

4th Meeting held on January 10, 2021

Attendance:

(CM) Candido Moz	E&A	Inv. (JA) Jose Antonio
(DA) Dimos Alexopoulos	E&A	Inv. (WB) Will Bush
(CD) Christophe Duverger	E&A	Inv. (DC) Donal Connolly
(DG) Dana Garcia	PanAm	
(RR) Robert Ritter	PanAm	
(LG) Larry Gisler	PanAm	
(WB) Wayne Briant	AAO	
(GW) Glen Williams	AAO	
(MC) Manon Costard	AAC	
(RD) Ryan Dodd	AAC (Voting member)	
(JC) Jacinta Carrol	AAC (Voting member)	
(MK) Martin Kolman	AAC	

38. New AAC Member

CM welcome Martin Kolman as the new AAC from E&A, in sotitution of Manon Constard.

MC will still join the WSC meetings for her knowledge of the agenda items and as she were part in the discussion.

39. Rule 8.15

WB and DC presented the revision of rule 8.15, this revision has been necessary to solve part of the last year issues and to make easier the whole application of the rules.

The proposed rule has been analised, below the final version:

8.15: Boat Path

The Boat shall follow, as closely as possible, a straight path on the centreline of the course. This path shall be maintained from the entrance pre-gates and continue for as long as the skier is in the course.

Boat Path Measurement System

A Boat Path Measurement System, (BPMS) is required for:

- Record Capability(R), Rankings Lists(L), and Pro events - All passes at 11.25 and shorter shall be monitored with applicable buoy and cumulative deviation tolerances applied.
- Titled Events (World or Confederation) - All passes at 14.25 and shorter shall be monitored with applicable buoy and cumulative deviation tolerances applied.

BPMS may be RTK-GPS or Video based. The use of RTK-GPS systems is preferred and strongly recommended. The BPMS will be installed and calibrated according to the homologation guidelines under the responsibility of the Homologator.

The Chief Judge will assign a judge or driver to monitor the BPMS. Re-rides will be awarded for any path that exceeds the tolerance for Buoy and/or Cumulative Deviation.

Buoy

The Buoy Deviation is measured from when the pylon is at the buoy to 5 metres after the buoy. It is also used to calculate the Cumulative Deviation.

If the Buoy Deviation is **NEGATIVE** (path away from the skier) and is greater than:

- **20cm for Class R**
- **25cm for Class L**

The skier is entitled to an optional re-ride. The skier can improve. The maximum score not out of tolerance to the positive is protected.

If the Buoy Deviation is **POSITIVE** (path towards the skier) and is greater than:

- **20cm for Class R**

- **25cm for Class L**

The skier has the following options:

- Accept the score that was achieved within tolerance.
- Take a re-ride. The skier can improve. However, for a score of less than 6, if the deviation occurred at the last buoy the skier scored, the skier cannot improve over that score. The original score is not protected.
- For a completed pass, “Continue at Risk” as outlined below.

Cumulative Deviation

The Cumulative Deviation is the sum of the Buoy Deviations.

- If the Cumulative Deviation is **NEGATIVE** out of tolerance (away from the skier), an optional re-ride will be awarded. The skier can improve. The maximum score not out of tolerance to the positive is protected.
- If the Cumulative Deviation is **POSITIVE** out of tolerance (toward the skier), the skier has the following options:
 - Accept the score that was achieved within tolerance.
 - Take a re-ride. The skier may improve. However, for a score of less than 6, if the deviation occurred at the last buoy the skier scored, the skier cannot improve over that score. The original score is not protected.
 - For a completed pass, “Continue at Risk” as outlined below.

Cumulative Deviation is out of tolerance when the deviation exceeds the following based on score:

SCORE		Cum Dev CLASS R	Cum Dev CLASS L
0.25 - 1	B1	20 cm	25 cm
1.25 - 2	B2	25 cm	30 cm
2.25 - 3	B3	30 cm	35 cm
3.25 - 4	B4	35 cm	40 cm
4.25 - 5	B5	40 cm	45 cm
5.25 - 6	B6	45 cm	50 cm

Multiple Buoys out of Tolerance

If the boat path is out of tolerance (buoy or cumulative) at more than one buoy in a single pass, then the **FIRST** out of tolerance occurrence is applied first.

Continuing at Risk

If a skier decides to continue at risk to the next pass on a mandatory re-ride and does not complete the next pass, the score awarded will be the higher of:

- The score from the original pass that was in tolerance; or
- The score from the ‘continue at risk’ pass as though it were at the original speed and rope length.

Mandatory Re-rides

There shall be no more than two mandatory re-rides for boat path deviation in a single pass. If during the second mandatory re-ride the boat deviation would require another mandatory re-ride, then the score awarded will be the highest score achieved in tolerance from the original pass or from either re-ride. The driver shall be warned that the driving is not acceptable, and that he may be replaced.

BPMS failure

If during a competition event, a required BPMS fails, end course video (monitored in the Judges’ tower) may be used until such time as BPMS is re-established. The Homologator shall note in the Homologation Dossier the event(s) when failure occurred

Exception: BPMS Not Available – Use of End Course Video (Ranking List L)

Where use of BPMS is not feasible, the Chief Judge may alternatively, with the concurrence of the Chief Homologator, use End Course Video for monitoring boat path. A Judge or Driver shall be assigned to monitor all passes using end-course video and award re-rides. The end course official and the Chief Judge (or the Chief Judge's designee) must agree on any determination. With this situation, the homologation level will be Ranking List(L). The Homologator shall note in the Homologation Dossier the reason(s) that BPMS was not utilized.

Monitoring with End Course Video:

Entry Gate

The Entry Gate Deviation will be observed when the pylon is at the gate buoys, and significant deviation communicated to the boat driver.

Buoy

Boat Deviation is observed when the pylon is at the boat guides.

- If the deviation is more than 25cm Away from the Skier, an optional re-ride may be awarded. The skier can improve. The score is protected to the point the pass is not out of tolerance to the positive.
- If the Deviation is more than 25cm Toward the Skier, the skier has the following options:
 - Accept the score that was achieved within tolerance.
 - Take a reride. The skier may improve unless the deviation occurred at the last buoy the skier turned, in which case, the skier cannot improve over the score they would have earned had that buoy deviation been in tolerance. In either case, the original score is not protected.
 - For a completed pass, "Continue at Risk" as outlined below.

End Course Video Requirements

When end course video is used, at a minimum, video shall be recorded for all passes 11.25m and shorter. See Rule 25 – Homologation Guidelines for video set up and required towboat visible markings.

For tournaments where RTK-GPS is functioning as intended with WaterSkiConnect functioning, the Chief Judge with the concurrence of the Chief Homologator, may choose not to use End Course video as back up or reference. In instances of potential world records, it is recommended that a standalone end course camera be used as a backup.

Path Review – BPMS / End Course Video

All passes are subject to review for compliance to rules (1.09) ([8.01](#)) and ([8.15](#)) including boat path cumulative deviation. Any passes that do not conform may result in the associated score being modified or removed from the IWWF standings lists. Further, consistent or repeated non-adherence to the basic principle that the boat shall follow, as closely as possible a straight path on the centerline of the course may be subject to disciplinary action.

40. Rule 8.15

Rule 10.02 Jump (USA)

10.02: Description of the Jump Ramp

The jump ramp shall be an inclined plane with an apron on the right-hand side. The ramp shall meet the following specifications:

- Width: 3.70m to 4.30m at all points. 4.20m to 4.25m is recommended.
- Length out of water at all points.

Length Out of Water Table			
Ramp Ratio	Minimum	Maximum	Recommended
0.215	6.50m	7.00m	6.80m – 6.90m
0.235	6.50m	7.00m	6.80m – 6.90m
0.255	6.50m	7.00m	6.80m – 6.90m
0.266	6.75m	7.00m	6.85m – 6.95m

- For safety reasons, it is mandatory that the length underwater is at least 50 cm.
- Ratio of ramp height at take-off edge to ramp length out of water:

Men / Boys

- 0.215 +0.003/-0.005. Ramp max height is limited to 1.505.
- 0.235 +0.003/-0.005. Ramp max height is limited to 1.645.
Up to and including the Under-14 division height not to exceed 1.60m
- 0.255 +0.003/-0.005. Ramp max height is limited to 1.785.
Under-17: Recommended height at 6.85 is 1.75.
Recommended max length 6.90 - Recommended max height 1.76
- 0.266 +0.003/-0.005. Ramp max height is limited to 1.860. (ref. to rule 25 for recommended height)

Women / Girls

- 0.215 +0.003/-0.005. Ramp max height is limited to 1.505.
- 0.235 +0.003/-0.005. Ramp max height is limited to 1.645.
Up to and including the Under-14 division height not to exceed 1.60m
- 0.255 +0.003/-0.005. Ramp max height is limited to 1.785.
U-21/Open: Recommended height at 6.85 is 1.75.
Recommended max length 6.90 - Recommended max height 1.76

Ratios are to be computed on both sides of the ramp, and the ramp height at the take-off edge at the two corners may differ by no more than 2.5 cm.

Ramp setting must be within the indicated tolerances in the graph. (See Ramp Setting Chart)

- Jumpers must notify the organisers, on the official entry form, what their choice will be for the ratio mentioned in d) above.

Ramp setting recommendation to be added to rule 25

The above changes as modified during the meeting has been unanimously approved.

The following proposed changes has been discussed but not voted and postponed to the next meeting, as it is a fundamental change and we should have more time to think about it.

f) The surface should be a semi-flat plane. The surface shall be designed such that the maximum plane deviation does not exceed 2.5 cm, measured over the ramp surface which is "out of water". The maximum concave deviation shall be no closer than 1.5 m from the top edge of the ramp.

~~A ramp designed in any method to be other than flat (wedge, kick, bow, etc..) is illegal and NOT allowed. The tolerance of the plane deviation is maximum 2.0 cm as a concave deviation. In addition, the maximum deviation, if larger than 1.0cm, must occur in the centre of the out of water surface +/- 50 cm. Example: If the jump surface out of the water is 6.8m, then the maximum measured deviation must be between 2.9m and 3.9m from the top of the jump.~~

No overall convex deviation is allowed. Minor convex at bottom where the hinge is against the surface may occur or where there is a main support. The intent is that the ramp will not have a general upward bow (convex) from bottom to top.

~~The tolerance is only permitted when the ramp deviates from perfectly flat due to ageing, stress or imperfections in the building materials. Such deviations should be rectified if possible. The deviation from perfectly flat will be verified by two measurements:~~

The deviation will be verified by two measurements

- 1) Place a taut string from the lower right corner (jump course side) of the surface to the upper left corner of the surface and measure the maximum distance between the ramp surface and the string.
- 2) Place a taut string from the bottom centre of the surface to the top centre of the surface and measure the maximum distance between the ramp surface and the string. A good practical method is to use a block of the same thickness under each end of the string so that both concave and convex measurements can be recorded by subtracting the block thickness from the measurement.

These distances are to be recorded and must not exceed ~~2.0cm~~ **2.5 cm** as stated above.

~~The concept is that the ramp should be designed to be flat. Reportedly some ramps have been built within tolerance deviations designed in through a misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the rules. This aspect is partially addressed in Rule (1.09). This specific section is being added for further clarification. Any ramps found to have intentional deviations need to have them corrected before they can be used in competitions.~~

41. Ramp setting recommendation (RD)

After a few years with the new ramp tolerances I am thinking and, also based on some feedback and confusion that we should put some more clear examples of what the ramp should be set at for different intents and purposes.

For example, as you know we have this tolerance to enable safe and far jumping in a variety of conditions and settings. I don't think some of the TC's understand the reasoning behind this and are either apprehensive or nervous to do something different than what was done in the past.

For example, ramp setup at a perfect manmade lake in a nice headwind with a strong boat and good driver should be on the other side of the tolerance when compared to a natural body of water with challenging and variable conditions such as Moomba, or the Past worlds, or the US Masters.

I think we should refine or tighten up the rule to show a Min length and max ramp ratio or suggested ramp ratio for specific sites and conditions.

This could help skiers know what to prepare for when training for an event and take the TC's guessing out of the equation.

I feel like we have been having quite a few unnecessary crashes at major events, and I don't think we are utilising the new ramp tolerance effectively.

- * Natural Body of water, variable conditions (Masters, Moomba, etc) Max Ramp Ratio: 0.263
Ramp Ratio - Min Length 6.95
- * Man Made Lake more controllable conditions: Suggested Ramp Ratio 0.266 - Min Length 6.9
- * Night Jump: Max Ramp Ratio: 0.263 - Min Length 6.95

The request has been discussed and the following decision has been taken:

Part of the proposed changes has already been included in rule 10.02 see above, the last part will be included as a recommendation in art. 25.

The meeting ended at 14:30 CET

CM proposed to have the next meeting on next Monday/Tuesday, at 11:00PM CET.

5th Meeting held on January 17, 2021

Attendance:

(CM) Candido Moz	E&A	Inv. (JA) Jose Antonio
(DA) Dimos Alexopoulos	E&A	Inv (TM) Toti Miranda
(CD) Christophe Duverger	E&A	(DC) Donal Connolly
(DG) Dana Garcia	PanAm	(JJ) Jerry Jackson
(RR) Robert Ritter	PanAm	
(LG) Larry Gisler	PanAm	
(BC) Bruce Cockburn	AAO	
(GK) Geoffrey Kee	AAO	
(GW) Glen Williams	AAO	
(MC) Manon Costard	AAC	
(JC) Jacinta Carrol	AAC (Voting member)	
(MK) Martin Kolman	AAC	

42. Rule 10

The meeting started by continuing the discussion on art. 10 f).

After a long discussion where all different opinions have been expressed, the following key points emerged:

- Changes are expressly requested for safety reasons.
- All top-athletes are in favor of the changes.
- Making the ramp a kicker need to be prevent.

As this is a fundamental change of our existing rule, there was a vote on both the abrogation of the current rules and the establishment of the new rules.

This is the complete reviewed of Cap. 10

Rule 10 - Jump

For the boat, see Rule ([5.01](#)), and for the tow lines ([5.09](#)) and ([5.11](#)). There may be 2 or 3 people in the boat.

10.01: General Jump Event Conditions

The skier shall be entitled to three jumps or passes or falls from the time he starts in the preliminaries and three jumps or passes or falls from the time he starts in the finals.

Only the length of the jump will be considered no matter what ramp height is chosen by the skier.

A skier qualified for the final round may change his chosen height of the ramp for the final round subject to a time deadline set by the Chief Judge.

Skiers jumping at each height will be drawn together and will ski before those jumping at the higher height setting in both the elimination and final rounds.

10.02: Description of the Jump Ramp

The jump ramp shall be an inclined plane with an apron on the right-hand side. The ramp shall meet the following specifications:

- Width: 3.70m to 4.30m at all points. 4.20m to 4.25m is recommended.
- Length out of water at all points.

Length Out of Water Table				
Ramp Ratio	Minimum	Maximum	Recommended	Max Height (See below for recommendation)
0.215	6.50m	7.00m	6.80m – 6.90m	1.505
0.235	6.50m	7.00m	6.80m – 6.90m	1.645
0.255	6.50m	7.00m	6.80m – 6.90m	1.785
0.266	6.75m	7.00m	6.85m – 6.95m	1.860

- c) For safety reasons, it is mandatory that the length underwater is at least 50 cm.
- d) Ratio of ramp height at take-off edge to ramp length out of water:

Men / Boys

- 0.215 +0.003/-0.005. Ramp max height is limited to 1.505.
- 0.235 +0.003/-0.005. Ramp max height is limited to 1.645.
Up to and including the Under-14 division height not to exceed 1.60m
- 0.255 +0.003/-0.005. Ramp max height is limited to 1.785.
**Under-17: Recommended height at 6.85 is 1.75.
Recommended max length 6.90 - Recommended max height 1.76**
- 0.266 +0.003/-0.005. Ramp max height is limited to 1.860. (ref. to rule 25 for recommended height)

Women / Girls

- 0.215 +0.003/-0.005. Ramp max height is limited to 1.505.
- 0.235 +0.003/-0.005. Ramp max height is limited to 1.645.
Up to and including the Under-14 division height not to exceed 1.60m
- 0.255 +0.003/-0.005. Ramp max height is limited to 1.785.
**U-21/Open: Recommended height at 6.85 is 1.75.
Recommended max length 6.90 - Recommended max height 1.76**

Ratios are to be computed on both sides of the ramp, and the ramp height at the take-off edge at the two corners may differ by no more than 2.5 cm.

Ramp setting must be within the indicated tolerances in the graph. (See Ramp Setting Chart)

- e) Jumpers must notify the organisers, on the official entry form, what their choice will be for the ratio mentioned in d) above.

- f) **The surface must be a flat plane and shall be designed such that the maximum plane deviation does not exceed 2.5cm, measured over the ramp surface which is "out of water". The maximum concave deviation shall be no closer than 1.5m from the top edge of the ramp.**

No overall convex deviation is allowed. Minor convex at bottom where the hinge is against the surface may occur or where there is a main support. The intent is that the ramp will not have a general upward bow (convex) from bottom to top.

The deviation will be verified by two measurements:

- 1) Place a taut string from the lower right corner (jump course side) of the surface to the upper left corner of the surface and measure the maximum distance between the ramp surface and the string.
- 2) Place a taut string from the bottom centre of the surface to the top centre of the surface and measure the maximum distance between the ramp surface and the string.

A good practical method is to use a block of the same thickness under each end of the string so that both concave and convex measurements can be recorded by subtracting the block thickness from the measurement.

These distances are to be recorded and must not exceed **2.5cm** as stated above.

Any ramps found to have deviations higher than the above tolerances need to have them corrected before they can be used in homologated events.

- ~~f) The surface must be a flat plane.~~

~~A ramp designed in any method to be other than flat (wedge, kick, bow, etc..) is illegal and NOT allowed.~~

~~The tolerance of the plane deviation is maximum 2.0 cm as a concave deviation.~~

~~In addition, the maximum deviation, if larger than 1.0cm, must occur in the centre of the out of water surface +/- 50 cm.~~

~~Example: If the jump surface out of the water is 6.8m, then the maximum measured deviation must be between 2.9m and 3.9m from the top of the jump.~~

~~No overall convex deviation is allowed. Minor convex at bottom where the hinge is against the surface may occur or where there is a main support. The intent is that the ramp will not have a general upward bow (convex) from bottom to top.~~

~~The tolerance is only permitted when the ramp deviates from perfectly flat due to ageing, stress or imperfections in the building materials. Such deviations should be rectified if possible.~~

The deviation from perfectly flat will be verified by two measurements:

- ~~1) Place a taut string from the lower right corner (jump course side) of the surface to the upper left corner of the surface and measure the maximum distance between the ramp surface and the string.~~
- ~~2) Place a taut string from the bottom centre of the surface to the top centre of the surface and measure the maximum distance between the ramp surface and the string.~~

~~A good practical method is to use a block of the same thickness under each end of the string so that both concave and convex measurements can be recorded by subtracting the block thickness from the measurement.~~

~~These distances are to be recorded and must not exceed 2.0cm as stated above.~~

~~The concept is that the ramp should be designed to be flat. Reportedly some ramps have been built within tolerance deviations designed in through a misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the rules. This aspect is partially addressed in Rule (1.09). This specific section is being added for further clarification. Any ramps found to have intentional deviations need to have them corrected before they can be used in competitions.~~

- g) An apron shall extend the full length of the ramp on the right-hand side. The apron must have a minimum depth under water of 20cm when the ramp is set for the 1.80m height in Men's divisions. Ramp aprons shall be of a different colour or shade from the ramp surface to provide a satisfactory contrast between apron, water and jump surface.
- h) **6.50m, and 7.00m length markings, clearly identified, shall be placed on the apron and/or ramp surface so that they are readily visible. Older ramps with permanently embedded markings shall also be allowed, in this case a 7.00m length marking will be added if the jump can extend the length beyond those existing marks but still keep the other required parameters, eg. length under water of 50cm.**
- ~~h) 6.40m, and 6.80m length markings, clearly identified, shall be placed on the apron and/or ramp surface so that they are readily visible. Older ramps with permanently embedded 6.70m length markings shall also be allowed. A 7.10m length marking will be added if the jump can extend the length beyond 6.80m and still keep other required parameters, eg. length under water of 50cm.~~
- i) All measurements of the ramp shall be made under competition conditions, including the weight of watering equipment, and not including the weight of a skier.
- j) The jump apron shall have a minimum angle of 28° from perpendicular and a maximum angle of 60°. The recommended angle is 45°.
- k) It is recommended that all jump surfaces (fiberglass) be of a red-orange colour. Wax surfaces on wood will remain their natural colour.

10.03: Entering the Course

~~A competitor may refuse to enter the jump course by throwing the handle in the air. He shall not be penalised for so doing providing this refusal was for a reason judged acceptable by the Event Judges. To receive any consideration of a re-ride request for conditions before the 180m buoy, the skier must throw the handle before entering the course. Once having taken the jump, the skier loses all right to a re-ride for conditions before the 180m buoy. The skier must be ready to ski immediately upon the boat's return. Should the skier not be ready, or should the reason be judged not acceptable by the Event Judges, one jump shall be deemed to have been taken. If a skier notices that his equipment is damaged (broken fin, binding, ski...), the Event Judges may grant him 3 minutes to repair or change the broken equipment and to continue competing.~~

10.03. Entering the Course

A competitor may refuse to enter the official jump course on any pass by throwing the handle in the air before the 180m course entry buoy. He shall not be penalised for so doing, provided the refusal was for a reason acceptable by the majority of the Event Judges. Once a skier has taken a definite cut toward the ramp, the skier loses all right to a re-ride for conditions before the 180m buoy. The skier must be ready to ski immediately upon the boat's return. Should the skier not be ready or should the reason for the handle throw not be acceptable, one jump shall be deemed as to have been taken.

10.04. Damaged Equipment

If a skier notices that his equipment is damaged after a handle throw, a pass or a jump (broken fin, binding, ski...), the Event Judges may grant him 3 minutes to repair or change the broken equipment and to continue competing.

10.05: Jump Speeds and Ramp Height

The Boat Speeds and Ramp Heights for the Jump event shall be chosen by the skier from those listed below up to the maximum allowed as follows:

		Max jump speed	Ramp height
Under 10	Girls	42 kph	1.35m or 1.50m recommended 1.35
	Boys	42 kph	1.35m or 1.50m recommended 1.35
Under 14	Girls	45 kph	1.35m or 1.50m
	Boys	48 kph Recommended 45Kph up to 20m	1.35m. or 1.50m
Under 17	Girls	51 kph	1.50m
	Boys	51 kph	1.50m or 1.65m
Under 21 Open	Women	54 kph	1.50m or 1.65m
	Men	57 kph	1.50m or 1.65m or 1.80m
35+	Women	51 kph	1,50m
	Men	57 kph	1.50m or 1.65m
45+	Women	51 kph	1.50m
	Men	54 kph	1.50m
55+	Women	51 kph	1.50m
	Men	51 kph	1.50m
65+	Women	48 kph	1.50m
	Men	51 kph	1.50m
70+	Women	45 kph	1.50m
	Men	51 kph	1.50m
75+	Women	45 kph	1.50m
	Men	48 kph	1.50m
80+	Women	45 kph	1.50m
	Men	48 kph	1.50m
85+	Women	45 kph	1.50m
	Men	45 kph	1.50m

To be eligible to jump at 1.65m the skier must have achieved a score of 38m at the 1.50m height in a homologated competition as certified by their Federation.

To be eligible to jump at 1.80m the skier must have achieved a score of 48m at the 1.65m height in a homologated competition as certified by their Federation.

Skiers who have already achieved the required distances in this rule have no need to provide proof providing their results are showing in the current year or previous year Ranking List.

The Chief Judge in agreement with the organiser may allow the use of a lower ramp height for a specific division or divisions. This must be determined before the start of the competition. ~~the use of a lower ramp height. Before the competitions.~~

10.06: Boat Timing and Re-ride Situations

The boat shall be timed in the jump course between buoys 15ST-19ST and 15MT- 19MT with an intermediate time 52m (1st segment) and full time 82 m (1st+2nd segment), and between buoys 15MT-19MT and 15ET-19ET for a 41m - 3rd segment in order to maintain the tolerances listed in the charts below. It is mandatory to record the times for the 3 segments for all speeds (men and women) at RC and RL competitions and submit these times to IWWF for evaluation.

The times must be in a text file format and emailed to: tcchairman@iwsf.com

CompetitionCode;Division;Gender;Speed;Segment1;Segment2;Segment3;TimerType;SkierLastName;SkierFirstName;Round;Pass;Class;Boat;EngineSize

Example: 09BEL08;U17;M;48;3.95;6.16;3.13;17.30;PS;Huisman;Perr;1;3;L;MALXI;60 -
 Division: U17, Open, Senior

For Record Capability, Ranking List and Elite events the published 3 segment times should be used when:

Open/U-21 Men: speed 57 above 60 metres **U-17 boys:** speed 51 above 38 metres

Open/U-21 Women: speed 54 above 45 metres **U-17 girls:** speed 51 above 38 metres

For distances below these specifications, the 1st segment tolerance check is not required. Segments “1+2” and 3 must be in tolerance in all cases except as otherwise noted in the appropriate Jump Timing Re-ride Chart.

Times must be recorded to the 100th of a second.

The times driven should be as close to the actual times as possible. This will be monitored by the Chief Judge.

The rules governing skier letter or distance selection apply for this mode as well.

In the case where a skier refuses the ramp or falls on the approach to the ramp, the maximum speed tolerance allowable for segment 1+2 shall be increased by .05 seconds. This may be done by either subtracting .05 seconds from the maximum speed tolerance or by adding .05 seconds to the time recorded. On a pass or a fall before the ramp, the third segment time will not be used.

At the skier's option, the speed control mode may be set to either RTB, meaning the case where the speed control just returns to the base speed setting in the third segment, or three segment modes where the boat is programmed to meet the three segment times.

In certain situations, the competition officials may decide to use the normal chart for all skiers. An example might be a U14 division.

RTB Mode (return to baseline)

Speed	1st+2nd Segment (82 m)			3rd segment (41 m)		
	fast	actual	Slow	fast	actual	slow
57	5.11	5.18	5.25	2.36	2.59	2.66
54	5.39	5.47	5.55	2.54	2.73	2.81
51	5.70	5.79	5.88	2.68	2.89	2.98
48	6.05	6.15	6.25	2.84	3.08	3.17
45	6.45	6.56	6.68	3.01	3.28	3.39
42	6.90	7.03	7.17	3.21	3.51	3.64
39	7.42	7.57	7.73	3.43	3.78	3.94
36	8.02	8.20	8.39	3.69	4.10	4.28
33	8.73	8.95	9.17	3.99	4.47	4.69
30	9.58	9.84	10.11	4.34	4.92	5.18
27	10.62	10.93	11.27	4.76	5.47	5.79

Jump Timing Re-ride Chart.

seg1+2	Seg3	ACTION
OK	OK	None
OK	F	mandatory re-ride if distance is best distance in skiers turn
OK	S	optional re-ride (protected score)
S	OK	optional re-ride (protected score)
S	F	mandatory re-ride if best dist., otherwise optional with protected
S	S	optional re-ride (protected score)
F	OK	mandatory re-ride
F	S	mandatory re-ride
F	F	mandatory re-ride

Generally speaking, if any time is too fast, then a re-ride for the skier is mandatory. If no times are too fast, but if any time is too slow, then a re-ride for the skier is optional. On a pass or a fall before the ramp, the 3rd segment time will not be used. All situations are detailed in the timing chart above.

If the 1st+2nd or 3rd segment is fast on a successful jump, but the distance recorded is less than previous or following jumps in the round by the skier, then a re-ride will not be awarded.

Three segment Mode

Speed	1st segment (52m)		1st+2nd segment (82m)			3rd segment (41m)		
Speed	fast	slow	fast	actual	slow	fast	actual	slow
57	3.25	3.37	5.11	5.18	5.25	2.36	2.40	2.46
54	3.43	3.55	5.39	5.47	5.55	2.54	2.59	2.66
51	3.63	3.76	5.70	5.79	5.88	2.68	2.73	2.81
48	3.86	3.98	6.05	6.15	6.25	2.84	2.89	2.98
45	4.11	4.25	6.45	6.56	6.68	3.01	3.08	3.17

When the speed is below the maximum for the division, the third segment will not be used with the exception that it may not exceed the maximum speed time for the event division. (Please note that if this happens, it is likely that the speed control is not working according to the intended algorithm and the manufacturer and the WSC Chairman should be notified).

Jump Timing Re-ride Chart at Maximum Division speed

Seg. 1 (52m)	Seg. 1+2 (82m)	Seg. 3 (41m)	Action	Protected Score
OK	OK	OK	None	n/a
--	S	--	optional re-ride (protected score)	Yes
S	F	--	mandatory re-ride only if distance is best distance in skier turn - no increase in score allowed	No
OK/F	F		mandatory re-ride if distance is best distance in skiers turn	No
F	OK	S/OK	optional re-ride (protected score)	Yes
S	OK	OK/F	mandatory re-ride if distance is best distance in skiers turn - no increase in score allowed	No
S	OK	S	optional re-ride NO protected score	No
F	OK	F	optional re-ride NO protected score	No
OK	OK	F	mandatory re-ride if distance is best distance in skiers turn	No
OK	OK	S	optional re-ride (protected score)	Yes

The first row from the top that matches the situation is used.

Jump Timing Re-ride Chart at below Maximum Division speed

Seg1 (52m)	seg1+2 (82m)	Seg3 (41m)	Action
OK	OK	not F for max speed	None
one segment is F for max speed and no segment is S			mandatory re-ride if distance is best distance in skiers turn
one segment is F for max speed and at least one segment is S			mandatory re-ride if distance is best distance in skiers turn, otherwise optional with protected score
No segment is F for max speed and seg1 or seg2 is S or F for requested speed			optional re-ride (protected score)

In the case where multiple re-rides may apply due to fast third segment these shall be resolved taking the longest distance first.

10.07: Fall After a Jump

In the case of a fall after a jump, the skier who is not back on his skis within three minutes (including any repair of equipment) after the boat is ready to take him will not be allowed to complete any further jumps in that round. If the skier is ready before the three minutes expires, but the boat judge feels it might not be safe for him to compete he may ask the safety director to check the skier. During that time, the clock is stopped until the Safety Director decides if it is safe for the skier to continue.

10.08: Officials Stopping a Jump

A jump shall not be registered should the boat driver or the boat-judge/official on board decide that there is a hazard because of dangerous water conditions, interference of another boat or other reason. The boat driver or the boat-judge shall then hold up his hand and slow the boat a perceptible amount before the boat passes the ramp.

10.09: Scoring of a Jump

A jump shall be scored when a skier passes over the ramp, lands and skis away with a tight line in skiing position without falling. If a skier falls as a result of a jump, he loses that jump. If he shall purposely touch any part of the tow line other than the handle while in the air, he shall receive no score for that jump. The longest jump of each round will be the only one counted. Jump distances may not be scored in increments finer than 10cm.

10.10: The Result of a Skier Falling

Every time a skier falls, it shall count as a registered jump. If the skier falls more than once on a single pass through the jump course or return run, a jump shall be registered for each fall.

A skier shall receive no further jumps in a round if, after leaving the boat's wake on a definite cut to the ramp, he elects to pass between the boat course and the ramp, whether or not he retains the tow line.

10.11: Boat Path

Path Definition: "SPLIT" would be the standard by default, middle line between the 15 metre and the 19 metre timing buoys (17 metre line).

Definition: Split Default

Split +/- 1 = Split +/- 0.3 metre or 1 foot

Split +/- 2 = Split +/- 0.6 metre or 2 feet

Split +/- 3 = Split +/- 0.9 metre or 3 feet

Skier options would be "Split" with +1, +2, +3 for wide or -1, -2, -3 for narrow. The skier shall tell the boat driver at which distance and at what speed to pass the ramp, and the boat shall follow a straight path through the jump course at the specified distance from the right-hand side of the ramp.

End course camera

A centre line video on the jump course will be required for World, Confederation and Elite events, but may also be used at other events. End-course video shall be recorded for all passes. A rigidly mounted video camera shall be operated from a point on the centreline of the jump course (recommended facing the boat coming into the course), adjusted to show all of the boat guides in clear focus, and equipped with optical (not digital) magnification of sufficient power to display the ST buoys occupying at least 1/6th of the full width of the screen.

The boat position will be measured at the following points: at ST buoys, 41m after the ST buoys, at MT buoys, at ET Buoys and at EC buoys.

If the boat pylon deviates more than 40cm from the requested boat path at the approximate position of each measurement point, an optional re-ride shall be awarded. ~~If an Approved Boat Path Measurement System is being used, this determination shall be based on the results provided by the system. Except when an Approved Boat Path Measurement System is being used (in which case any required equipment shall be installed in the boat),~~

The position of the centre and maximum deviation lines of the boat shall be indicated (such as by placing visible marks or vertical posts on the windshield showing the 40cm deviation lines, or by using the windshield frame on boats with a walk through windshield having framing at the 40cm line) If the boat path deviation is determined by placing a string or line on the end course video, the end course camera must be exactly in the centre and exactly straight so that the string or line is in the middle of both the ST and the EC buoys. A re-ride for boat path deviation will be awarded if the end-course judge and the Chief Judge (or the Chief Judge's designee) agree on the determination. Cumulative deviation will not be considered.

The original score will not be protected if a re-ride is taken for a boat path deviation.

When available, RTK-GPS boat path monitoring shall be used for data collection purposes.

10.12: Officials

There will be three Judges for the event. Two Judges will be stationed on shore. The third Judge will be in the tow boat. The two shore judges may also act as measurement judges if they have a full and direct view of the jump course.

10.13: Jump Distance Measurement

Jump distances shall be measured by video computer measurement systems approved by the World Waterski Council. The World Waterski Council may approve systems based on video technology provided that proper verification and proof is given to the World Waterski Council at least 60 days before the proposed use.

Jump distances shall be measured from a point at the water line directly below the centre of the top edge of the ramp to the skier's point of impact in the water closest to the ramp (first point of impact) and then an adjustment offset of 2.1m shall be added. The point of impact is defined the point on the water surface closest to the ramp that is touched by the skier when he lands. The distance is calculated from the impact point back to the ramp and then an offset adjustment of 2.1m is added.

The distance shall be communicated to the skier after each scoring jump.

For the video system, there shall be two designated Judges (from different countries at international competitions) operating the system who shall jointly make a judgement decision on the impact point. The calculated distance shall not be displayed until the impact point is jointly judged.

Since video jump measurement is used, video backup methods (videotaping) must be used.

If the skier is misinformed or not informed of the distance, then a re-ride shall be offered on the next jump. Based on the circumstances, the Event Judges shall decide if the score is protected and inform the skier when he is offered the re-ride.

10.14: Ties

Ties will be broken by using the specific rules defined for each Competition. If no specific rule has been defined, the following applies:

If a tie exists for first place, it shall be run-off. If a tie exists for 2nd or 3rd place, placement shall be decided based on the higher preliminary round score. If a tie still exists, it shall be run-off. The run-off shall have a new drawing for order. Each tied competitor shall be allowed two jumps or passes or falls with the longest jump being scored according to Rule (10.09). Repeated ties shall be run-off in the same manner until broken.

When a run-off for first place is between more than two skiers, all the places equal to the number of skiers in the run-off are decided by the run-off with no reversion to the preliminary round score except that the preliminary round score would be used if two or more skiers are still tied for 2nd and 3rd places after the run-off

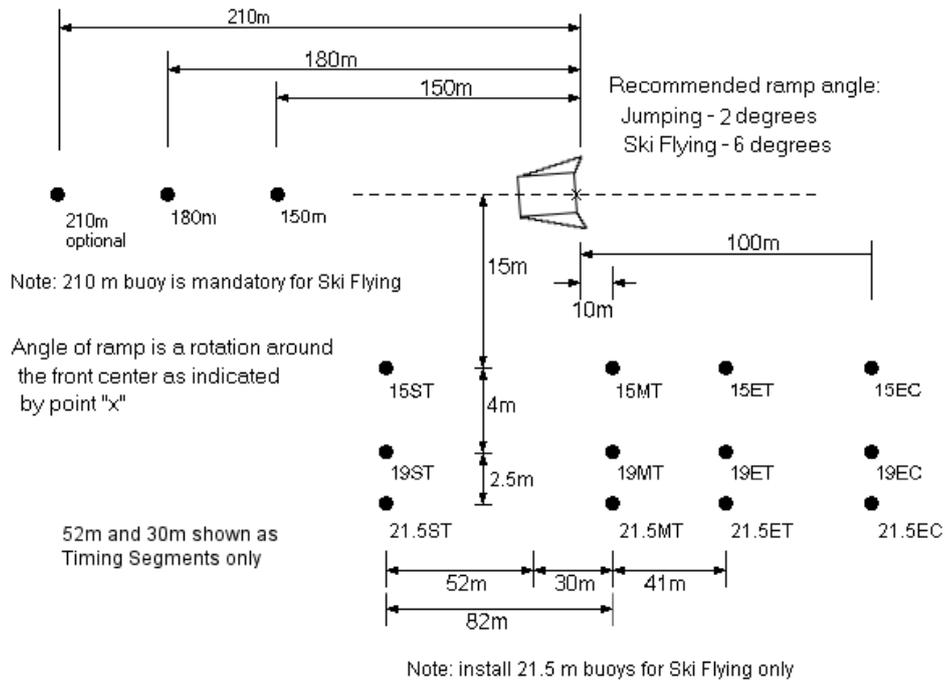
10.15: Safety Equipment

All competitors in jump events shall be required to wear approved life jackets (4.03).

It is strongly recommended that skiers wear jump pants especially adapted for waterskiing.

Skiers must wear a suitable helmet in the jump event (4.09). Should a skier go over the ramp not wearing a helmet, that jump will be disallowed.

10.16: Official Jump Course



The ramp must be parallel to the jump course and slightly open. The tolerance for standard jumping is between $+1.00^\circ$ and $+2.50^\circ$ open.

The tolerance for ski flying is between $+5.00^\circ$ and $+7.00^\circ$ open.

Open means that the low end of the ramp is turned toward the jump course. The basis of the jump course is the 15ST - 15MT line.

Any marker buoys used for video distance measurement or spectator reference buoys must be a minimum of 8m from the ramp centreline for safety purposes so that they will not interfere with the skier while landing.

JUMP COURSE DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES

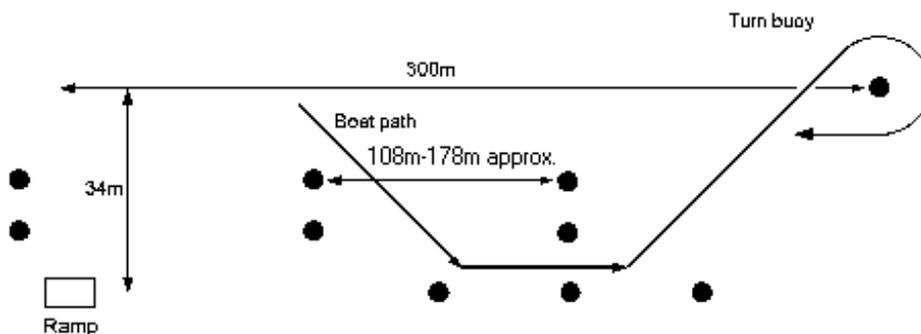
A buoy is recommended to be placed at 210m from the jump in line with the 150m and 180m buoy. The colour will be green.

Dimension	Range	Tolerance	Buoy	Colour
210m (length)	207.9m-212.1m	1%	210m	Green
210m (off-line)	-.5m to +.5m	0.5m	180m	Red
180m (length)	178.2m-181.8m	1%	150m	Yellow
180m (off-line)	-.5m to +.5m	0.5m	15ST	Red
150m (length)	148.5m-151.5m	1%	19ST	Red
150m (off-line)	-.5m to +.5m	0.5m	15MT	Yellow
100m	90M-102m	+2%-10%	19MT	Yellow
82m*	81.59m-82.41m	0.5%	15ET	Red
41m	40.795m-41.205m	0.5%	19ET	Red
15m	14.85m-15.15m	1%	15EC	Yellow
4m	3.90m-4.10m	2.5%	19EC	Yellow
10m	9.8m-10.2m	2%		

*Timed as 2 segments, 52m and 30m when required.

10.17: Optional Jump Course Turn and Guide Buoys

The following diagram shows the placement of an optional turn buoy and optional boat guide buoys for the official jump course shown in (10.16). It is highly recommended that the optional buoys be used.



10.18: Homologation Guidelines - Jump

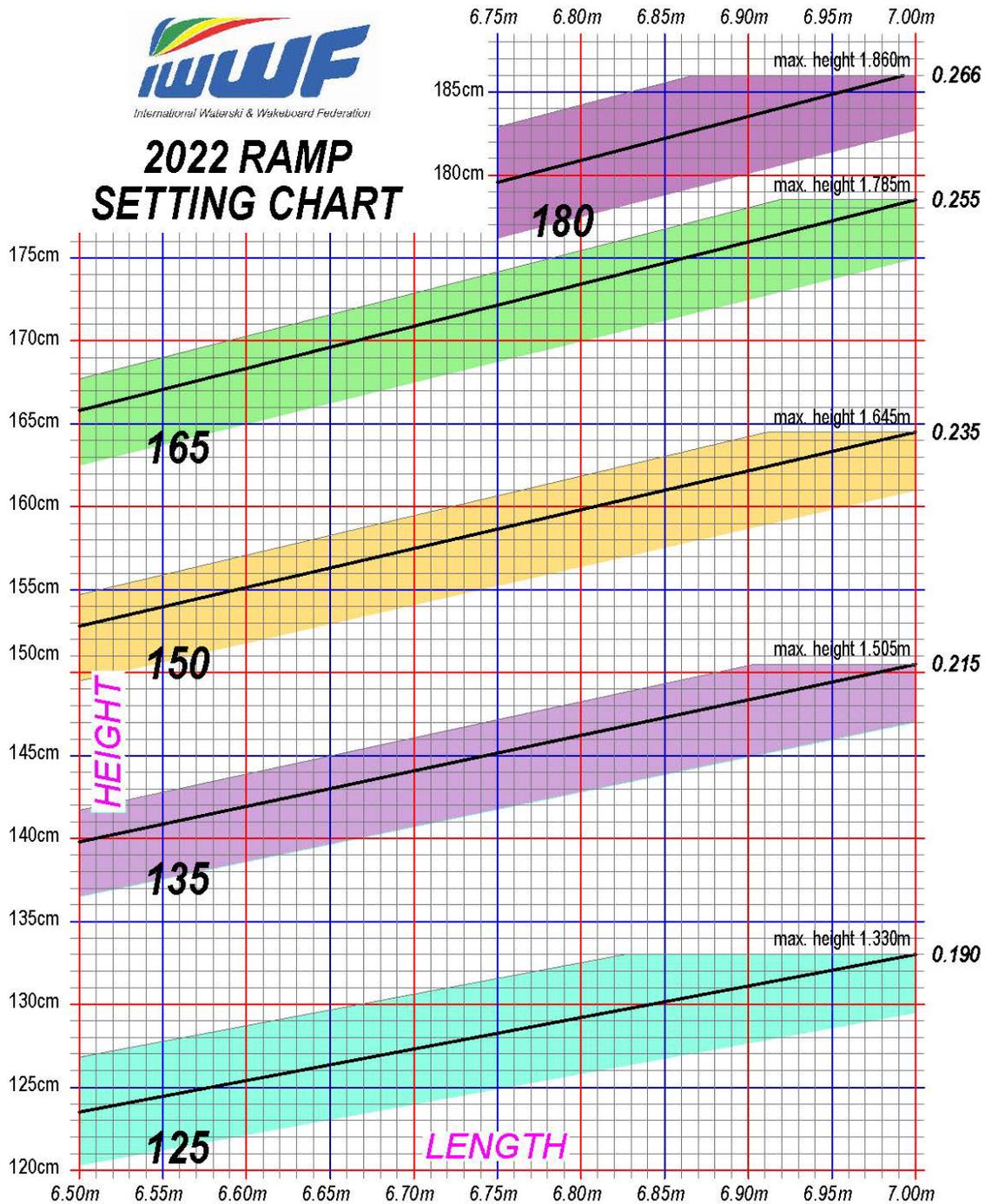
- The jump course shall be checked by survey. (refer to rule 25.08).
- Personal rope and handle shall be measured by the dock starter under the responsibility of the Homologator, immediately before the skier skis. The Chief Judge may require skier rope and handle to be re-measured immediately after use. Should the rope and handle be out of tolerance following a skier return to the dock, the skier's performance in that round is deleted.
- Two test buoys must be placed at approximately 40m and 60m jump distances and their exact location as measured by survey and by the video jump system must be recorded on the dossier. The buoys must be independent of the video jump system (i.e. not used as reference buoys by the system).
- The jump ramp must be waxed. The wax used must have been previously used and tested and found to be appropriate for the use.
- Jump check buoys should be a different colour than the grid/set buoys and different than reference buoys
- Jump reference buoys should be in a sequence of different colours so that no two adjacent reference buoys are the same colour i.e. red, yellow, green, red, yellow....
- The Homologator should record static pictures of the jump end course and pictures of the jump measurement grids for later reference if required.
- Jump boat guides buoys (spherical/cylindrical/rectangular) must be as specified in rule 8.07.**

10.19: Ramp Setting Chart

For any particular ramp setting, a combination of HEIGHT at the top edge and LENGTH out of the water enclosed within the highlighted areas is allowable. A combination that lies on the middle line is the most desirable unless conditions indicate that another in tolerance setting would be more appropriate. Ramp setting must be within the indicated tolerances in the graph.



2022 RAMP SETTING CHART



2022 Ramp Ratio		Ratio	6.50m	7.00m
The 1.25 angle ratio is 0.190 +0.005 / -0.005. Maximum height is capped at 1.330	125	+0.005	0.195	1.268
			0.190	1.235
		-0.005	0.185	1.203
The 1.35 angle ratio is 0.215 +0.003 / -0.005. Maximum height is capped at 1.505	135	+0.003	0.218	1.417
			0.215	1.398
		-0.005	0.210	1.365
The 1.50 angle ratio is 0.235 +0.003 / -0.005. Maximum height is capped at 1.645	150	+0.003	0.238	1.547
			0.235	1.528
		-0.005	0.230	1.495
The 1.65 angle ratio is 0.255 +0.003 / -0.005. Maximum height is capped at 1.785	165	+0.003	0.258	1.677
			0.255	1.658
		-0.005	0.250	1.625
		Ratio	6.75m	7.00m
The 1.80 angle ratio is 0.266 +0.005 / -0.005. Maximum height is capped at 1.860	180	+0.005	0.271	1.829
			0.266	1.796
		-0.005	0.261	1.762

Length under water 50cm minimum.

43. Rule 13

Rule 13 – Protest & Video Challenge (USA)

Allow a Skier to Protest their score if they received a score higher than what they actually believed they earned.

A skier may challenge his score if he feels the score was higher than what was “truly earned” or “actually achieved”. The Chief Judge may reduce the skiers score after consulting with the Appointed Judges. A fee is not required for this specific challenge.

The proposal is accepted, the rules will be modified as follows

13.01: Who may Protest and How it is done

Protests shall be made to the Chief Judge only by a Team Representative and shall be considered by the Appointed Judges. Protest must be made in writing, must state the reason(s) for the protest and quote the relevant rule number(s), and must be filed as soon as possible, but no later than 30 minutes after the results of the event are announced and the Judges scoring forms are available for inspection.

If a skier believes that he has been given a higher score than he actually achieved he may ask the Chief Judge to have it reviewed. The Chief Judge may reduce the skiers score after consulting the Appointed Judges. A fee is not required for this specific challenge.

44. Rule 18

In preparation for the upcoming IWWF Over 35 World Championships the relative rule has been discussed and approved with the following changes.

Rule 18 – World 35+ Championships Rules

18.01: Skiers who may participate

Skiers eligible for this competition are Men and Women in the age division listed below.

Division	Age	Division	Age
35+	35 years and older	70+	70 years and older
45+	45 years and older	75+	75 years and older
55+	55 years and older	80+	80 years and older
65+	65 years and older	85+	85 years and older

All ages refer to the age of the skier on the 31st December of the previous year.

There shall be no combination of divisions regardless of the number of competitors **with the exceptions detailed below**. Championship medals will be awarded in each division to the top three places (or the number of competitors if that is less than three) regardless of the number of competitors in the event **with the exceptions detailed below**.

For clarity: An eligible skier can compete in any one of the Age Divisions in which he/she falls.

(example: a 76-year-old skier may choose to compete in any one of the 35+,45+,55+,65+,70+,75+ divisions)

A skier eligible or qualified in more than one of the age Divisions can compete only in one which, in all events, must be the same throughout the competition.

18.02: Team Selection

Each Federation may enter a Team composed of a maximum 10 skiers, with a maximum of 4 skiers in any age division and with a maximum of 3 skiers of the same sex in any age division.

Skiers not selected for their national teams may qualify to compete in the 35+, 45+, 55+ and 65+ World Championships per the Placement Eligibility Chart ([14.15](#))

Note: For each individual skier who ranks within an Age Division which is not their “true” Age Division, the number of skiers in Chart 14.15 will increase by “N”.

For example: a 46 y/o skier ranks 10th on the 35+ List and 8th on the 45+ list; the 35+ List eligibility will increase by 1. However, the 45+ list will not increase based on this skier.

- a) For team purposes, any competitor above 65 years old can be entered in the 65+ division (but to ski on the team, they must ski in the 65+ division).
- b) Any Federation can enter as many wild card competitors above 65 years old as they wish.
- c) The competition events for 70+, 75+, 80+ and 85+ shall be slalom, trick and jump only (**no overall**).

Minimum number of competitors for 70+, 75+, 80+ and 85+ Age Divisions:

- 1) To open a Division there must be a minimum of one competitor in that Division (entered and paid as of the entry deadline).
- 2) In order to assign a title and medal, in any event, there must be at least 3 competitors.

Special exceptions _____

~~Each Federation may enter 5 additional single event wild card skiers. The skiers must meet the eligibility rules as defined in 14:13. A Federations Wild Cards cannot be transferred to another Federation.~~

~~For the purpose of this rule Overall is not considered to be a single event.~~

Added to general rules for all Worlds Championships

18.03: Slalom starting/shortening Speed:

Division	Start speed	Shortening at	Division	Start speed	Shortening at
35+ Men	55 kph	55 kph	35+ Women	52 kph	55 kph
45+ Men	52 kph	55 kph	45+ Women	49 kph	52 kph
55+ Men	46 kph	55 kph	55+ Women	43 kph	52 kph
65+ Men	43 kph	52 kph	65+ Women	40 kph	49 kph
70+ Men	43 kph	52 kph	70+ Women	40 kph	49 kph
75+ Men	40 kph	49 kph	75+ Women	37 kph	46 kph
80+ Men	40 kph	49 kph	80+ Women	37 kph	46 kph
85+ Men	37 kph	46 kph	85+ Women	34 kph	46 kph

18.04: Overall and Team Competition

Rule [15:04](#) applies with the following changes.

Replaces 15.04 c): Individual Overall Scoring Method

Each overall competitor shall be awarded in each event a certain number of overall points according to the relationship of his best score in either the preliminary round or the final round to the best score in the event during either round by a skier who is qualified as an overall skier.

The best performance in an event in either round by an overall skier shall be awarded 1000 points and be referred to as the "Best overall skiers score". All other performances shall be calculated according to the following formulae:

Tricks: Skiers best event score X 1000 / Best overall Skiers score

Slalom: Skiers best event score X 1000 / Best overall Skiers score

35+: (score from 52/18,25 for Women - score from 55/18,25 for Men)

45+: (score from 49/18,25 for Women - score from 52/18,25 for Men)

55+: (score from 43/18,25 for Women - score from 46/18,25 for Men)

65+: (score from 40/18,25 for Women - score from 43/18,25 for Men)

Jump:

35+ Women: ((Skiers best event score – 7) x 1000) / (Best overall Skiers score –7))

35+ Men: ((Skiers best event score – 20) x 1000) / (Best overall Skiers score –20))

45+ Women: Skiers best event score x 1000 / Best overall Skiers score

45+ Men: ((Skiers best event score – 15) x 1000) / (Best overall Skiers score –15))

55+ Women: ((Skiers best event score + 5) x 1000) / (Best overall Skiers score + 5))

55+ Men: ((Skiers best event score – 10) x 1000) / (Best overall Skiers score – 10))

65+ Women: ((Skiers best event score +10) x 1000) / (Best overall Skiers score +10))

65+ Men: Skiers best event score x 1000 / Best overall Skiers score

A skier's overall score in Jump shall not be reduced below zero.

Replaces 15.04 e): Team Scoring.

In team competition, the best 5 team scores from each event, in the preliminaries or finals, but with a maximum of 2 scores from the 8 age/sex categories (35+,45+,55+,65+, men, women) shall be summed up to obtain the team score.

The best performance in an event in the preliminary round or finals by a team skier shall be awarded 1000 points and be referred to as the "Best Team Score". All other performances shall be calculated according to the formulae shown above, substituting "Best Team Skier's Score" for "Best Overall Skier's Score". The performance by a skier who is not an official member of his Federation's team shall not be taken into consideration in the calculation of the team score.

Team scores are separate and distinct from Individual overall scores.

45. Rule 14.04

Rule 14.04: Chief Judge & Appointed Officials (USA)

At least six (6) months prior to the start of the World Championships, the World Waterski Council shall appoint, with the approval of the IWWF President, from among the Officials proposed by each Confederation Waterski Council: The Chief Judge, the Assistant Chief Judge, the Homologator, the Chief Scorer, 2 Scorers, the Chief Driver, 2-3 Drivers and 9-10 Judges.

The appointment of the assistant to the Chief Judge must be made with the Chief Judge's approval. The Appointed Judges will be selected by each Confederation Council and proposed to the Waterski Council for approval (the list order in which they are submitted corresponds to the choice priority). All appointed judges must be qualified in all three events.

~~A maximum of one boat driver may be from the country organising the Championships.~~

The Chief Judge, who must not serve as an Event Judge, shall assign to his assistant those duties he deems appropriate.

The Chief Judge directs and controls the work of all officials during the tournament including Judges, Scorers, Drivers, Homologator, and other officials.

- Assignment of Judges and assistants for each event should be made by the Chief Judge as per rule (8.13), (9.11), (10.11) and (14.06).
- Assignment of Scorers to individual events, shall be made by the Chief Judge in consultation with the Chief Scorer.
- Assignment of Drivers to individual events, shall be made by the Chief Judge in consultation with the Chief Driver ~~and based on the suggestions from the skier's survey.~~

Official	Nominated by	Appointed by	Timeframe
Chief Judge	Confederation Councils	World Council	6 months before start
Assistant Chief Judge	Confederation Councils	World Council	6 months before start
Homologator	Confederation Councils	World Council	6 months before start
Chief Scorer	Confederation Councils	World Council	6 months before start
2 Scorers	Confederation Councils	World Council	6 months before start
3 Judges from PANAM	Confederation Council	PANAM Council	6 months before start
3 Judges from E&A	Confederation Council	E&A Council	6 months before start
3 Judges from AA	Confederation Council	AA Council	6 months before start
1 Additional Judge	Confederation Councils	World Council	6 months before start
Chief Driver	Confederation Councils	World Council	6 months before start
2-3 Drivers	Confederation Councils	World Council	6 months before start

WSC believe the procedure adopted for the last World Championships has paid off, including the skiers survey.

WSC decide to continue in this sense, without however making it binding, therefore it is not considered necessary to modify the rules.

46. Rule 14.07

Rule 14.07: Site Familiarization (USA)

Summary table:

60 days before - deadline for familiarisation requests.

45 days before - deadline for publishing familiarisation schedule by Organizer.

30 days before - deadline for familiarisation payment.

The Chief Judge shall have the discretion to change the start time of team's familiarization based on extraordinary circumstances.

The Chief Judge may allocate **site familiarisation** during any unallocated times, **but only to skiers who have not used or do not have time allocated to them during familiarisation and would thus not have skiing time during the sanctioned familiarisation.**

The proposal is accepted the rule will be amended as required.

47. Brooke Balwin U-21 Overall Record

CM reported that the records review panel had decreased the score for the tricks however, the final score remains higher than the existing U-21 Female Overall World Record.

The final score, approved as the new World U-21 Female Overall Record, is: 2304.03 points

The Championships Overall record will stay: 2330.68 points

The meeting ended at 01:15 CET

CM proposed to have the next meeting on Monday 31st at 11:00PM CET.

6th Meeting held on January 31, 2021

Attendance:

(CM) Candido Moz	E&A	Inv. (JA) Jose Antonio
(DA) Dimos Alexopoulos	E&A	Inv (DC) Donal Connolly
(DC) Donal Connolly	E&A	
(DG) Dana Garcia	PanAm	
(RR) Robert Ritter	PanAm	
(LG) Larry Gisler	PanAm	
(BC) Bruce Cockburn	AAO	
(NT) Nigel Talamo	AAO	
(GW) Glen Williams	AAO	
(MC) Manon Costard	AAC (Voting member)	
(MK) Martin Kolman	AAC (Voting member)	

48. 2022 Pro Waterski Rule

The Pro Waterski rules has been approved as emended during the meeting.

49. Rulebook Cover

The proposed rulebook cover has been viewed and approved. Thanks

Thanks to the British Water Ski and Wakeboard Federation who sponsored it and to Tony Fisher for the design.

50. Letter to Paul Fong and Russ Dicson

CM has expressed the willingness to send a letter of thanks to Paul Fong and to Russ Dickson for the effort in organizing the 2021 IWWF World Open Waterski Championships. WSC Unanimously agreed.

51. Jury Debriefing

JA believes that it would be advisable immediately after the World Championships to carry out a debriefing between all the Officials, to understand what worked, what did not work and how to improve for the future.

WSC believe it's a good proposal and will do what it's necessary to make it happen.

The following paragraph will be added at the end of art. 14.04

Panel of Officials Debriefing

The panel of officials will be invited to a debriefing discussion via a Zoom call within 10 days after the completion of the Championships. This will be organised and chaired by a member of the WSC. The aim of this meeting will be to identify opportunities for improvements at future World Championships.

52. World Games Championships Panel Selections

Based on the proposed names from the Confederations the following panel has been appointed:

CJ	Jeff Smith	USA	JSmith@honigman.com
Scorer	Ulf Langrock	GER	ulf.langrock@hotmail.com
Alternate	Dana Garcia	USA	dgarcia@lawgarcia.com
Alternate	Nikki Lee	USA	niklee@hotmail.com
Homologator	Horky Lukas	CZE	lukas.horky@cwwf.cz
IT-Judge	Candido Moz	ITA	mozc@live.com
Judge	Fabrianto Kadir	INA	aynovt@gmail.com

Judge	Persoons Marie Anne	BEL	marie-anne.persoons@h2oski.be
Judge	Kerry Lee	USA	kleeski@hotmail.com
Judge	Robert Ritter	CIL	rritterosauskas@gmail.com
Judge	Berazouskaya Aliaksandra	BLR	al.prihodko@bk.ru
Alternate	Cifuentes Rodriguez Angelica	COL	angelmark9@yahoo.es
Alternate	Nikki Lee	USA	niklee@hotmail.com
Chief Driver	Mario Pigozzi	DOM	catalinalake@gmail.com
Driver	Manuel Domini	ITA	manueldomini@gmail.com
Alternate	Russ Dickson	CAN	russtdickson@iwwf.sport
Alternate	Scott Greenwood	USA	scottggreenwood@comcast.net

53. World Record VS World Championships Record

Due to Brooke Baldwin Record approval the following issue arises: Can a World Championships Record be higher than the relative World Record?

After having analysed all possible scenario, we end up with 2 proposals to vote on:

1) A World Championships Record cannot be higher than the relative World Record, and in this case all Championships Record will need to be scrutinize, even if lower than the existing World Record.

or

2) A Championships record can be higher the relative divisional World Record.

Championships Record

WSC believe a score set at a Championships has to be considered as the new Championships record if it exceeds the current Championships record. If the score is equaled, the skier will become co-holder of the established record.

A Championships record can be higher than the relative World Record.

World Record

All score above the existing World record will be considered "Pending" and reviewed as per the rule.

If a "Pending" record is not approved the score will be placed on the Rankings List as one increment below the current record.

Ranking rule will be amended as followed:

If a record score is made in a Record Capability competition but is subsequently rejected, ~~then the corrected score shall be used~~ it will be placed on the rankings list as one increment below the current record.

54. Rule 14.12, 14.13, 14.14, 14.15, 15.02, 16.02 & 17.02

Based on the proposed changes to the actual regulation and the introduction of the EMS, CM has revised cap. 14.12, which has been discussed and approved.

14.12: Entry and Administration

Each Federation must register the list of skiers it wishes to enter through the IWWF Event Management System (EMS) not later than 60 days before the scheduled start of the first Competition day of the World Championships. Any Federation not meeting this requirement will not be allowed to compete until they have paid a fine of US\$200 to the IWWF. This does not include those skiers who may additionally qualify through the Weekly Ranking List or Pro Ranking.

An entry is considered complete when the Skier's name is registered in EMS and the full Entry Fee Payment has been received. The entry fee payment must follow the process described in the Competition Bulletins.

As far as possible the events that each skier will participate in, including their chosen ramp ratio, will be completed in EMS.

Official reserves should also be listed. There is no limit on the number of official reserves for each team and no entry fee is required for these skiers.

Any Federation not meeting this requirement will not be allowed to compete until the Federation pays a fine to the IWWF of US\$10 per skier per day after the 60 day deadline, for each skier not officially registered.

After the 60 day deadline a Federation may enter up to two more athletes than originally entered with no penalty, and for which the full entry fee is required as stated above. If more than two additional athletes are added after the 60 days deadline a fine of US\$50 per additional athlete will be applied.

Any name change or event entered may be changed without penalty up to the 30 days before the scheduled start of the first event of the World Championships.

The deadline for each Federation to declare, through EMS, the names of the members of its team, the events each will enter, the ratings of each skier, as well as the names of the official reserves is 30 days before the scheduled start of the first event of the World Championships

Any Federation not meeting this requirement will not be allowed to compete until the Federation pays a fine to the IWWF Representative at the Championships, of US\$10 per skier per day after the 30 days deadline for each skier not officially entered.

- 1) The deadline to enter skiers who qualify under the Weekly Ranking List is 30 days before the championships.
- 2) The deadline to enter skiers who qualify under the Pro Ranking is 15 days before the championships.

If a skier is not registered on EMS prior to the 48 hours before the start of the first event, the Federation's skier's places in the draw shall be determined by the Chief Judge without reference to their qualifying scores.

2 days before the start of the first event the entry lists shall be closed at noon (12:00) and thereafter the order of competitors entered and paid will be finalised and posted.

The Scorer in consultation with the Chief Judge should post Preliminary Running Orders 7 days preceding the start of events with the orders clearly marked as "PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE". No change in this order is allowed after noon of the 2 days preceding the start of events except that a team representative may:

- 1) Withdraw a skier from the competition.
- 2) Replace an injured skier with a qualified official reserve from the same team with the authority of the Chief Judge and before the start of the first event, that is, before the first skier taking part in the first event has started,
- 3) The substitute skier shall start first in the series in which he is qualified unless the draw has not yet been completed.

Team or individual athletes not showing up: In the event a team or individual athletes (entered by their Federation), fail to show up for a competition their entry **fee will not be refunded**, unless a valid written excuse is received by 12 noon of the day before the start of the competition.

A valid excuse may include, a sickness certificate or a certificated injury and should be considered and agreed as valid by the IWWF Representative at the Championships.

Start of the Championships	Deadline
60 days before	Deadline to enter intended skiers list in EMS
30 days before	Deadline to declare Team member, Individual, Wild Card.
30 days before	Deadline to enter skiers who qualify under the Weekly Ranking List.
15 days before	Deadline to enter skiers who qualify under the Pro Ranking.
12 noon of 2 days before	Closure of the Entry List.

All fines have to be paid on-site to the IWWF Representative at the Championships. No skiers will be allowed to start if any due fine is not paid.

a) Establishment of seeding for the Open World Championships:

Seeding will be established using the Weekly Ranking List published 30 days before the start of the first event and the same dated list from one year prior where the skier rank is the higher of the current list or the previous year's list with a 25% penalty. Where seeding ties exist due to current and prior year list scores, the skier ranked from the current listed year will take the higher seed.

For example: If the first day of competition skiing is Oct 12th the Weekly Ranking List published as of September 12th shall be use as well as the September 12th Weekly Ranking List of the prior year ~~prior~~ with a 25% penalty

Examples:

Skier	30 days before Weekly Ranking List	1 year and 30 days before Weekly Ranking List	Entry Seed
A	10	4 (x1.25=5)	5
B	12	11 (x1.25=13.75)	12
C	25	8 (x1.25=10)	10

Skiers with no performances on those lists list will be subject to a random draw in the lowest series unless he has at least two scores after the most recent ranking list. In that case the average to his two best scores will be used to position him in the seeding.

The number on the previous year Ranking List will be used with a 25% penalty.

1) Establishment of seeding for the top 5 overall men and women:

The top 5 overall men and the top 5 overall women attending the championships, and obtained as above, (comparing the 2-year Ranking List), shall all ski in the same seed group in each event.

The appropriate seed group for each event will be determined by taking the seed group of the highest placed top 5 overall skier and placing all 5 in that same series in addition to the original group size.

2) Establishment of seeding for other individually qualified overall skiers who are not on the single event ranking list:

An overall skier may have an overall ranking, but not be on the event list. In this case the performance level will be used to pick the seed number. If it is from the previous year, the same 25% penalty shall apply. This will determine the seed group. That skier will be added to that seed group as the first skier on the water from that group.

3) Preliminary Round draw:

The skiers will then be divided into groups. The group size will normally be 10 men and 10 women but may be changed before the start of the championships by the Chief Judge (however see Rule [10.01](#) for jumping order). It is recommended that Series 1 and 2 for women and Series 1, 2 and 3 for men be scheduled so that these skiers will have similar conditions.

The starting order for the preliminary round ~~at the Open Worlds~~ will be made using reverse order of the ranking list scores.

b) Final round starting order

The order of the skiers qualified for the final round in any event shall be the reverse of their order of placement in the preliminary round of that event.

The order of competitors tied in placement shall be settled by random draw.

14.13: Skier Eligibility

A Federation may select its team in any manner it desires however, each team member must be a citizen of the Federation represented, or otherwise qualify to ski as a representative of that Federation in accordance with IWWF policy. In case of doubt as to the nationality of a competitor, the Judges normally will refer to his passport. If a skier does not have a passport from the country for which he is skiing, he must prove qualification to ski for that country under IWWF policy. Each Federation shall certify to the Judges that all members of its team meet these qualification requirements.

Skiers who have already skied for one country in a previous World or Confederation Championships may not change countries without consulting and fulfilling the rules laid out in the IWWF Rules of Eligibility.

Team Representatives must present the passports or National Identity Cards to the Chief Scorer for checking eligibilty before the start of the Competition.

14.14: Wild Cards

Each Federation may enter 5 additional single event wild card skiers. The skiers must meet the eligibility rules as defined in 14:13. A Federation’s Wild Cards cannot be transferred to another Federation. For the purpose of this rule Overall is not considered to be a single event. This rule can be accepted or rejected by the organiser, with this decision included in the LAO when the BID is accepted.

14.15: Placement Eligibility Chart

Skiers eligible to ski as Individuals at their relevant World Championships must be placed within the number shown in the charts below. If the Championships are between June and December, then the May Rankings List will be used otherwise the November list will be used.

If the date of the Championships is more than 90 days after the most recent Ranking List publication (May or November List), skiers placed on the 60 days before Weekly Waterski Ranking List will be used as per the below chart (Current Year), in addition to the May or November list, whichever is appropriate.

Current Year Ranking List	Open	U17	U21	35+,45+,55+,65+
Men Slalom	25	15	15	20
Women Slalom	20	15	15	20
Men Tricks	25	15	15	20
Women Tricks	20	15	15	20
Men Jump	25	15	15	20
Women Jump	20	15	15	20
Men Overall	15	8	8	15
Women Overall	15	8	8	15
Previous Year Ranking List	Open	U17	U21	35+,45+,55+,65+
Men Slalom	16	10	10	12
Women Slalom	12	10	10	12
Men Tricks	16	10	10	12
Women Tricks	12	10	10	12
Men Jump	16	10	10	12
Women Jump	12	10	10	12
Men Overall	8	5	5	12
Women Overall	8	5	5	12

Pro List	30 days prior the World Championships	1 Year and 30 days prior the World Championships
Men Slalom	14	11
Women Slalom	10	8
Men Tricks	8	6
Women Tricks	8	6
Men Jump	12	9
Women Jump	8	6

With the exception of the Open Championships, if a skier changes his age division (Under 17 to Under 21, Open to 35+, 35+ to 45+, 45+ to 55+ and 55+ to 65+) a Slalom score at 58, 55 or 52 will equal to a score at 55, 52 or 49, a Jump score will be accepted as it is regardless of speed/ramp height. Trick scores remain the same.

If the skier changing divisions is in the top “n” (see above) of last year's list in any event including overall, he is qualified for that event in the new division.

These skiers will be added to the above numbers shown in the chart.

15.02: Team Selection

Each Federation which is affiliated with the IWWF shall have the right to select a team of skiers to represent their Federation in the World Championships. The team shall consist of a maximum of six skiers, with the further limitation that no team may have more than four men or four women.

Skiers not selected for their national teams may qualify to compete in the World Championships as individuals only in the relevant event(s) if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

- a) World Record Holder. The performance must have been ratified by the World Waterski Council and the President of the IWWF 30 days before the first day of the World Championships.
- ~~b) Top 6 of the previous year's World Cup Placements.~~
- b) Placed on the current year's most recently published IWWF Ranking List per the Placement Eligibility Chart ([14.15](#)).
- c) Placed on the previous year's IWWF Ranking List per the Placement Eligibility Chart ([14.15](#)).
- d) Placed on the **Pro** Ranking List 30 days before the World Championships per the Placement Eligibility Chart ([14.15](#)).
- e) Placed on the **Pro** Ranking List one year and 30 days before the World Championships per the Placement Eligibility Chart ([14.15](#)).
- f) Reigning World Champion in any event or the overall from the previously held World Championships.
- g) Top 3 places in slalom, trick, jump, and overall from the most recently held U21 World Championships.
- ~~h) If the date of the Championships is more than 90 days after the most recent list publication, placed on the 60 days before Weekly List will be used as per the Placement Eligibility Chart ([14.15](#)) in addition to the May or November list, whichever is appropriate.~~

All skiers qualified as individuals must be entered by their Federation.

Skiers entering as individuals shall not have their scores count toward team standings.

16.02: Team Selection

- ~~e) If the date of the Championships is more than 90 days after the most recent list publication, placed on the 60 days before Weekly List will be used as per the Placement Eligibility Chart ([14.15](#)) in addition to the May or November list, whichever is appropriate.~~

17.02: Team Selection

- ~~b) Top 6 of the previous year's World Cup Placements.~~
- e) Placed on the **Pro** Ranking List 30 days before the World Championships per the Placement Eligibility Chart ([14.15](#)).
- f) Placed on the **Pro** Ranking List one year and 30 days before the World Championships per the Placement Eligibility Chart ([14.15](#)).
- ~~i) If the date of the Championships is more than 90 days after the most recent list publication, placed on the 60 days before Weekly List will be used as per the Placement Eligibility Chart ([14.15](#)) in addition to the May or November list, whichever is appropriate.~~

55. Rule 14.17 Safety Director

CM inform the WSC that the Safety rules will be revised by the Secretary General and the Medical Commission. Those working group will prepare a general document similar for all IWWF Discipline. When finalised CM will send it to everybody for the necessary adjustments to our discipline.

56. Rule 23.12 Record Form and Criteria

There is an interest to create a committee (2 members for each of the major Confederations), which will review entirely the record form, the record review process, and the document to be submitted for a record approval and rule 25.

Confederation will send to CM their delegates.

Agreed no gate video is needed.

Agreed end course video (record pass and the previous one)

CM has asked Martin Kolman to be part of it, Martin accepted.

E&A nominations: Lukas Horky and Peter Davies

PANAM nominations: Felix Loreto and Jerry Jackson

AAO nominations:

57. Rule 25

This rule is under review by and will be submitted to the WSC for approval as soon as finalised.

58. Record Calculation form

The update record Calculation form will be posted on IWWF official website.

59. Nomination for the Over 35 Worlds Championships

Confederation needs to submit their proposed name by the end of February.

60. Election of the Chairrman.

CM has been re-elected as IWWF Waterski Council Chairman.

The meeting ended at 01:25 CET

Decided in following ballot:

8.09: Scoring Buoys

A buoy not missed is scored as follows, up to the point of the first miss:

- a) 1/4 point when the **skier's front foot** crosses the line C-D AND the X-Y line in a skiing position ([7.03](#)). (See sketch).
- b) 1/2 point when the **skier's front foot** has re-crossed line C-D in skiing position ([7.03](#)) before the level of the next buoy or exit gate.
- c) Except for the exit gate (*after passing buoys 1-5*), 1 point when the **skier's front foot** has crossed the line of the next boat guide buoys not later than the level of the next buoy (*e.g., after skiing around buoy 1, the skier's front foot must cross the line of the boat guide buoys at or before the level of buoy 2*), in skiing position, with a tight line under the power of the boat. The intent of the tight line is to ensure the safety of the skier. This means that if the skier can only cross the line of the buoys with a slack line then he will not get the full point so there is no reason to try that.
- d) For the exit gate (*after passing buoy 6*), 1 point when the **skier's front foot** has crossed the line of the exit gate in skiing position, with or without a tight line under the power of the boat. The skier is permitted to have a slack line at or through the exit gate.
If the skier passes through the exit gate and does not fall (*before or after passing through the exit gate*), the skier may continue to the next pass.
If the skier fails to go through the exit gate (*passing outside the right-hand side of the exit gate*) or falls after having crossed the line of the boat guide buoys, before or after the exit gate, the skier scores 6 buoys, with no continuation.
If the skier passes outside the left side of the exit gate or falls before having crossed the line of the boat guide buoys, skier scores 5½ buoys (see Rules 8.09(b) and 8.10).

5.06: Boat Added Weight and Manufacturers Equipment

a) Boat Added Weight

If considered necessary to achieve a balanced boat, the Driver with the agreement of the Boat Judge may add a suitable weight, not exceeding 25 kilos, The additional weight shall be used in the passenger area to even out boat balance, wakes, spray and boat handling. The added weight will be positioned to avoid any hazard to the boat crew or damage to the boat. Once placed the weight shall remain until any change of the boat crew takes place.

Note: no other weight can be added to the boat with the exception reported below and in rule 9.13.

b) Manufacturers Equipment

The following guidelines should be followed when using boats with equipment installed by the manufacturers:

MasterCraft Ballast/ Weight System – Tricks Only

The ProStar is approved in Tricks: 1) with a weight system; and 2) without a weight system. If the boat is used with the ballast/weight system, it must be configured as it was tested and approved.

2021 & Later – If weighted, two options: 1) 90kg total, using two sets of weight bags totalling 45kg each installed in each of the two rear compartment trays; or 2) 45kg total, using two sets of weight bags totalling 22.5kg each installed in each of the two rear compartment trays.

2020 & Earlier – If weighted, the configuration must include a full ballast / fat sack in the bilge; under the floor compartment / middle judges' seat 68kg. In addition, 68kg total in the stern using two sets of weight bags totalling 34kg each installed in each of the two rear compartment trays.

Rear storage compartment trays are located inside the top loading access doors at the back of the boat.

The ProStar is not approved with any other configuration, in other words, a user cannot simply put weight on the boat floor, **with the exception of point a) above and rule 9.13.**

WSC meeting on February 21st to re-discuss Item 32 (Jump at 51k)

Attendance:

(CM) Candido Moz	E&A	Inv.	
(DA) Dimos Alexopoulos	E&A	(BC) Bob Corson	
(DG) Dana Garcia	PanAm	(FK) Freddy Krueger	
(RR) Robert Ritter	PanAm	(WB) Will Bush	
(LG) Larry Gisler	PanAm	(SE) Scott Ellis	
(BC) Bruce Cockburn	AAO	(TG) Taylor Garcia	
(NT) Nigel Talamo	AAO		
(GW) Glen Williams	AAO		
(MC) Manon Costard	AAC		
(MK) Martin Kolman	AAC		
(RD) Ryan Dodd	AAC (Voting member)		
(JC) Jacinta Carrol	AAC (Voting member)		

During the meeting the issue of slow first segment at 51k has been analysed. The problem is general, not limited to just one type of boat, and it only happens with a certain type of skiers.

FK and WB explained how and for what purpose the Zero-Off was realized. With a graph they illustrated the speed of the boat in relation to the athlete's position in the corse, in conclusion they explained why according to them with some athletes you can get slow times.

CM has prepared an excel file with the 51k times of the major 2021 tournament (around 2200 times was recorded). With these data it can be seen that the "slow" times are out of tolerance for 1 to 2 hundredths of a second.

From the foregoing it is clear that it is necessary to investigate more on what happens especially on the relationship between the chosen Power Factor, the times of the boat and the real speed of the boat. For this reason it is recommended to all scorer to enter the Power Factor and the letter chosen by each athlete for each jump.

As a temporary solution waiting for the above data, the following changes are made to the rules:

10.06: Boat Timing and Re-ride Situations

The boat shall be timed in the jump course between buoys 15ST-19ST and 15MT- 19MT with an intermediate time 52m (1st segment) and full time 82 m (1st+2nd segment), and between buoys 15MT-19MT and 15ET-19ET for a 41m - 3rd segment in order to maintain the tolerances listed in the charts below. It is mandatory to record the times for the 3 segments for all speeds (men and women) at RC and RL competitions and submit these times to IWWF for evaluation.

The times must be in a text file format and emailed to: tcchairman@iwsf.com

Com.Code;Division;Gender;Speed;Segment1;Segment2;Segment3;**PowerFactor;Letter**;Distance;SkierLastName;SkierFirstName;Round;Pass;Class;Boat;EngineSize;**Date**

Example: 22IWWF01;U17;M;51;3.75;5.75;2.72;17.30;**4.0;T**;Huisman;Perr;1;3;L;MALXI;60;**YYYYMMDD**

Three segment Mode

Speed	1st segment (52m)		1st+2nd segment (82m)			3rd segment (41m)		
	fast	slow	fast	actual	slow	fast	actual	slow
57	3.25	3.37	5.11	5.18	5.25	2.36	2.40	2.46
54	3.43	3.56	5.39	5.47	5.55	2.54	2.59	2.66
51	3.63	3.78	5.70	5.79	5.88	2.68	2.73	2.81
48	3.86	3.98	6.05	6.15	6.25	2.84	2.89	2.98
45	4.11	4.25	6.45	6.56	6.68	3.01	3.08	3.17