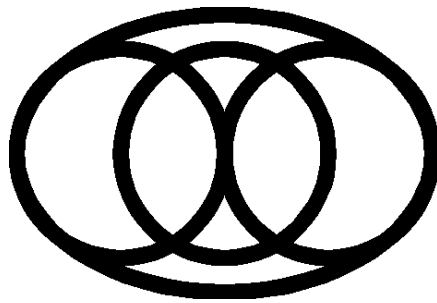


**International Waterski &
Wakeboard Federation
Disabled Council**



**Competition Handbook
Water Ski for the Disabled**

Issued by the Disabled Council
** January 1, 2010**

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The following Classification Appendices are contained in a separate Handbook Addendum available on IWWFed.com

- Appendix A – MP Testing Form - 6/00 - 4/08
 - Appendix B – A/L Testing Form - 4/01 - 1/07 - 4/08
 - Appendix C – V Testing Form - 4/01 - 4/08
 - Appendix D – MP Familiarisation Guidelines Form - 6/00
 - Appendix E – Testing Board Diagram - 6/00
 - Appendix F1 – The Skeletal System - 6/00
 - Appendix F2 – The Dermatomes of the Body - 6/00
 - Appendix F3 – Functional Activity for Spinal Cord Injuries - 6/00
 - Appendix G – Cross Section of the Human Eye/Light Transmission to the Brain - 6/00
-

PART ONE – CLASSIFICATION

(There are no changes for 2010)

General

All skiers will be classified on site according to the procedures defined in the Classification Handbook. A list of the times, places and names of skiers requiring classification will be posted prior to familiarisation.

NOTES

Duties of Chief Classification Officer

One month prior to event

- Obtain an up-to-date list of classification history of all skiers from chairperson of Classification Committee.
- Obtain from chairperson of Classification Committee a list of skiers recommended for re-classification by the Classification Team of previous World Championships.

Two weeks prior to event

- Obtain a complete list of entries from event organisers.
- Make list of athletes who will require classification.

On arrival at event

- Check:
 - Classification equipment
 - Classification testing area
- Liaise with Chief Judge and World Chairman re classification issues.

NOTES

Pre-classification

- Organise a pre-event meeting with the appointed classification team.
Items for discussion and completion:
 - Approval of the classification schedules
 - Appointment of personnel as set out hereunder
 - One person working at the team registration desk appointed for:
 - collection of medical forms,
 - classification of A, L and LP skiers.
 - One person working at the classification area appointed for:
 - updating classification cards,
 - producing a list of the results of the classification of MP, A/L and V tests, (two copies needed)
 - creating a roster for observation during familiarisation – four copies needed.
 - One person appointed as an alternative MP and A/L classification athlete for the purpose of joining the classification team when needed.
 - Any other items which need discussion and clarification
- Post schedule for athletes requiring classification.
- Hold Pre Classification Meeting for MP and A/L classifiers.
 - Three quarters of an hour prior to commencement of classification, MP and A/L classifiers will hold a meeting to discuss all MP and A/L tests and any interpretations of same. Note to be taken regarding the testing board, i.e. use of wedges, etc., also on any other items which they may feel are appropriate for discussion.

Post-classification

- On completion of classification, documentation will be distributed as follows:
 - Results of the MP, A/L and V, A and L classification to the chairperson of the Classification Committee,
 - Results of the MP, A/L, V, A and L classification to the Chief Scorer,
 - Classification/performance cards to the Chief Scorer,
 - Medical forms to the Chief Judge,
 - Copy of observation roster to Chief Judge,
 - Copies of observation roster to Chief Classification Officer.
- Organise a post-classification meeting with the Classification Team.

Classification for All Categories

Each skier entered in categories MP1, MP2 and MP3 will be classified on site by the MP Classification Team according to the procedures defined in this handbook – MP Classification Section.

Each skier entered in categories A, L and LP will be examined on site by the Chief Classification Officer or his delegate prior to his familiarisation, in order to verify that he is eligible for the category he is entering.

Each skier entered in categories A/L1 and A/L2 will be classified on site by the A/L Classification Team according to the procedures defined in this handbook – A/L Classification Section.

Each skier entered in categories V1, V2 and V3 will be classified on site by the V Tester according to the procedures defined in this handbook – V Classification Section.

The Chief Judge, in accordance with the Chief Classification Officer, shall appoint the time and place of the tests or examinations for each skier and inform the competitors by

posting. The tests for a skier must be scheduled before the skier's familiarisation in order that he can be observed in familiarisation if necessary.

Any skier failing to be present for testing or examination at the scheduled time and place shall not be allowed to continue the classification process until he pays a fine of 200 Swiss Francs to the IWSF. After paying the fine, a competitor is personally responsible for making the necessary arrangements with the Chief Classification Officer so that he is tested or examined at least 18 hours before the beginning of the competition.

Any skier who has not been tested or examined 18 hours before the beginning of the competition shall not be allowed to compete.

Classification Personnel for MP, A/L and V Skiers

MP and A/L Classification Team

A classification team shall consist of three persons:

- A licensed medical doctor, experienced with water skiing and disabled athletes preferred.
- An allied health professional as outlined below.
- An allied health professional, such as a physical, occupational, or chartered physiotherapist, but not limited to those titles. The person shall have a degree in the allied health profession and provide proof of extensive education in range of motion and manual muscle strength testing, anatomy, neurology, and kinesiology. Furthermore, experience working with the disabled population and knowledge of water skiing are required.
- An athlete or trainer with two years' experience as a disabled competitor or as a coach/trainer of disabled water skiers. The athlete's or trainer's experience shall match the level of competitors where the classification is taking place, i.e. a classifier at the World Championships shall have competed at that event or coached participating athletes.

Prior to their appointment, members of a classification team shall have observed or participated in classifying athletes at a national or world level. The IWSF Classification Committee may request a brief resume of the experience and qualifications of the proposed classifier.

At least one member of MP and A/L team must have had previous experience at either a World Championships, EAME Championships, U.S. Nationals or Australian Nationals.

One experienced classification team can test approximately 30 athletes per day (eight hours).

V Tester

The V Tester shall be an ophthalmologist, an ophthalmic optician, or a physiologist with practical experience of ophthalmic testing for visual acuity and field of vision.

Observation in Familiarisation

If the skier fails to be present for his familiarisation, or if the tests are performed after his familiarisation time because the skier missed the originally scheduled tests, he shall be classified in the higher of the categories under consideration

The final decision shall be made by a majority vote of the Classification Team.

MP Skiers

Classification of skiers may be changed as a result of observation during the familiarisation period. In cases of doubt (borderline cases, dys-co-ordination disabilities and questionable testing), any member of the Classification Team may request that a competitor shall be observed in familiarisation by the Classification Team before a final decision is made.

The criteria of observation in familiarisation are:

- the angle of inclination when pulling toward/away from the boat wake;
- trunk stability when crossing the boat wake and before leaving the jump ramp;
- assistance of back and hips to sit up off the knees/legs;
- assistance of lower back and pelvis movements;
- the use of hands or forearms to hold rope handle;
- the ability to lean backward without the assistance of the arms.

See Familiarisation Guidelines Form – Appendix D (in separate Handbook Addendum).

A/L Skiers

Observation in familiarization will serve to assess the functional level of the impaired limbs while the athlete is skiing.

Recategorisation

If, according to the procedures defined in the relative section of this handbook, a skier is neither qualified for the category in which he has been entered by his Federation, nor for any other category, he will not be allowed to compete.

If, according to the procedures defined in the relative section of this handbook, a skier does not qualify for the category in which he has been entered by his Federation, but qualifies for another category, the Chief Classification Officer and the Chief Judge shall normally authorise the skier to compete in this other category. However, if they unanimously consider that entering the skier in the wrong category was the result of negligence, the skier will not be allowed to compete.

Frequency of Classification

MP3, A, L and LP

Skiers classified at the World Championships in their respective category will not have to be reclassified except that:

- Classification Team from previous World Championships may request the Chief Judge and Chief Classification Officer that the skier be reclassified.
- Classification Team may request the Chief Judge and Chief Classification Officer that the skier be reclassified.
- Team Captain/Federation representative of skier may request reclassification – this request must be submitted at least 7 days prior to the Championships and must be accompanied by medical information on an additional permanent disability that is not related to the normal ageing process, which could justify reclassification.
- Prior to classification, Team Captain/Federation representative of any competing Federation other than team Captain/Federation representative of skier, may request reclassification of any MP3, A, L or LP skier. This must be in writing prior to classification, stating the reason for the request, and be accompanied by 200 SF. The fee will not be refunded if the Chief Classification Officer does not consider the reason justifiable, or the classification of the athlete does not change.

MP1, MP2, A/L, V1, V2 & V3

Skiers classified at two consecutive World Championships in their respective category will not have to be reclassified except as outlined above.

MP Classification

Testing area and testing equipment

The testing area shall be a private area, at the competition venue, set aside solely for the purpose of testing. The area shall be large enough to facilitate 10 people, of whom two/three shall be on wheelchairs. Access to this area shall be restricted to the Classification Team, athlete(s) being tested; coach/team manager of athlete(s) being tested, and other invited person(s) at the discretion of the Classification Team.

The testing equipment shall consist of:

- testing form;
- a testing board with three 2" (5cm) straps complete with padding under each strap, used as follows:
 - one strap anchored and coming from behind the hips, strapped over the pelvis,
 - one strap above the knees (thighs),
 - one strap below the knees;
- two inclinometers graduated in degrees, attached at each end of the testing board;
- a medicine ball, 1 kilogram in weight;
- two wooden boxes with surface top measuring 14" x 14" (35cm x 35cm), height to be the same height as the surface of the testing board when resting on its rockers (This box is for the purpose of resting the medicine ball prior to and after testing);
- three sets of knee pads (optional for Classification Team).

Recommendations re: the design and use of the testing board:

- testing board needs:
 - clear central marking,
 - easily adjustable Velcro straps with a D-ring for tightening,
 - a very fine rocker no more than 1/8" width,
 - to be used on a firm surface (not a carpet).
- two boards at least 11" (55cms) wide x 30" (75cms) long to go under rockers to provide even surface.
- two foam rolls and padding for support under the skier's knees.
- device to stop the board from rocking when needed.
- inclinometer system must be designed to allow for accurate measurements- need clear 0 to 30 min from L to R.

Classification procedure

The classification procedures described in this handbook are based upon the following:

- six functional tests are to be performed;
- tests on a board must be performed on a standardised test board approved by the Classification Team;
- for tests on a board, should the skier experience difficulty in straightening his legs, or suffer discomfort in so doing, foam wedge/padding may be inserted under his knees. Padding may also be used under strapping for the comfort of the skier.
- skiers will be allowed to practice the tests. The amount of practice allowed will be at the discretion of the classification team. Best scores of tests taken will be considered as the official results.
- the tests will be explained and, as far as possible, demonstrated to the skiers by a member of the classification team;
- observation in familiarisation.

Testing and preliminary classification

The athlete shall complete the personal data on the testing form and perform the six functional tests according to the instructions of the Classification Team.

The points achieved in the functional testing on the board are added and a preliminary classification according to the point-score shall be established:

- athletes with point totals of 0 to 8 are placed in MP1;
- athletes with point totals of 8.5 to 12.00 are placed in MP2;
- athletes with point totals of 12.5 to 18 are placed in MP3.

This preliminary classification is a guideline only.

Description and scoring of the functional tests

Test 1 - Hand, arm and shoulder function

Instructions: The test should be completed with the skier in the wheelchair or seated in a chair. The test is to measure strength, not balance. Trunk compensation should be avoided for all subtests.

The test is composed of five sub-tests each consisting of one of the following manual muscle tests:

- shoulder adduction
- elbow flexion
- wrist flexion
- wrist extension
- finger flexion/grip

Each of the five sub-tests is completed for the left and the right upper extremity for a total of ten sub-tests.

Scoring: For each upper extremity, each sub-test is assigned 0 to 5 points according to the following scale:

- 5 – normal strength
- 4 – good strength
- 3 – fair strength
- 0 – anything below

The total number of points for the sub-tests (i.e., the total of the 10 individual scores from 0 to 5) is converted into the final score for test 1 according to the following table:

Total points for sub-tests	Test 1 final score
From 0 point to 20 points	0
From 21 points to 41 points	1
From 42 points to 47 points	2
From 48 points to 50 points	3

Test 2 - Sitting balance in the sagittal plane.

Instructions: The test should be completed with the skier sitting on the testing board. The board is stabilised by blocking the rockers, straps tightly fitting. With the fingers behind the ears, move from maximum forward bent position (chest resting on legs) to a complete upright sitting position, holding at a point halfway between these two positions when arising.

Note: In test position, the knees are extended on the board, with foam roll under the knees, unless the classifiers believe that tightness (i.e. hamstring) is interfering with the testing. The knees can be flexed when the classifier makes this determination. The degree of knee flexion is determined by the classifier with input from the skier. If a skier is unable to be tested on the board, testing may be conducted in a chair, or wheelchair. If skier is still

unable to be tested, testing must be carried out with consideration to head, shoulder and trunk extensions active in upright sitting position.

Scoring:

- 0.0 – unable to lift head
- 0.5 – able to lift head
- 1.0 – able to lift head and shoulders
- 1.5 – able to lift trunk, chest off legs, less than halfway of their range
- 2.0 – able to lift trunk to halfway position and hold for 3 seconds
- 2.5 – able to lift trunk to halfway position and hold for 3 seconds, then extending further, but unable to come to full sitting position, or comes to sitting position with difficulty
- 3.0 – able to lift trunk to halfway position and hold it for 5 seconds, then come to full sitting position without difficulty

Test 3 - Sitting balance in the sagittal plane.

Instructions: The board is stabilised by blocking the rocker with foam wedge/toweling inserted under skier's knees, straps tightly fitting. With the arms crossed in front of the chest, from a complete upright sitting position, lean back as far as possible, holding at 45° backwards position; keep going to 0° and then back to sitting position. The centre of mass must be seen to move posteriorly to the angle being measured.

Scoring:

- 0.0 – unable to hold sitting balance at reference position
- 0.5 – sitting with or without compensation, beginning to move back and then falling; no trunk control
- 1.0 – leaning back 10° or 10° backward displacement of shoulders – holds for 3 seconds
- 1.5 – able to lean backwards between 10° to 40° before losing control
- 2.0 – holds 45° position for 3 seconds
- 2.5 – holds 45° position for 3 seconds, can keep going to horizontal controlled position but cannot come back sitting (skier may stop at 20° from horizontal to avoid back pain/stress if necessary and still fully attain the horizontal position, completing that portion of the test)
- 3.0 – holds 45° position for 3 seconds, can go to horizontal position and back to sitting (skier may stop at 20° from horizontal to avoid back pain/stress if necessary and still fully attain the horizontal position, completing that portion of the test)

Test 4 - Sitting balance in the sagittal and frontal planes.

Instructions: The board is not stabilised by blocking the rocker. The foam wedge/toweling is inserted under skier's knees. The trunk is free to rotate in the upright position, arms abducted (up to 90°) to the sides. The evaluation of the complete rotation of the trunk should be made with reference to the maximum passive rotation for the skier who is being tested. The testers should first determine the maximum passive rotation of the skier and then compare the active rotation achieved by the skier to this figure. Testers should observe shoulders (not arms) during rotation.

Scoring:

- 0.0 – no sitting balance with arms crossed across chest
- 0.5 – rotation with arms crossed over chest - trace
- 1.0 – trace rotation with arms abducted
- 1.5 – less than half passive range rotation with poor control
- 2.0 – less than half passive range rotation with good control
- 2.5 – $\frac{3}{4}$ to full rotation compared to passive range with incomplete control
- 3.0 – $\frac{3}{4}$ to full rotation compared to passive range with good control

Test 5 - Sitting balance in the frontal plane.

Instructions: For this test the board is not stabilised by blocking the rocker. The test board is tilted from one side to the other, shifting the body weight sideways and holding the farthest possible position without losing balance. Sitting balance should not involve support from the arms but the arms may be used for balancing.

One or two inclinometers are used to measure the angles. Each side is tested a minimum of three times, with each test receiving an averaged score from the inclinometers. Two people should read the angles.

Scoring: The three most consistent angles achieved for each side are averaged and added with the average from the opposite side:

- 0.0 – combined angle average of 0° to less than 7°
- 0.5 – combined angle average of 7° to less than 15°
- 1.0 – combined angle average of 15° to less than 20°
- 1.5 – combined angle average of 20° to less than 25°
- 2.0 – combined angle average of 25° to less than 32°
- 2.5 – combined angle average of 32° to less than 40°
- 3.0 – combined angle average of 40° and higher

Test 6 - Sitting balance in the frontal and sagittal planes and stability of trunk and pelvis movements.

Instructions: The board is not stabilised by blocking the rocker. The skier sits on the test board with a one kg, 20cm diameter medicine ball resting on a surface that is the same height as the testing board, level with the skier's thigh. The skier picks the ball up without leaning on it, bringing it above the head and putting it on an equivalent surface on the other side. Arms are to be either straight or may include 10 degrees to 15 degrees elbow flexion. The starting position of the ball shall depend on arm length and must be adapted to the individual, i.e. the surfaces from which the ball is moved may be changed to ensure that the ball is at the skier's arm's length. Sitting balance does not involve support for the arms.

Scoring:

- 0.0 – no sitting balance
- 0.5 – some sitting balance but unable to lift ball to top of the thigh with arms bent or straight
- 1.0 – lifts ball from box to a height even with the thigh with arms bent or straight
- 1.5 – completes test with arms bent (shoulder height) with poor control.
- 2.0 – completes test with arms bent with good control.
- 2.5 – completes test with poor control of trunk, with both arms straight for entire arc
- 3.0 - completes test with good control, with both arms straight for entire arc

A/L Classification

Testing Area and Testing Equipment

The testing area shall be a private area, set aside solely for the purpose of testing and shall be large enough to facilitate 10 people, of whom two/three may be in wheelchairs. Access to this area shall be restricted to the Classification Team, athlete(s) being tested, coach/team manager of athlete(s) being tested, and other invited person(s) at the discretion of the Classification Team.

The testing equipment shall consist of:

- stop watch,
- chair for skier to rest between tests if necessary.

Classification procedure

The classification procedures described in this handbook are based upon the following:

- five functional tests to be performed by an approved classification team;
- observation in familiarisation.

Testing and preliminary classification

The athlete shall complete the personal data on the testing form and perform the five upright functional tests according to the instructions of the Classification Team.

The points achieved in the functional testing are added and a preliminary classification according to the point-score shall be established:

- athletes with point totals of 2 - 8 points are not suitable for this category (could be classified as MP);
- athletes with point totals of 9 - 16 are placed in A/L1;
- athletes with point totals of 17 - 22 are placed in A/L2;
- athletes with point totals of 23 - 27 are not suitable for this category.

This preliminary classification is a guideline only.

General Instructions:

- Skiers are to be tested in bare feet.
- Skiers are to bring their own handle/harness and rope.
- Skiers who ski with prosthetics will be tested wearing prosthetics.
- Skiers with arm and/or leg length less than full will be tested at estimated full length when required to touch another object whether it be the floor, knee or ankle.
- Skiers may have up to a maximum of three attempts at each test.

Description and scoring of the six upright functional tests

Test 1 - Balance of individual lower limbs

Instructions A: The skier stands on right leg for 30 seconds, repeats if required.

Scoring:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| • Completed task – 20 + seconds | 3 points |
| • Completed task – 11 - 20 seconds | 2 points |
| • Completed task – 6 -10 seconds | 1 point |
| • Did not complete task, less than 5 seconds | 0 points |

Instructions B: The instructions and scoring are the same as those in Instructions A above except that the skier stands on left leg for 30 seconds, repeats if required.

Test 2 -Balance, leg strength/control

Instructions: The skier stands on the front skiing leg with the rear foot or leg, either strapped/held up from the floor, or placed on the floor with the ankles in direct fore/aft alignment with the midline of the body. The direction of the rear foot may be at an angle to the front from 0-45 degrees. Hand(s)/limb(s) are held out in front as for skiing. If the skier uses two hands/limbs he holds hands/limbs together out in front. If the skier uses one hand and one injured limb, he holds the hand/limb out in front. If the skier uses one hand, only this hand is used for testing

Starting position involves facing forward with the trunk in midline. The skier then bends and touches the floor directly in front of him. The heel(s) must remain on the floor and the head up as much as possible during test.

Scoring:

- Completed task in full control 3 points
- Completed task with moderate loss of balance;
heel(s) to remain on the floor 2 points
- Completed task but with balance self-corrected;
difficulty in maintaining feet in starting position,
that may include the heel(s) leaving the floor 1 point
- Unable to complete task 0 points

Test 3 - Balance, leg strength/control & trunk rotation to the right and left sides

Instructions A: The skier stands on the front skiing leg with the rear foot or leg, either strapped/held up from the floor, or placed on the floor with the ankles in direct fore/aft alignment with the midline of the body. The direction of the rear foot may be at an angle to the front from 0-45 degrees.

Starting position involves turning the trunk to the left between 30 and 45 degrees. While maintaining trunk rotation, the skier touches knee, then ankle, then knee and returns to starting position without losing trunk rotation. The heel(s) must remain on the floor.

Scoring:

- Completed task in full control 3 points
- Completed task with moderate loss of balance;
heel(s) to remain on the floor 2 points
- Completed task but with balance self-corrected;
difficulty in maintaining feet in starting position,
that may include the heel(s) leaving the floor 1 point
- Did not complete task 0 points
- **Instructions B:** The instructions and scoring are the same as those in Instructions A above except that the starting position involves turning the trunk to the right between 30 and 45 degrees.

Test 4 - Balance, trunk rotation, flexibility

Instructions A: The skier stands on the front skiing leg with the rear foot or leg, either strapped/held up from the floor, or placed on the floor with the ankles in direct fore/aft alignment with the midline of the body. The direction of the rear foot may be at an angle to the front from 0-45 degrees. He then turns shoulders to 90 degrees to the right and returns to neutral. The evaluation of the complete rotation of the trunk should be made with reference to the maximum passive rotation for the skier who is being tested. The testers should first determine the maximum passive rotation of the skier and then compare the

active rotation achieved by the skier to this figure. Testers should observe shoulders during rotation.

Scoring:

- Completed rotation 1/2 to full available passive rotation 2 points
- Completed rotation less than 1/2 of available passive rotation 1 point
- Unable to rotate the trunk or trace of available passive rotation 0 points.

Instructions B: The instructions and scoring are the same as those in Instructions A above except that the skier turns shoulders to 90 degrees to the left and returns to neutral.

Test 5 - Functional skiing grip

Instructions: Muscle testing of the hands will be completed, using a 5 point scale. The wrist flexors, wrist extensors and finger flexors will be tested to determine the use of a "weakened hand" vs. normal function. Strength must be 3+/5 or less in all of these muscles to be considered a weakened hand for purposes of this test.

Scoring:

- Holds handle with two hands - normal function 8 points
- Holds handle with one hand and weakened hand/limb 5 points
- Holds handle with one hand and harness 4 points
- Holds handle with two weakened hands/limb 3 points
- Holds handle with one hand 2 points
- Holds handle with one weakened hand/limb 0 points

V Classification

Testing Area and Testing Equipment

The testing equipment shall consist of:

- Visual acuity charts;
- Pinhole;
- 10 meter tape measure;
- Black felt/pins (size 0.5m x 0.5m);
- Targets – examiner’s hand – white paper (20cm x 20cm);
- Instruction sheet;
- Flashlight;
- Optional (for ophthalmologists):
 - ophthalmoscope,
 - topical drops,
 - local anaesthetic,
 - cycloplegic,
 - pilocarpine,
- Tape (for marking floor);
- Classification cards;
- Table.

Venue shall provide space adequate for examining athletes under ideal conditions. Minimum dimensions of 2 x 6 m per examiner with classroom or better lighting are required, preferably semi-isolated from waiting athletes.

Requirements of athletes

All previous classification documents should be updated by the athletes’ personal ophthalmic resources. Optical correction for distance and perimetric results should also be available, the latter where classification is based upon visual field abnormalities.

Requirements of Teams

Information regarding the present classification of athlete as registered for various events should be provided, and a coach and/or guide should be present during the examination.

Testing Procedures

Examiners must remember that vision testing ultimately depends upon the athlete’s truthfulness and attention during examination. When findings are doubted by the examiner or are at variance with previous findings, repeat examination using smaller (or larger) acuity targets should be done.

Upon arrival, the examination venue should be checked for suitability in case an alternative is needed or modifications are in order. The 6-meter lanes (one for each examiner) may be set up with markings (using tape, chalk, marking pens) on the floor at 2.3 and 6 meters. These must be subtle and not easily seen.

When the athletes arrive, each should have proper documentation. A master list of those to be examined should be provided with a copy for the examiner. Present findings should be marked against each name.

Vision is checked with and without best correction, one eye at a time. Where spectacles or contact lenses are not available, pinhole vision is taken. Care must be taken to assure occlusion of one eye while the other is being examined. The palm of one hand is lightly applied over the other eye.

Vision should be checked using different size acuity targets where borderline situations exist, i.e. 2/60, 3/60 should be rechecked using 30m targets at 1, 1.5 and 2 meters. Vision is sometimes found to be better than 6/60; and, as a result, a distance of more than 6 meters may be required or smaller figures needed. These should be confirmed using more than one target card, as these findings are very important to the athlete.

Visual fields should be examined by tangent screen when the athlete has no formal documentation. Often, even this is not required depending upon the confrontation results. When required, the examiner's hand or a 20 cm x 20 cm white sheet of paper is used against a black background (small tangent screen) at 2 meters. At least 4 meridians must be examined. These should represent all of the visual field and be presented from non-seeing to seeing. The field may be rechecked at 0.5 meters and 2.0 meters if required. When seated 1 meter away from a fixation point, a circle 1 meter in radius provides a 90-degree angle, one with a 0.5 meter radius provides a 45-degree angle, and one with a 0.25 meter radius provides a 22.5-degree angle. Although not exact, this "tangent screen" will be helpful in the above circumstances.

No light perceptions should always be confirmed by looking for a pupillary light reaction. Where functional vision is greater than the medical classification recorded, a repeat examination should be administered with a number of acuity targets in an effort to accurately reassess the category. Ultimately, the decision must be based upon hard findings and medical options.

Classification

V1: No light perception in either eye up to light perception, but inability to recognise the shape of a hand at any distance or in any direction.

V2: From the ability to recognise the shape of a hand to visual acuity of 2/60 and/or visual field of less than 5 degrees.

V3: From visual field acuity above 2/60 up to visual acuity of 6/60 and/or visual field of more than 5 degrees and less than 20 degrees.

PART TWO - OFFICIAL INTERPRETATIONS

This section of the Competition Handbook contains a collection of official interpretations made by the World Disabled Council. These interpretations are final and should be considered as if they were part of the rules. Changes are in bold italics.

I.01 – Changes of schedule (T2.04)

Officials must realise that the preparation of a disabled skier can be quite lengthy and that changes of schedule, which have no consequences in a tournament competition, could be a real problem for some disabled skiers. These changes must be avoided and, if unavoidable, announced as soon as possible.

I.02 – Standard starting procedure (D.2.06)

The standard default starting procedure is:

- the skier in the water
- when the skier (or his assistant) says “in gear”, the driver puts the boat in gear to tighten the rope
- if the skier (or his assistant) says “out of gear”, the driver gets out of gear
- when the skier (or his assistant) says “hit it”, the driver gives a medium pull.

The skier will be held responsible for any misunderstanding resulting from the use of any signal other than “in gear”, “out of gear” and “hit it”.

Unless the skier or his assistant asks for a special start, a fall resulting from a normal medium pull will be considered as a missed attempt by the skier. The skier should not rely on the driver’s remembrance of what he asked for during training or during a previous round or event.

I.03 – Fall before a pass

If the skier falls after having gained skiing position it is to be considered as a fall and not as a missed starting attempt.

I.04 – Standard turns in all events

Unless requested in advance by the skier (or his starting assistant), the turn at the end of the course will be a large turn at a normal turning speed. If a skier’s assistant is in the boat, he is allowed to tell the driver to modify the speed. The driver will then do his best, but any fall will be considered as the skier’s own responsibility. Unless instructed to do so by the skier’s assistant, the driver should not try to “save” a skier who is in trouble by modifying the speed or the boat path.

I.05 – Recategorisation (D.4.04)

Consider the following examples of possible cases for recategorisation.

Categories A: If a skier entered in category A does not qualify for this category, there is no other category to put him in and thus there is no question of recategorisation.

Categories L and LP: It could happen that a skier is entered by his Federation in category L instead of category LP (or LP instead of L). The second paragraph of D.4.04

does not apply because if the skier qualifies for one category he automatically qualifies for the other. In such a case, the rule is clear, the skier may not change category.

Categories V: There can be a problem here because the skiers are tested on-site. If a skier is entered in the wrong category, it can be negligence but it can also be an acceptable error made because it was not possible to test the skier properly in his Federation. The issue is to decide between negligence and acceptable errors.

Categories MP: There can be a problem here because the skiers are tested on-site. If a skier is entered in the wrong category, it can be negligence but it can also be an acceptable error made because it was not possible to test the skier properly in his Federation, or because it is a borderline case. The issue is to decide between negligence and acceptable errors.

This is a question of fact. Entering a tetraplegic in MP3 or a double leg amputee in MP1 is almost certainly the consequence of negligence. If the MP classification team requests to observe the skier in familiarisation and finally decides to change his category, it is probably an acceptable error. A good guideline would be not to accept that a skier “jumps over” MP2, i.e. that he is entered in MP1 and is tested as MP3 or inversely is entered as MP3 and is tested as MP1. Another aspect to consider is who is the skier. If a skier who has previously been skiing at Region or World level is entered in a category, which is different than his usual category, the officials should investigate this and consider preventing the skier from competing if no satisfactory answer is given. It is recommended that Federations make a note with the entry form in such cases.

There is no question of fine. According to rule D.4.04 either the skier is allowed to compete in his genuine category without fine or he is forbidden to participate.

The violation of the four men/four women limitation in case of recategorisation is acceptable because recategorisation is only accepted when there is no negligence.

The present rule is very strict but also very fair. Negligence is heavily punished but acceptable errors are completely forgiven, even if they violate another rule.

I.06 – Quick release (D.7.02, D.7.03)

Except when the quick release is mandatory (D.7.03), it should only be used at the request of a skier and provided the skier supplies a release person.

When the use of the quick release is mandatory, it is also mandatory for the skier to provide a release person.

I.07 – Goggles for V1 (D.10.05)

If the skier loses the blindfold or the goggles or if they get out of position while the skier is in the course, rule D.10.05 is to be interpreted as follows:

- In tricks and slalom, if the skier loses the blindfold or the goggles or if they get out of position after the entrance of the course and before the end of the pass, as defined in the Disabled Rules the skier gets zero for the affected pass.
- In jumping, if the skier loses the blindfold or the goggles or if they get out of position after the skier passes the 180m buoy and before he passes the ride out line of buoys (or before he regains skiing position, which ever event happens last), the skier loses the jump but any previous or following jump is not affected.

If the skier loses the blindfold or the goggles or if they get out of position at any other time, this should be considered as a problem with his equipment and dealt with accordingly.

I.08 – Falls in jump (D.13.03)

To further clarify the sentence “A jump shall be scored when the skier passes over the ramp, lands and skis to the 50m ride-out line of buoys 15ET and 19ET without falling”, here are two examples:

Example 1 – A skier went over the ramp landed "in trouble" before the 50m "ride-out" line and was pulled by the boat without recovering his balance until after the 50m "ride-out" line where he lost possession of the towline. This jump does not score. The moment of a fall is accurately defined in D.12.04 with the use of the definition of skiing position in D.12.05. First the skier has never been in skiing position after passing the ramp because a necessary condition for being in skiing position is that “the weight of the skier is entirely supported by his skiing device(s) and the skier is in good balance”. Second, because a fall in any event is defined as accomplished at the moment " when the weight of the skier is not primarily supported by his skiing device(s) and, in addition, the skier is ultimately unable to regain sitting/standing skiing position” the moment of the fall is the moment the skier gets into the air, i.e., well before the "ride-out" line.

Example 2 – The skier goes over the ramp, lands “in trouble” before the 50m "ride-out" buoy, is pulled by the boat without recovering his balance until after the 50m "ride-out" buoy, recovers his balance after the 50m "ride-out" buoy and finally loses possession of the tow line 10m later. This jump scores. Because the skier regains skiing position after the 50m "ride-out" buoy, and the fall occurs 10m after that line, the skier has skied passed the "ride-out" line without falling even if he only regained skiing position after that line. The next question to solve in this case is whether the skier should lose his next jump because of the fall? The answer is “yes” unless the event judges consider that T.13.01 and/or D.13.01 apply, i.e., the fall is the result of the jump.

I.09 – Skiing guides for V skiers in tricks and slalom

If the Chief Judge and/or the Safety Officer estimate that it is dangerous for V skiers to ski without a guide, they must allow skiers to have a guide, but the event may not be homologated. The Chief Judge must indicate this in the homologation dossier. If any V skier starts with a skiing guide in tricks or slalom without being allowed to do so, he must be disqualified from the event.

I.10 – Number of persons in the boat

Other than a release person, no one will be added to the official boat crew as set out in the rules in any event of any category unless permission is granted by every skier or his official representative in the affected event.

I.11 – Sounds and noises during V tricks and slalom

The officials and the organisers should keep in mind that sounds are very important for V skiers. Therefore, it might be important to lower the PA system or even to suppress announcements during passes in tricks and slalom. This has to be organised with the Chief Judge.

If a V skier protests that he was disturbed by the official signal from boat, this should not be accepted.

I.12 – Rounding trick scores (D.15.05)

Trick scores should not be rounded.

I.13 – Position of cameras/meter stations for jump

When positioning cameras/meter stations for jump, the homologator should remember that most jumps will have a length between 5m and 35m.

I.14 – Guides in familiarisation for V skiers

It is recommended that V skiers be allowed guides in familiarisation.

I.15 – Lake tours before familiarisation for V skiers

It is recommended that V skiers be given a tour of the lake before familiarisation with the authority of the Chief Judge.

I.16 – Boat path in competition for V skiers

It is important that the boat path used in familiarisation be identical to that in the competition itself for V skiers.

I.17 – Prize giving protocol

All skiers in the competition are entitled to the same benefits when receiving an award. The sole difference between those entitled to a medal and those not so entitled, because of a lack of participants in a category, is the awarding of an actual medal. National anthems, podium presentations and flag raisings shall still take place.

I.18 – Number of starts

If the skier does not make his initial two start tries in slalom, tricks or jump, the round is over (D.2.05). For example, if the skier misses his two starts prior to his first jump or trick pass, he does not get another two tries to get out of the water to take the second jump or trick pass. The round is over. However, each time the skier is entitled to start again (after the initial one) in an event (rope shortening in slalom, fall during first trick pass, missed jump), he is allowed two starts. If he misses both, the round is over.

I.19 – Course definition for A and A/L

For the categories A and A/L, the course will be defined as from 55m before the course until 55m after the course (pre-gates) in slalom, from 50m before the course until the twenty second time period has elapsed in tricks and from the 180m entrance course buoy to the 100m EC (exit course) buoy in jump.

I.20 – Qualification for the World Championships

Skiers may not qualify for the World Championships during familiarization.

I.21 – Electronic communication

Use of personal radio communication devices shall not interfere with official radio communication.

I.22 – Jump world records

Automatic timing is not required for jump world jump records when the path of the boat is between the 10-meter line of buoys and the ramp.

I.23 – Quick release use in jump

Use of the jump switch, part of the speed control system, may be waived at the option of the skier to allow for use of a quick release as per D.7.02.

I.24 – Delays due to guide use in V jump

V skiers shall not be penalized under D.2.05 and T.2.05 due to waiting for their guides to return from guiding a previous skier.

I.25 – Arm sling adjustment for A and A/L skiers

A stop is allowed for A and A/L skiers to adjust their arm slings outside the official course as defined in interpretation 1.19 in this handbook.

I.26 – Rerides in jump

During jump rerides, all conditions (boat speed, path, etc.) must be replicated.

I.27 – Skiers in an event

In determining the number of skiers in an event/overall to establish how many medals to award, skiers shall be considered to have been “in an event or overall” as long as they have attempted to start in the corresponding event(s). See D.5.04.

I.28 – Audio slalom - stop after each pass

At the discretion of the Safety Director, the boat may stop in audio slalom after each perfect pass for a maximum of 30 seconds provided the skier notifies the dock official before he starts his run.

I.29 – V skiers letting go of the handle

If a V skier lets go of the handle during a controlled stop, this not be interpreted as a fall.

I.30 – Audio slalom - boat speed prior to entrance gates

The boat driver shall endeavour to maintain the speed for the pass from the pre-gate, although the portion of the boat path from the pre-gate to the start gate shall not be timed, and it is the skier's responsibility to minimize any potential adverse effects of incorrect boat speed during this portion of the path by commencing his pass close to the start gate.

I.31 – Audio slalom - removal of inner course buoys

For audio slalom, the inner course buoys shall be removed from the slalom course.

I.32 – Audio slalom - removal of other course buoys

It is mandated that all buoys, other than those specified in the third paragraph of D.14.01, be removed from the slalom course during the World Championships. Their removal is also encouraged whenever possible at other tournaments

I.33 – Audio slalom - medals for guides

A V skier's guide will receive the same medal or certificate as the skier guided.

PART THREE – RECORDS

WORLD RECORDS as of January 1, 2010 basis for overall in 2010

CATEGORY	WOMEN			MEN		
	slalom	trick	jump	slalom	trick	jump
A/L1	(5/55/16.00in)	160	(4.0)	(2/58/11.25in)	(160)	5.4
A/L2	4/37/18.25out	1380	(5.0)	4.5/49/18.25out	(1380)	(6.4)
L	2/52/18.25out	1140	10.1	3/58/13.00out	3390	28.3
LP	(2/52/18.25out)	(1140)	(10.1)	3/58/13.00out	(3390)	32.9
A	4/49/18.25out	1420	18.9	4.5/58/16.00out	2430	32.8
V1	5.5/55/18.25	810	14.0	2/58/11.25	1370	19.0
V2/3	(2/55/13.00)	1050	18.1	(2/58/11.25)	2080	22.4
MP1	0/46/18.25in	(320)	11.2	2/58/18.25in	820	16.3
MP2	2/55/8.75in	780	17.3	3/43/18.25out	(1010)	21.7
MP3	1/43/18.25out	1140	17.3	4/52/18.25out	1460	25.1

Minimum performances to set a new World Record are in parentheses and those in *bold/italics* are from 2009. Standards based on 2009 records are also in *bold/italics*.

WORLD RECORD SERIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 2010

When a minimum for a record exists, the date, which is listed, is the date on which a record was established in a «linked» category; if no date is listed, the minimum is the minimum for setting the initial record. *Records set in 2009 are in bold/italics*.

Category L — Women

Slalom:	Debbie Simms (GBR)	3.00/46/18.25	Michigan, USA, 18.07.91
	Camie Ogren (USA)	3.00/49/18.25	Alabama, USA, 07.08.98
	Vivienne Orchard (GBR)	4.00/49/18.25	Recetto, ITA, 21.08.08
	Vivienne Orchard (GBR)	2.00/52/18.25	Recetto, ITA, 22.08.08
Tricks:	Vivienne Orchard (GBR)	410 pts	Florida, USA, 22.08.97
	Vivienne Orchard (GBR)	470 pts	Milan, ITA, 30.08.00
	Vivienne Orchard (GBR)	620 pts	Melton, AUS, 23.03.01
	Vivienne Orchard (GBR)	850 pts	Florida, USA, 28.08.03
	Vivienne Orchard (GBR)	910 pts	Whitworth, GBR, 11.07.04
	Vivienne Orchard (GBR)	990 pts	Groningen, HOL, 08.09.04
	Vivienne Orchard (GBR)	1030pts	Groningen, HOL, 09.09.04
	Vivienne Orchard (GBR)	1140 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 25.08.06
Jump:	Vivienne Orchard (GBR)	7.1m	Milan, ITA, 02.09.00
	Vivienne Orchard (GBR)	9.9m	Dunfermline, SCO, 03.08.02
	Vivienne Orchard (GBR)	10.1m	Heron Lake, GBR, 07.08.05

Category LP — Women

Slalom:	minimum for a record	2.00/52/18.25	22.08.08
Tricks:	minimum for a record	1140 pts	26.08.06
Jump:	minimum for a record	10.1m	07.08.05

Category A — Women

Slalom:	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	2.00/43/18.25	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	2.00/46/18.25	Whitworth, GBR, 17.08.96
	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	2.50/49/18.25	Florida, USA, 21.08.97
	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	3.00/49/18.25	Milan, ITA, 31.08.00
	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	4.00/49/18.25	Melton, AUS, 23.03.01
Tricks:	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	510 pts	Cork, IRL, 02.09.94
	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	590 pts	Cork, IRL, 03.09.94
	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	730 pts	Florida, USA, 21.08.97
	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	970 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 26.08.99
	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	1010 pts	Milan, ITA, 03.09.00
	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	1140 pts	Melton, AUS, 23.03.01
	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	1380 pts	Dunfermline, SCO, 04.08.02
	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	1420 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 06.08.05
Jump:	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	14.8m	Cork, IRL, 02.09.94
	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	16.9m	Florida, USA, 22.08.98
	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	17.8m	Florida, USA, 24.08.98
	Debbie Cummings (GBR)	18.9m	Milan, ITA, 02.09.00

Category A/L1 — Women

Slalom:	minimum for a record	5.00/55/16.00 inner	15.09.05
Tricks:	Janice Duvall (USA)	160pts	Florida, USA, 29.07.05
Jump:	minimum for a record	4.0m	15.09.05

Category A/L2 — Women

Slalom:	Claire Ellis (GBR)	4.00/34/18.25 outer	Schoten, BEL, 10.09.05
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	5.00/34/18.25 outer	Townsville, AUS, 17.05.07
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	1.00/37/18.25 outer	Townsville, AUS, 19.05.07
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	4.00/37/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 22.08.08
Tricks:	Claire Ellis (GBR)	1190pts	Schoten, BEL, 09.09.05
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	1380pts	Townsville, AUS, 18.05.07
Jump:	minimum for a record	5.0m	15.09.05

Category L — Men

Slalom:	Pierre Bataillé (FRA)	0.50/52/18.25	Michigan, USA, 18.07.91
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	2.00/58/18.25	Roquebrune, FRA, 09.07.93
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	2.25/58/18.25	Alabama, USA, 07.08.98
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	3.00/58/18.25	Melton, AUS, 23.03.01
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	4.50/58/18.25	S .P. Pescador, SPA, 31.05.03
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	3.50/58/14.25	Recetto, ITA, 03.08.03
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	2.25/58/13.00	Recetto, ITA, 26.06.04
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	3.00/58/13.00	Rome, ITA, 15.09.07
Tricks:	Steve Woodcock (GBR)	300 pts	Michigan, USA, 20.07.91
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	750 pts	AUS, 10.05.92
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	2070 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 10.07.93
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	2210 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 30.03.95
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	2410 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 02.04.95
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	2780 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 26.08.99
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	3080 pts	S .P. Pescador, SPA, 31.05.03

	Leonardo Falsirole (ARG)	3390 pts	Recetto, ITA, 02.08.03
Jump:	Gary Parke (USA)	6.4m	Michigan, USA, 19.07.91
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	22.8m	Roquebrune, FRA, 09.07.93
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	23.8m	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	28.3m	Florida, USA, 22.08.97
Category LP — Men			
Slalom:	Ron Williams (USA)	2.50/58/14.25	Roquebrune, FRA, 09.07.93
	Ron Williams (USA)	4.25/58/14.25	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
	Ron Williams (USA)	3.00/58/13.00	California, USA, 19.08.95
Tricks:	minimum for a record	3390 pts	02.08.03
Jump:	Ron Williams (USA)	23.8m	Roquebrune, FRA, 11.07.93
	Ron Williams (USA)	25.9m	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
	Ron Williams (USA)	27.0m	Mulwala, AUS, 02.04.95
	Ron Williams (USA)	29.4m	Georgia, USA, 08.07.95
	Ron Williams (USA)	32.3m	California, USA, 18.08.95
	Ron Williams (USA)	32.9m	California, USA, 20.08.95
Category A — Men			
Slalom:	Geoff Burgess (AUS)	2.00/55/18.25	Perth, AUS, 10.03.89
	Steve Davies (AUS)	2.00/55/18.25	Roquebrune, FRA, 10.07.93
	Craig Timm (USA)	2.50/55/18.25 outer	Alabama, USA, 06.08.99
	Craig Timm (USA)	2.00/58/18.25 outer	Alabama, USA, 04.08.00
	Toon van der Ploeg (HOL)	1.00/58/16.00 outer	Recetto, ITA, 03.08.03
	Craig Timm (USA)	1.00/58/16.00 outer	Florida, USA, 28.07.05
	Craig Timm (USA)	3.00/58/16.00 outer	Indiana, USA, 19.07.07
	Craig Timm (USA)	3.50/58/16.00 outer	Minnesota, USA, 11.09.09
	Craig Timm (USA)	4.50/58/16.00 outer	Minnesota, USA, 11.09.09
Tricks:	Geoff Burgess (AUS)	700 pts	Perth, AUS, 18.03.89
	Geoff Burgess (AUS)	870 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 10.07.93
	Onorato Franco (ITA)	870 pts	Copenhagen, DEN, 18.07.97
	Onorato Franco (ITA)	1010 pts	Florida, USA, 24.08.97
	Toon van der Ploeg (HOL)	1460 pts	Whitworth, GBR, 28.08.99
	Onorato Franco (ITA)	1510 pts	Milan, ITA, 03.09.00
	Onorato Franco (ITA)	1520 pts	Melton, AUS, 23.03.01
	Toon van der Ploeg (HOL)	1640 pts	S.P. Pescador, SPA, 01.06.02
	Toon van der Ploeg (HOL)	1870 pts	Dunfermline, SCO, 03.08.02
	Toon van der Ploeg (HOL)	2000 pts	Dunfermline, SCO, 04.08.02
	Toon van der Ploeg (HOL)	2230 pts	Bourg/Bresse, FRA, 28.07.03
	Toon van der Ploeg (HOL)	2390 pts	Recetto, ITA, 02.08.03
	Toon van der Ploeg (HOL)	2430 pts	Groningen, HOL, 11.09.04
Jump:	Geoff Burgess (AUS)	32.5m	Perth, AUS, 18.03.89
	Craig Timm (USA)	32.8m	Vichy, FRA, 06.09.09
Category A/L1 — Men			
Slalom:	minimum for a record	2.00/58/11.25 inner	15.09.05
Tricks:	minimum for a record	160 pts	15.09.05
Jump:	Jamie McDonald (AUS)	5.4m	Schoten, BEL, 10.09.05

Category A/L2 — Men

Slalom:	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	4.00/43/18.25 outer	Schoten, BEL, 10.09.2005
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	2.00/46/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 09.07.06
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	3.00/46/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 05.08.06
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	4.00/46/18.25 outer	Townsville, AUS, 17.05.07
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	2.50/49/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 21.08.08
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	3.00/49/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 20.09.08
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	4.00/49/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 20.09.08
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	4.50/49/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 10.10.09
Tricks:	minimum for a record	1380pts	15.09.05
Jump:	minimum for a record	6.4m	15.09.05

Category V1 — Women

Wake Slalom:	Susana Herrera (ESP)	150 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 08.07.93
Audio Slalom:	Susanna Prada (ITA)	5.50/55/18.25	Recetto, ITA, 21.08.08
Tricks:	Inger Jørgensen (DAN)	220 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 09.07.93
	Janet Salt (GBR)	260 pts	Cork, IRL, 04.09.94
	Susanna Prada (ITA)	280 pts	Whitworth, GBR, 18.08.96
	Gertrude Basteleus (BEL)	340 pts	Florida, USA, 24.08.97
	Susanna Prada (ITA)	370 pts	Aqaba, Jordan, 22.10.98
	Janet Gray (IRL)	520 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 27.08.99
	Susanna Prada (ITA)	580 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 28.08.99
	Susanna Prada (ITA)	660 pts	Recetto, ITA, 02.08.03
	Janet Gray (GBR)	660 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 25.08.06
	Susanna Prada (ITA)	810 pts	Recetto, ITA, 22.07.07
Jump:	Barbara Russell (GBR)	9.3m	Roquebrune, FRA, 09.07.93
	Barbara Russell (GBR)	10.5m	Cork, IRL, 02.09.94
	Barbara Russell (GBR)	11.8m	Heron Lake, GBR, 27.08.99
	Janet Gray (GBR)	13.2m	Dunfermline, SCO, 04.08.02
	Janet Gray (GBR)	14.0m	Florida, USA, 29.08.03

Category V2/3 — Women

Wake Slalom:	Katie Mawby (USA)	168 pts	California, USA, 18.08.95
Audio Slalom:	Katie Mawby (USA)	0.00/55/13.00	Melton, AUS, 23.03.01
	Katie Mawby (USA)	4.00/55/13.00	Michigan, USA, 27.07.03
	Katie Mawby (USA)	2.00/55/12.00	Florida, USA, 07.08.03
	Katie Mawby (USA)	2.00/55/11.25	Florida, USA, 08.08.03
	minimum for a record	2.00/55/13.00	01.01.04
Tricks:	Katie Mawby (USA)	280 pts	Florida, USA, 20.08.94
	Katie Mawby (USA)	340 pts	California, USA, 20.08.95
	Katie Mawby (USA)	420 pts	Florida, USA, 24.08.97
	Katie Mawby (USA)	720 pts	Michigan, USA, 27.08.00
	Catherine LaCour (DEN)	780 pts	Varberg, SWE, 15.09.02
	Katie Mawby (USA)	800 pts	Minnesota, USA, 19.08.04
	Catherine LaCour (DEN)	940 pts	Groningen, HOL, 08.09.04
	Catherine LaCour (DEN)	980 pts	Groningen, HOL, 09.09.04
	Catherine LaCour (DEN)	1050 pts	Lake Heron, GBR, 25.08.06
Jump:	Marye McKenney (USA)	10.3m	Roquebrune, FRA, 11.07.93

Katie Mawby (USA)	15.8m	California, USA, 20.08.95
Katie Mawby (USA)	16.6m	Alabama, USA, 07.08.99
Katie Mawby (USA)	17.3m	Michigan, USA, 27.08.00
Katie Mawby (USA)	18.1m	Florida, USA, 30.07.05

Category V1 — Men

Wake Slalom: Bill Joyce (USA)	147 pts	Georgia, USA, 18.08.95
Bill Joyce (USA)	150 pts	Florida, USA, 13.09.98
Glen Putze (NZ)	150 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 28.08.99
Audio Slalom: Piercarlo Borsa (ITA)	5.50/58/16.00	Recetto, ITA, 18.08.02
Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	0.50/58/13.00	Florida, USA, 31.08.03
Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	1.00/58/16.00	Recetto, ITA, 21.07.07
Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	5.00/58/16.00	Schoten, BEL, 1.09.07
Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	3.50/58/14.25	Recetto, ITA, 22.08.08
Mike Royal (USA)	4.00/58/14.25	Louisiana, USA, 16.05.09
Mike Royal (USA)	3.00/58/13.00	Louisiana, USA, 04.07.09
Mike Royal (USA)	1.00/58/12.00	Texas, USA, 25.07.09
Mike Royal (USA)	2.00/58/11.25	Texas, USA, 25.07.09
Tricks: Bill Joyce (USA)	430 pts	Perth, AUS, 18.03.89
Bill Joyce (USA)	460 pts	Florida, USA, 20.08.94
Steve Armstrong (GBR)	540 pts	Lac du Der, FRA, 31.08.95
Steve Armstrong (GBR)	660 pts	Lac du Der, FRA, 03.09.95
Steve Armstrong (GBR)	680 pts	Florida, USA, 22.08.97
Kevin Murfitt (AUS)	850 pts	Florida, USA, 24.08.97
Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	880 pts	Recetto, ITA, 02.08.03
Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	980 pts	Recetto, ITA, 07.08.04
Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	1040 pts	Groningen, HOL, 09.09.04
Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	1310 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 06.08.05
Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	1370 pts	Recetto, ITA, 21.07.07
Jump: Peter Sheath (GBR)	12.3m	Roquebrune, FRA, 11.07.93
Mark Hieftje (USA)	13.3m	Mulwala, AUS, 04.01.95
Tomaso Di Pilato (ITA)	14.5m	Lac du Der, FRA, 03.09.95
Mark Hieftje (USA)	16.1m	New York, USA, 03.08.97
Mark Hieftje (USA)	17.0m	New York, USA, 31.07.99
Kevin Murfitt (AUS)	19.0m	Schoten, BEL, 11.09.05

Category V2/3 — Men

Wake Slalom: Dennis Wyant (USA)	141 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 10.07.93
Dennis Wyant (USA)	150 pts	Florida, USA, 20.08.94
Dennis Wyant (USA)	153 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
Dennis Wyant (USA)	159 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 01.04.95
Audio Slalom: Chris Mairs (GBR)	6.00/58/16.00	Melton, AUS, 23.03.01
Chris Mairs (GBR)	6.00/58/9.75	Heron Lake, GBR, 13.07.03
Chris Mairs (GBR)	6.00/58/9.25	Florida, USA, 29.08.03
minimum for a record	6.00/58/12.00	01.01.04

Tricks:	Steve Armstrong (GBR)	200 pts	Michigan, USA, 18.07.91
	Steve Armstrong (GBR)	260 pts	Aqaba, JOR, 17.10.92
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	350 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 11.07.93
	Steve Armstrong (GBR)	570 pts	Cork, IRL, 01.09.94
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	730 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 02.04.95
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	770 pts	Lac du Der, FRA, 31.08.95
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	1080 pts	Copenhagen, DEN, 16.07.97
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	1370 pts	Florida, USA, 22.08.97
	Johannes Engberg (SWE)	1470 pts	Dunfermline, SCO, 04.08.02
	Johannes Engberg (SWE)	2080 pts	Schoten, BEL, 31.08.02
Jump:	Chris Mairs (GBR)	14.9m	Michigan, USA, 21.07.91
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	17.0m	Cork, IRL, 02.09.94
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	17.3m	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
	Peter Brepoeld (BEL)	18.9m	Lac du Der, FRA, 01.09.95
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	19.8m	Lac du Der, FRA, 03.09.95
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	20.1m	Copenhagen, DEN, 17.07.97
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	21.9m	Florida, USA, 24.08.97
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	22.4m	Milan, ITA, 01.09.00

Category MP1 — Women

Slalom:	Denise Smith (GBR)	0.00/46/18.25 inner	Roquebrune, FRA, 08.07.93
Tricks:	Denise Smith (GBR)	500 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 08.07.93
Jump:	Denise Smith (GBR)	11.1m	Roquebrune, FRA, 09.07.93
	Denise Smith (GBR)	11.2m	Cork, IRL, 02.09.94

Category MP2 — Women

Slalom:	Lawanna O'Brine (USA)	2.50/52/18.25 inner	Roquebrune, FRA, 08.07.93
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	6.00/55/11.25 inner	Florida, USA, 08.08.02
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	3.00/55/10.75 inner	Florida, USA, 08.08.03
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	4.00/55/10.75 inner	Florida, USA, 30.08.03
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	1.25/55/9.75 inner	Florida, USA, 29.07.05
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	3.00/55/9.75 inner	Schoten, BEL, 11.09.05
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	1.00/55/9.25 inner	Heron Lake, GBR, 26.08.06
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	1.00/55/8.75 inner	Townsville, AUS, 19.05.07
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	2.00/55/8.75 inner	Recetto, ITA, 22.08.08
Tricks:	Lilianne Muther (SUI)	700 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 08.07.93
	Lawanna O'Brine (USA)	760 pts	Florida, USA, 21.08.94
	Lilianne Muther (SUI)	970 pts	Cork, IRL, 01.09.94
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	700 pts	Florida, USA, 08.08.02
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	780 pts	Schoten, BEL, 08.09.05
Jump:	Lawanna O'Brine (USA)	13.7m	Roquebrune, FRA, 09.07.93
	Lawanna O'Brine (USA)	14.6m	Florida, USA, 26.06.94
	Denise Smith (GBR)	14.6m	Mulwala, AUS, 01.04.95
	Denise Smith (GBR)	15.4m	Whitworth, GBR, 16.08.96
	Stephany Glassing (USA)	13.9m	Florida, USA, 07.08.03
	Stephany Glassing (USA)	14.5m	Florida, USA, 08.08.03
	Stephany Glassing (USA)	15.1m	Florida, USA, 30.08.03

Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	15.3m	Mississippi, USA, 16.09.07
Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	17.3m	Vichy, FRA, 04.09.09

Category MP3 — Women

Slalom:	Angela Payne (GBR)	3.00/52/18.25 inner	Roquebrune, FRA, 11.07.93
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	3.00/52/18.25 inner	Florida, USA, 21.08.97
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	4.00/52/18.25 inner	Heron Lake, GBR, 26.08.99
	Anne Othenin (SUI)	2.00/55/10.25 inner	S.P. Pescador, SPA, 01.06.02
	Anne Othenin (SUI)	1.00/37/18.25 outer	Bourg/Bresse, FRA, 22.07.02
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	2.00/37/18.25 outer	Schoten, BEL, 29.08.02
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	5.00/37/18.25 outer	Schoten, BEL, 30.08.02
	Anne Othenin (SUI)	2.00/40/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 02.08.03
	Gerda Pamler (GER)	2.00/40/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 07.08.04
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	2.00/40/18.25 outer	Groningen, HOL, 08.09.04
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	4.00/40/18.25 outer	Schoten, BEL, 09.09.05
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	5.00/40/18.25 outer	Schoten, BEL, 11.09.05
	Gerda Pamler (GER)	6.00/40/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 08.07.06
	Gerda Pamler (GER)	1.00/43/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 09.07.06
	Tricks:	Angela Payne (GBR)	860 pts
Angela Payne (GBR)		990 pts	Cork, IRL, 03.09.94
Angela Payne (GBR)		1260 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
Adaline Fahey (GBR)		860 pts	Dunfermline, SCO, 04.08.02
Anne Othenin (SUI)		860 pts	Schoten, BEL, 29.08.02
Adaline Fahey (GBR)		1060 pts	Whitworth, GBR, 11.07.04
Adaline Fahey (GBR)		1100 pts	Groningen, HOL, 08.09.04
Adaline Fahey (GBR)		1140 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 25.08.06
Jump:	Ronda Ray (USA)	15.4m	Florida, USA, 07.08.03
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	16.3m	Schoten, BEL, 10.09.05
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	16.8m	Heron Lake, GBR, 26.08.06
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	17.3m	Vichy, FRA, 05.09.09

Category MP1 — Men

Slalom:	Jorge Font (MEX)	6.00/49/18.25 inner	Roquebrune, FRA, 08.07.93
	Bill Furbish (USA)	4.00/55/18.25 inner	Florida, USA, 29.07.05
	Bill Furbish (USA)	2.00/58/18.25 inner	Schoten, BEL, 11.09.05
Tricks:	Jorge Font (MEX)	730 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 10.07.93
	Jorge Font (MEX)	740 pts	Florida, USA, 28.08.03
	Jorge Font (MEX)	780 pts	Townsville, AUS, 17.05.07
	Jorge Font (MEX)	820 pts	Vichy, FRA, 05.09.09
Jump:	Bill Furbish (USA)	11.0m	Roquebrune, FRA, 10.07.93
	Bill Furbish (USA)	11.1m	Mulwala, AUS, 01.04.95
	Bill Furbish (USA)	12.6m	Florida, USA, 22.08.97
	Bill Furbish (USA)	13.1m	Florida, USA, 24.08.97
	Bill Furbish (USA)	13.5m	Alabama, USA, 07.08.98
	Bill Furbish (USA)	16.3m	Florida, USA, 08.08.02

Category MP2 — Men

Slalom:	Steve Hornsey (USA)	4.00/58/09.25 inner	Roquebrune, FRA, 08.07.93
	Adrien Corminboeuf (SUI)	3.00/58/18.25 inner	Copenhagen, DEN, 18.07.97

	Joe Ray (USA)	2.00/58/11.25 inner	Alabama, USA, 05.08.99
	Aric Fine (USA)	1.00/58/10.25 inner	Alabama, USA, 03.08.00
	Joe Ray (USA)	3.00/58/10.25 inner	Melton, AUS, 23.03.01
	Joe Ray (USA)	3.50/58/10.25 inner	Mississippi, USA, 16.06.01
	Joe Ray (USA)	3.00/37/18.25 outer	Mississippi, USA, 28.06.03
	Adrien Corminboeuf (SUI)	0.00/40/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 02.08.03
	Joe Ray (USA)	1.00/40/18.25 outer	Louisiana, USA, 11.10.03
	Adrien Corminboeuf (SUI)	1.00/40/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 08.08.04
	Joe Ray (USA)	4.00/40/18.25 outer	Louisiana, USA, 23.10.04
	Joe Ray (USA)	3.00/43/18.25 outer	Florida, USA, 28.07.05
Tricks:	Mikkel Andersen (NOR)	860 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 08.07.93
	Mikkel Andersen (NOR)	1070 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
	Mikkel Andersen (NOR)	1300 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 01.04.95
	minimum for a record	1010	
Jump:	Bill Bowness (USA)	14.1m	Roquebrune, FRA, 09.07.93
	Lewis Bair (USA)	15.5m	Florida, USA, 19.08.94
	Chet Kuskowski (USA)	15.8m	Florida, USA, 21.08.94
	Steve Hornsey (USA)	17.3m	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
	Steve Hornsey (USA)	19.3m	Mulwala, AUS, 02.04.95
	Chet Kuskowski (USA)	18.8m	Florida, USA, 22.08.97
	Aric Fine (USA)	20.7m	Heron Lake, GBR, 27.08.99
	Aric Fine (USA)	21.7m	Heron Lake, GBR, 29.08.99

Category MP3 — Men

Slalom:	Bill Bowness (USA)	1.00/40/18.25 outer	Zachary, USA, 07.09.97
	Bill Bowness (USA)	3.00/40/18.25 outer	Florida, USA, 04.10.97
	Mark Turner (USA)	3.00/40/18.25 outer	Alabama, USA, 07.08.98
	Chad Guzman (USA)	2.00/43/18.25 outer	Alabama, USA, 05.08.99
	Mark Turner (USA)	2.00/43/18.25 outer	Alabama, USA, 05.08.99
	Chad Guzman (USA)	4.00/46/18.25 outer	Alabama, USA, 06.08.99
	Chad Guzman (USA)	2.00/49/18.25 outer	California, USA, 21.05.00
	Matt Oberholtz (USA)	2.00/49/18.25 outer	California, USA, 02.09.01
	Christophe Fasel (SUI)	2.00/49/18.25 outer	S.P. Pescador, SPA, 01.06.02
	Chad Guzman (USA)	4.00/49/18.25 outer	California, USA, 14.09.02
	Chad Guzman (USA)	5.25/49/18.25 outer	California, USA, 15.09.02
	Christophe Fasel (SUI)	2.00/52/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 07.08.04
	Chad Guzman (USA)	2.00/52/18.25 outer	Florida, USA, 28.07.05
	Chad Guzman (USA)	3.00/52/18.25 outer	Arizona, USA, 27.08.05
	Chad Guzman (USA)	4.00/52/18.25 outer	Arizona, USA, 28.08.05
Tricks:	Renie Nielsen (DEN)	1300 pts	Cork, IRL, 01.09.94
	Clay Whiddon (USA)	1010 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 28.08.99
	Matt Oberholtz (USA)	1160 pts	Alabama, USA, 03.08.00
	Matt Oberholtz (USA)	1200 pts	Florida, USA, 31.08.03
	Christophe Fasel (SUI)	1200 pts	Whitworth, GBR, 10.07.04
	Christophe Fasel (SUI)	1220 pts	Bourg/Bresse, FRA, 31.07.04
	Christophe Fasel (SUI)	1240 pts	Bourg/Bresse, FRA, 01.08.04
	Christophe Fasel (SUI)	1320 pts	Groningen, HOL, 08.09.04
	Christophe Fasel (SUI)	1360 pts	Groningen, HOL, 11.09.04
	Eamon Prunty (IRL)	1370 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 25.08.06
	Matt Oberholtz (USA)	1460 pts	Townsville, AUS, 18.05.07

Jump:	Steve Hodges (USA)	23.5m	Zachary, USA, 11.05.96
	Bill Bowness (USA)	23.7m	Florida, USA, 07.08.03
	Bill Bowness (USA)	24.0m	Florida, USA, 09.08.03
	Darryl Hoyle (AUS)	25.1m	Townsville, AUS, 17.05.07

World Records Series discontinued as of December 31, 1991

Category L jump series is discontinued because of scoring changes (seated distances divided by three). Categories V1, V2 and V3 wake slalom series are discontinued because the duration of a pass changed from twenty to fifteen seconds. All records series for category MP are discontinued because of the splitting into three separate categories of MP1, MP2 and MP3.

Category L – Men

Jump:	Gary Parke (USA)	19.3 m	USA, 19.07.91
	Divided by three to 6.4m, Gary's performance was approved as the initial L record in the new series.		

Category V1 – Women

Wake slalom:	Susana Herrera (SPA)	153 pts	USA, 20.07.91
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Category V1 – Men

Wake slalom:	Ted Henter (USA)	156 pts	USA, 20.07.91
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Category V2 – Men

Wake slalom:	Chris Mairs (GBR)	162 pts	USA, 20.07.91
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Category MP – Women

Slalom:	Denise Smith (GBR)	5.50/46/18.25 inner	USA, 19.07.91
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Category MP – Men

Slalom:	Bill Bowness (USA)	2.00/58/11.25 inner	AUS, 18.03.89
Tricks:	Albert Lee (AUS)	260 pts	AUS, 18.03.89
Jump:	Steve Hornsey (USA)	17.9m	USA, 19.07.91

World Records Series discontinued as of December 31, 1993

All record series for categories V2 and V3 are discontinued because these categories are being merged into one V2/3 category.

Category V2 – Women

Jump:	Marye McKenney (USA)	10.3m	FRA, 11.07.93
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Category V2 – Men

Tricks:	Steve Armstrong (GBR)	200 pts	USA, 18.07.91
	Steve Armstrong (GBR)	260 pts	JOR, 17.10.92
Jump:	Chris Mairs (GBR)	14.9m	USA, 21.07.91

Category V3 – Men

Wake slalom:	Dennis Wyant (USA)	141 pts	FRA, 10.07.93
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World Records Series discontinued as of December 31, 2005

All records series for category A/L are discontinued because of the splitting into two separate categories of A/L1 & A/L2.

Category A/L – Women

Slalom:	Claire Ellis (GBR)	4.00/34/18.25 outer	Schoten, BEL, 10.09.05
Tricks:	Janice Duvall (USA)	160pts	Florida, USA, 29.07.05
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	1190pts	Schoten, BEL, 09.09.05

Category A/ L – Men

Slalom:	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	2.50/40/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 07.15.05
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	4.00/40/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 07.16.05
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	2.50/43/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 07.16.05
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	4.00/43/18.25 outer	Schoten, BEL, 10.09.05