, toe loop hip lift, one arm toe loop hip lift.

The Star Lift is a lift in which the male raises his partner from his side, by her hip, into the air. The basic position of the female is a scissor position, with either one hand touching his shoulder, or in a hands-free position. The releasing of grips increases the degree of difficulty in a star lift. Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler made the no-hand star lift famous; in this lift Lloyd lifted Isabelle into the star lift position, with one hand placed on her hip and no other point of contact.

4. Hand-to-Hand Lifts: The lifts with hand-to-hand hold are more difficult than the previous waist lifts. Both hands of the male and female are clasped. The partners face each other in the closed lift position with hand-to-hand grip, or the male is behind the female with the same grip. The following lifts belong to this group: Pressure lift, hand-to-hand loop lift.

The Pressure Lift is a lift in which the male is skating backwards and the female is skating forwards, facing each other. Both hands of each partner are clasped. The female jumps straight up over the head of the male, the arms of each partner fully extended. This is generally the first full-extension lift that pair teams learn. Variations on the Pressure lift include a roll-up entry (like Elena Berezhnaya and Anton Sikhuralidze performed in their 1999-2000 free program), or an entry where the male is skating forwards and the female is skating backwards.

The Hand-to-Hand Loop Lift is a lift in which the male raises his partner, who is in front of him and facing in the same direction, above his head. She remains facing the same direction in sitting position with her hands behind her while her partner supports her from

her hands. The female should take-off for this lift from one foot, on a back outside edge (like a loop jump). There are many possible variations of the female's leg position.

5. Hand-to-Hand Lasso-type Lifts: The lifts of the hand-to-hand lasso-type holds represent the fifth degree of difficulty in pair lifting. The difference between the hand-to-hand pressure lifts and these lifts is that in hand-to-hand lasso-type lifts, the female rotates on her way to the top of the lift. Generally the same is also true for the dismount. What makes this type of lift difficult is that a good portion of the lift is pressed to the top with the use of only one of the man's arms. The added torque created by the rotation of the female to the top of the lift also adds difficulty to these lifts, particularly on the Lasso lift. The lifts belonging to this group include: toe overhead lift, step overhead lift, Lasso lift.

Toe Overhead Lift is a lift in which the female is lifted after a toe assist from one side of the male's body behind his head to a raised position. She is facing the same direction as the male in a split position.

Step Overhead Lift is the same as above, except there is no assistance from the female's toe pick on the take-off.

The Lasso Lift is the most difficult of the hand-to-hand lasso-type lifts. When it is properly done, the female will take-off from a clean forward outside edge, directly beside the male, rotate one full rotation around the male, and end up on top of the lift facing the same direction as the male. When attempting this lift, many skaters rotate almost to backwards, prior to taking off for the lift. When this occurs, they are no longer performing a Lasso lift, but a step overhead. The Lasso lift take-off should resemble that of an Axel jump. A good example of a clean Lasso lift could be found in the skating of the 2003 Canadian Pair Champions Jacinthe Larivière and Lenny Faustino.

Degree of difficulty on all hand-to-hand Lasso-type lifts is increased by the position of the lady, changes in position during the lift, release of grip, and variation in dismount. Some common variations include a reverse star position, step through, and change to platter. Teams will often also include flip or toss dismounts from the overhead lifts. Any flip or toss dismount can add difficulty to a lift, so long as it is cleanly executed and well-controlled throughout the movement and into the landing.

Twist Lifts

Sometimes the most thrilling and exciting component in pair skating, twist lifts, can also be the most difficult to perform correctly.

NOTE: Pre-Novice teams have the option of doing a single split twist lift in the short program. Details to be watched for on this element include: speed on entry and exit, split position attained by the female on her way to the top of the twist lift, height, clean rotation, clean catch by the male (two hands at the female's waist), no collapse of the female on the male on the way down, and one-foot exit (both partners).

In the split twist lift, both partners skate backwards in a hip lift position, the male behind the female. The female reaches back with her free leg, and picks to assist in the take-off (like a Lutz jump). The female is then lifted by the male for half a revolution, at which time she attains the split position. The male then releases the female, at which time she

completes the necessary rotation (1/2, 1 ½, 2 ½). She is then caught by the male in the air and assisted to a smooth landing on a clean, back outside edge. There are many fine examples of excellent split twist lifts by Canadian skaters, including Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler and Jamie Salé and David Pelletier.

Lateral Twist: A move in which the male throws his partner overhead. She rotates one time, or more, while in a lateral position to the ice and is caught before being set down gently onto the ice. Barbara Underhill and Paul Martini the 1984 World Champions, were known for this element, as were Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler, who completed a triple lateral twist!

Throw Jumps

Another exciting aspect of pair skating is throw jumps. In throw jumps, the male partner assists the female into flight. The height and distance that can be obtained on the different throw jumps often thrill audiences. Typically, there are four different types of throw jumps that are executed - throw Axel, throw Salchow, throw toe loop, throw loop. From time to time, teams will also execute throw flip or throw Lutz jumps, although these are not common. Teams will execute either single, double or triple throw jumps, depending on level and ability. The number of rotations, speed of entry, and height and/or distance obtained increases the degree of difficulty. Two-time Canadian Champions Kristy Sargeant-Wirtz and Kris Wirtz are known world-wide for their clean, high throws.

Pair Spins

Pair spins differ from one another by the position (sit, camel, upright or variation thereof), the direction of the partner's free legs (the same or opposite), the skating leg (the same or opposite), and by the catching holds (only one partner or both hold each other with different grips).

Spins may be started from the edge of the spinning foot or after a jump.

Some common spin positions to look for:

- Upright waltz spin (partners facing each other in waltz hold);
- Upright Kilian spin (partners facing the same direction, side-by-side, in Kilian hold);
- Pair sit spin;
- Kilian Camel spin;
- Tango Camel spin; and
- Catch-waist camel spin.

The degree of difficulty in spin elements is increased by the positions attained, speed of revolution, number of revolutions, and number of changes of position. Teams should strive to maintain a constant speed throughout the spin, and execute clean changes to new positions. Spins should also be centered, with aesthetically pleasing lines.

Death Spirals

Death spirals are a circular move in which the male lowers his partner to the ice while she is arched backwards gliding on one foot. The female holds the male's hand while he rotates her in a circle with her head almost touching the ice surface.

The male must be in a correct pivot position for this element to be executed properly. There are four variations on the death spiral - forward inside, forward outside, backward inside, backward outside. It is generally accepted that the forward inside is the easiest of the four, and the forward outside is the most difficult. This will vary, though, according to each team's strengths and abilities.

At the entry-levels of pair skating, teams will often execute an upright spiral figure rather than a death spiral. In this spiral figure, the male is in correct pivot position, while the female rotates around him in an upright spiral position. Again there are four variations - forward inside, forward outside, backward inside, backward outside.

Neat Fact:

At the 1948 World Championships, Canadian pair team Suzanne Morrow and Wallace Distelmeyer performed the first low death spiral in international competition.

F. ELIGIBILITY

Pre-Novice Singles: males and females - under 19 years of age as of July 1, 2006.

Pre-Novice Pairs: males: under 21 years of age as of July 1, 2006; females under 19 years of age as of July 1, 2006.

Pre-Novice Dance: males under 21 years of age as of July 1, 2006; females under 19 years of age as of July 1, 2006.

Novice Singles: males and females - under 19 years of age as of July 1, 2006.

Novice Pairs: males under 21 years of age as of July 1, 2006; females under 19 years of age as of July 1, 2006.

Novice Dance: males under 21 years of age as of July 1, 2006; females under 19 years of age as of July 1, 2006.

Special Olympics Level II Singles: males and females – without age limit.

Special Olympics Level III Singles: males and females – without age limit.

Special Olympics Level II Dance (solo): males and females – without age limit.

**ISU Junior upper age limits will be in effect for 2007 Canada Winter Games, as determined by the Sport Committee of the Canada Games Council and approved by the Skate Canada Skating Programs Committee in September 2005.*

G. JUDGING/SCORING SYSTEM

The International Skating Union (ISU) has created a new judging system for figure skating and ice dancing. Skate Canada has adopted these changes and will be using the Cumulative Points Calculation Judging System to calculate the results at this competition. Here is a brief description of how it works.

For singles and pairs short program and free program and the original and free dance, the system is based on points being awarded for a technical score and for five addition components, as outlined below:

Technical Score:

Each existing element (e.g. jump, lift, footwork, etc.) has a point value. Once a skater performs an element, it will be identified and confirmed by the Technical Panel. The value points representing this element will be automatically added to the skater's own point account. The judges will then decide upon the quality of that performed element using a scale of seven grades ranging from "-3" to "+3". Based on the grade, a set value will be added to or subtracted from the original value of the element.

For each element, the highest and lowest points are discarded. The element score is the average determined from the points of the remaining judges. The Total Element Score will be the sum of each element score.

Program Component Score:

In addition to the technical elements, points will also be awarded for the five different program components. Judging on a scale of 1-10 (with increments of 0.25), the judges express the overall presentation of the whole program. The program components include:

1. Skating Skills - the competitors ability to skate;
2. Transition, Linking Footwork and Movement - the variation of linking movements between elements;
3. Performance/Execution - expresses the style, carriage and unison;
4. Choreography/Composition - expresses the quality of composition of the program;
5. Interpretation - indicates the skater's expression of the music's style, character and rhythm throughout the entire program.

The Program Component scores are also calculated by discarding the highest and lowest score, then averaging the remaining scores. Each is then multiplied by a factor that is set out in the rules for each event.

Additional points may be awarded for innovative elements; deductions are made for rule violations and falls.

Result:

The total score for any segment will be the Technical Score added to the total score for the five Program Components, plus any bonuses minus any deductions.

For the compulsory dance, the system is based on points awarded for a technical score and for four addition components, as outlined below:

Technical Score:

Each segment of the compulsory dance has a point value. Once a couple performs a segment, the judges will decide upon the quality of that performed segment using a scale of seven grades ranging from "-3" to "+3". Based on the grade, a set value will be added to or subtracted from the original value of the segment.

For each segment, the highest and lowest points are discarded. The total segment score is the average determined from the points of the remaining judges. The total segment score will be the sum of each segment score.

Program Components:

In addition to the technical elements, points will also be awarded for the four different components. Judging on a scale of 1-10 (with increments of 0.25), the judges express the overall presentation of the whole program. The program components are:

1. Skating Skills - indicates the ability of the couple to perform dance steps and movements over the ice surface;
2. Performance/Execution - expresses the demonstration of unison, body alignment, carriage and style;
3. Interpretation - indicates the couple's expression of the music's style, character and rhythm throughout the compulsory dance;
4. Timing - the ability of the couple to skate strictly to the time of the music.

The Program Component scores are also calculated by discarding the highest and lowest score, then averaging the remaining scores. Each is then multiplied by a factor that is set out in the rules.

Result:

The total from the Technical Score will be added to the total score for the four components minus any deductions. The result is the Compulsory Dance Score.

Final Competition Result:

In Singles and Pairs figure skating, scores from the two segments, the short program and the free skate, are added together to give the total Competition Score. In Ice Dance, score from the three segments, the compulsory dances, the original dance and the free dance, are added together to give the total Competition Score. At the end of the event the skater or team with the highest Competition Score wins the event.

Competition Ranking

Competitors will be ranked by virtue of scores earned from first to last and given one hundred (100) points to sixty-two (62) points in a provincial/territorial event ranking.

Position	PTS	Position	PTS	Position	PTS
1 st	100	9 th	79	17 th	69
2 nd	97	10 th	77	18 th	68
3 rd	94	11 th	75	19 th	67

4 th	91	12 th	74	20 th	66
5 th	88	13 th	73	21 st	65
6 th	85	14 th	72	22 nd	64
7 th	83	15 th	71	23 rd	63
8 th	81	16 th	70	24 th	62

Provinces/territories are limited to a maximum of 2 entries per event AND will receive points for BOTH entries according to their ranking.

Each member of a dance or pairs team shall receive points for their placement.

- i.e. 1st place 100 points + 100 points;
2nd place 97 points + 97 points; etc.

Provincial/Territorial Ranking

The event rank points will be added from all eight categories to provide the final provincial/territorial team ranking. Men and women will be ranked together. Points for the Games flag will be allocated as follows:

Position	PTS	Position	PTS	Position	PTS
1 st	20	6 th	10	11 th	3
2 nd	18	7 th	8	12 th	2
3 rd	16	8 th	6	13 th	1
4 th	14	9 th	5		
5 th	12	10 th	4		

H. PLAYOFF AND TIE-BREAKING FORMAT

Competition

Skate Canada rules in force shall prevail.

Provincial/Territorial Ranking

Should a tie occur in final provincial/territorial standings, the province/territory with the greater number of event first places will be assigned the higher rank; if the tie persists the procedure is repeated for event second places, then third places, etc.

If the tie persists, the provinces/territories with the higher team standing in the last event completed will be assigned the higher rank, then second last event completed, etc.

NOTE: When a multiple tie occurs and is only partially resolved by the application of a tie breaking rule, the remaining ties will be resolved by returning to priority #1 and proceeding through the order again.

I. TECHNOLOGY OF SPORT

Figure skating has experienced a great evolution since the addition of toe picks to regular skates in the 1870's. These picks have helped perform better jumps and spins. The blade itself was also modernized to include a slight curve and a flat or concave cross section.

Elite skaters will have custom boots made for their skates to provide them with extra support. Despite the rigidity of the boots, new materials being used in the construction have created a lighter boot.

J. ROLE OF OFFICIALS IN SPORT

Technical Controller

- supervising the call and the input of performed elements;
- supervising the call and the input of correct levels of performed elements where applicable;
- supervising the call and the input of corrected elements as to the guidelines (e.g. under-rotated jump (cheated));
- confirms falls.
- confirming the deletion of “additional elements”;
- confirming the marking of “wrong elements”;
- confirming of forbidden repetition of elements;

Technical Specialist

- identification and call of performed elements;
- identification and call of performed “levels”;
- identification and call of “corrected elements”, like less rotation, different element of both partners (pairs), etc.
- identifies falls.
- re-confirming additional elements;
- re-confirming “wrong elements”;
- re-confirming of forbidden or repetition of elements;

Data Input Operator

- input the called elements;
- marking of “wrong elements” as called;
- marking of additional elements as identified by the computer;
- correcting elements when ordered;
- input of deductions;

Referee

- oversee and execute the duties of the panel of judges; e.g. paper work, schedule etc.
- moderating all draws etc.;
- responsible for event (practice, ice-time, music, etc.)
- duties of Referee during skating performances as to the present Rule;
- identifying overtime/under time;
- identifying and decide upon costume deductions;
- responsible for the event according to the existing rules;
- controlling the panel of judges;
- Coordination with the Technical Representative;

Judge

- marking of quality of elements (GOE);
- marking of skating skills;
- marking of skating transitions;

- marking of presentation;
- marking of choreography;
- marking of interpretation

Video Replay Operator

- activating the IVR system per element;

Video cameraman

- taking the video feed

K. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Canada Games Centre is a state of the art facility built as a legacy to the 2007 Canada Games that will help to further athlete development for years to come in Whitehorse. The Centre features three rinks (Olympic size, NHL size, and a leisure rink), one Fieldhouse, one Flexi-Hall, one Aquatic Centre, and an indoor running track.

For the 2007 Canada Winter Games, all figure skating events will take place on the Canada Games Centre's Olympic rink.

L. SPORT MEMBERSHIP NUMBERS AND STRUCTURE

MEMBERSHIP STATICS

2005 - 2006 MEMBERSHIP BY ACTIVITY

Section	CPS	CS	COMP	EXE	OFS	OTH	STAR	SYNCHRO	COACH	Total 05/06
BC	1,828	11,449	402	985	174	215	2,994	265	354	18,666
AB	1,679	12,192	375	1,204	144	214	3,503	366	441	20,118
SK	939	5,970	105	836	82	161	1,452	114	207	9,866
MB	531	3,045	72	449	58	108	929	141	148	5,481
NO	637	4,259	80	576	83	178	1,250	83	155	7,301
WO	1,921	15,247	267	1,048	160	614	3,912	752	564	24,485
CO	1,837	20,345	329	921	158	702	4,564	333	658	29,847
EO	1,864	9,907	169	835	153	263	2,436	260	380	16,267
QC	639	25,067	738	2,082	456	278	6,799	421	1,258	37,738
NB	572	3,034	104	304	55	101	600	48	89	4,907
NS	361	3,321	88	244	55	110	639	32	84	4,934
PE	576	915	10	83	33	55	185	8	20	1,885
NF	479	2,851	66	236	62	66	593	137	72	4,562
TOTAL	13,863	117,602	2,805	9,803	1,673	3,065	29,856	2,960	4,430	186,057

Legend:

CPS Canpowerskate
 CS Canskate
 COMP Competitive Skater
 EXE Executive

OFS Officials
 OTH Other
 STAR Starskate
 SYNCHRO Synchronized Skater

M. NOTABLE PAST ATHLETES/ALUMNI

Toller Cranston

Competed for Team Québec at the inaugural Canada Winter Games in 1967 in Québec City where he won gold in men's singles Category "A".

- 5 National Titles
- Two-time Olympian (1972 & '76): Figure Skating – Bronze
- 2 Members of Order of Canada
- Canadian Figure Skating Hall of Fame

Brian Orser

Competed for Team Ontario at the 1975 Canada Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alberta where he won gold in the Men's Singles Class "B".

- 4 National Titles
- Two-time Olympian (1984 & '88): Two-time silver medalist
- Flag Bearer at the 1988 Winter Olympics
- Officer of the Order of Canada
- Canadian Figure Skating Hall of Fame

Emanuel Sandhu

Competed for Team Ontario at the 1995 Canada Winter Games in Grande Prairie, Alberta where he won a bronze medal in the Novice Men category.

- 2001, 2003, 2004 Canadian Champion
- 1999, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 World Championships
- 1997 Canadian Junior Champion

Patrice Lauzon

Competed for Team Québec at the 1991 Canada Winter Games in PEI where he won a gold medal in the Novice Dance category with partner Marisa Gravino.

- 2000, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 Canadian Champion with partner Marie-France Dubreuil (who competed for Team Québec in the 1987 Canada Winter Games in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia winning gold with her partner Bruno Yvars.
- Olympian (2002, 2006)
- 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 World Championships. Patrice and Marie-France won Silver in 2006.

Jeff Langdon

Competed for Team Ontario at the 1991 Canada Winter Games in PEI where he won the gold medal in the Men's Novice category.

- Olympian (1998)

Michael Slipchuk

Competed for Team Alberta at the 1983 Canada Winter Games in Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean, Québec. Michael won the gold medal in the Novice Men category.

- Olympian (1992)

N. NOTABLE CANADIAN RECORDS

SENIOR WOMEN	Joannie Rochette	21.01.2005 ~ Canadian Championships	183.93
SENIOR MEN	Emanuel Sandhu	13.12.2003 ~ ISU Grand Prix Final	228.29
SENIOR PAIRS	Valerie Marcoux/ Craig Buntin	22.03.2006 ~ ISU World Championships	181.09
SENIOR ICE DANCE	Marie-France Dubreil/ Patrice Lauzon	23.01.2005 ~ Canadian Championships	217.54
JUNIOR WOMEN	Meagan Duhamel (NO)	27.08.2004 ~ ISU Junior Grand Prix	152.40
JUNIOR MEN	Kevin Reynolds (BC/YT)	10.13.2006 ~ ISU Junior Grand Prix	169.43
JUNIOR PAIR	Jessica Dube/ Bryce Davison (QC)	03.02.2005 ~ ISU Junior World Championships	146.56
JUNIOR ICE DANCE	Tessa Virtue/ Scott Moir (WO)	03.04.2005 ~ ISU Junior World Championships	183.42
JUNIOR WOMEN	Karel Di Bartolo (QC)	04.12.2005 ~ Eastern Challenge	95.68
JUNIOR MEN	Patrick Wong (BC/YT)	04.02.2006 ~ Junior Nationals	105.99
JUNIOR PAIR	Kyra Moscovitch / Dylan Moscovitch (CO)	05.02.2005 ~ Junior Nationals	118.29
JUNIOR ICE DANCE	Vanessa Crone/ Paul Poirier (CO)	05.02.2005 ~ Junior Nationals	76.56
NOVICE WOMEN	Vicky Pharand (QC)	02.12.2005 ~ Eastern Challenge	75.03
NOVICE MEN	Ronald Lam (BC/YT)	03.02.2006 ~ Junior Nationals	85.97
NOVICE PAIR	Rachel Kirkland / Paul Messner (CO)	04.02.2005 ~ Junior Nationals	85.09
NOVICE ICE DANCE	Kharis Ralph/ Asher Hill (CO)	04.12.2005 ~ Eastern Challenge	64.87
PRE-NOVICE WOMEN	Kaetlyn Osmond (NL)	02.02.2006 ~ Junior Nationals	32.86
PRE-NOVICE MEN	Andrei Rogozine (CO)	03.02.2005 ~ Junior Nationals	35.83
PRE-NOVICE PAIRS	Michelle Egli/ Ben Koenderink (NO)	02.02.2006 ~ Junior Nationals	32.13
PRE-NOVICE ICE DANCE	Ariane Beaudry/ Alexandre LaPlante (QC)	03.02.2005 ~ Junior Nationals	61.86