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**PAN AM REPORT**

**To:** AWSA Board and Regional Councils  
2022 Summer Board Meeting

**From:** Dana M. Garcia  
Pan Am Representative for the U.S.  
IWWF TC Representative for the Pan Am Region

**Date:** July 25, 2022

**RE:** Pan Am and IWWF Report

- I. World Title Events & Pan Am Events – 2022 thru 2023
  - A. The 2022 Over 35 World Championships in France
    - 1. Baurech Lake France
    - 2. September 12-18, 2022
    - 3. Flights thru France have been cancelled and/or delayed. Give yourself ample time between flights- especially thru Paris.
  - B. The 2022 Pan Am Championships (U14, U17, U21, Elite) in Santiago Chile
    - 1. Miranda Ski School
    - 2. Dates: November 29, 2022 thru December 3, 2022
    - 3. Site Briefing Sunday 11/27/22 and Monday 11/28/22
    - 4. Schedule- see page 17 of the attached Bulletin #1
  - C. The 2022 U-17 World Championships in Santiago Chile
    - 1. The Miranda Ski School
    - 2. Held in Early January 2023 - Jan 4 – 8 - 2023
  - D. Pan Am Games – October 2023 in Chile
  - E. 2023 IWWF Elite World Championships – No Site or Date Selected Yet

## II. Pan Am Judges & Scorers- USA

- A. Kerri Lee has taken point on our testing and re-testing of officials
- B. If you are interested in becoming a Pan Am Scorer- reach out to me directly. I had a Scoring Clinic with Ulf Langrock of Germany this past winter- it was well attended and very informative. I plan to hold another clinic this fall.
- C. The Pan Am rating is good for Five Years. Then a Re-test is required.
- D. You must hold a senior rating before testing up to Pan Am.

III. Pan Am Championship Officiating adding additional “less experienced” judges at the Pan Am Champs thru a mentorship Program. We are initiating a new program, where two or three qualified officials will be selected to officiate at the Pan Am Champs. These officials will be in addition to the “normal selected” officials. We are working on funding to encourage these less qualified officials, with hopes they can be mentored by nominated/selected officials.

## IV. The Waterski Pro Tour (which replaced the Elite Point System)

- A. Is going strong this year.
- B. Multiple events in the US: LA Night Jam, Lake 38 Pro Am, Swiss Pro Slalom, Hilltop Lake Pro Am, California Pro Am, Trophy Lakes Pro Am, Malibu Open, Mastercraft Pro, Travers Grand Prix
- C. Multiple events in Europe (series): Slstad Pro Am, Kaiafas Battle, San Gervasio Pro Am, Botaski Pro Am, The Duel
- D. World Waterski Overall Tour (separate from the Pro Tour): Lacanau Fra, Calgary Can, Fischlam Aut, US tbd.

## V. World Waterski Council Agenda & Meeting Notes for the Winter 2022/2023:

- A. See minutes attached to my report
- B. IWWF Rule Book- we are currently on 2022 Version 2.  
<http://www.iwsf.com/rules/2022/World%20Waterski%20Rules%202022-V2.pdf>

- C. Select Topics (some of these had been mentioned at the Winter Meeting)
1. Rule 3.06 Harmonization of Officials Grades. The U.S. Declined to participate in allowing IWWF control over our Level 1 (Pan Am) Officials – which included retesting and the potential to downgrade our officials. We will maintain our authority.
  2. Switching Boats during a Round of Skiing. We are allowed to do this – but we must ask for an exception. Please ask me for help. I would like to submit as many of these as possible. Old Rules allowed it and tricks can still do it.
  3. Jump Ramp Surface- back to 2.5 cm deviation over the entire ramp and the we removed the language that the ramp must be designed flat.
  4. Jump Ramp Lengths- tightened up the lengths a bit – as the long ramp was too long.
  5. #4 & #5- NO RAMP WILL NEED TO BE CHANGED
  6. Driver’s For World Title Events – Selection Process. Extension of Process used for the 2021 Worlds at Jack Travers. I would like to work with Boat Drivers Committee.
  7. Jump Boat Path Rule has been modified. See Rule 10.11
    - a) Straight has been removed and language added “the boat path should have minimal deviation toward the jump ramp while the skier is cutting to and through the jump ramp”
    - b) Current boat path deviations are set at 40 cm per rule 10.11
  8. Jump Boat 1<sup>st</sup> Segment Times have been changed to accommodate slower boat speeds with “larger” skiers such us 17 and college skiers. First segment slow time has been increased – See Rule 10.06
  9. Surveys Rule 25.08
    - a) An Anchored Slalom course must be surveyed (full) within 90 days of the event.
    - b) A Floating Slalom course & a Jump Course (fixed or floating) must be surveyed 10 days before the event.

## VI. Pan Am Region Discussion

- A. IWWF Confederations & Organizational Chart
- B. PanAm Voting Structure- suggested Constitution Changes
- C. PanAm Tournament Waterski Council Representatives – Three to IWWF Waterski Council
- D. Current Pan Am Federations

ARGENTINA	CHILE	ECUADOR	PARAGUA Y	USA
BRAZIL	COLOMBIA	GUATEMALA	PERU	VENEZUELA
Bolivia	COSTA RICA	MEXICO	PUERTO RICO	
CANADA	DOMINICAN REP	PANAMA	URUGUAY	



**November 27th - December 03th  
2022**

**BULLETIN 1**

## **CHILE**

**Chile** is situated in the southwestern tip of South America between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean.

Its extensive length (4,200 kilometers, similar to a tour of Europe from Lisbon to Moscow) offers a huge variety of landscapes and climates throughout its territory, from the Atacama Desert -the driest in the world - in the far north to Patagonia's millennia-old glaciers in the south.

### **NORTH AREA**



This enormous area spans the **Atacama Desert**, the most arid in the world, with its salt mines, thermal baths and geysers, great mines of copper such as the Chuquicamata in **Calama** and others with different minerals at high altitudes in the **Altiplano** and fertile gorges and oasis whose unique fruits invite to gastronomic tours.

In the **altiplano**, home of Native people, the Inca and Spanish influence is based on old towns and religious festivities which today continue calling a great number of the faithful in different parts of the year. Here you will find valuable remains of the native cultures in archeological sites and museums, as the one in **San Pedro de Atacama** and attractive cities in the coastline as **Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, Coquimbo** and **La Serena**, which you will be delighted for its beaches and good climate, warm and smooth. In the desert, in winter, the weather changes, the temperature varies from -7°C to 26°C between night and day.

## CENTRAL AREA

You just need to land in **Santiago**, the capital city of Chile, to notice that the main city of this nation is a mixture of senses. Set in the lap of the Cordillera de Los Andes and lined with the Mapocho river, this old valley discovered by the Spanish colonizer Pedro de Valdivia in 1541 has become an important and modern center of business on a continental level, with a full offer of hotels and restaurants of first level, top notch technology and access to multiple services: the starting point ideal for trips to the rest of the country.

**Santiago** is a box of surprises to discover. There's much more of what you think as in its streets and neighborhoods lives the identity of the globalized 21<sup>st</sup> century with the most firmly rooted local traditions. You will find from small cafes with wi-fi, top brand stores, good bookstores and fine handicraft shops to big shopping centers or long blocks with various brand stores. You just need to ask some of the more six million people living in this metropolis to obtain a range



of diverse options and choose according to your preferences.

In Santiago you will always have something to do, depending on the season of the year: the summer opens **and Viña del Mar** (a

bit more than an hour drive) as the best cards of a pack of cards which will surprise you in each play. In winter, the gemstone is the ski centers, 40 kms. from the city. In spring the national festivities – “el 18” are the delight for the visitors and the autumn is ideal for living the grape harvest in the central valleys, with a cup of good wine in your hand.

## SOUTH AREA



After passing the 400 kms. to the south of **Santiago**, you will begin to feel the difference. There it's the city of Chillan with its traditions and history, and laps of the Nevados de Chillan, with its ski centers and thermal baths. But beyond

the Bio Bio river and for other 800

kms to **Castro** in the island of **Chiloé**, the landscape turns wild, the vegetation covers everything and the green is expressed in a thousand tints. Here, life runs at a different pace, more paused and along with the creak of the lumbers in the fireplace. The rain falls and cleans the sky which turns into a deep blue. It smells like forest and humid soil. The people are warm and hospitable. They live on the agriculture and stockbreeding and the wood.

Welcome to the south of Chile, a territory of great landscaping beauty which includes the **Region of Bío Bío, La Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos**.

Accessible through modern highways, **Chillán, Concepción, Temuco, Valdivia, Osorno, Puerto Varas** and **Puerto Montt** are its main cities. In winter, for skiing and living by the lake, in summer you can't miss **Villarrica** and **Pucón**. Also, the archipelago of Chiloé is a place where time seems to stand still and yet ancient traditions are alive.



## **PATAGONIA AND ISLANDS**

Over 500 years have passed since the **Patagonia** was discovered and the names for describing it continue being similar to the words used by the first explorers and naturalists: exotic, distant, extensive, of infinite beauty, wild and indomitable.

Imagine yourself immersed in a location of 240,000 km<sup>2</sup> of surface, that is, the size of a country as the United Kingdom, but where the population is not greater than one inhabitant per km<sup>2</sup> and where the 50% of the territory is a protected wild area. In the Chilean **Patagonia**, it's you and the wild nature where you can inspire with its landscapes and do activities as **fly fishing, trekking, cycling, mountaineering, rafting, kayak and horseback riding.**

Here you will be surprised by the immensity of **Campos de Hielo** (Fields of Ice) where glaciers of great beauty descend, the majesty of its mountains as **Torres del Paine** (Paine Towers), **San Valentin and Cerro Castillo**, the colorful and extensión of its lakes as **General Carrera and O'higgins**, the large rivers as the **Baker, Palena and Futaleufú**, the variety of ecosystems which go from impenetrable forests to extensive steppes and the huge labyrinth of channels and fiords waiting for you to sail and also watch dolphins and whales.

Between so much nature, pioneer cities and towns appear as **Coyhaique, Punta Arenas** and **Puerto Natales**, where you can take a breath a stockbreeding history and the Patagon gaucho lifestyle, fiords, glaciers, forests and steppes in one of the few places in the world which are still unchanged: **the Chilean Patagonia.**

## **ISLANDS**

Of the hundreds of islands that **Chile** owns, there are three which take the preferences of the visitors and the ones you can travel to with greater facility: **Eater Island, Robinson Crusoe** and **Chiloé**, the first two very



far from the continent in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, and Chiloé, the largest of these islands, distant only 30 minutes in a ferry from **Puerto Montt**.

**Easter Island** or Hanga Roa, in its native language, is one of the most exotic locations of the country. In the same latitude of Caldera, but thousands of kilometers far from the coast, its native culture has been motivation of admiration because of the great lithic monuments, **the moais**, with more than 800 years old which populate a volcanic geography surrounded by wonderful beaches. The **native culture** is still alive and attracts thousands of visitors with good hotels and restaurants in the *“world’s navel”*.



## THE CLIMATE:

Summer temperatures in Santiago, the capital city, are often over 30°C (86°F) during the day, but drop at night to around 15°C (59°F). In mid-winter the Andes become an irresistible destination for skiers, with snow beckoning between June and October. Rainfall increases during the coldest winter months and temperatures may fall to 8°C (46.4°F), so warm and waterproof clothes are advisable

## THE CHILEAN

The Chilean is known for the way of speaking Spanish rapidly and pronouncing a little or almost nothing the final letters such as the “s”, including a variety of idioms and invented words which always renew and include a strong dose of humor and naughtiness. The traveler can be confused a bit with this way of speaking, but the locals are happy to make you understand and know the meaning and use.

Visually the most distinctive physical features are the brown or matt color of the skin, a medium height (1,60 m women - 1,70 m men), black hair and medium and thick build.

Also, we can characterize the Chilean people as jointly liable, kind and well-meaning with the foreigners. In great national disgraces as earthquakes or the case of the 33 miners, the national spirit has the tendency to the **unity and solidarity**.

In the same way, Chileans have a wide religious respect, visible in the greatest celebrations dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the case of Catholics, or in the Protestant Te Deums. Also, there’s a respect for the public, police and economic institutions. Despite **Chile** has been considered as one of the most conservative nations in South America, a greater opening towards the sexual, religious and social minorities has been developed during the last two decades together with a sustained economic growth and a greater opening to foreign parts.

## Language

**Spanish** is the official language of **Chile**. However, there is an idiomatic variation that “*chilenizes*” the Spanish giving it new words and senses. In Chile, it’s also spoken the **mapudungun** (mapuche language), **aymara** in the Andes region of the north of the country and **rapanui** in the polinesian Easter Island.

## Religion

According to the last census of 2002, 7.853.428 of the Chileans over 15 ascribes to a religious faith with 69,96% identifying with the Catholic of the total population. A 15,14% as Protestant, a 1,06% Jehovah’s witness, a 0,92% as Mormon and a 0,13% as Jewish. An 8,3% of the country declares atheistic or agnostic, while a 4.39% declares to ascribe to other religions.

## Customs

**Festivities:** Chile is a country of festivities which mainly have two reasons: the religious ones and the ones concerning anniversaries of cities or towns, mainly in summer season. There are many others throughout the length and breadth of the country, however, on a national level we can enhance the rodeo in which a couple of “huasos” horseback riding chases and stop a heifer that is one of the most representative countryside festivities of Chile. Special days are the 18th and 19th of September, national holidays in which the First Governing Body in 1810 was proclaimed, the national independence genesis and the Glories of the Army. In these dates, many popular celebrations are held in parks or sites where several shops or “ramadas” are set with typical food and traditional dances.

Colorful religious festivities, with aymaras, incas y catholic roots, abound in the north area, in the Atacama desert and towns of the Altiplano, being **La Fiesta de La Tirana** the most famous. Also, in Chiloé (“tiradura de casas” or “pulling houses”), in fishing coves (Saint Peter Festivity), cities as Valdivia (Valdivian Week) or Valparaíso (great fireworks Festivity and lighted ships on December 31), in the fields of the central area (Threshing Festivity) and in the wine producer valleys (grape harvest festivities).



## Food:

In Chile a simple breakfast, a more abundant lunch and the “once” or teatime which occurs between 5 and 6 p.m and that is usually replacing the dinner are eaten. Bread is a fundamental ingredient in the diet of the Chilean people, the most popular are the hallullas, the dobladitas and the marraquetas also known as French bread.

Among the local most famous dishes is the **cazuela** (abundant beef or chicken soup which includes a piece of pumpkin, a potato, a piece of corn, runner beans and rice), the **porotos con riendas** (the "riendas" are noodles), the humitas (boiled and mashed corn with onion and wrapped with the plant leaves)), the **pastel de choclo** (similar but cooked in the oven in clay serving dishes, traditional handcraft of the central and south area of Chile) and the **empanadas** de pino (mass filled with meat, onion boiled egg, raisins and olives) or seafood empanada, besides abundant dishes based on fresh **fish** and **seafood** and the **curanto** of Chiloé (baking potatoes, chicken, meat and sausages in a large earthen pit lined with hot stones and covered with “nalcas” leaves to keep in the heat and to be cooked with the steam).

In the regular Chilean food, the most popular ingredients are the meats and seafood, rice, potatoes and gourd, onions and garlic, tomatoes and green vegetables such as lettuce, coriander and parsley. The most used spices at Chilean homes are chili (paprika), garlic and cumin. Lately, the **merkén** – a typical mapuche spice – is being popular which consist of a chili called “cacho de cabra” (goat horn) because of its size, dried, smoked, and ground and spiced with coriander seed. Today it’s a export product.

Among the most highlighted drinks are the **wine**, the **pisco** (grape distilled) and the **chicha** (apples or grapes handcraft fermentation). As a dessert, the mote (boiled wheat) with huesillos (dehydrated peaches in syrup). Among the sándwiches, Chilean



especially, there’s an enormous variety of types and names: the “*chacarero*”, beef with tomaotes, runner beans and chili (optional), the “*lomitos*” derived from the traditions of the German colonizers (cooked pork meat with mayonaisse, avocado, tomato or chukrut), the traditional Barros Jarpa (ham and melted cheese) and Barros Luco (beef meat with melted cheese), these two names mentioning

politicians from the beginning of the 20th century, and the “*completos*”, popular Chilean increased and corrected version of the American hot dogs (sausage, chipped tomato, mayonnaise, avocado, chukrut).

## Sports:

The **rodeo** is the national sport (not proved yet which is more popular, rodeo or football), that is practiced in a “media luna – half moon – (similar to a bullring, but smaller) where a couple of huasos horseback riding chase and stop heifers and summing points.



**Football** (soccer), however, is a everyday topic and concentrates the domestic looks and news, the most popular football teams are COLO-COLO, Universidad de Chile and Universidad Catolica, although there are other local teams in Chile, in cities, towns, villages and neighborhoods, all of them with passionate fans.

## Handicraft:

The most known handicraft for the tourists is the one made with **lapislázuli**, a blue gemstone taken from the mountains in the Coquimbo Region. Although it's quite industrialized, the work with this stone is reflected in jewelry and ornaments with figures of animals, jars and mosaics. Lapislazúli only exists in Chile and Afghanistan.

But **Chile** has craftsmen in all its territory who creates pieces of high cultural and artistic value in woven materials of **wool** (alpaca, vicuña, sheep) boiled **clay**, **volcanic stones**, **dyed horsehair** jewels, **carved native wood** and metal objects as **copper** and silver. The Chilean native handicraft is one of the few which still keeps traditional techniques of craft, dyed with natural dyeing from roots and fruits and 100% handicraft work.

Chilean people are used to meeting the families or friends to celebrate for any reason, there are no excuses. Although the current economic and social system seems to value the external rather than the internal (social status, top apparel and cars, neighborhood where you live in, access to consumer goods and educational level according to the social stratification given by the social prestige of schools and universities), Chileans are generally fond of the geography and nature of the country,



considering the Cordillera de Los Andes, the Easter Island, the Atacama Desert, the lakes and volcanoes, the fishing coves, the Island of Chiloé and the Patagonia as the most representative of the nationality. And above all, they recognize and appreciate a fighting collective spirit, jointly liable and optimistic facing the difficulties that their nature presents which for its topography (living hanging between the Cordillera de Los Andes and the Pacific Ocean) and its situation concerning the Nazca and South American Plates are many and very frequent.

### Metric System

The units of measurement used in **Chile** of length, volume, weight and area correspond to the metric system: meters and kilometers, liters, kilos, grams and milligrams, square centimeters, meters and kilometers and hectares.

## **BULLETIN # 1**

### **The Site:**



The event will be held at the site Lago Los Morros, Commune San Bernardo, Camino Nos 11333, it is 30 minute-drive from the capital. 25 kms. approximately. A man-made lake designed only for the waterskiing practice with a diameter of 700 meters long y 70 meters wide. Most of the National tournaments

have been held there as well as it has been selected to be the site for International Championships such as:

- **IWWF Junior World Championships**
- **IWWF Under 21 World Championships**
- **IWWF Pan American Championships**
- **IWWF Latin American Championships**
- **FISU University World Championships**
- **IWWF World Waterski Championships**

To get to the site in the Waze application you must enter the search bar Miranda Ski School (Camino Nos Los Morros, San Bernardo, Chile)

Please visit [www.esquinautico.cl](http://www.esquinautico.cl) for information contained in Bulletin #1.

### **Intention to Enter**

The Organizing Committee kindly asks you to submit the Intent to enter List at [esquichile@gmail.com](mailto:esquichile@gmail.com) **within 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2022** without penalty.

### **Definitive Entry Form**

-Registration for the event will cost USD 300 per participant, the payment must be made before the 29th October through bank transfer, in the following account:

**Bank: Banco Edwards.**

**Bearer: Waldo Miranda Dömel**

**ID: 6.225.715-6**

**Current Account in US Dollars: 50006473305**

**Swift Code: BCHICLRM**

**Address: Camino el Alba #11865, local 101, Las Condes, Santiago.**

**Country: CHILE**

Send proof of transfer to [wmirandadomel@gmail.com](mailto:wmirandadomel@gmail.com) with a copy to [info@mirandaski.com](mailto:info@mirandaski.com)

-The final SKIER'S LIST who will participate must be done by a National EMS Federation Administration in the EMS system NO LATER than October 27, 2022.

-After this date, for the late submission of the registration a penalty fee of USD 10,00 per day per rider will be applied.

-The registration of the Skier participations in EMS can be done as follows:

1. The EMS Federation Administrator has to login to EMS.
2. Go to the Competitions menu and set the Code "23PANA" and the Country "Chile" in the Search Filters.
3. Select the 23PANA01 Panam Waterski Championship competition
4. Scroll down to the Participations section and click the "New participation" button to register the Athletes 4.
5. Enter the Name of the Athlete in the Search box and click on the loop sign to the Right.
6. Register the Category in Competition, the Event "and the Entry Type if known (if not known yet select "Individual Participant"; you must define the Team Members by 3:00 pm prior to the first day of the Event on site).
7. Click on the blue "+Add" button and the participant will be registered.
8. Repeat the steps 5 to 7 for any additional participants.
9. Any registration after the deadline of September 29, 2022 will be put on the Waiting List to be approved by the Scorer
10. Entry fees and penalties will be collected on site in cash.

**Non-Official Training on site**

It will be possible to train at the official venue from November 01, 2022 at a cost of 300 dollars per hour. The dates and times for the training must be requested to the e-mail [info@mirandaski.com](mailto:info@mirandaski.com) with a deadline of September 01, 2022, must be paid through bank transfer, in the following account:

**Bank: Banco Edwards.**  
**Bearer: Waldo Miranda Dömel**  
**ID: 6.225.715-6**  
**Current Account in US Dollars: 50006473305**  
**Swift Code: BCHICLRM**  
**Address: Camino el Alba #11865, local 101, Las Condes, Santiago.**  
**Country: CHILE**

Send proof of transfer to [wmirandadomel@gmail.com](mailto:wmirandadomel@gmail.com) with a copy to [info@mirandaski.com](mailto:info@mirandaski.com)

**Official Training on site**

The official practice will be held on November 27<sup>th</sup> and November 28<sup>th</sup> 2022, at the same cost, however, the sets will be assigned in the same way for each country depending on the skiers and the events. Once they are designated, they must confirm participation in the official training, which must be canceled with a final deadline of October 31, through bank transfer, in the following account:

**Bank: Banco Edwards.**  
**Bearer: Waldo Miranda Dömel**  
**ID: 6.225.715-6**  
**Current Account in US Dollars: 50006473305**  
**Swift Code: BCHICLRM**  
**Address: Camino el Alba #11865, local 101, Las Condes, Santiago.**  
**Country: CHILE**

Send proof of transfer to [wmirandadomel@gmail.com](mailto:wmirandadomel@gmail.com) with a copy to [esquichile@gmail.com](mailto:esquichile@gmail.com)

### **Alternative Site**

There will be also an alternative site for training which is Lago Chicureo. It will be possible to train at this site from November 16, 2022 at the cost of US\$ 300.00 per hour. Dates and times for training must be required by e-mail at:

[doctor@rubenrosenberg.cl](mailto:doctor@rubenrosenberg.cl)

The coordinates to get to this site using:

<https://waze.com/ul/h66jdzg2t9>

The payment for the training on this site will be possible through a wire transfer. Below the bank account data:

**Bank: Banco Edwards Citi del Banco Chile**

**Bearer: Ruben Rosenberg Roffe**

**ID: 7.546.781-8**

**Current Account in US Dollars: 502-10-327004**

**Swift Code: BCHICLRM**

**Of. Estoril-Edwards**

**Address: Av. Las Condes 10247**

**Country: CHILE**

### **Meals**

Both breakfast and dinner for the officials will be at no cost at the Hotel NH. Lunches for all the officials, skiers, team captains and team coaches will be supplied at the site at no cost between November 29 to December 03, 2022.

### **Transport Airport – Official Hotel - Airport**

There will be transport free of charge from the Airport to the Official Hotel and vice versa to All Officials.

### **Transport Hotel NH – Lake Los Morros (Official Site)**

The Organizing Committee of the 2022 IWWF Waterski PanAmerican Championships will provide a bus transport for all the participants from the Official Hotel to the Lake Los Morros (Official Site) The bus schedules will be 07:00 from the hotel to the event venue and at 19:00 from the venue to the official hotel, from November 27 to December 3, 2022

**Official Accomodation for Athletes and Officials**

**Hotel NH Ciudad de Santiago \*\*\*\***



The official Hotel for the 2022 IWWF Waterski PanAmerican Championships is the **NH Ciudad de Santiago**. [www.nh-hotels.com](http://www.nh-hotels.com)  
NH Ciudad de Santiago is located in Av. Condell 40, Providencia, Santiago, Chile. It is just 25 minutes away from the International Airport in Santiago (Aeropuerto Internacional Arturo Merino Benítez) and 45 minutes away from the lake of competition.

**Hotel NH Collection Plaza Santiago \*\*\*\*\***

As an alternative Hotel we recommend the **NH Collection Plaza Santiago** Hotel, located in Av. Vitacura 2610, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile. It is just 28 minutes away from the International Airport in Santiago (Aeropuerto Internacional Arturo Merino Benítez) and 45 minutes away from the lake of competition.



As an alternative accommodation, we offer the Hotel NH Collection Plaza Santiago, located at Av. Vitacura 2610, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile. It is located 28 minutes from the Arturo Merino Benítez International Airport and 45 minutes from the official headquarters.

Rates:

Rates in **NH Ciudad de Santiago** hotel are:

Single / Double Suite Room: USD **100** including breakfast and WIFI.

Rates in **NH Collection Plaza Santiago** hotel are:

Single/ Double Suite Room: USD **115** including breakfast and WIFI.

Rates in **NH Collection Casa Costanera** hotel are:

Single/ Double Suite Room: USD **215** including breakfast and WIFI.

- This rates are exempt of VAT Tax (19%) just for non-resident foreign passengers paying with US dollars.
- Rates includes: Buffet breakfast in the Restaurant, WIFI free, gym and sauna. Indoor pool and Jacuzzi at NH Collection Plaza Santiago.

Reservations

Reservations must be made through the central reservations office and the email address is: [reservas.ame@nh-hotels.com](mailto:reservas.ame@nh-hotels.com) please copy to [k.eguiluz@nh-hotels.com](mailto:k.eguiluz@nh-hotels.com)

Local phone number is: **+56 227609982** , In the subject indicate **Pan American Water Ski Championship**.

- Athletes and relatives must make reservations by **Monday September 1st, 2022**, indicating names, dates, times of arrival/departure (if possible), type of room and a credit card number as guarantee.
- Please be aware that November is high season in Santiago, Chile so rooms availability must be secured well in advance.

Payment

The hotel will consider that reservations are guaranteed by each passenger or delegation, payment can be made with credit card, cash or electronic bank transfer. The rooms for the Championship officers/judges will be arranged by the organization, including meals (no minibar, phone calls, bar, laundry, etc.) The Hotel accept VISA, MasterCard y AmericanExpress.

**Tentative Program.**

SUNDAY 11/27 OFFICIAL PRACTICE  
MONDAY 11/28

**07:30 - 11:30 SLALOM**  
**11:40 - 17:40 JUMP**  
**17:50 - 20:10 TRICKS**

**TRAINING**

<b>SLALOM</b>	6 MIN( 4 PASS)	USD 30,00
<b>JUMP</b>	5 MIN ( 2 JUMPS)	USD 25,00
<b>TRICKS</b>	5 MIN ( UP-BACK)	USD 25,00

NOV. TUESDAY 11/29 08:00 - 13:45 hrs. SEMIFINALS SLALOM

UNDER 14 GIRLS  
UNDER 14 BOYS  
JUNIORS LADIES  
JUNIORS MEN

NOV. TUESDAY 11/29 14:00 - 18:25 hrs. SEMIFINALS JUMP

UNDER 14 GIRLS  
UNDER 14 BOYS  
JUNIORS LADIES  
JUNIORS MEN

NOV. WEDNESDAY 11/30 08:00 - 12:50 hrs. SEMIFINALS TRICKS

UNDER 14 GIRLS  
UNDER 14 BOYS  
JUNIORS LADIES  
JUNIORS MEN

NOV. WEDNESDAY 11/30 13:00 - 15:06 hrs. FINALS SLALOM

UNDER 14 GIRLS  
UNDER 14 BOYS  
JUNIORS LADIES  
JUNIORS MEN

NOV. WEDNESDAY 11/30 15:12 - 17:45 hrs. SEMIFINALS JUMP

UNDER 14 GIRLS  
UNDER 14 BOYS  
JUNIORS LADIES  
JUNIORS MEN

2022 IWWF WATERSKI PANAMERICAN  
CHAMPIONSHIPS

NOV. THURSDAY 12/01 08:00-09:45 hrs. TRICKS FINALS

UNDER 14 GIRLS

UNDER 14 BOYS

JUNIORS LADIES

JUNIORS MEN

NOV. THURSDAY 12/01 10:00-20:00 hrs. TRAINING

NOV. THURSDAY 12/01 12:00-13:00 hrs. AWARD CEREMONY

NOV. THURSDAY 12/01 20:00 hrs. OPENING CEREMONY

NOV. FRIDAY 12/02 08:00 - 11:18 SEMIFINALS SLALOM

UNDER 21 LADIES

UNDER 21 MEN

OPEN LADIES

OPEN MEN

NOV. FRIDAY 12/02 11:36 - 14:16 SEMIFINALS JUMP

UNDER 21 LADIES

UNDER 21 MEN

OPEN LADIES

OPEN MEN

NOV. FRIDAY 12/02 14:30 - 16:35 SEMIFINALS TRICKS

UNDER 21 LADIES

UNDER 21 MEN

OPEN LADIES

OPEN MEN

NOV. SATURDAY 12/03 08:00 - 10:00 SLALOM FINAL

UNDER 21 LADIES

UNDER 21 MEN

OPEN LADIES

OPEN MEN

NOV. SATURDAY 12/03 10:10 - 11:35 TRICKS FINAL

UNDER 21 LADIES

UNDER 21 MEN

OPEN LADIES

OPEN MEN

NOV. SATURDAY 12/03 11:48 - 13:48 FINAL JUMP

UNDER 21 LADIES

UNDER 21 MEN

OPEN LADIES

OPEN MEN

NOV. SATURDAY 12/03 20:00 AWARD  
CEREMONY

**The Opening Ceremonies, Award Ceremonies and Final Night Banquet will be free of charge to All Athletes, Team Officials and President and Secretary of the Pan American Confederation, President of the Technical Commission of the Pan American Confederation.**

**Those who wish to participate in the closing ceremony must cancel and register until November 30 at 4:00 p.m., with the organizing committee.**

**Official Towboat:**  
***SKI NAUTIQUE 2022***

**Towboat Speed Control System:**  
**Zero Off**

### **Doping Control**

In accordance with the IWWF anti-Doping Rules, drugs controls will be conducted during the competition. By entering this competition, all athletes agree to be subject to doping control. Information about the IWWF Anti-Doping programme, the current IWWF AD Rules and links to the list of banned substances can be accessed on the following link:

<http://www.iwwfed.com/athletes/antidoping/>

### **Safe Sport**

All officials, athletes, organizers, support staff etc... must adhere to the IWWF Safe Sport Policy and commit to creating a supportive and respectful environment for all.

For more information see the following link:

<https://iwwf.sport/safe-sport/>

### **Covid Protocols**

IWWF events will continue to respect and follow current local Covid protocols.

**Judges to be confirmed.**



**INTENTION TO PARTICIPATE**

**SUBMISSION DEADLINE SEPTEMBER 29, 2022**

The \_\_\_\_\_ Federation intends to participate in the  
2022 IWWF Pan American Water Ski Championships.

We expect our team to consist of (fill in a number of competitors)

Gender: Under 14 - Juniors - Sub21- Open Total

Teams:

Ladies: \_\_\_\_\_

Males: \_\_\_\_\_

Specialists (maximum 2 per federation):

Ladies: \_\_\_\_\_

Males: \_\_\_\_\_

Total competitors: \_\_\_\_\_

Captain \_\_\_\_\_ Delegate \_\_\_\_\_

Person in charge (name and position): \_\_\_\_\_

Please send this form as soon as possible to [esquichile@gmail.com](mailto:esquichile@gmail.com) -  
[areatecnicaesquinautico@gmail.com](mailto:areatecnicaesquinautico@gmail.com)

**This form will help to have the competition program, as well as to be able to distribute the practice times.**

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2022 IWWF WATERSKI PANAMERICAN  
CHAMPIONSHIPS

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## 1<sup>ST</sup> Meeting held on December 6<sup>th</sup> 2021

### Attendance:

(CM) Candido Moz	E&A	Inv. (DC) Donal Connelly
(DA) Dimos Alexopoulos	E&A	Inv. (WB) Wayne Briant
(CD) Christophe Duverger	E&A	Inv. (BC) Bob Corson
(DG) Dana Garcia	PanAm	Inv. (RC) Richard Carlson
(RR) Robert Ritter	PanAm	Inv. (PF) Paul Fong
(LG) Larry Gisler	PanAm	Inv. (JA) Jose Antonio
(GK) Geoffrey Kee	AAO	(FL) Felix Loreto
(GW) Glen Williams	AAO	
(BC) Bruce Cockburn	AAO	
(MC) Manon Costard	AAC (Voting member)	
(JC) Jacinta Carroll	AAC	

### 1. Brooke Baldwin World U-21 Ladies Overall record.

All documents have been received, Tricks video and Slalom Video downloaded from Youtube. CM will send all the videos to the review panel.

### 2. 35+ World Championships Nominations

As 2 years has passed from the first scheduled event, we will proceed with completely new nominations. Panel needs to be finalised by March 15.

#### World Games Nominations

Names have to be submitted by each Confederational Council by the beginning of January.

### 3. Waterski Pro Tour Company

JA has explained the Waterski Pro Tour Company and the role of IWSF in it. He is asking to try to incentivise the presence of more disciplines in the various competitions.

### 4. Pro Waterski events registration and clashes.

CM has explained the new procedure for registering a Pro Event which is as follows:

Organizers or Federations cannot enter directly a PRO event on the Calendar, they have to use a submission form which will be evaluated by the Pro Waterski Committee.

- Organizers or Federations wishing to organize a PRO event can submit the application by accessing the Waterski Pro Tour Website - URL: [waterskiprotour.com/application-form](http://waterskiprotour.com/application-form).
- Organisers trying to enter a Pro event via "IWSF.com" or "ems.iwwf.sport" will be redirected to the "Waterski Pro Event Application Form".
- The application forms will be screened and approved by the Pro-Waterski subcommittee.
- Once approved, the competition will be included in the PRO and in the EMS calendar. The inclusion of the events in the EMS calendar will be physically done by an authorized person.
- The Pro Tour will list all submitted events on a singular calendar with events designated as "pending" and/or "approved".

JA and DA are requesting that those informations will be sent out to all potential organisers.

CM will work on it

## 5. World Games Selection Criteria.

The WSC unanimously decided that Continental Representation, met the mandate from the World Games for the broadest selection as this was the method used at the ANOC World Beach Games as recently implemented in rule 19.06. The World Games rule will be emended as per the following.

### **Rule 19 – IWWF Multi-Sport Games**

#### **19.05: The World Games – Skier Selection**

##### **a) Discipline**

There will be Slalom, Tricks and Jump.

##### **b) N° of Competitors**

54 competitors will be selected to take part in The World Games.

##### **c) Ranking List to be used**

Depending on the specific requested selection date, the IWWF Weekly Ranking List on that date will be used.

##### **d) Selection Criteria**

1) Initially the first 11 Men and 7 Women on the Ranking List will be selected, with a maximum of one skier per country per discipline.

2) A maximum of 5 skiers per Country will be selected.

If 6 skiers are originally selected, the lowest ranked will be dropped.

**As it is likely that there will be some skiers selected in more than one discipline, additional skiers will be selected to achieve a total of 54 skiers.**

3) These additional skiers will be the top ranked skiers from countries not picked in the original 11 Men and 7 Women, ensuring, as far as possible, the presence of competitors from all 5 Confederations (Continents). These skiers will be picked in the order of the Ranking List, independent of disciplines.

##### **e) Skier Substitution**

1) After the initial selections, if a country wants to substitute a skier, then that skier has to be higher ranked than the lowest ranked skier in the original 11 Men and 7 Women picked in that discipline. If not, the selection will go back to the IWWF World Ranking list.

2) Countries cannot substitute a skier from criteria 3) above, but if one of those skiers' declines, the next skier on the list, of a country not initially selected, will be chosen.

**The list of names needs to be finalised by January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022.**

**Decision was to use Weekly Ranking updated at November 30, 2021.**

**The final list of selected skiers has been published on December 14.**

## 6. Skier of the Year

CM has asked that all Confederation submit their nominations by the beginning of January, in this way by the end of January WSC can announce the male and the female skier of the year.

JA explained his proposal to also be able to assign the President Award and to whom it is addressed, people who have distinguished themselves in some way, with athletic performance and/or with their own work.

## 7. Rulebook Cover

GBR is willing to work on the Cover for the 2022 rulebook.

CM is proposing that on the cover image the 2 skiers of the year should be there.

WSC agree in principle but all 3 discipline need to be represented.

Based on the 2 Nomination WSC can decide to implement the cover with the event or the events not included.

## Ranking List

From the WSC minutes of 20/03/2021

### 3. Score on same site.

A request has been submitted to allow, for the use of Ranking, scores from the same site.

After discussion the WSC has decided that for the November 2021 Ranking, the following apply:

**A singular score (vs an avg of two) will place a skier on the ranking list. However, the second score from the same site would not be used to calculate rank.**

**If a skier only has one score, this skier will be ranked below all other skiers who have the same best score and a backup score for an average from a different site.**

## Rule 24 – World Ranking List

.....

*The ranking is based on the average of each skier's two best scores from two separate competitions and two separate sites. Only one score in each event is considered from each competition. Each IWWF Federation sanctioned Record Capability or World Standings List competitions from which the performances are taken. Performances are taken from published results and submitted by the sanctioning Federation or Confederation.*

### Bob Corson has explained his analysis and research:

*I did an analysis of the ranking data to see if the allowing 1 site was needed. I found some interesting numbers. Here is what I found:*

year	1 site	total	% 1 site
2021	1460	3106	47.0%
2020	1568	4151	37.8%
2019	1595	4299	37.1%
2018	1551	4259	36.4%
2017	1704	4233	40.3%
2016	1764	4147	42.5%
2015	1419	3530	40.2%

*For each year, this shows the total number of skiers who only skied at one site, the total number of skiers, and the % that the 1 site skiers are. I was really surprised by the large number of 1 site skiers, but I attribute that to the fact that many, many skiers in the US ski in the Regional championships as their only ranking tournament and do not qualify for the nationals. This year, in the one site hosted the regionals and the nationals and I have heard from skiers asking why they weren't on the rankings having skied in the regionals and nationals (1 site, of course). Surprisingly, 2020 did not seem to suffer from the pandemic - however this is November to November and the pandemic started in March of 2020 so you would expect 2020 to have reduced numbers. However, Florida sort of ignored the pandemic and thus maybe the normal seeming numbers. In 2021 the numbers are reduced, probably due to the licensing requirements.*

*In 2021, a larger % were 1 site skiers which is surprising due to the license requirement where you think a skier with a license would want to go to 2 sites.*

*I have to say that this data, if it continues might indicate going back to one site would include many more skiers and maybe encourage license purchasing.*

.....  
*Still looking for guidance on the ranking list calculation.*

*As I noted before for the ranking period Nov 1 2020 to Oct 31 2021 there were 1455 skiers with tournaments at 1 site out of 3086.*

*I further note that there were 1183 who only skied 1 tournament.*

*I think that you might want to consider a way to include skiers who only skied in one tournament.*

*A thought I had was to see what the average difference between the 1st and second scores was and then adjust the single tournament score based on that.*

*Example*

*Average difference between 1st and second score = 2 buoys*

*Therefore a single score only skier would have his score reduced by 1 buoy to simulate the effect of his missing second score.*

*I guess you might also consider reducing it by 2 buoys as a penalty.*

*Just some random thoughts.*

.....  
**After the discussion WSC decided that due to the Covid-19 pandemic, this has been worldwide a special year with travel restrictions, more for some countries than for others.**

**The possibility to use an "adjusted" second score for those skiers who only have one, has also been considered.**

**As a conclusion WSB believe that the best option due to the above reasons is to keep the original decision taken in March.**

**Bob will prepare the list as requested and submit it to WSC for evaluations.**

**Some consideration will need to be taken on the Tie position.**

## 8. Rule 3.06

### From the WSC minutes:

-----  
IWWF Tournament Council Meeting, September 3-4, 2017 - Paris, France

*(19) World Level 1 Examinations (Candido Bruce, Felipe and Clem)*

*A sub-committee will review EA test questions and submit to TC for approval as a global test. Then the test is available for use. Bruce Cockburn, Candido Moz, Felipe Leal, and Clementine Lucine will be the committee.*

*Trick videos will be sent to the record review panel to get a consensus score.*

-----  
Meeting Minutes

*The meeting of the World Waterski Council was convened at 9:00 am at the Hotel Zenith in Putrajaya, Malaysia on August 20, 2019.*

23			Level 1 Exam and Re-exam
----	--	--	--------------------------

***The level 1 test will be finalized using test questions from all region exams. Judges wishing to judge the World Championships must pass the level 1 exam. Exams will be prepared by WTC.***

### **3.06: Harmonisation of Officials Grades (USA)**

In 2017 WSC has adopted .....

**Level 1 Judges** will be subject to periodic re-evaluation and or testing by peers in order to retain their qualifications. **The test will be prepared and taken under World Waterski Council supervision.** If they do not 'pass' re-evaluation, they are automatically downgraded to Level 2.

As there is generally only one Scorer and one Homologator at a competition, standards need to be stringent. Homologators at "CP", Pro and Titled Events must be Level 1. Scorers must be Level 1 at Titled Events.

#### **After the discussion WSC Believe:**

**The exams should be identical worldwide.**

**The exams will need to be updated regularly.**

**The use of the same platform is preferable.**

**Each Confederation will manage the exams held on their territory.**

**A working group has been put in place to achieve this goal (2 member from each of the 3 major Confederations):**

**Bruce Cockburn - Toby Daff**

**Donal Connolly – Candido Moz**

**Kerry Lee – Larry Gisler**

## 9. Rule 5.06

### **Rule 5.06 (Bob Harris)**

I'm going through the new rulebook and found one new rule that's misleading. At the end of rule 5.06, the rule states "The ProStar is not approved with any other configuration, in other words, a user cannot simply put weight on the boat floor."

That seems to conflict with rule 9.13 that states "The skier may place a competition supplied weight of between 20kg - 50kg in the boat on the floor side to side by the feet of the release person or behind the engine cover. The purpose of this is also to balance the boat as desired by the skier."

Please consider this before the release of the next version of the rulebook and modify if you deem it necessary. **Maybe add to the end of the 5.06 rule - "with the exception of rule 9.13".**

**WSC accepted this proposal, the rule will be amended to include the last sentence (see below):**

### **5.06: Boat 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 (200lbs) total, using two sets of weight bags totalling 45kg (100lbs) each installed in each of the two rear compartment trays; or 2) 45kg (100lbs) total, using two sets of weight bags totalling 22.5kg (50lbs) 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 (150lbs). In addition, 68kg (150lbs) total in the stern using two sets of weight bags totalling 34kg (75lbs) 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 rule 9.13.**

## 10. Rule 5.01

### **Rule 5.01 General Boat Description**

Change the rule to allow boat selection during the Jump and Slalom events - to match the trick event. Thus, leveling the Overall Scoring "playing field" for all events. However, leaving this decision to the Tournament Organizer, due to the complicated nature of trading out boats in Jump and Slalom.

Rule 5.01 e)

#### **2021 Language:**

For Jumping and Slalom, identical boats must be used by contestants in an event. A different boat could be used in each round of the competition, but not different boats within one round. For Tricks, the skier may select any one of the types of boats chosen for the competition. Two teams of drivers and boat officials may be assigned to the Trick event at the option of the Chief Judge. The driver may be changed by the Chief Judge if he deems it necessary due to the length of the event. The Chief Judge may decide to use alternating identical boats to eliminate lost time and to speed up the running of the event.

#### **Proposed Language:**

For Jumping and Slalom, identical boats may be used by competitors in an event. A different boat could be used in each round of the competition. **The Competition Organiser, at their sole discretion, may allow Jump and Slalom Skiers to select any one of the boats made available for a specific round.** For Tricks, the skier may select any one of the types of boats chosen for the competition. Two teams of drivers and boat officials may be assigned to the Trick event at the option of the Chief Judge. The Driver may be changed by the Chief Judge if he deems it necessary due to the length of the event. The Chief Judge may decide to use alternating identical boats to eliminate lost time and to speed up the running of the event.

DG has explain US request.

WSC has discuss the reasons in favor and the reason against this decision.

As it was late CM proposed that the final decision on this item will be taken at the next meeting.

WSC agreed.

CM proposed to have the next meeting on next Monday/Tuesday, CM will look at a possible time and send it to all participants.

The meeting ended at 00.45AM CET

The final decision on Item, 11 has been made on December 13 Zoom Meeting

No rule changes.

If requested, for specific event, WSC may grant an exception.

This request cannot be presented for Titled events, PRO events or CP event.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting held on December 13, 2021

### Attendance:

(CM) Candido Moz	E&A	Inv. (WB) Wayne Briant
(DC) Donal Connolly	E&A	Inv. (BC) Bob Corson
(CD) Christophe Duverger	E&A	Inv. (RC) Richard Carlson
(DG) Dana Garcia	PanAm	Inv. (JA) Jose Antonio
(RR) Robert Ritter	PanAm	
(LG) Larry Gisler	PanAm	
(GK) Geoffrey Kee	AAO	
(GW) Glen Williams	AAO	
(BC) Bruce Cockburn	AAO	
(MC) Manon Costard	AAC (Voting member)	
(DA) Dimos Alexopoulos	E&A (Join last 20 minutes)	

### 11. Rule 5.01

#### **Rule 5.01 General Boat Description**

Clarify which "light weight ropes" are allowed at L & R Sanctioned Events.

Rule 5.09 e)

2021 Language

**Up through the Under 14 division, light weight ropes (with or without shortening) may be used. Those ropes must meet the specification in rule (5.09a) Breaking load, minimum = 499kg**

**Proposed Language:**

#### **5.09: Tow Lines**

The Competition Committee shall furnish single handle 23m and 18.25m tow lines constructed as in (d) below, made of a single braided, monofilament line of plastic material, with the handles and lines meeting the following specifications:

a) Breaking load, minimum = 726kg.

**1) 8mm (Lighter Line), 499 kg minimum breaking load, may be used up to and including the Under 14 Age Division. (With or without shortening loops). 5mm light line is not approved for L and R events.**

All measurements of tow lines shall be made under 20kg tension and shall be made between the following points as applicable:

- 1) the inside edge of the handle at the point furthest from the attaching loop.
- 2) the inside surface, furthest from the handle, of any attaching loop.

b) Splices shall be 15cm (minimum) long secured with tucks before and/or after the splice or knotted to prevent slipping.

.....

e) Tow lines to be used .....

The shortening should be done by putting the loop directly over the pylon.

~~Up through the Under 14 division, light weight ropes (with or without shortening) may be used. Those ropes must meet the specification in rule (5.09a)~~

WSC accepted this proposal, the rule will be amended as requested.

## 12. Rule 6.01

### Rule 6.01: Boat Speeds (general)

All speeds are speeds over the bottom. The boat path in all events should meet the rules as outlined in Section 2 of these rules inclusive of tolerances is intended to be a straight line and the speed must meet all indicated time chart requirements.

WSC believe the highlighted sentence is already covered in others part of the rulebook and agree to completely remove this paragraph from art. 6.01. (see below)

### Rule 6.01: Boat Speeds (general)

All speeds are speeds over the bottom. ~~The boat path in all events is intended to be a straight line and the speed must meet all indicated time chart requirements.~~

## 13. Rule 8

### 1. Slalom (German Federation)

All skiers/participants in the discipline SLALOM have to fill out - before they start - a form (analogous to the disciplines jumping and tricks). The name of the runner and the first two passes with rope length and speed must be documented on this form.

Background: In some competitions (also international) there were repetitions due to incorrectly transmitted or misunderstood speeds and rope lengths.

A possible template could look like this:

		Name:	Bib:
SLALOM	PASS 1		PASS 2
	Kpm/mph: _____		Kpm/mph: _____
	Rope length: _____		Rope length: _____

In principle, the time in the discipline SLALOM is too long in competitions, a rule/concept must be developed in order to make our sport more attractive and to shorten the competition.

WSC approve the use of the above slalom template, not mandatory, the form will be added at the end of the rulebook.

Proposed rule changes:

### Rule 8 – Slalom

For the boat, see (5.01), for the tow lines (5.09) and (5.11), and for the tolerances see (1.09), (8.05) and (8.16). There may be 2 or 3 people in the boat for slalom.

If requested by the Chief Judge and/or the Organiser each Competitor shall complete the Slalom Information Form found in the Appendix to this Rulebook. ~~the Slalom information form (end of the rulebook), have to be fulfill by each competitor.~~

## 14. Rule 8.07

### **Rule 8.07 (Jerry)**

We need to change the recommended height of boat guides.

When they are installed high above the water line, the wind causes the buoys too tilt or move over by more than 4cm, which is not acceptable when using to drive by.

#### **8.07: Buoys**

- a) Colour of buoys shall be selected for maximum visibility. A fluorescent **green/yellow** or **red/orange** is recommended.
- b) Guide buoys used within the slalom course shall be a different colour from the gate and slalom buoys used by skiers.
- c) Spherical boat guide buoys shall be a minimum of 22cm in diameter. Cylindrical or rectangular solid guide buoys **shall be 10 to 23cm in diameter. cross-sectional area greater than 75sq cm. and less than 450sq cm.**
- d) Slalom skier buoys shall be 20cm to 28cm in diameter. 20cm is recommended. Slalom gate buoys shall be 20cm to 28cm in diameter. 20cm is recommended. These buoys shall also be generally spherical above the waterline.
- e) .....
  
- i) Cylindrical or rectangular solid boat guide buoys shall be fastened so that at least ~~15~~ **11**cm but not more than ~~30~~ **25**cm of the buoy is above the waterline (**recommended 15cm**). They shall appear vertical.
- J) If cylindrical or rectangular solid guide buoys are used, they shall be fastened so that so that the distance between the inside edges of the buoys (boat tunnel width) shall be 2.05m+/-15 cm.

**WSC accepted this proposal, the rule will be amended as stated above.**

## 15. Rule 8.08

### **Rule 8.08 (Cole)**

I would appreciate clarification on this rule as this has come up several times for me in the past few months unfortunately. It's frustrating to say the least when you see an entire orange buoy inside your ski as you pass by it and yet are not scored for going around it because you touched the buoy with your ski. With these new safer buoys, they are absolutely fantastic because obviously they result in less injuries. However, it is far more difficult to round a buoy because if you so much as touch the buoy with your ski, they sink. I train with Overton's buoys at home and going back through my practice videos there is never a question whether or not I get around a buoy because they do not cave in and sink as easily like the new buoys do. Please note I am not questioning the rule itself. I believe if you run over a buoy and submerge it you shouldn't be scored that buoy. This being said, you can see the orange buoy in every frame of the below two cases. I think this is a super grey area in this rule and needs clarification. I was under the impression when reading this rule that if you can see the buoy in every frame inside your ski it was considered rounding the buoy and "hitting a turn buoy less severely". Jerry very graciously explained to me this weekend that this was not the case and if the buoy went down even a small amount it is not counted and is considered run over. Speaking from experience, at 41 and 43 off it is nearly impossible not to displace the buoy at all. So where do we draw the line here?

<https://1drv.ms/u/s!AiBKQXxbqN60hchOgatcEBDU69CnGQ?e=Sty5xd>

**All attachments sent and included in the request were analysed and discussed (picture and video). WSC believe rule 8.08 a) is clear and a rule change is not necessary. The sentence below clearly refers to the ski and not to the bindings or to the body.**

*“Riding over shall be defined as hitting a turn buoy with the ski so as to move it significantly from its position or temporarily sink it. Hitting a turn buoy less severely shall be considered as grazing”.*

## 16. Rule 8.09

### 8.09: Scoring Buoys (USA-Jerry discussion)

#### Slalom $\frac{1}{4}$ buoy vs $\frac{1}{2}$ buoy

Question:

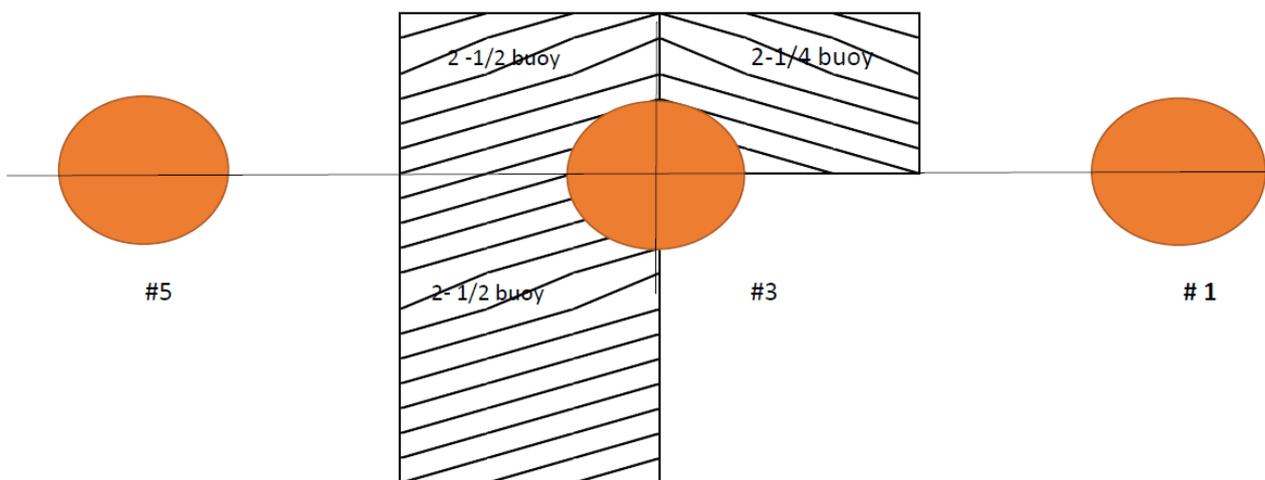
Has anyone evaluated placing the  $\frac{1}{4}$  buoy zone on the front side of the buoy (maybe it was like this at one time);

$\frac{1}{4}$  buoy on the front side of the buoy, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  is anything past the apex (back side of the buoy)?

For the  $\frac{1}{4}$  buoy to count, the skier must continue/fall/let go of the handle after the buoy X axis line, can not go past the buoy line and turn back inside the buoy. That would only apply on longer lines, not at 10.75.

Regardless, there's going to be some passes where it's going to be hard to call either way.

Just wondering if anyone ever considered this??



MC, argued that at really short rope, as you do not have an aerial picture it is impossible to judge if the ski is outside the skier buoys line before the ski arrives at the buoys.

WSC agree no rule changes is necessary.

**17. Rule 8.12**

**8.12: 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.

The tie breaking run shall begin with the scheduled speed and rope length of the last complete pass and conclude with the first miss. If another tie results, the tie shall be run-off in the same manner with another new drawing for order. This process shall be repeated until a winner is determined. The skier may optionally skip any pass in the run-off.

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.

**Skiers tied on score in the final round, not in a medal position, will be listed as tied in the final results.**

**14.09: Numbers in Finals**

**Basic Rule**

The first twelve ..... Nor shall the first-round run-off scores be used to place the skier in the finals.

~~Skiers tied on score in the final round, not in a medal position, will be listed as tied in the final results.~~

For all IWWF World Championships except the Open World Championships, the number of skiers.....

Example 1						Example 2					
	Prelim	Final			Placements		Prelim	Final			Placements
A	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25			1	A	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25			1
B	2.00@10.25	2.00@10.25			2	B	2.00@10.25	2.00@10.25			2
C	1.50@10.25	2.00@10.25			3	C	1.50@10.25	2.00@10.25			3
D	1.00@10.25	1.00@10.25			4	D	1.00@10.25	1.00@10.25			4
E	0.50@10.25	1.00@10.25			4	E	1.00@10.25	1.00@10.25			4
F	0.25@10.25	1.00@10.25			4	F	1.00@10.25	1.00@10.25			4
G	0.00@10.25	1.00@10.25			4	G	1.00@10.25	1.00@10.25			4

Example 3						Example 4					
	Prelim	Final	Run Off 1		Placements		Prelim	Final	Run Off 1		Placements
A	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	1.00@9.75		1	A	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	1.00@9.75		1
B	2.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	5.00@10.25		2	B	2.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	5.00@10.25		2
C	1.50@10.25	3.00@10.25	4.00@10.25		3	C	1.50@10.25	3.00@10.25	5.00@10.25		3
D	1.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25		4	D	1.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	5.00@10.25		4
E	1.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	2.00@10.25		4	E	1.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25		4
F	1.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	1.00@10.25		4	F	1.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	2.00@10.25		4
G	1.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	0.50@10.25		4	G	1.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	1.50@10.25		4

Example 5						Example 6					
	Prelim	Final	Run Off 1	Run Off 2	Placements		Prelim	Final	Run Off 1	Run Off 2	Placements
A	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	1.00@9.75		1	1	1.00@9.75	1.00@9.75			1
B	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	5.50@10.25		2	2	4.00@10.25	3.00@10.25			2
C	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	5.00@10.25	4.00@10.25	3	B	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	5.00@10.25	4.00@10.25	3
D	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	5.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	4	C	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	5.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	4
E	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25		4	D	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25		4
F	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	2.00@10.25		4	E	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	2.00@10.25		4
G	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	1.50@10.25		4	F	3.00@10.25	3.00@10.25	1.50@10.25		4

MC has explained the example, (6 is what happened during worlds).

WSC believe rule should stay as it is with the suggested changes (moving the paragraph in bold red from art. 14.09 in art. 8.12, art. 9.20 and art. 10.13).

## 18. Rule 8.13

### **Rule 8.13 (Jerry)**

**Objective:** Allow ONE Centre Tower Configuration without LIVE BOAT FEED for Class L event; And the boat video (NOT LIVE FEED) should only be required to be reviewed for 11.25 and shorter when there's a disagreement in the call. Not required for 12m or longer.

**Reason:** We have sites that are having difficult to get Live Boat Feed to the Judges Tower, and due to lake configuration, have only one Centre Tower.

*Changes in RED (Reword as required to obtain the objective of not requiring Live Boat Feed for Class L events, for ONE CENTRE TOWER CONFIGURATION).*

#### **4 Judges with Gate and Boat Video**

*One Centre Tower requires boat video for Class L/R.*

*For R competitions or Elite Events*, the boat video will be monitored by another Judge who will advise the Chief Judge if he disagrees with the event Judges decision. In which case the Chief Judge and the review Judge will again review the video file to determine which score is correct.

If they both agree on a score, that will be the given score. If they disagree or agree that the video does not clearly overrule the score given by the Judges, then that score will stand.

If no other Judges are available the Chief Judge may act as boat video review Judge, and if he disagrees with the Event Judge's decision, he will ask the Judges to look at the video and the final score will be decided on by simple majority.

*For L competitions*, in the case where another Judge or Chief Judge is not available (as stated above), and the boat video is available for immediate playback at the shore Judge's tower, the 2 shore Judges will re-review the boat video to determine the final score when the Boat Judge score was different from the 2 shore Judges (11.25 or shorter), or if they deem it is necessary to decide the final score.

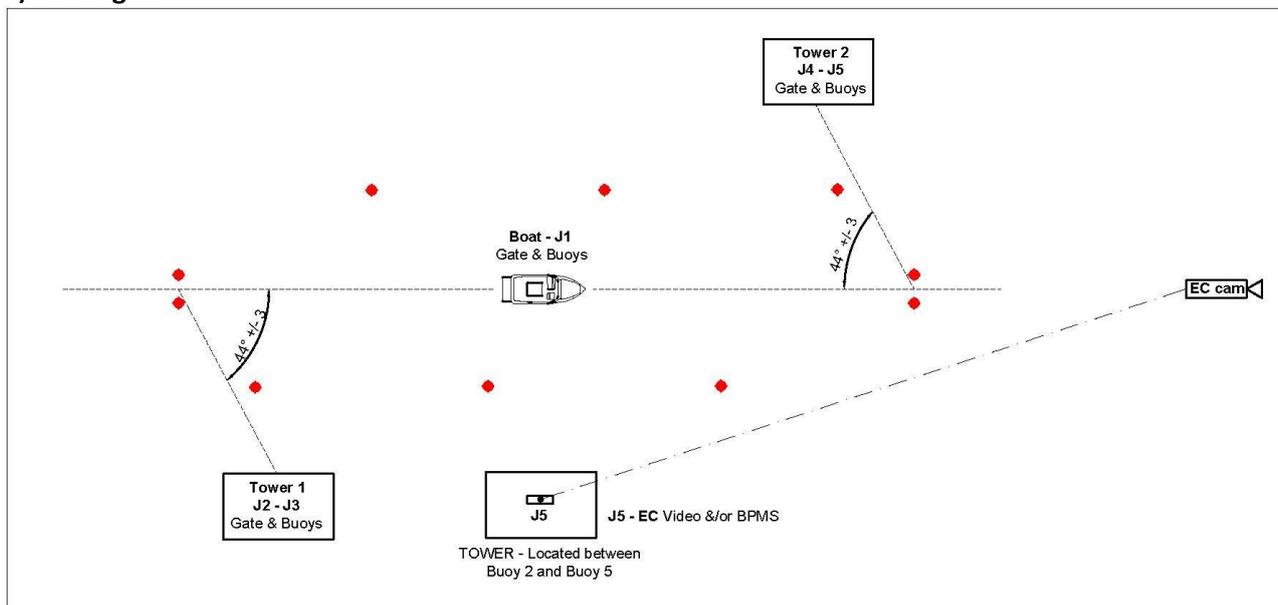
*For L competitions, where the boat video is not transmitted (technical issue) to shore and the Boat Judge score was different from the 2 shore Judges (11.25 or shorter), or if they deem it is necessary to decide the final score, the Chief Judge or designee shall review the video from the boat camera to determine the final score.*

WSC has accepted the request and the rule will be amended as follows:

### 8.13: Slalom Judging

Depending on the technology available there are different ways of Judging slalom.

#### a) 5 Judges.



There shall be a Judge in the boat and two Judges in each of the slalom judging towers. The entrance and exit gates shall be judged by the two Judges closest to each gate and by the Boat Judge. Skier buoys shall be judged by all five Judges.

At the end of each run, the Judges will score the run as follows:

- 1) The first decision to be made will be if the skier has gone through the entry gate. That decision will be made by the appropriate three Judges as specified above.
- 2) The second decision to be made is the skier's score by buoy count. A judge who might have felt that the skier missed the gate and thus scored 0 will continue scoring and state his final score as 0 with a continuation of X buoys where X is the score that he would have given the skier if he felt that the gate had been made.
- 3) The scorer will first determine if the skier was judged as having made the gate. If the skier made the gate, the scorer will then award to the skier the highest score agreed upon by the Judges based on their submitted scores. Thus, if the scores are 1, 1, 3.25, 3.50, 3.50, the skier's final score is 3.25, a majority of three Judges having given this score.

The scores called in by the Judges will be considered final.

The score shall be finalised before the next competitor is permitted to start.

#### Gate camera

If it is not feasible to place the slalom judging towers at the prescribed angle, a video camera may be mounted at the proper angle and the camera feeds will be displayed on a monitor on a central Judges tower, the Judges can observe the gate and the gate judgement will be made from the monitor. The camera must be positioned at least at the same height as that prescribed for the Slalom Tower (rule 8.06) and must be high enough so that the buoy is not hidden by the spray of the boat wake/rooster tail.

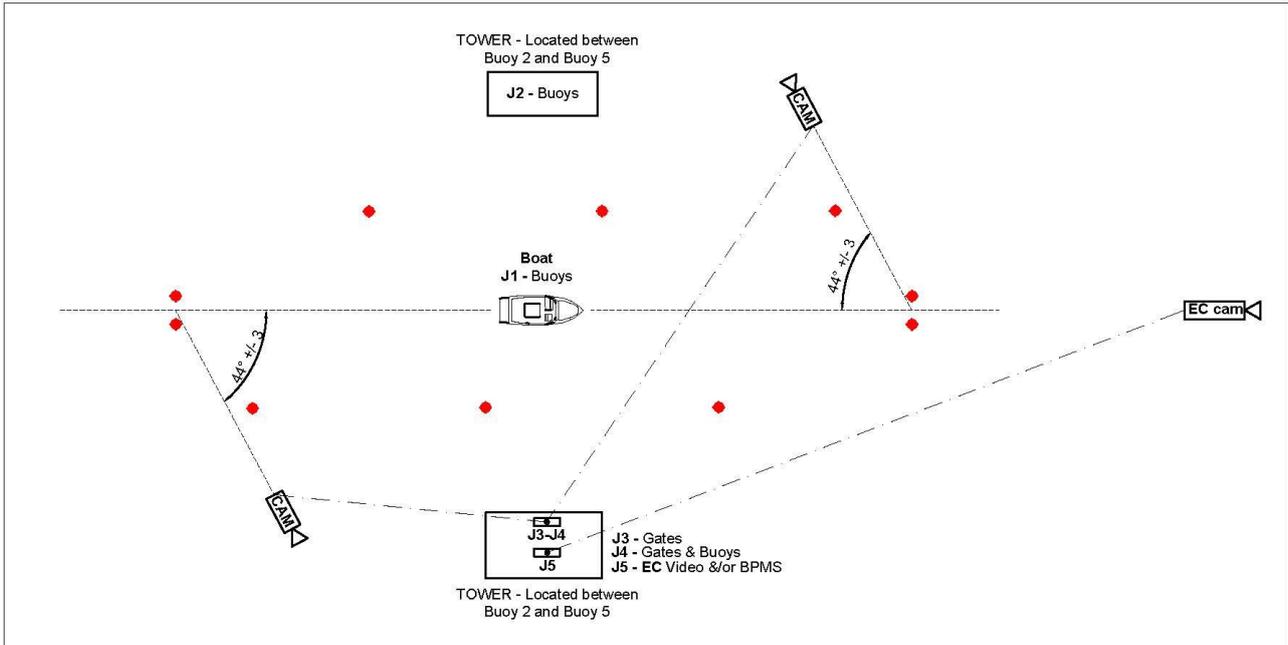
The signal will be recorded so that review is possible. A pole mounted boat camera may be used in conjunction with normal gate cameras to get a view that allows the most accurate result.

The central Judges tower needs to be placed between buoy 2 and 5 on the relative gate-side of the course.

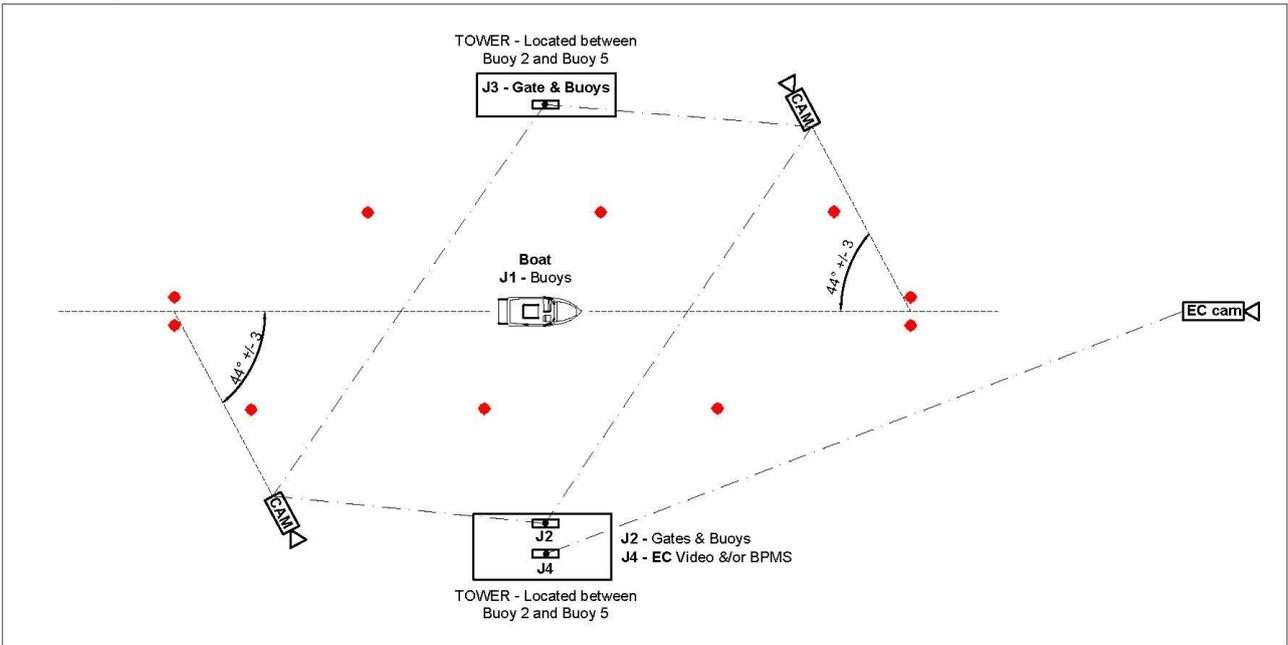
The size ratio of the gate buoys on the TV screen shall be 1/6th of the full width of the screen minimum with 1/3rd recommended.

Video gate review may be done at normal speed, slow motion or frame by frame in order to get the right score.

**b) 4 Judges with Gate Video**



**c) 3 Judges with Gate Video**



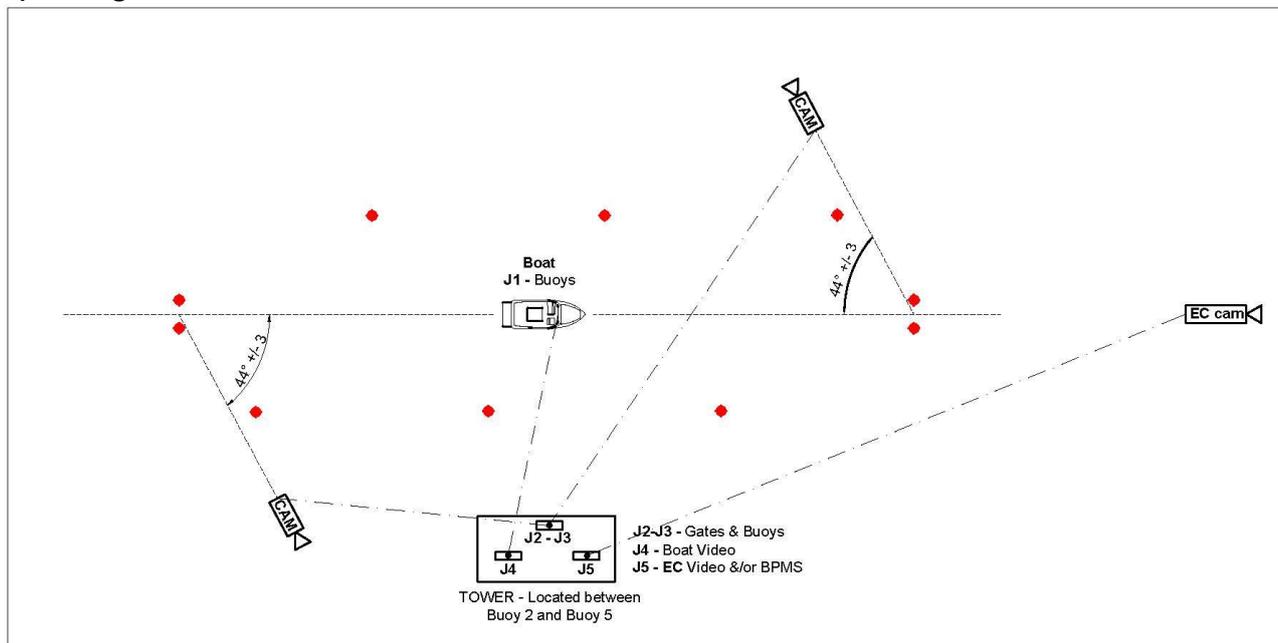
To use **judging methods (b) and (c)** the following conditions must be met: ~~this Judging method all the following needs to be met:~~

- 1) Each gate must be judged by two Judges using video feeds from cameras placed at the required angle and height to the gates at each end. These camera feeds will be recorded and displayed on a monitor and taped. Each Judge will independently call the entrance gate by observing the monitor. In this case, only the tower Judges determine the gate call. If one or both Judges did not observe the entrance gate, then the Judge will replay the video to make the call. If both Judges disagree the Chief Judge or an appointed Judge will cast the deciding vote. A gate can be reviewed, as described above, for a maximum of 2 times, then the call must be made. The exit gate will be viewed directly but the video may be used by one or both Judges to resolve any questions. In an 8 buoys slalom course the exit gate will be viewed directly but the boat video may be used by one or both Judges to resolve any questions.
- 2) The skier buoy count will be made by the Boat Judge and two Judges, one on each side of the lake in a symmetrical placement and within 44 degrees (or buoy 2) to the centre of the course. **Unless**

boat video is used where the two shore Judges may be on the same side in a central location between buoy 3 and 4 with the same height requirements.

It should be noted that there are other possible options and configurations but in all cases the number of Judges required for gate judging and buoy judging is as detailed in the above paragraph. The exact number of Judges will depend on if a particular Judge has responsibility for the gate or the buoy, or both.

#### d) 4 Judges with Gate and Boat Video



When boat video is used, the boat video will be monitored on the tower by another Judge who will advise the Chief Judge if he disagrees with the event Judges decision. In which case the Chief Judge and the review Judge will again review the video file to determine which score is correct.

If they both agree on a score, that will be the given score. If they disagree or agree that the video does not clearly overrule the score given by the Judges, then that score will stand.

If no other Judges are available the Chief Judge may act as boat video review Judge, and if he disagrees with the Event Judge's decision, he will ask the Judges to look at the video and the final score will be decided on by simple majority.

**For L competitions,** In the case where another Judge or Chief Judge is not available (as stated above), and the boat video is available for immediate playback at the shore Judge's tower, the 2 shore Judges will re-review the boat video to determine the final score when the Boat Judge score was different from the 2 shore Judges, or if they deem it is necessary to decide the final score.

#### e) 4 Judges with Gate and Boat Video – Exceptional Circumstances

In circumstances where:

- 1) The installation of a tower on the opposite shore is not feasible and
- 2) A good quality boat video is not available or cannot be transmitted to shore due to technical issues.

Then if the Boat Judge's score was different from the 2 shore Judges, or if they deem it is necessary to decide the final score, the Chief Judge or designee shall review the recorded video from the boat camera.

The Chief Judge and the Homologator must agree on the exception, and the reasons for it must be reported on the Homologation Notice.

This item has been rediscussed and agreed during the December 20 zoom meeting with JJ in attendance.

## 19. Rule 8.17

### Rule 8.17 (Jerry)

Although the average minimum 11.48m, a tolerance of +/- 11.5cm is too much.  
Add "RECOMMENDED" +/-4cm.

TABLE 8.17

Dimensions	Range	Tolerance
Overall =	259m 258.353-259.648	1/4%
A =	27m 26.865-27.135	1/2%
B =	41m 40.795-41.205	1/2%
C =	29.347m 29.200-29.494	1/2%
D =	47.011m 46.776-47.246	1/2%
E =	1.25m 1.188-.313	5%
<del>F =</del>	<del>11.5m 11.385-11.615*</del>	<del>1%</del>
F =	11.5m 11.385-11.615*	1%
G =	1.15m 1.035-1.265	10%
H =	55,00m 54,725-55,275	1/2%

The average of the six measured F dimensions cannot be less than 11.48m **and not more than 11.54m.** ~~and the Recommend F dimensions tolerance is 11.46-11.54~~

**On floating course +/- 4 cm will be really difficult to achieve.**

**During the discussion the following issue arose:**

**With the above tolerances it can be possible to have a course meeting the above criteria 11.61m wide and this will penalise the skiers.**

**WSC propose to amend the above rule as follow:**

The average of the six measured F dimensions cannot be less than 11.48m **and not more than 11.54m.**

## 20. Rule 9.02

### 9.02: Trick Course and Passes (German Federation)

In order to do fairly to the "physical age" of senior skiers, the time in Trickski from age group 60+ and above (65+, etc.) should be extended by, for example, three seconds in each of the two passages (23 seconds instead of 20 sec.). Discussion should be also allowed for duration of a second or two seconds.

**Proposal not accepted**

## 21. Tricks

### **Tricks – (USA)**

Entering the Course and Damaged Equipment to harmonize with the Slalom Rules 8.03 and 8.04

WSC accepted this proposal, the rule will be as follows:

Add rule 9.05, change all numbering from 9.05 on, remove the 9.05 sentence from rule 9.09

#### **9.05: Damaged Equipment**

**Between the start dock and the start buoy (red) on the first pass, if a skier notices that his equipment is damaged, the Event Judges may grant him 3 minutes to repair or change the broken equipment and to continue competing.**

#### **9.09: Proceeding Through the Trick Passes**

The boat shall follow as closely as possible the path specified by the Judges for the event, such path to include the preparation time before each pass. The second pass shall be in the opposite direction from the first pass. A skier may not return to pick up a dropped ski.

If the skier falls during or at the end of the first pass, he will receive a maximum of 45 seconds (ready to go) in which to be ready to be taken by the boat for his second pass.

If the skier did not fall during or at the end of the first pass, he may ask the boat to be stopped between passes for a maximum of 45 seconds (set down time).

Depending on site layout and/or course configurations, under the Chief Judge's responsibility, the ready to go time or the set down time may be changed. In each case the time shall start when the boat gets to the skier. In each case the skier can change or repair equipment but must be in the water ready to go within the appropriate time frame or he loses the right to his second pass.

~~Between the start dock and the gate buoys on the first pass, if a skier notices that his equipment is damaged, the Event Judges may grant him 3 minutes to repair or change the broken equipment and to continue competing.~~

If a skier refuses to enter the course under the provision in Rule (9.04), and he is not ready when the boat returns for him, he shall be considered as having fallen.

## 22. Rule 9.05

### **9.05: If a Skier Falls (USA)**

a) Before the first pass, he loses the right to his first pass. The boat must then pick the skier up and bring him back in the direction of the second pass.

b) After the first pass and before the second pass he loses the right to continue the round.

If a majority of the Event Judges determine that the skier has fallen deliberately after the end of his 20 second pass, he loses the right to continue the round.

~~c) Skiers in the 70+ age division or older are allowed one practice fall out of course without penalty.~~

During the discussion the following issue has been raised:

**A fall, before the first pass, between the 2 passes or on approaching pass 2.**

**WSC believes that this request has been submitted due to the particular layout of some sites, and no rule changes are needed.**

**The following advice is given:**

**Under the Chief Judges responsibility, for a specific division or divisions, a fall before the course as a result of site layout and/or course configurations (sharp turns etc) may be allowed. This must be decided before the start of the Competition**

### 23. AAC voting members

CM, has explained how AAC went from one vote to two votes (WSC Issue 523, 524 and 527)  
The 2 votes were given to AAC members, it's up to them to nominate, if necessary, an alternate.

### 24. PRO Event clashing

CM has illustrated the situation that arose with the willingness of two organizers to carry out a PRO event on the same weekend. Both organiser require to have the same discipline (men's slalom).  
CM explain that the Pro status can be given only to one event of a kind, and this will be granted to the organiser that registered first.

The organiser of the second event is nonetheless asking to allow them to have a CP event.

MC has expressed her regret for the situation that has arisen and that, given the number of potential participants, 2 events of the same discipline in the same continent and in the same weekend are not desirable.

CM will organise a meeting with the 2 organiser and try to find a solution/compromise.

The WSC believes that no organizer can be prohibited from having a competition, even if a CP is awarded.  
Joining the Pro Tour is voluntary.

The meeting ended at 14:05 CET

CM proposed to have the next meeting on next Monday/Tuesday, same time as the first, all agreed.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting held on December 20<sup>th</sup> 2021

#### Attendance:

(CM) Candido Moz	E&A	Inv.	(BC) Bob Corson
(DA) Dimos Alexopoulos	E&A	Inv.	(JA) Jose Antonio
(DC) Donal Connolly	E&A	Inv.	(JJ) Jerry Jakson
(DG) Dana Garcia	PanAm		
(RR) Robert Ritter	PanAm		
(LG) Larry Gisler	PanAm		
(WB) Wayne Briant	AAO		
(GW) Glen Williams	AAO		
(RC) Richard Carlson	AAO		
(MC) Manon Costard	AAC (Voting member)		
(RD) Ryan Dodd	AAC (Voting member)		

### 25. Tricks

#### **Rule 9.11 Officials (USA discussion)**

Trick Judging with Video Review

I would like us to discuss slowing the video review down to 80% or a bit slower

Perhaps first watch (typically live at normal speed) followed by Replay at Slower Speed.

Purpose- the Trickers are out tricking the Judging Ability and The Sloppy Skiers are getting away with more non-credit tricks because the judge is so overwhelmed with just figuring out the trick. The "clean" trickers who are actually completing the trick correctly- will receive credit. We might need to loosen the "pre-turn" judging- as it is impossible to do many tricks without some pre-turn.

**The motion was withdrawn before it was discussed.**

#### **Rule 9.11 Officials (EC)**

##### **SplashEye eyeTrick presentation by Donal Connolly**

DC gave a presentation and live demonstration of eyeTrick - the trick judging and scoring system. Some concerns were expressed about the effects on trick scores if judges were allowed to view the video at 80% speed and to view multiple replays.

DC requested a Limited Provisional Approval for eyeTrick for 2022. The system would be used in about five tournaments. Maximum homologation would be Ranking List. No Titled Events. The tournaments to be used would be notified to and approved by the WaterSki Council in advance. Skiers in the Tournament would be notified in advance that eyeTrick would be used. The results and the judging from the tournaments would be compared with traditional judging methods of the tournament video.

**The WaterSki Council agreed to the Limited Provisional Approval for 2022.**

## 26. Skis

Jerry ask to make an addendum to rule 5.08, to prevent some competitors from abusing the rule and attach two skis to participate at an event.

### 5.08: Skis

- a) Maximum ski width shall not exceed 30 percent of the overall length for jump and slalom skis and 35 percent of the overall length for trick skis.
- b) Any type of fixed foot bindings may be used.
- c) Devices affixed to the ski intended to control or adjust the skiing characteristics of the ski are allowed if they are fixed so that they do not move or change during actual skiing.
- d) No other devices are permitted.
- e) Skis must be safe. There must be no unnecessary sharp or abrasive (to the touch) metal, wood or other attachments to the ski which could, in the opinion of the Safety Director, inflict injury to the skier should he come in contact with the ski in a fall.

**f) Attaching two separate skis together in any manner is prohibited.**

WSC agreed to amend the rule as requested.

## 27. Rule 9.11

### 9.11: Officials (German Federation)

There shall be three or five judges scoring tricks from the boat video. Three Judges may be used if immediate video review is available at the Judge's position. As a variation, two sets of three Judges may be used, one set for each pass. The Judges selected to call the trick runs shall be the event Judges.

Immediate video review shall consist of (for whatever number of Judges) ONE immediate replay of the pass at normal speed to allow the Judges to check what they have written. Then the sheets are handed in after which any further necessary review resorts to the existing rules.

All World Championships will have five Judges. For World Cup and professional events 3 Judges are considered sufficient if wished. It is recommended that five Judges be used for major competitions.

**Every participating country ~~that takes part~~ in a titled event has to provide at least one official (judge, homologator, driver, etc.). The composition of such a committee has to consist of different countries.**

**For title events and RC/CP competitions, five Judges must ALWAYS be used in trick. Thus, the athletes have a better evaluation of the figures and are not dependent on a few evaluations (only three).**

The first part of the proposal is currently impossible as not all Federations have qualified officials, but if that were the case, in a World Championship there would be more than 30 officials to allocate.

The second part of the request, as far as possible is already foreseen by the rules, it is up to the WSC to appoint qualified officials of different nationalities if possible.

It should be noted that since the officials are volunteers, it is often difficult to find the minimum number required, and in this case you have to use those who have given their availability.

## 28. Rule 9.12

### 9.12: Release – Rope Release. (USA)

Former Rule- with changes in blue

**Once the skier begins their run, after passing the approximate position of the entrance timing buoy (red buoy) the release person may not adjust or move the rope in any way to take up slack or allow extra length. He must hold it in one position or release it. Using the rope to intentionally aid the skier will subject the skier to disqualification.** A skier may accept a competition supplied release mechanism. In that case, he takes all responsibility for the device.

Proposal accepted, rule will be amended as described above.

## 29. Rule 9.22

### **New Tricks LO (Canada)**

Link: [https://1drv.ms/v/s!AiBKQXxbqN60hcVqqJKtdsS\\_zNkw7g?e=smiyBp](https://1drv.ms/v/s!AiBKQXxbqN60hcVqqJKtdsS_zNkw7g?e=smiyBp)

The description of the trick is that the skier must complete a 360 degree turn while stepping over the line. Like any line trick, the foot would need to touch the water at some point in the trick and the stepover and rotation would need to be simultaneous. We believe this trick should be valued at 180 points. A F/B is 60 points and a LB/LF is 110 points and we believe the Line-O encompasses aspects of each of these tricks, and is done simultaneously.

All attachments sent and included in the request were analysed and discussed (video).  
The proposal is not accepted.

## 30. Rule 10.03 and 10.04

### **Refusing a Jump. (USA)**

Change Rule 10.03: Entering the Course to language that better describes the issue.

#### **2021 Language:**

**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.

#### **Proposed Language:**

##### **10.03. Entering the Course**

**A contestant skier 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 to a 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 pass shall be deemed as 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.**

Proposal accepted, rule will be amended as reported above.  
Change all numbering from existing 10.04 on.

### 31. Rule 10.04

#### **10.04: Jump Speeds and Ramp Height (German Fed.)**

Due to the rule changes of the ramp dimensions to a maximum length of 710 cm, according to rule 10.18 Jump in the Setting Chart, it is possible to raise the ramp at 150 to a height of 164.5 cm. This increases the risk of falling, especially for older jumpers.

The aim of all of us must be to avoid risks and to inspire many athletes for our sport well into old age.

The jump height 1.35m is ideal for jumping. With a jump length of 710 cm, the maximum height is 150,5cm.

The choice between 135 and 150 is fair and does not disadvantage anyone.

Also, in view of the fact that in many clubs have a ramp length of 710 (previously 670 cm), which cannot be set at all without a hill conversion and thus a maximum height of 164.5 could not be trained, it is more than necessary for these athletes to give them this choice. The athletes can decide this according to the local conditions.

Every skier (male or female) should be allowed to choose their own ramp height with no minimum limit.

		<b>Max jump speed</b>	<b>Ramp height</b>
Under 10	Girls	42 kph	1.35m <del>or 1.50m recommended 1.35</del>
	Boys	42 kph	1.35m <del>or 1.50m recommended 1.35</del>
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	1.35m or 1.50m*
	Boys	51 kph	1.35 or 1.50m or 1.65m**
Under 21 Open	Women	54 kph	1.35 or 1.50m or 1.65m**
	Men	57 kph	1.35 or 1.50m or 1.65m or 1.80m***
35+	Women	51 kph	1.35m or 1.50m
	Men	57 kph	1.50m or 1.65m**
45+	Women	51 kph	1.35m or 1.50m
	Men	54 kph	1.35m or 1.50m
55+	Women	51 kph	1.35m or 1.50m
	Men	51 kph	1.35m or 1.50m
65+	Women	48 kph	1.35m or 1.50m
	Men	51 kph	1.35m or 1.50m
70+	Women	45 kph	1.35m or 1.50m
	Men	51 kph	1.35m or 1.50m
75+	Women	45 kph	1.35m or 1.50m
	Men	48 kph	1.35m or 1.50m
80+	Women	45 kph	1.35m or 1.50m
	Men	48 kph	1.35m or 1.50m
85+	Women	45 kph	1.35m or 1.50m
	Men	45 kph	1.35m or 1.50m

\* To be eligible to jump at 1.50m the skier must have achieved a score of 20m at the 1.35m height in a homologated competition as certified by their Federation.

\*\* 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.

WSC has discussed the item, no change is necessary, but agree to add the following sentence to the rules:

The Chief Judge in agreement with the organiser may allow the use of a lower ramp height for a specific division or divisions. ~~the use of a lower ramp height.~~

### 32. Rule 10.05

#### **Rule 10.05: Boat Timing and Re-ride Situations- Jump (USA)**

Remove all language which does not allow an increase in score on the jump. This penalises the large U17 Boys behind certain boats. This rule is confusing to the skier and disheartening when they are out there putting everything on the line. See SLOW FIRST SEGMENT.

**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 - <b>no increase in score allowed</b>	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 - <b>no increase in score allowed</b>	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.

The problem occurs only for the Under-17 category, and appears to be a software issue with ZeroOff. No rule change is needed. CM will write to Nautique to see if the problem can be solved.

### 33. Rule 10.15 and 25.08

#### Rule 8.15 & 25.09 (NZE)

NZL would like to propose a change to rule 8.15 which allows for either End Course Video or GPS-RTK systems to be used for monitoring the boat path at "L" events.

At the time rule 8.15 had been edited, this was strongly discouraged. Donal explained that the reasons for this decision will be very clear when he and Will Bush propose the new Rule 8.15 Boat Path/End Course.

However, it was made clear that a site could request an exception, and if the reason for not having End Course Video is viable, the request would likely be granted.

#### Rule 10.15 and 25.08 (Jerry)

Address time period for using a previous completed survey.

Slalom: change "recommended" to "shall" to ensure we have straight course.

JUMP- currently the X axis is based on just the 15ST-15MT, recommend using all 3 buoys (15ST/MT/ET) to calculate the X axis and that the X distance for all other buoys are based on the 15MT.

Added a RECOMMENDATION tolerance on 19m line from 4m +/-10cm to 4m +/- 5cm. We need to work on getting the Jump course straighter.

#### Rule 10.15 Jump Course dimension 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.

\*\* Recommend 3.95m - 4.05m

WSC agrees that the tolerance of 4 meters +/- 10cm is big, given the need for drivers to maintain a straight pass in the course as requested by the skiers, but believes that in some places this could be difficult, therefore the amendment will be added as a recommendation in art. 25.08 of the rules, no change is necessary on art. 10.15.

#### 25.08: Survey

##### c) Jump

- 1) The Jump axis is a straight line, passing through the ramp centre, which is parallel to the line of buoys 15ST-15MT.
- 2) The boat path centreline is a line from the middle of the 15ST/19ST gates to the middle of the 15ET/19ET gates.

##### 3) **4m buoy tolerance:**

**It is recommended that the 4m buoy width is between 3.95m and 4.05m**

### 34. Rule 10.17

#### **Rule 10.17 (Jerry, Chip)**

#### **IWWF Rule 10.17 (Homologation Guidelines-Jump 10.17.c) Test Buoys; OR 23.12.c (Record Forms and Criteria/JUMP)**

I don't see anything about Video Jump Grid verification; is that something that got removed by mistake or I'm overlooking it. Need some kind of criteria. It appears we just record Test buoy (X/Y survey and Video Jump Program). What is the maximum difference allow between the Survey and Video Jump Program for the Test (0.10cm/0.15cm X-direction)?

It's still in AWSA Rule Book (below), but like Chip point out, it needs to be reworded to **landing zone**.

AWSA Rule 9.12.E States: (Which needs to be re-worded as Chip pointed out).

"Such video measurement systems must be configured in a fashion so that the maximum differential in jump distances which would result from **one-pixel movements** on the video screen, *either of any of the required reference point markers* or of the landing point marker itself, and in either the horizontal or vertical direction - not exceed the following values at any point in the "**operating field of view**", which means the central 80% of the screen area. This criterion value depends on the class of the tournament, as follows:

World Record (Class R) **10 cm**

Standing List (Class L) **15 cm**

Any existing video setup can be evaluated against this standard by testing actual movements of the reference markers and landing point markers and observing the reported changes in the calculated landing location which results from such movements between adjacent pixels. Such manual evaluations need to be systematically conducted throughout the expected operating range of the setup."

#### **WSC Agreed and the following changes will be made in rule 25.08**

#### **25.08: Survey**

##### c) Jump

- 1) The Jump axis is a straight line, passing through the ramp centre, which is parallel to the line of buoys 15ST-15MT.
- 2) The boat path centreline is a line from the middle of the 15ST/19ST gates to the middle of the 15ET/19ET gates.
- 3) 4mt buoy tolerance:  
It's recommended that the tolerance of the 4m buoys is between 3.95m and 4.05m

#### **4) Video Measurement system:**

**The video measurement systems must be configured in a fashion so that the maximum differential in jump distances which would result from one-pixel movements on the video screen, either of any of the required reference point markers or of the landing point marker itself, and in either the horizontal or vertical direction should not exceed the following values at any point in the "operating field of view", which means the central 80% of the screen area. This criterion value depends on the class of the tournament, as follows:**

**i) "R" events 10 cm.**

**ii) "L" or lover class events 15 cm.**

**Any existing video setup can be evaluated against this standard by testing actual movements of the reference markers and landing point markers and observing the reported changes in the calculated landing location which results from such movements between adjacent pixels. Such manual evaluations need to be systematically conducted throughout the expected operating range of the setup."**

### 35. Rule 10.17

#### 10.17: JUMP Homologation Guidelines

a) The jump course shall be checked by survey, **Reference 25.08**. ~~The maximum size acceptable triangle is one with an inscribed circle diameter of 10cm. If the diameter is greater than 10cm, one vertex may be used if it agrees with an alignment sighting. A visual check must be made confirming the straightness of the course.~~

~~The Jump axe is a straight line parallel to the line of buoys 15ST-15MT passing through R. (moved to 25.08)~~

#### 10.17: Homologation Guidelines – Jump

**ADD: h) Jump boat guides (spherical/cylindrical/rectangular) shall be small as described in Section 8.07 (recommend 11 to 15cm above waterline).**

**YES**

#### WSC Agreed and the following changes will be made in rule 10.17

#### 10.17: Homologation Guidelines - Jump

- a) The jump course shall be checked by survey. **(refer to rule 25.08).**
- b) 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.
- c) 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 (ie. not used as reference buoys by the system).
- d) The jump ramp must be waxed. The wax used must have been previously used and tested and found to be appropriate for the use.
- e) Jump check buoys should be a different colour than the grid/set buoys and different than reference buoys
- f) 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....
- g) The Homologator should record static pictures of the jump end course and pictures of the jump measurement grids for later reference if required.
- h) Jump boat guides buoys (spherical/cylindrical/rectangular) must be as specified in rule 8.07.**

### 36. Rule 10.17

DG and RD explained the Jump rule revision, the proposal was discussed and postponed to a subsequent meeting for further discussion.

Link for the 2 documents:

<https://1drv.ms/b/s!AiBKQXxbqN60hc47LcFmalOpwWRGUA?e=08UePX>

<https://1drv.ms/w/s!AiBKQXxbqN60hc48dYFKJXwWOXK5nQ?e=g3xVGy>

The meeting ended at 01.45AM CET

Next meeting will be organised at the beginning of January.

## 4<sup>th</sup> 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:

- a) Width: 3.70m to 4.30m at all points. 4.20m to 4.25m is recommended.
- b) 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

- 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.

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

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**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.**

## 5<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto: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

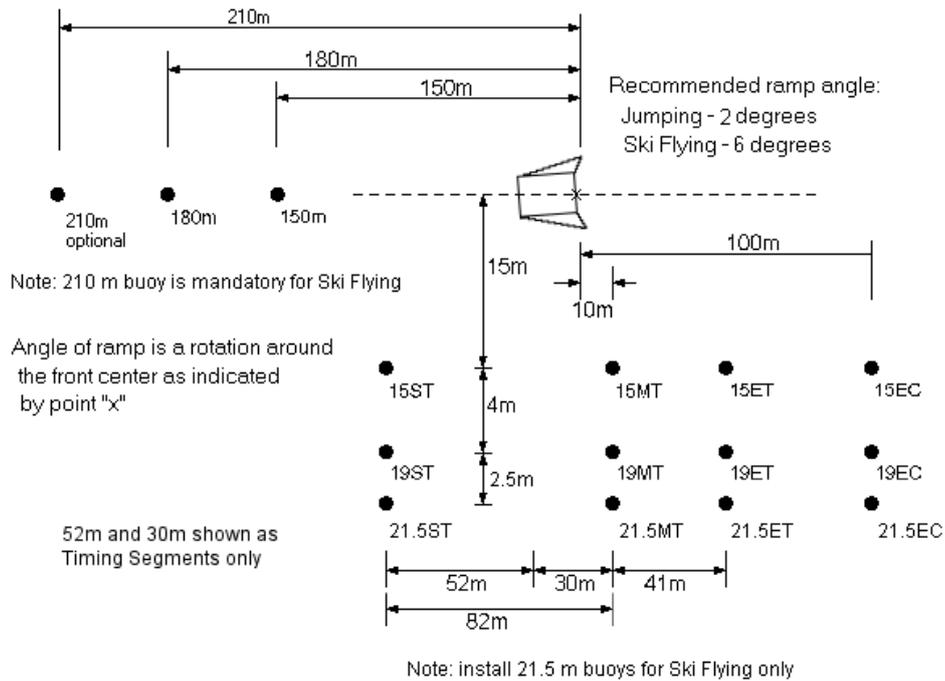
#### **10.15: Safety Equipment**

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

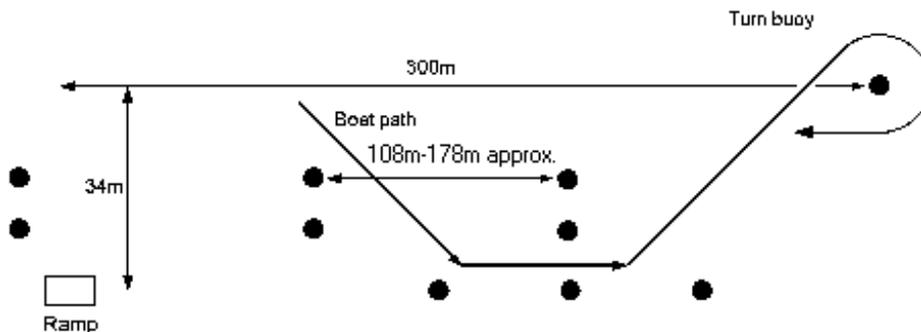
A buoy is recommended to be placed at 210m from the jump in line with the 150m and 180m buoy. The colour will be green.

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

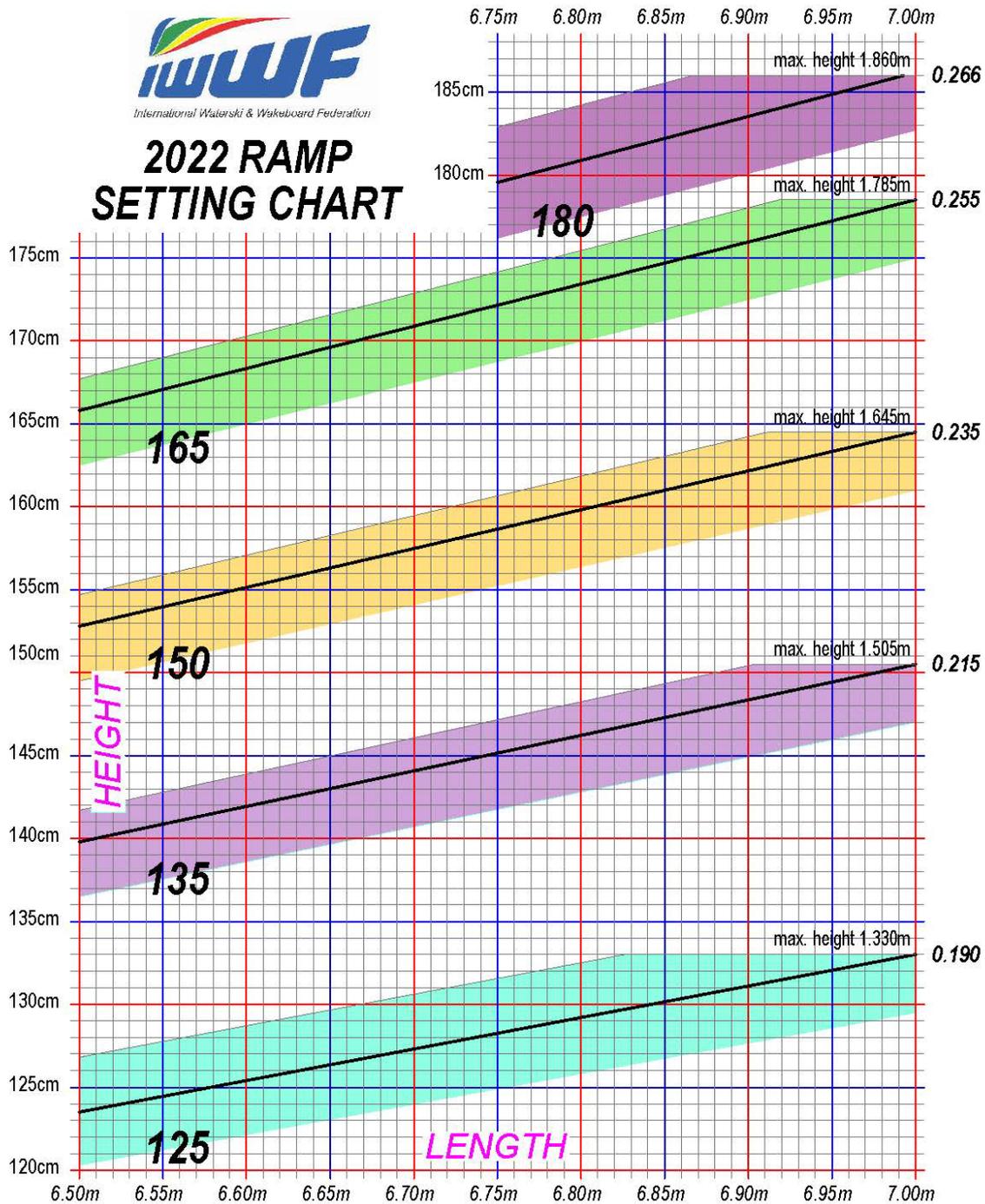
- The jump course shall be checked by survey. (refer to rule 25.08).
- Personal rope and handle shall be measured by the dock starter under the responsibility of the Homologator, immediately before the skier skis. The Chief Judge may require skier rope and handle to be re-measured immediately after use. 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	<b>125</b>	+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	<b>135</b>	+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	<b>150</b>	+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	<b>165</b>	+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	<b>180</b>	+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
<b>35+ Men</b>	55 kph	55 kph	<b>35+ Women</b>	52 kph	55 kph
<b>45+ Men</b>	52 kph	55 kph	<b>45+ Women</b>	49 kph	52 kph
<b>55+ Men</b>	46 kph	55 kph	<b>55+ Women</b>	43 kph	52 kph
<b>65+ Men</b>	43 kph	52 kph	<b>65+ Women</b>	40 kph	49 kph
<b>70+ Men</b>	43 kph	52 kph	<b>70+ Women</b>	40 kph	49 kph
<b>75+ Men</b>	40 kph	49 kph	<b>75+ Women</b>	37 kph	46 kph
<b>80+ Men</b>	40 kph	49 kph	<b>80+ Women</b>	37 kph	46 kph
<b>85+ Men</b>	37 kph	46 kph	<b>85+ Women</b>	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
<b>Chief Scorer</b>	Confederation Councils	World Council	6 months before start
<b>2 Scorers</b>	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
<b>Chief Driver</b>	Confederation Councils	World Council	6 months before start
<b>2-3 Drivers</b>	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 31<sup>st</sup> at 11:00PM CET.**

## 6<sup>th</sup> 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.**

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

**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 21<sup>st</sup> to re-discuss Item 32 (Jump at 51k)**

**Attendance:**

(CM) Candido Moz	E&A	<b>Inv.</b>	
(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](mailto:tcchairman@iwsf.com)

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

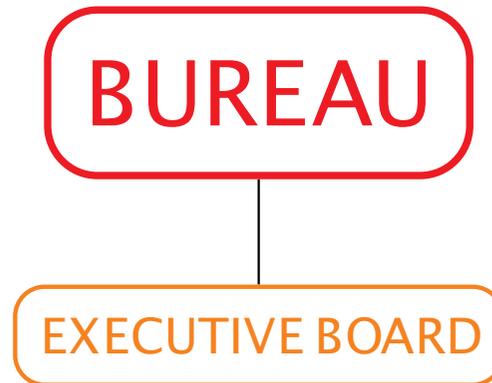
Example: 22IWWF01;U17;M;51;3.75;5.75;2.72;17.30;**4.0;T**;Huisman;Perr;1;3;L;MALXI;60;**YYYYMMDD**

**Three segment Mode**

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

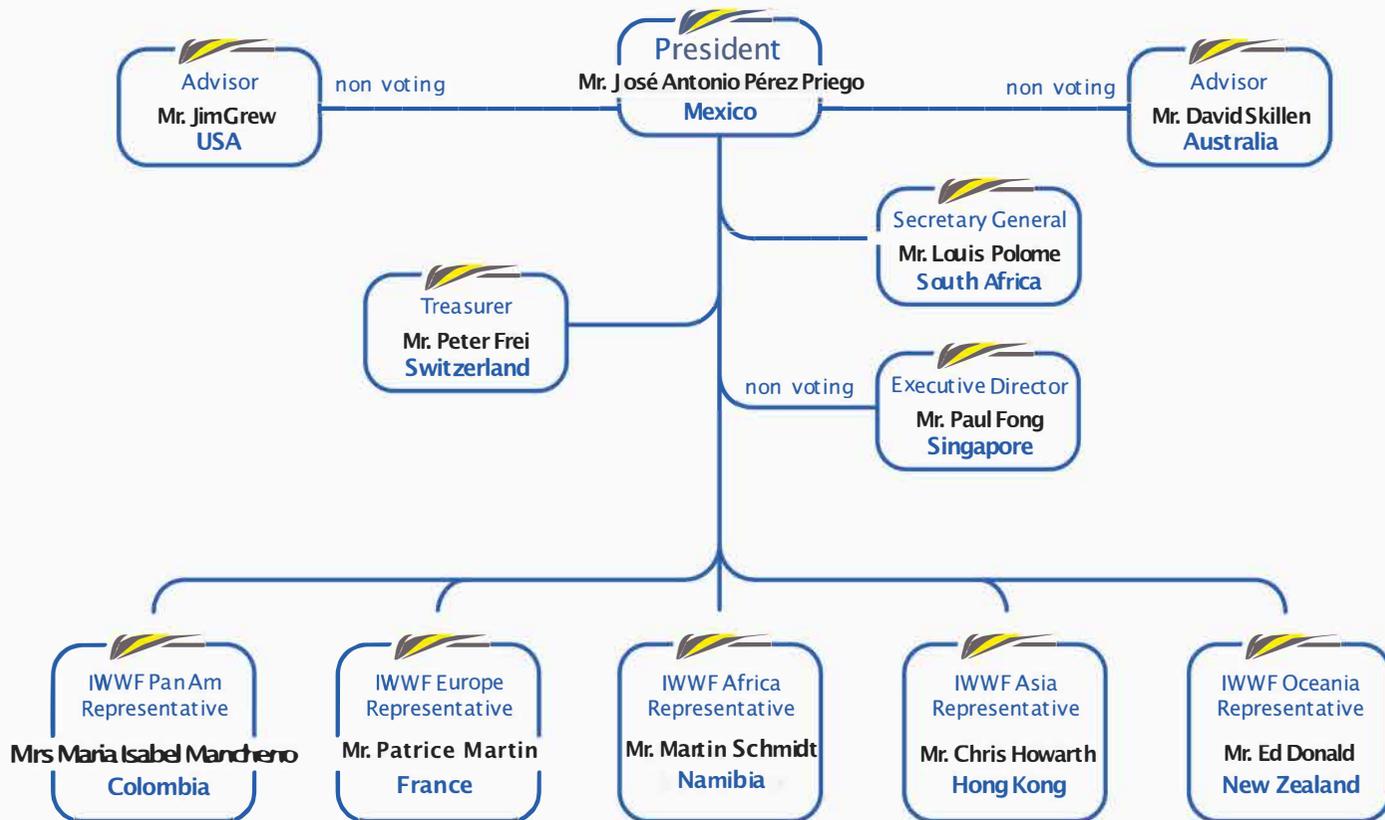


## ORGANISATIONAL CHART

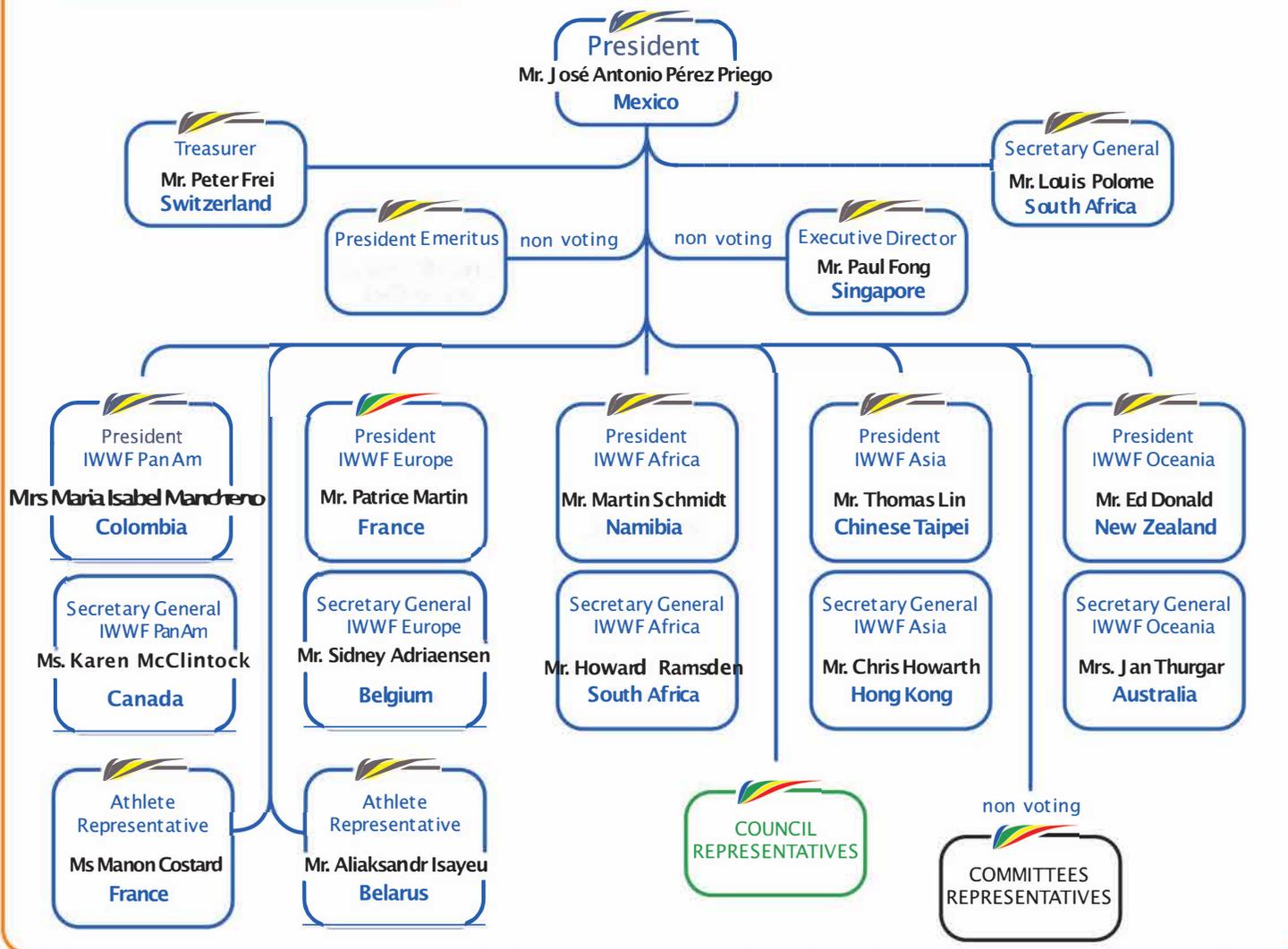


Updated 7<sup>th</sup> February 2022

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