

2009
WORLD
BAREFOOT
WATER-SKI
TECHNICAL
RULES



World
Barefoot Water-Ski
Council



The Greatest Barefoot Ambassador of them all - BANANA GEORGE BLAIR

George remains the true inspiration for all of us. In his 94th year, he still continues to promote our Sport at all levels and to all people.

22 years ago, George first sponsored the printing of the IWSF World Barefoot Rule Book. We may not be printing it anymore but this is the eighth edition of the annual electronic IWSF World Barefoot e-Rule Book and George continues to support and inspire the WBC to make sure that our skiers and officials have the tools and rules they need to keep the Barefoot playing field level for everyone.

The World of Barefooting salutes you George.

BAREFOOT WATER SKI TECHNICAL RULES 2009

LIST OF CHANGES IN THIS EDITION

- 105 Defines publication dates of rulebook
- 106b. Changes the number of votes necessary for mid-year rule changes
- 209c. Explains tie breaking for finals qualifiers
- 209d. Explains tie breaking for medal winners
- 601 Introduces CVO
- 706 Reworded to clarify that 706 only applies to event judges
- 1101e. Allows for optional upper attachment point of approximately 4.0 metres
- 1306c. Clarifies additional equipment forgotten on the dock by the skier is not grounds for one emergency minute
- 1411 Refers back to 209d
- 1510b. Clarifies the slalom fault zones
- 1511 Refers back to 209d
- 1604b. Clarifies that the stand up must be made in one attempt only
- 1609c4. Clarifies that this rule applies to start tricks as well as pass tricks
- 1609d3. Clarifies side slide precursory trick
- 1611 Refers back to 209d
- 1612c 3, 23 & 24 New Trick descriptions
- 1612b5&6. Refers back to 1609c4
- 1613 Explains new trick application process
- 1805b Changes reserve skier rules to match Open Championships
- 1905b Changes reserve skier rules to match Open Championships

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BAREFOOT WATER SKI TECHNICAL RULES 2009

INTRODUCTION

These rules have been drafted in English. In case of conflicting interpretation, only the English text shall be considered authentic. All correspondence regarding these rules should be addressed to the Chairman of the World Barefoot Council (WBC).

These rules become effective on the 3rd of February 2009 and shall govern all World Barefoot Water Ski Championships thereafter until superseded.

RULE C1 - GENERAL

C101: APPLICATION

The rules set forth herein govern barefoot tournaments sanctioned by the International Water Ski Federation (IWSF). With the exception of entry requirements and other administrative matters, the Confederations must follow these rules for their homologated tournaments. It is requested that Federations establish rules as close to these rules as possible.

C102: SCHEDULING

The World Championships shall be held biennially in even numbered years and will be comprised of three Championships with the Open, Junior and Senior World Championships being held concurrently.

C103: EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULES

Where compliance with the rules is not feasible, the Chief Judge shall, with the approval of a majority of the Appointed Judges, make the necessary change, inform each contestant by posting, and send a report to the WBC. Where the rules are definite and feasible, a vote of the judges to decide whether to enforce any provision is prohibited.

C104: INTERPRETATION OF THE RULES

- a) Questions of interpretation of the rules shall be referred to the WBC when possible. All interpretations approved by the WBC shall be published in the Procedures, Policies and Guidelines (PPG) and are final.
- b) If referral to the WBC is not possible and an interpretation is not contained in the PPG, an interpretation shall be made by a majority vote of the Appointed Judges, and the Chief Judge shall make a report to the WBC concerning the question.

C105: RULES REVISION

It is the policy of the WBC to review the rules annually and publish the revised rules (if any) on 1 January of each calendar year. The WBC shall also review the rules at all meetings of the Council. The new rules shall become effective when the WBC publishes them on the WBC approved Internet site <http://www.iwsf.com/wbc>

C106: AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES

- a) Until such time as a new edition of the rulebook is published, the current rulebook as published by the WBC shall remain in effect.
- b) In extraordinary circumstances the WBC may amend the rulebook at any time. Rule amendments made prior to the next January 1st publication of the rulebook must be approved by a minimum of seven (7) voting members of the WBC and are immediately applicable. This rule does not apply to the introduction of new tricks.
- c) Any amendments shall be published as soon as practicable on the official WBC Internet site.

C107: VALIDITY

The inability of a country to attend the World Barefoot Water Ski Championships for any reason does not require that the Championships be cancelled or postponed or that the Titles are any the less World Titles.

C108: VOTING

Every vote of the Appointed Judges or the Event Judges shall be decided by a simple majority of the judges voting. In the event of a tie, the Chief Judge shall cast the deciding vote.

C109: SITE CLOSURE AND SET-UP

- a) The tournament site shall be declared closed at midday on the day prior to the start of the tournament. At that time the towboats, courses and all associated equipment shall be available for homologation.
- b) Necessary changes to the course due to safety issues encountered after the start of the tournament shall never be grounds for a protest.

C110: CONVENTION

Where the words "he", "him", "his", "himself" are used they shall be held to apply with equal validity to persons of either sex. This convention is not to be construed in any way as a slight on the fair sex, but adopted purely to avoid impairment of the readability of complex text.

C111: PROCEDURES, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES (PPG)

The document, "Procedures, Policies and Guidelines" is an addendum to the Barefoot Technical Rules and shall contain all documents, information and instructions necessary for hosting a World Championship Tournament.

RULE C2 - BAREFOOT TOURNAMENT EVENTS

C201: EVENTS

The events in a barefoot tournament are Jump, Slalom and Tricks for both divisions. A champion and succeeding places shall be determined for each event and for the Overall in each division, and for the National Teams as described in Rule C5.

C202: EVENT ROUNDS

- a) Each event shall consist of three rounds, the elimination round, a semi-final round and a final round. All skiers eligible to ski in an event must ski in the elimination round of that event.
- b) A run off to break a tie shall never be considered a round of competition and scores obtained from tie run offs shall only be used for the purpose of breaking a tie.

C203: SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

- a) Setting up and Announcement of the Schedule.
 1. Not later than 60 days before the start of the tournament, the Tournament Chairman shall send a proposed schedule of events to the Chairman of the WBC. Upon approval by the Council, the Tournament Chairman shall disseminate the approved schedule to each affiliated Federation.
 2. Two days prior to the start of the tournament the Tournament Chairman and the Chief Judge shall set starting times for each day.
 3. A schedule of starting times for individual events, if shown, shall be for the guidance of the contestants only, and any deviation shall not constitute a change.
- b) Schedule Changes.
 1. The Chief Judge shall make changes in the schedule during the tournament only for weather, water conditions, safety or a similar reason. All affected contestants shall be notified by posting. Although changes are to be discouraged, the Chief Judge should not hesitate to make changes dictated by safety.
 2. Taking account of the importance of television, the Chief Judge is also authorised to make changes designed to increase or improve the coverage.

C204: SITE FAMILIARISATION

- a) The contestants will be permitted to familiarise themselves with the tournament site, ramp and equipment.
- b) The LOC is required to ensure that if requested, each team be allocated an elapsed period between leaving and returning to the dock, equal to 8 minutes free of charge (FOC) multiplied by the number of skiers in the team. The division of this time among the team members is the responsibility of the team representative.
- c) An independent skier shall be given 3 minutes (FOC) familiarisation time for each event in which he is entered, up to a maximum of 8 minutes. Familiarisation for independents shall be scheduled as close to their federation's team scheduled familiarisation time as practical. The LOC shall schedule independents with no federation team present wherever expedient.
- d) The starting order in familiarisation shall, as far as practicable, be in the order of distance travelled from home base, i.e. the further the travel the later the turn.

* Refer to the PPG Supplementary Obligations for Hosting World Titled Events (Page 10) for full LOC obligations.

C205: DRIVER FAMILIARISATION

Prior to the start of the tournament the boat Drivers shall familiarise themselves with the tournament boat, courses, rates of acceleration etc.

C206: THE DRAW

- a) Each Federation will provide on the Definitive Entry Form, a list of its skier's best rating scores for each event. A list of all the skiers entered in the Barefoot World Championships in ranking of performance for each event will be compiled from these lists. Failing this, an up to date World Standings list will be used to rank the skiers where scores have not been provided.
- b) These rating scores may be updated any time up to 5 days prior to the start of the tournament (but see C405), after which time they will not be used for the draw.
- c) The skiers will then be divided into groups according to their rating scores of approximately fifteen for men and ten for women, and each of these groups shall then be drawn randomly.
- d) The Chief Judge may change the starting order of these groups from the schedule of events published under C203, according to prevailing or anticipated conditions. *Note: The Definitive Entry Form is to be found in the PPG.

C207: STARTING ORDER

a) Elimination Rounds

1. Before the start of the first elimination round, the entry list shall be closed and thereafter the order of the contestants made by random draw as set out in C206(c), and posted.
2. Only the Chief Judge may change this order of contestants, except that a team representative may:
 - i) Withdraw a skier from the competition.
 - ii) Replace, with the authority of the Chief Judge, an injured skier with a qualified reserve from the same team C206 (e).

b) Semi-Final.

In the semi-final round of an event, the starting order of the semi-finalists shall be in the reverse order of their placement in the elimination round of that event.

c) Final.

In the final round of an event, the starting order of the finalists shall be in the reverse order of their best score from either the semi-final or the elimination round of that event.

d) Any ties in starting order placement shall be broken by random draw.

C208: SEMI-FINALS

- a) To be eligible for the semi-finals, a skier must have a positive score in the elimination round of that event.
- b) The number of TEAM SKIERS qualifying to go into the semi-finals (N) is determined as follows:
 - N is a number between 8 and 12 inclusive.
 - If there are more than 22 eligible team skiers, N is equal to 12.
 - If there are 21 or 22 eligible team skiers, N is equal to 11.
 - If there are 19 or 20 eligible team skiers, N is equal to 10.
 - If there are 17 or 18 eligible team skiers, N is equal to 9.
 - If there are less than 17 eligible team skiers, N is equal to 8, or the number of eligible team skiers if less than 8.
 - If there are less than 9 eligible team skiers, all go into the semi-final.
- c) If there is a tie amongst the team skiers for their Nth place, the following rules shall apply:

1. If there are two team skiers in the tie, then both go into the semi-final round.
 2. If there are more than two team skiers in the tie, then the Chief Judge shall decide whether to:
 - i. Have all of the tied team skiers in the semi-finals.
 - ii. Have none of the tied team skiers in the semi-finals.
- d) In addition to the N team skiers, all independent skiers placed above the first N team skiers on the elimination results list shall qualify to go into the semi-finals.
- e) If there is a tie for Nth place which includes both team and independent skiers, the Chief Judge shall decide whether to allow all or none of the Nth placed independent skiers to go into the semi-finals. No tied independent skier shall go into the semi-finals unless all tied team skiers in that division go into the semi-finals.
- f) If there is a tie for the last place among the independents qualified in C208(d), all independent skiers in the tie will go into the semi-finals, unless C208(e) is applied to exclude tied independent skiers.

C209: FINALS

- a) To be eligible for the final, a skier must have a positive score in the elimination round of that event. No distinction shall be made between team and independent skiers when deciding who goes into the finals.
- b) The first three skiers, based on the results of the semi-final round, shall be qualified to ski in the final round of that event. When the top 3 skiers from the semi-finals have been selected, all their scores shall be removed from a copy of the combined results list of the first two rounds of the event. The skiers having the two top remaining scores on the combined event results list shall go into the finals. Thus the final round of an event will always comprise 5 skiers, unless fewer make a positive score in the elimination round or a qualified skier is unable to compete due to illness, injury or other reason.
- c) If there is a tie in an event for the last place in (b) above,
 1. For Jump: Each tied skier shall be allowed three jumps. This run off shall proceed until the tie has been broken. The running order shall be determined by the flip of a coin.
 2. For Slalom: A simple run off (comprising 2 passes per skier) between the tied skiers shall break the tie. This run off shall proceed until the tie has been broken. The running order shall be determined by the flip of a coin.
 3. For Tricks: A simple run off (comprising 2 passes per skier) between the tied skiers shall break the tie. This run off shall proceed until the tie has been broken. The running order shall be determined by the flip of a coin.

d) If there is a tie for the gold medal in any event the following rules shall apply:

1. For Jump: Each tied skier shall be allowed three jumps. This run off shall proceed until the tie has been broken. The order of skiing shall be the same order as the final event running order
2. For Slalom: A simple run off (comprising 2 passes per skier) between the tied skiers shall break the tie. This run off shall proceed until the tie has been broken. The order of skiing shall be the same order as the final event running order
3. For Tricks: A simple run off (comprising 2 passes per skier) between the tied skiers shall break the tie. This run off shall proceed until the tie has been broken. The order of skiing shall be the same order as the final event running order
4. The skier posting the highest score in the run off shall be declared the event winner and the skier posting the lower score shall be the silver medalist.
5. Should a run off not be possible due to weather or other force majeure then the highest score attained by a tied skier from any round of the competition shall be declared the event winner and the other tied skier shall be declared the silver medalist.
6. Injury shall never be considered force majeure except in the case of C807c.
7. In the event of a tie for the silver or bronze medals, all tied skiers shall be awarded a medal.

C210: COMPLETION

Once a tournament has started, the Chief Judge does not have the authority to cancel any event, and the tournament must be completed, even if obliged to continue in another community, unless the WBC decides otherwise on the recommendation of the Chief Judge.

RULE C3 - DIVISIONS OF COMPETITION C301: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S DIVISIONS

- a) Competition in each event shall be separated into a men's division and a women's division.
- b) There shall be no division by age except as noted in C18 and C19.
- c) Skiers that fulfil C1804 or C1904 may be entered by their federation in both the Open and the Junior or Senior World Championships.

RULE C4 - TOURNAMENT ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

C401: OPEN TEAM COMPOSITION

- a) Each Federation affiliated to the IWSF shall have the right to select a team of barefoot skiers to represent it in the Open World Championships.
- b) The team shall consist of a maximum of 6 skiers. No team shall have more than 5 men or 5 women (C1805, C1905).
- c) Each team shall select a representative whose name shall be given to the Chief Judge before the start of the tournament.
- d) Federations with more than 1 independent skier may name an alternate representative for the independent skiers.
- e) Each Federation shall furthermore have the right to nominate two reserve skiers to its team, to replace any injured skier.
- f) The reserve shall take part only in those events of which the elimination round has not yet started at the time the replacement is made.
- g) The reserve skiers if not called upon to replace an injured skier shall have the right to ski as independents if so qualified (see C407).
- h) Reserve skiers replacing skiers of the opposite sex shall not participate in any event in which the elimination round for the injured skier has started at the time the replacement is made, e.g. a male reserve who is replacing an injured female skier shall not ski in male jump if the female jump elimination round has already started.
- i) Any scores posted by a reserve skier whilst skiing as an independent shall never count towards Team Overall calculations.

C402: NATIONALITY

- a) A Federation may select its team in any manner it desires, however, each team member must be a citizen or applying for citizenship of the country the Federation represents. In case of doubt as to the nationality of a competitor, the WBC normally will refer to his passport.
- b) If the competitor does not have a passport from the country for which he is skiing, he must prove residence in that country for at least 5 years, and membership of an affiliated club of the Federation.
- c) Each Federation shall certify to the WBC that all members of its team meet these qualifications.
- d) Each team member must be a member in good standing of the Federation he is to represent. A Federation shall not select a person for its team who has represented another Federation in a World or Confederation titled event in the past 2 years, unless the former Federation agreed to the transfer, in which case

the period of 2 years is reduced to 12 months.

C403: JUMP PROFICIENCY

Only skiers having a positive jump score on the current standings list or a written endorsement from their federation will be allowed to enter the jump event.

C404: CERTIFICATION

- a) Rating scores shall be certified under the responsibility of the Chairman of the Barefoot Council of the skiers confederation, based on performance in homologated competitions.
- b) Rating scores must be obtained in standing list tournaments within the period from the 1st January the year preceding the Championships up to 5 days before the start of the first competition event of the Championships. If a rating is more than one year old, the Chairman of the Barefoot Council of the skiers confederation must satisfy himself that the skier is still qualified to jump.
- c) The Tournament Chairman without further examination shall accept rating scores so certified.

C405: ENTRY REGISTRATION

- a) Intent to Compete
 1. Not later than 8 weeks before the scheduled start of the tournament, each Federation intending to field a team in the World Barefoot Water Ski Championships shall certify to the Chairman of the WBC and to the Organising Committee its intent to compete on the approved form.*
 2. Any Federation not meeting this requirement shall not be allowed to compete until they pay a fine of 200 Swiss Francs to the IWSF.
- b) Preliminary Entry
 1. Not later than 4 weeks before the scheduled start of the tournament, each Federation intending to enter a team shall certify to the Chairman of the WBC, the Chairman of the Confederation Barefoot Council and the Organising Committee, the names of the maximum of 8 skiers from which its team will be chosen, and the events each will enter.
 2. At the same time as it enters these names it shall submit the names of any of its qualified independent skiers it wishes to enter, and the event or events they will enter.
 3. The Preliminary Entry Form* shall be used for these purposes.
 4. These may be updated up to 5 days before the start of the tournament.
 5. Any Federation not meeting these requirements will not be allowed to

compete until the Federation pays to the IWSF a fine of 10 Swiss Francs per skier per day after the 4 week deadline, for each skier not officially entered.

c) Definitive Entry

1. Not less than 5 days before the start of the tournament each Federation having submitted an Intent to Enter form and a Preliminary Entry Form shall further certify to the Organising committee the names, events and rating scores of its active skiing team (maximum of 6), official reserves (maximum of two) and all independents on the Definitive Entry Form.*
2. Any Federation not meeting these requirements will not be allowed to compete until the Federation pays to the IWSF a fine of 10 Swiss Francs per skier per day after the 5 day deadline for each skier not officially named.

d) Entry forms not in time

If the official entry forms for any Federation are not received prior to 5 days before the start of the tournament, the Chief Judge, without reference to their qualifying scores, shall determine its skiers' places in the draw.

*Note: See PPG - Official Entry forms

C406: ONE-MAN TEAM

Each Federation shall be entitled to enter a team of one, male or female.

C407: INDEPENDENT ENTRANTS

- a) Skiers not selected for their National teams may qualify to compete in the World Championships as independents if they meet one or more of the following criteria:
 1. Hold a rating score equal to or higher than the score registered by the 20th ranked skier on the Open World Barefoot Standings Lists that are in effect 9 months prior to the start date of the tournament. Skiers may obtain this qualifying score up to 4 weeks before the championships. This qualifying score will be published as soon as the standings list has been approved and published, or...
 2. With the endorsement of their Federation all previous World Overall and Event Champions are eligible for entry to the Open World Championships without regard to C407(a). Event Champions can only enter those events in which they are past world champions. C1804(a) will apply to this rule. This rule does not qualify Junior or Senior Champions to compete in the Open Championships.
- b) Their federation must enter all skiers qualified as independents.

- d) Skiers entering, as independents shall be awarded overall points for the events in which they qualify. Independent skiers who have overall points in all 3 events shall be ranked in the individual overall results.
- e) Independent skiers' overall scores shall not count towards team overall scores.

RULE C5 - EVENT, OVERALL AND TEAM RANKING

C501: EVENT PLACING

- a) Event placing, shall be based on the final round, followed by semi-final round and elimination round results.
- b) If no final round can be held due to force majeure, then the final medal placement of skiers shall be determined by using the best score registered by each skier in either the elimination round or semi-final round of the event.

C502: OVERALL SCORING - APPLICATION

- a) **TEAM OVERALLS** are based on scores made by team skiers in the elimination and semi-final rounds, as they stand before the final round commences. [C506]
 - 1. Team Overall points will be calculated using the highest scores for all team skiers as a base for 1000.
 - 2. Team Overall points are calculated for team skiers only.
 - 3. Team Overall points are used to calculate the team results only.
 - 4. Team Overall points are definitive for team results.
- b) **FINAL OVERALLS** are based on scores made by all skiers in all rounds and are used to calculate the individual event and overall rankings.
 - 1. Final Overall points in all events and overall rankings will be calculated using the highest scores from all rounds for all skiers, including independent skiers, as a base for 1000. The final overall calculation for all event and overall rankings for all skiers shall be calculated on this base.
 - 2. Final Overall points are used for all divisions, and thus determine the individual event and overall champions and succeeding places. They shall not be used to change the team rankings.

C503: OVERALL SCORING - CALCULATION

- a) Overall points shall be calculated from the scores obtained in all events.
- b) Scores obtained in running off a tie shall not be taken into account in the overalls.

- c) The best score by any skier in any of the three rounds of an event shall be awarded 1000 Final overall points and shall be used to calculate the Final Overall points for all skiers.
- d) All other performances by skiers in all rounds shall be calculated according to the following formula, where the term "top performance" refers to the best score by any skier in any round of the event.

$$\frac{\text{Skier's best score} \times 1000}{\text{Top performance}} = \text{Skier's Final Overall Points}$$

- e) The best score by any team skier in either the elimination or the semi-final round of an event shall be awarded 1000 Team Overall points and shall be used to calculate the Team Overall points for all team skiers.
- f) All other performances by team skiers in those rounds shall be calculated according to the following formula, where the term "top performance" refers to the best score by a team skier in either the elimination or the semi-final round of the event.

$$\frac{\text{Team skier's best score} \times 1000}{\text{Top performance}} = \text{Team Skier's Overall Team Points}$$

- g) For the purposes of scoring and computing overall points, the scores in Slalom shall be those awarded under 1509, and in Tricks, the point values in APPENDIX 3 shall be used. For jump, the distance in metres and tenths shall be used.
- h) Overall scores shall be rounded to two decimal places.

C504: QUALIFICATION FOR OVERALLS

To be considered for overall placing, a contestant must post a positive score in at least one event.

C505: OVERALL PLACING

Places in the Overall Championship shall be determined by summing each contestant's overall points as detailed in C503.

C506: TEAM PLACING

- a) In team scoring, the best three overall scores per team, men and/or women, in each event, as calculated above in the Team Overalls [C503(d)], shall be summed to obtain the team score.

- b) The three skiers whose results are used for a team score may differ from event to event.
- c) The skiers whose scores are used in team scoring shall be identified on the team score sheets.

C507: SCORE SHEETS AND RESULTS

- a) The scoring sheets of each Judge for all skiers shall be made available for inspection by all the team representatives as soon as the results are posted. For a period of 10 minutes after posting team representatives may only view their own team's score sheets. Under the team representative's responsibility, the skier may view his own scoring sheets.
- b) Results shall be posted as soon as reasonably possible after the conclusion of the event. If the results are not available 30 minutes after the last skier of the day, the official posting will be delayed (except after the last final) until 30 minutes after the start of the next days competition proceedings. **The unofficial results should be announced as soon as they are available.**

RULE C6 - JUDGES AND ASSISTANTS

C601: CHIEF JUDGE, ASSISTANT CHIEF JUDGE, CHIEF SCORER, CHIEF DRIVER, CHIEF VIDEO OPERATOR AND HOMOLOGATOR

- a) The President of the IWSF shall appoint the Chief Judge, Assistant Chief Judge, Chief Scorer, Chief Driver, Chief Video Operator and Homologator for the World Championships on the recommendation of the WBC. (refer IWSF byelaw 15.2.9.2)
- b) Confederations shall submit nominations in the form of a resume for the above-mentioned positions to the Secretary of the WBC no later than 9 months prior to the World Championships.
- c) The Chief Judge, Assistant Chief Judge and Chief Scorer should be from different confederations whenever possible.
- d) The WBC shall make their recommendation for appointments by majority vote no later than 8 months before the World Championships. The Chairman of the WBC shall submit the recommended nominations to the IWSF president, who shall make the appointments 7 months before the World Championships.

C602: APPOINTED JUDGES, SCORERS AND DRIVERS

- a) Confederations shall submit nominations in the form of a resume for the above-mentioned positions to the Secretary of the WBC no later than 8 months prior to the World Championships.
- b) The Chief Driver shall be in addition to the 3 Drivers appointed from each of the three confederations.
- c) The Judges, Scorers and Drivers for the World Championships shall be appointed by the WBC from the lists submitted by the three Confederations no later than 6 months before the Championships.
- d) The WBC Secretary shall inform the Confederational Chairmen and the Appointed Officials of these appointments via email within one week of the decision.
- e) The nominated judges shall be of Level 1. The nominated scorers and Drivers shall be of the first class. They shall represent the Confederations as follows:
 - At multi-lake sites, four judges, one scorer and one Driver shall represent each of the three Confederations.
 - At single-lake sites, three judges, one scorer and one Driver shall represent each of the three Confederations.
- f) Each Confederation may provide a reserve from each category, for replacement(s) as deemed necessary by the Chief Judge. The reserve, if used, should come from the Confederation where the vacancy is.
- g) If there are not enough qualified judges available from any Confederation, the Chairman of the Council may select additional judges from other Confederations.
- h) The Chief Judge shall select judges and assistants for each event. He shall supervise all judging and scoring operations.
- i) The Chief Judge shall not and the Assistant Chief Judge should not serve in the boat.

C603: SECONDARY POSITIONS

- a) Personnel to fill secondary positions shall be selected by the Chief Judge from other experienced judges and officials in attendance.
- b) A commentator shall be appointed to serve under the Chief Judge.
- c) A Chief Judge's secretary shall be appointed by the Organisers to provide administration support to the Chief Judge. The secretary shall be computer literate, have high levels of administration skills and good local knowledge of the Organiser's personnel and facilities.

C604: INDEPENDENCE

Where possible, judges shall be separated to ensure completely independent opinions. Until the expiry of the protest period, the judges shall not confer on their score except to determine the last trick in time under rule C1608(c) or to provide results.

C605: REPLACING OFFICIALS

The Chief Judge may replace Judges and Drivers during an event at his discretion. Such changeover shall take place between groups.

C606: AFFIDAVIT

The Chief Judge and each appointed judge shall sign a statement on the prescribed form, at the conclusion of the tournament, that the rules were followed implicitly, noting any exceptions allowed.

C607: ONE JUDGE IN THE BOAT

Under the authority of the Chief Judge a single judge may replace the three judges. The single judge shall be level 1 or 2. [C1305]. At World or Confederation titled events, a single judge may replace the three judges in order to meet the specifications set out in rule C1101(a).

RULE C7 - VIDEO

C701: APPOINTMENTS

The host Federation of a World Championship shall appoint three suitably experienced video operators who shall be responsible to the Chief Judge.

C702: ASSIGNMENT

A video camera shall be used to make a permanent record of all events for the use of the Chief Judge, Chief Scorer, or Event Judges. This camera may be operated by a video operator or affixed to a solid mounting device in the boat.

C703: AVAILABILITY

- a) The videorecording forms the official assistance to the Chief Judge, the event judges and the International Water Ski Federation.
- b) For this purpose, the copyright original or a good copy shall be made available on site to the International Water Ski Federation for internal use, free of charge.

C704: MEDIA

- a) Authorisation may be granted to an additional accredited camera operator to ride

in the boat for the purposes of the media.

- b) The recording he makes (or a faithful copy) must be made immediately available to the Chief Judge and jury on request.

C705: BOAT LOADING

- a) The two camera operators authorised above shall not be allowed to ride in the boat at the same time if boat wake or speed is adversely affected to a significant degree.
- b) Should one or both camera operators leave the boat during an event, sufficient ballast shall be put on board for the remainder of the event to avoid a significant alteration in boat loading.
- c) No camera operator shall be allowed to board during an event unless equivalent ballast on board since the beginning of the event is off loaded.

C706: OFFICIAL USE

The event judges may only view the official video of an event before the expiry of the protest time under the following circumstances:

- a) At the request of the Chief Judge or the Chief Scorer if it is not possible for the Scorers to obtain a majority decision as to the skier's performance.
- b) At the request of the Chief Judge or Chief Scorer in the event of failure of the timing device, to determine the time parameters of the pass. If the start or end of pass cannot be determined by the combined use of the official video and the judges' sheets, then a re-ride is mandatory.
- c) At the request of the Chief Judge or Chief Scorer in circumstances, which either regards as exceptional, the event judges may be instructed to review the recording. Errors or misconceptions may be corrected at this time. [C1608(b2)]
- d) During the jump event the boat judge may review the official video immediately so as to ascertain the validity of the jump before the next jump is taken.

RULE C8 - SAFETY

C801: SAFETY DIRECTOR

- a) At least two months before the tournament, the Tournament Committee shall appoint a Safety Director, who will appoint such assistants as appear necessary.
- b) The Safety Director shall be responsible for the safe condition of all equipment and facilities and the operation of the tournament, but this shall not prevent him from delegating specific responsibilities to assistants as approved by the Chief Judge.

- c) The Safety Director shall have the authority to take whatever action is necessary, including stopping the tournament, whenever he observes a condition he believes unsafe.
- d) During the competition the Safety Director may at any time request the Chief Judge to halt the tournament for a poll of the judges in regard to a skier's actions or condition.
- e) The Chief Judge may overrule any contemplated action or decision of the Safety Director but on his own responsibility.

C802: INTERRUPTIONS

- a) Should the Chief Judge or the Safety Director stop a tournament for any reason, disqualification time periods [C207, C807] shall not run so long as the tournament is stopped.
- b) The Safety Director should remain near the competition area as much as possible.
- c) In the case of an interruption the restart should be announced 10 minutes ahead of time.

C803: FLOTATION DEVICES

- a) A flotation device must meet the following specifications:
 - 1. It must be smooth and soft and free from attachments or material likely to cause injury in a fall.
 - 2. It must be so constructed and fastened that it is unlikely to be torn loose or damaged so as to render it useless in a hard fall.
 - 3. It must float the skier.
 - 4. It must not be an inflatable device.
 - 5. It must be constructed so as to provide adequate protection from impact damage to the ribs and internal organs.
- b) A normal wet suit shall not be considered adequate protection in this respect.

C804: WET SUIT PROTECTION

- a) Either a neoprene wet or dry suit or neoprene wet suit pants must be worn in all events and may have a life jacket incorporated in or be an integral part of the suit. If it meets all of the requirements in C803, it may be held to satisfy this requirement. A dry suit alone does not comply unless the material itself contains hermetically closed air or gas cells of adequate quantity, e.g. a neoprene dry suit of adequate thickness.
- b) In case of doubt, the Safety Director shall have the final decision, ordering a practical test in the water if necessary.

C805: HELMETS

- a) A contestant in the jump event must wear a helmet of a type designed to protect the head from severe impact injury.
- b) The use of helmets fitted with radio communication capabilities is prohibited in the jump event.

C806: DISQUALIFICATION

- a) The Safety Director shall monitor whether rules C803, C804 and C805 are being observed. Failure of a skier to comply with these rules shall be cause of immediate disqualification from the event by the Safety Director.
- b) No skier shall be allowed to compete or continue to compete if, in the opinion of the Chief Judge, Safety Director and a majority of the event judges, his competing would be a danger to himself or to other skiers in the tournament. Whenever practical, the advice of a doctor should be obtained.
- c) Refusal to wear a helmet in jump shall be cause of immediate disqualification from the event.
- d) Should a skier lose his helmet during the start or before reaching the ramp the boat should immediately stop unless it is unsafe to do so. Should it be unsafe for the boat to stop the skier is obligated to ski past the jump whenever possible. Only the jump pass concerned will be scored as a fall. These are not grounds for disqualification from the remainder of the event.
- e) A skier may be disqualified by majority vote of the appointed officials due to actions of a skier's parent or skier's representative, who may be charged with un-sportsmanlike conduct because of extended or unwarranted harassment of an official on behalf of the skier.
- f) A skier may be disqualified by majority vote of the appointed officials due to actions considered detrimental to the organisers or actions considered detrimental to the sport of barefoot water skiing.
- g) Once the starting order is posted, it is the responsibility of the contestant to be present at the starting dock in time for his turn. Any contestant who fails to be on immediate hand and in condition to ski when the boat is ready for him shall be disqualified from the remainder of the event.
- h) The disqualification of a skier for failure to be ready to start shall be treated as an emergency for the skier next in turn and he shall be granted one emergency minute to prepare. The additional time shall be cumulative if more than one skier in turn is so disqualified.
- i) The skier is required to indicate his readiness to go after the 10-second call.

Where a skier fails to indicate his readiness by the expiry of the 10 seconds, the Communicator Judge shall call "TIME" and raise his hand to indicate the expiration of time. Should the skier not immediately signal the boat to go, the Communicator Judge shall advise the skier that he has been disqualified from that pass.

C807: TEMPORARY INCAPACITATION

- a) At the discretion of the event judges the skier may be granted up to 3 minutes from either the time the towboat returns to pick him up or the pick up boat arrives at the starting buoy, to recover from a heavy fall between passes.
- b) If the skier cannot recover from a heavy fall within those 3 minutes he shall not be permitted to start again in that round.
- c) If the skier should become incapacitated through no fault or action of his own, the timing shall stop until it can be satisfied, where possible on medical advice, he is sufficiently recovered to continue or the next round of competition of that event has started. In the meantime, the competition goes on with succeeding skiers.

C808: SAFETY PERSONNEL.

- a) There shall be a swimmer who is familiar with all tournament events and practice and ideally fully trained in First Aid, Emergency Resuscitation and Water Rescue techniques (as outlined in the WBC Safety Manual).
- b) The swimmer will wear a life jacket at all times and, in the event of a serious fall, will jump into the water to assist the skier.
- c) Any skier unable to climb into a boat unassisted due to injury will be floated ashore if necessary on an improvised stretcher and lifted from the water on a suitable board or stretcher.
- d) Under no circumstances will an injured skier be lifted passively over the side of a boat.
- e) It is emphasised that in international competition, language difficulties may interfere with communication; and for this reason, the swimmer **MUST GET INTO THE WATER** to assist the injured skier.

C809: ON SITE MEDICAL FACILITIES

The Safety Director will appoint a Tournament Medical Officer who will provide the following services wherever possible:

- a) A suitably qualified medical officer will be in attendance during all tournament events.
- b) A suitably equipped medical station prepared to deal with a medical emergency

will be conveniently located at the tournament site.

- c) Suitable transportation facilities that will allow an injured skier to be moved safely and promptly to the local medical unit for further care.
- d) A working relationship will be established between the local hospital or medical unit and the Tournament Medical Officer, such that casualties will get prompt and qualified treatment when required.

RULE C9 - RE-RIDES

C901: WHEN GRANTED

- a) When water, weather or other conditions are substantially different from the other competitor's conditions or in the event or a malfunction of the Tournament Committee-supplied equipment occurs that in the opinion of the majority of the event judges unfairly affects a contestant, he shall be granted the option of a re-ride only on the pass affected.
- b) When it is the opinion of the majority of the event judges that a malfunction or conditions give a skier an unfair advantage the re-ride is mandatory. When taken a re-ride is scored and the pass for which the re-ride was given is annulled.

C902: RE-RIDE REQUEST

- a) Requests for re-rides may be initiated by a judge or Driver of an event before the next contestant starts, and shall be decided as soon as practicable thereafter.
- b) The contestant or his team representative may not request a re-ride.
- c) The jury shall maintain the strictest vigilance to ensure the interests of the skier are fully respected. However, the skier is free to draw the attention of the boat judges to some relevant condition or circumstance affecting the granting of a re-ride that may have escaped their notice. The boat judges shall consider such submission and act on it or not as they see fit.
- d) The boat judges shall not proceed with the next pass unless a majority of them have indicated that nothing was wrong with the last pass, making an appropriate entry in the tick box* on the score sheet.

* Note: See PPG - Competition Documentation.

C903: REFUSAL

A competitor may, for reasons acceptable to the event judges, refuse to enter the course (in any event) and shall do so by throwing the handle into the air.

C904: SAME INSTRUCTIONS

In the case of a re-ride, the skier's instructions given under C1304 shall not differ from those given for the pass in respect of which the re-ride was granted.

C905: RE-RIDES IN THE JUMP EVENT

- a) If one re-ride is granted in the jump event because of improper boat speed, boat path or tournament supplied equipment failure, e.g. rope or handle breakage or jump measuring equipment, the re-ride shall be taken immediately.
- b) If **more than** one jump in any series is not registered due to incorrect speed, path or tournament supplied equipment failure the skier shall have the option of a five-minute rest before recommencing his turn.
- c) If the path of the boat eventually differs by more than 1/2 of the gate width from that requested by the skier, the boat Judge shall grant the skier an optional re-ride under C901.
- d) Should a malfunction of the jump measuring equipment render an otherwise valid jump to be unreadable the skier shall be offered the choice of an optional re-ride or to accept the lowest distance readable on the screen, minus one-tenth meter.
- e) If the average speed through the course is over the 1.5 kph or 1 mph tolerance for the maximum speed allowed then a re-ride is mandatory.

C906: RE-RIDES IN THE SLALOM EVENT

- a) For re-rides in the slalom event the contestant has the option of either a 5-minute rest period or the re-ride may be taken immediately.
- b) If the contestant elects to take a 5-minute rest the next contestant in order shall ski, and the re-ride shall be taken at the conclusion of the skier's turn during which the 5 minutes rest period expires.

C907: RE-RIDES IN THE TRICK EVENT

- a) For re-rides in the trick event the contestant has the option of either a 5-minute rest period or the re-ride may be taken immediately. If the contestant elects to take a 5-minute rest the next contestant in order shall ski, and the re-ride shall be taken at the conclusion of the skier's turn during which the 5 minutes rest period expires.
- b) In the event of either an optional or mandatory re-ride during the trick event due to unfair water, weather or other conditions or a malfunction of the Tournament Committee-supplied equipment during the **pass tricks portion of the pass**:
 1. The 15-second pass score of the affected pass shall be annulled.

2. Any start trick on the affected pass, whether successful or unsuccessful, shall stand and be carried forward as the start trick score for the re-ride of that pass. On the re-ride, the skier may attain BSP by any start from APPENDIX 4 - START TRICKS that he chooses but that start shall not count for scoring purposes.
 3. Scoring for the re-ride shall comprise pass tricks made in the 15 seconds of the re-ride pass plus the start trick score carried forward from the affected pass.
- c) In the event of an optional re-ride due to unfair water, weather or other conditions or a malfunction of the Tournament Committee-supplied equipment during **the start trick portion of the pass** the skier shall have the option of:
1. Repeating the start trick whilst retaining the pass tricks scored during the effected pass or:
 2. The entire pass for which the re-ride is given shall be annulled and scoring for the re-ride shall comprise the start trick and the pass tricks made in the 15 seconds of the re-ride pass.

C908: PROVISIONAL SCORES

- a) In the event of an optional re-ride being offered, the skier has the option of requesting a provisional score from the event judges before deciding to accept or decline the re-ride. This provisional score need not be communicated as total points, but may be communicated as tricks/crossings that were and were not credited or the provisional jump distance communicated from the video judges.
- b) An error or misunderstanding on the part of the officials on communicating provisional scores shall never be grounds for a re-ride or protest.

RULE C10 - PROTESTS

C1001: PROCEDURE

- a) Protests shall be lodged by the team representative to the Chief Judge in written form together with the required penalty (C1003) and shall be voted on by the event judges.
- b) Protests must cite the rule number that applies, the reason for the protest and be filed within 30 minutes after the results of the event are posted.

C1002: PROTESTS ALLOWED

- a) Protests may be made on the observance of the rules. Protests shall be allowed only for the failure of the Tournament Committee, officials, judges or scorers to comply with these rules.
- b) No protest shall ever be permitted on a judgement decision by the judges.

- c) The Chief Judge can [without precedent], overrule any decision made by the event judge(s) to resolve a protest providing the CJ is cognisant of all the facts pertaining to the decision in question. Protests on these decisions are allowed and any decision thus taken by the CJ shall only be overruled by a majority vote of all of the appointed officials.

C1003: PENALTY

- c) Protests must be accompanied by the approximate equivalent in local currency of US \$10.00.
- d) This amount will be refunded if the protest is considered reasonable by the judges, even if the protest is disallowed.

C1004: CALCULATION ERROR

- a) A request for a correction of an error in the computation or input of a score by a Team Representative shall not be considered a protest and a correction shall be made with the approval of the Chief Judge and Chief Scorer if requested by the Team Representative within two hours of the posting of the event results.
- b) A correction of an error in the computation or input of a score discovered by the Chief Judge or Chief Scorer may be corrected up to one half hour before the start of the next round of that event. C1004(b) shall not apply to the final round.
- c) Any skier displaced by C1004(b) shall go on to the next round.

C1005: TIME OF POSTING

The time of posting is when the Chief Judge signs the results.

RULE C11 - TOWBOATS; TOWLINES; TIMERS

C1101: BOAT SPECIFICATIONS

- a) Boats must have the performance necessary to obtain and maintain a minimum of 72 KPH. Boats must be able to attain the minimum speed of 72 KPH by the skier's advisory buoy while towing a heavy barefoot skier under tournament conditions. If necessary, the length of the run-up shall be adjusted, subject to the limit in APPENDIX 2 – Slalom and Tricks Course, to make the attainment of the required speed by the skier's advisory buoy possible. In complying with this requirement, it is understood that full throttle may be used throughout the acceleration phase.
- b) Where trimming capability is fitted to the boat, the Homologator shall set the trim for the required speed and optimum wake. This shall be the default position. However, the skier may elect to trim the boat for higher speed before or between

- passes. The Driver will trim the boat to the skier's specifications. [C1505(e)]
- c) No protests will be considered for engine position if the skier requests the boat to be trimmed for higher speed. It is the responsibility of the Driver to insure the engine is returned to the default position before the next skier. [C1505(e)]
 - d) Overall length shall be approximately 5 metres but must not exceed 7 metres. The beam shall be not less than 1.80 metres and not more than 2.50 metres.
 - e) Boats shall be equipped with a towing pylon on the centre line of the boat with 2 attachment points. When the boat is standing still with no occupants aboard, the lower attachment point shall be a minimum of 65 cm. and a maximum of 1.2 metres, a middle attachment point shall be a minimum of 2.0 metres and the maximum of 2.25 metres above the water, and an optional third attachment point that shall be approximately 4.0 metres above the water. The attachment point(s) may optionally be fitted with a quick release device.
 - f) The towboats to be used in the World Championships must be approved by the WBC. Inboard, inboard-outboard or outboard power may be used. This information must be provided to the Chairman of the Barefoot Council of each Confederation not less than 6 months before the tournament. If more than one type of boat will be used this information shall include a list of the events scheduled for each boat.
 - g) Boats must be equipped with efficient two-way radios.
 - h) Boats shall be equipped with two accurate speed measuring devices operating on separate pick-up tubes or transmitters. Both of these speedos must be visible to the Driver when facing forward. A third speedo shall be placed so that it is visible to the event judges when facing aft. It may come from either of the pick-ups for the other speedos. Boats shall also be equipped with tachometers.
 - i) The boats to be used for each event shall be decided by the Organisers. This information shall be provided to the WBC according to C1101(d).
 - j) Identical boats must be used for all contestants in a division for each event.

C1102: HANDLES AND TOW LINES

- a) The Tournament Committee shall provide handles and towlines for all events. Information of the type of towline must be provided to the Chairman of the Barefoot Council of each Confederation not less than 6 months before the tournament. If more than one type of towline will be used this information shall include a list of the events scheduled for each type of towline (APPENDIX 11 – HANDLES AND TOWLINES).

- b) There shall be sufficient quantities of homologated handles and towlines so as to insure for the smooth operation of the tournament.
- c) For jump and slalom, Tournament Committee supplied towlines and handles shall be used exclusively.
- d) These handles and towlines shall meet the following specifications:
 - 1. Handles shall float or incorporate flotation.
 - 2. The handle grip shall be made of 25mm to 28mm outside diameter material with no sharp edges or projections, and with non-slip coating. Attaching towlines must in all cases go through the handle grip and must be attached so there is no possibility of movement between the rope and handle grip when in use.
 - 3. Handles shall be finished with 15cm minimum loop.
 - 4. The handle and bridle shall have a length of 1.50m \pm 10cm.
 - 5. All handles used in the jump event shall be of a width of 30cm \pm 2.5cm, with a 30cm \pm 2.5cm length of attached towlines before juncture.
 - 6. Handles used in the slalom event shall be of a width of 38cm \pm 2.5cm, with a 38cm \pm 2.5cm length of attached towlines before juncture. A 30cm handle shall also be available and may be requested by the skier. It shall meet the requirements for the jump handle, which may be used for this purpose.
 - 7. The handle for tricks may be the 38cm handle specified for slalom.
 - 8. Towlines shall be made from a low-stretch plastic or similar material and have been sufficiently pre-stretched so as to allow only minimal stretch.
 - 9. Junctures in lines shall be by splicing or threading of adequate length to prevent slippage, and reinforced where necessary by knotting, stitching or binding.
 - 10. For all events the overall length of the tournament-supplied towline, including handle, shall be 23 metres \pm 15cm.
 - 11. All length measurements of lines and handles shall be made under 20 kg tension and shall be made between the centre of the handle grip and the inside of the loop.
 - 12. The ends of the towlines shall be finished with loops 15cm \pm 2.5cm long. It is recommended that the trailing end of the towline be finished with a 40cm loop or fitted with a lightweight clip for easy attachment of handles. A clip shall not be used in the jump event.
- e) For the trick event the contestant may furnish his own line(s) and handle(s) of any size, length and material. Detachable handles must be finished with a loop through which the handle and all attachments can be passed, (15cm minimum) unless a clip or clips are fitted.

- f) Failures of any skier's own equipment is his own responsibility and shall never be grounds for a re-ride.

C1103: TIMERS

a) Majority Rule Timer

1. For timing the 15-second period in Tricks and Slalom, an automatic timing device giving an audible sound at the start and finish of pass shall be used. This timing device shall be provided with 3 operating switches, one for each of 3 judges.
2. Each judge shall operate his switch when he observes the start of pass as defined in C1506 and C1606.
3. The timing device shall be programmed to sound the signal and start the 15-second timing at the moment when 2 of the 3 judges have operated their starting switches. Thus the first switch to be pressed in chronological order shall arm the device and thereafter the second to be pressed will activate it.

b) Instantaneous Timer

As an alternative, a timing device with a single operating switch may be used. One of the Event Judges shall be assigned to operate the timer switch when he observes the start of pass. This single action shall sound the signal and start the timing. In all other respects the automatic timing device shall operate as in C1104(a).

RULE C12 - SPEED CHECKS

C1201: METHOD

- a) Before each event and/or at the discretion of the Chief Judge, the boat speedos shall be checked.
- b) GPS speed measurement devices shall be used to obtain the correct boat speed under tournament conditions.
- c) Recalibration or compensation must be applied for found speedo errors, and the Driver provided with a speed correction table for any residual errors.
- d) If there is a current or stream, the times for each selected speed must be recorded in both directions, up and down stream and the average speed (not time) used as the recorded speed.
- e) During the jump event a GPS unit shall be used for checking the actual speed through the jump course. (C1408).

C1202: TOP SPEED ADVISORY

- a) Before the start of the tournament the Chief Driver shall inform the Chief Judge of the top speed attained in all boats available for the competition.
- b) This information shall be supplied to the team representatives before the start of the tournament. Any top speed advisories given from the towboat during the competition shall be considered a courtesy and shall never be considered as grounds for a re-ride.

RULE C13 – DEFINITIONS

C1301: COMPETITION AREA

The tournament layout is shown in APPENDIX 6 - JUMP COURSE and APPENDIX 2 – SLALOM AND TRICKS COURSE.

- a) The dimensions of the courses shall be as indicated; however the layout of the competition area may be varied to suit the tournament site.
- b) No buoys or markers other than those indicated by APPENDIX 2 and APPENDIX 6 are permitted within the competition area, except to mark safety hazards, landing or starting areas, or turning buoys. Any such buoys shall be distinguishable from course buoys and shall be pointed out to Team Representatives/Skiers before the start of the competition.
- c) Tricks and Slalom Course.
 1. The competition site shall encompass a starting dock, skier advisory buoys for both passes, shutdown buoys for both passes, and a turnaround buoy at the far end.
 2. The distance between the starting dock and the turnaround buoy shall be not less than 650 metres and not more than 750 metres.
 3. The starting dock shall be as near the extension of the course line as possible.
 4. The course lines for the two passes should coincide if possible. However if it is necessary for better spectator viewing, the courses may be angled to or distanced from each other.
 5. For both passes the skier's advisory buoy(s) shall be located between 210 metres and 280 metres from the starting point.
 6. The skier advisory buoy shall be approximately 15 meters from the course line on whichever side the organiser wishes.
 7. The skier advisory buoy shall be the point where the skier is guaranteed a minimum 15-second pass at 72 kph.

8. The shutdown buoy shall be located approximately 15 metres from the course line on the Driver's side.
9. A shutdown buoy shall be located a minimum of 50 metres from the end of each pass. The shutdown buoy marks the point at which the Driver shall smoothly close the throttle in order to safely stop the towboat before the end of the course.
10. The turnaround buoy shall be on the extended course line.

C1302: THE FALL

A fall in any event is defined as the moment, any time after the skier signifies his readiness to commence, any one of the following occurs:

- a) The skier loses possession of the towline or has total equipment failure, i.e. a broken towline or handle.
- b) The weight of the skier is not primarily supported by his foot/feet (except where a skier is supported by other parts of the body as may be necessary to perform a specific trick or after negotiating the jump) and the skier is unable to regain barefoot skiing position before the end of the pass.

C1303: BAREFOOT SKIING POSITION

Barefoot skiing position (BSP) is defined as that position in which all of the following exists:

- a) The skier has possession of the towline, and
- b) The skier is riding forward or backward on one or two bare feet in a stable position, and
- c) The weight of the skier is entirely supported by the foot or feet.
- d) Rope on foot BSP shall be when the skier is in stable position, both hands are free from the handle and the surface of the water, and only the foot holds the handle.

C1304: SKIER'S INSTRUCTIONS

The skier's instructions to the boat judges prior to starting a pass shall consist of:

- a) For the trick event:
 1. The rope position on the pylon. It is the skier's responsibility to insure that the rope is at the proper height. No re-rides will be given due to incorrect rope height. The rope height may be changed between passes in all events but must be as instructed for re-rides.

2. The start trick that the skier proposes to perform [APPENDIX 4 – START TRICKS].
3. The requested speed/acceleration in the terms "slow", "medium" and/or "fast", for the 3 phases: pull out of the water or off the dock; ride over the bumps; and acceleration to speed. At the skier's discretion the 2nd phase may be enlarged with another instruction such as, but not limited to, out of the wash; foot plant; or spin around.
4. The skier may request an intermediate RPM or speed for planing, and such speed shall be held to +/- 200 RPM or +/- 5 KPH or +/- 3 MPH.
5. Speed through the course shall be in units of whole KPH or 1/2 MPH. The requested speed (up to 72kph) shall be reached not later than when the boat reaches the skier advisory buoy(s) unless the skier has persisted in the start, thus making the course speed unattainable using a fast pull after the start. The requested course speed may exceed that specified in C1101(a). The skier may request a differing starting speed and course speed. [C1101(a)]
6. Any pre-pass preparatory tricks. Pre-preparatory tricks include but are not limited to:
 - A turn to reverse direction after the start.
 - Toeholds in preparation for a toehold turn (pre-loading).
 - Lifting a foot to test whether the boat is up to speed or to prepare for a one-foot turn.

Whilst the action of changing the grip or how the handle is held in preparation for commencing a trick shall never be considered a first movement towards a trick, it is strongly advised that skiers advise the boat crew of any such actions so as to avoid premature starting of the 15-second timer.

b) For the slalom event:

1. Whether it will be a forward or backward pass.
2. Speed through the course shall be in units of whole KPH or 1/2 MPH. The requested speed (up to 72kph) shall be reached not later than when the boat reaches the skier advisory buoy(s). [C1505].
3. The three phases of the pull as in C1304(a)3.

c) For the jump event:

1. Speed through the course shall be in units of whole KPH or 1/2 MPH. The requested speed shall be reached not later than when the boat enters the 100m course.
2. The three phases of the pull as in C1304(a)3.
3. Distance from the jump, i.e. "inside", "split", or "outside". [C1405(b)].

- d) When preparing to start from rest, after the 10-second call from the boat the skier shall communicate with the boat only with the words "IN GEAR," "STOP" or "OK". The boat shall only proceed on the "OK" command. For safety purposes and to ensure proper communication with the boat, the "stop" command may also be communicated to the boat crew by raising one hand, thus visually as well as the verbally communicating the command to the boat crew.
- e) No misunderstanding due to a departure from this standard phraseology shall be accepted as grounds for a re-ride or protest.
- f) The skier need not wait for the turn around time to expire to signal their readiness to the boat. [C806(i)].

C1305: TURN AROUND TIMES

- a) Turn around times when implemented between skiers passes are the responsibility of the Driver and will operate in the following manner:
 1. Time is to commence when the towboat or chase boat arrives at the start area, whichever is later.
 2. Warnings will be given at 30 seconds and 10 seconds. It shall not be grounds for extra time or a re-ride should the 30-second call be inadvertently not given or late called.
 3. The skier has the option to go before the turn around time has expired. If the water has not settled in this shorter time, it is the skier's own responsibility and it will not be grounds for a re-ride.
- b) The Chief Judge will set the turn around time after considering the recommendation of the Tournament Director.
- c) If a turnaround hold is in force when a flying start is being attempted:
 1. The boat shall remain at and in communication with the starting dock after having passed the handle to the skier and given the 30 second call.
 2. At the 10-second call, the boat shall go into and remain in gear and shall move slowly away from the dock at idle speed.
 3. The boat shall remain in gear, at idle (or the requested speed if above idle) until the audible command to accelerate or stop is received from the skier.
 4. If the skier fails to give the command for the boat to accelerate the boat shall continue at idle, even if this will result in pulling the skier off the dock.
 5. Under no circumstances is the boat to accelerate away without having received a clear audible command from the skier. It is better to give a re-ride for a misunderstanding than risk injury to an unready skier.

C1306: EMERGENCY MINUTE

- a) The Dock Official or the Event Judges shall grant up to one additional minute of time for gear changes or emergencies developing or discovered just prior to the contestant's turn to ski, or between passes in a turn.
- b) Should the emergency develop during the first pass or between passes the skier shall have the opportunity to return to the start dock in the towboat and use that emergency minute to obtain replacement equipment.
- c) Where a skier proposes to use different equipment (eg. change of tow line and/or handle/s) for their second pass it is the skiers responsibility to ensure the additional equipment is placed in the tow boat. No additional time will be granted for equipment left at the start dock.
- d) The emergency minute shall start when the skier arrives at the start dock. At the expiration of the emergency minute the towboat will move away from the dock. Should the skier not be ready at that point they shall forfeit their second pass. .

C1307: LEVELS OF JUDGES

Judges shall be categorised in 4 levels according to their experience and qualifications.

Level 1 Judge (L1).

Able to judge World Championships.

- Has judged at least 3 National or Confederational Championships.
- Has been a judge at least 5 years.
- Must pass a test given by the WBC.

Level 2 Judge (L2).

Able to judge Record Capability, International and Confederation Championships.

- Has judged at least 2 National or Confederational Championships.
- Has been a judge at least 4 years.
- Must pass a test approved by the WBC.

The test will be in two sections:

- with the rule book at hand.
- with no rule book.

Level 3 Judge (L3).

Able to judge Standings List.

- Has been a judge at least 3 years.
- Must pass a test given by their Federation, which has been approved by the Confederation Council.

Level 4 Judge (L4).

All other Judges - Federation approval.

Minimum Requirements.

For 3 Boat Judge competitions:

- Record capability (RC) - one L2, one L3 and one L4 judge.
- Standings List (SL) - two L3 judges and one L4 judge.

For One Boat Judge competitions, in the slalom and trick events:

- One L2 or one L1 judge in the boat for RC and SL homologation.

In the Jump event:

- One L3 in the boat for RC and SL homologation.

RULE C14 - JUMP

C1401: EQUIPMENT

- a) For the boat, see rule C1101.
- b) For the towlines and handles, see rule C1102.
- c) The jump ramp shall meet the following specifications: (APPENDIX 7, 8, & 9)
 1. The height of the lip of the jump ramp shall be 45.5cm above the waterline, measured on both sides, with a tolerance of $\pm 2\%$
 2. The surface of the ramp out of the water shall be 210cm ($\pm 2\%$) long, with the waterline marked by the centre of a transverse line of contrasting colour of a width equal to the total tolerance (8.4cm).
 3. The centreline of the transverse line shall be marked at least at the edges of the ramp.
 4. The width of the ramp surface shall be a minimum of 1.20m and a maximum of 1.50m with parallel sides. The length overall of the surface shall be 4 metres $\pm 2\%$. The surface of the jump ramp shall be flat with a maximum deviation of 1cm from a plane.
 5. The submerged surface shall be painted a dark colour or of a dark material so as not to be visible to the skier. The exposed part above the waterline shall be of a light colour.
 6. The jump ramp surface shall be the equivalent of 18 or 19mm marine plywood in strength and stiffness, suitably braced and with smooth integral or glued safe surfacing.
 7. Suitable buoyancy properly disposed shall be used to ensure stability and the dimensions set out in c)1. and c)2. above.
 8. Centreline markings of a strongly contrasting colour shall be placed on the

front face of the ramp at the waterline, to facilitate measuring to the inner and outer course buoys.

C1402: COURSE REQUIREMENTS

- a) See APPENDIX 6 - JUMP COURSE. The start of course and end of course buoys shall establish the limits of the jump course, 100 metres long.
- b) The departure point for the jump event shall be established not less than 150 metres before the jump course entrance gate and shall be as close as possible to an extension of the course line.

C1403: PASSES - JUMPS

- a) Each contestant in the jump event shall normally be entitled to 3 registered jumps in each round he skis.
- b) In exceptional circumstances the Chief Judge and the Appointed Judges may vote to reduce the number of jumps for a round to a minimum of 2, and post a notification before the start of the round affected. In such a case the Chief Judge shall make a report to the Council giving the reason(s) for the deviation.
- c) After each jump, the skier will be dropped in the water.

C1404: STARTING

The contestant shall start by means of a deepwater start and must pass the start of course buoy in forwards barefoot skiing position and maintain it to the ramp, both to be judged from the boat.

C1405: BOAT SPEED AND PATH

- a) The nominated boat speed shall be at the option of the contestant, up to a maximum of 72kph \pm 1.5 kph or 44.7 mph \pm 1 mph. An on-speed signal shall be given if requested.
- b) Skiers may only call "inside", "split", or "outside". The boat shall follow a straight path, parallel to and on the left side of the ramp surface in accordance with the skier's instructions. (Appendix 12.) [C905(c)]
- c) The boat path instruction applies equally to both the start-of-course and the ramp gates and must be identical for both. [C905(c)]

C1406: START OF PASS - JUMP ATTEMPT

A skier is considered to have started once he gives the "OK" signal to the boat.

C1407: OFFICIALS

- a) One judge shall ride in the boat to observe boat path and speed, the skier's

performance in relation to maintaining BSP from start-of-course buoy, over the ramp to the end-of-course buoy, and Driver's compliance with the skier's instructions.

- b) By observing the speedometers or GPS the Driver and boat judge must both agree that the skier received their requested speed through the course. A speed adjudicator shall also ride in the boat to verify the boat speed via GPS. In the event of a disagreement between the Driver and judge, the speed recorded on the speed adjudicator's GPS shall be used.
- c) Electronic timing or GPS speed measurement devices approved by the WBC may be used when available and the times/speeds ascertained from these devices shall be used as the primary means of determining the boat speed through the course.

C1408: CREDIT FOR JUMP

- a) A jump shall be registered unless: -
 - 1. A re-ride is taken under rule C901 or C905.
 - 2. The event judges allow a re-ride under rule C904.
- b) A jump shall be disallowed if:
 - 1. The skier does not attain barefoot skiing position by the start of course buoy and maintain it to the ramp.
 - 2. The skier attempts to recover by a greater than 90 degree tumbleturn within the course.
 - 3. The skier does not attain BSP before the end of course buoy.
 - 4. The boat speed is judged to have exceeded maximum speed tolerance.
 - 5. In the opinion of the boat judge the skier **intentionally** contacts the ramp with anything other than the feet.
- c) A jump shall be scored if the skier goes over the ramp, and:
 - 1. Attains barefoot skiing position prior to the end of course buoy and...
 - 2. The jump is not disallowed under rule C1408(b).
- d) After landing a jump it is not necessary to ski past end of course buoy. The skier may throw the handle after attaining BSP. Once the boat judge has recognised BSP he may request the Driver to start slowing the boat.
- e) Compliance with this rule shall be judged from the boat.

C1409: SCORING

The farthest scored registered jump distance in a round shall be declared the contestant's score for that round.

C1410: JUMP MEASUREMENT AND CALCULATION

- a) A WBC approved video jump measurement program must be used to obtain jump distances. Such a system will not be subject to reading errors, shall produce results that are reproducible on readily available systems, and the distance gleaned from the video will be final.
- b) There shall be 2 judges stationed at the video monitor who must agree on the positioning of the cursor. If necessary, they shall use the video replay facility to determine the landing point. If they fail to agree, a 3rd judge shall be called in and he will position the cursor himself. The median value among the 3 distance readouts shall be taken as the official jump distance.

C1411: TIES

If there is a tie for a trophy (or medal) place refer to C209d)

C1412: DISTANCE

- a) Jump distances shall be measured from a point on the surface of the water perpendicularly below the centre of the top edge of the ramp, to the point of contact closest to the ramp.
- b) Jump distances shall be scored only in increments of 10cm.
- c) In the case of a successful jump that is unreadable due to the skier not making it to the landing box, the distance awarded will be the lowest distance readable on the screen, minus one-tenth metre. In the case of a successful jump that is unreadable due to the skier jumping past the landing box, the distance that will be awarded will be the longest readable distance plus one-tenth metre. No re-ride will be offered in either case.

RULE C15 - SLALOM

C1501: EQUIPMENT

For the boat, see rule C1101; for the towlines and handles see rule C1102 and APPENDIX 11 – HANDLES AND TOWLINES; for the timers see rule C1103.

C1502: COURSE REQUIREMENTS

- a) For the course see rule C1301 and APPENDIX 2 – SLALOM AND TRICKS COURSE.
- b) The slalom course shall extend from after leaving the starting dock or turning

buoy.

- c) The expiry of the 15 seconds time interval or the stopping of the boat shall signify the end of the course.

C1503: PASSES

- a) In each round contestants shall be allowed two 15 second passes through the slalom course, one forward and one backward, during which they may score crossings.
- b) If both passes, or any portion thereof are made in the forwards BSP, then the points for the forward portion of the lower scoring pass shall be reduced by 75% and the result rounded to the nearest 0.1 points. [See 1509].
- c) Should the skier fall during the backward pass and tumble up to the forward position they may recommence crossing forward and receive credit for those forward crossings as set out in C1503(b).

C1504: STARTING

The contestant shall attain barefoot skiing position by means of a start from APPENDIX 4 – START TRICKS, and may reverse direction before entering the course. See 1306(f).

C1505: BOAT SPEED AND PATH

- a) Once the requested speed [C1304] is achieved it shall be held constant to within ± 1 kph or 1/2 mph until the shutdown buoy is reached.
- b) A signal shall be given on request when the requested speed is attained. This signal may take the form of sound, a hand signal or a tap (chop) on the line. It shall not be required of the boat judges to give this signal if the skier has started before on-speed and the judges are busy judging the pass.
- c) Failure to attain a speed that is above 72 kph will in no case be the cause of a re-ride.
- d) Skiers may request the Driver to raise the engine from the default position. It is the responsibility of the skier to instruct the Driver and approve the position before commencing. [C1101(b) & (c)].
- e) During the pass the boat shall follow a straight path, approximately down the centre of the course until the shutdown buoy is reached or the 15 seconds expires, whichever is later.

C1506: START OF PASS

- a) A judge (or judges) in the towboat shall start the audible timing device at the

beginning of the slalom pass. The audible timing device shall sound at the beginning of the 15 seconds.

- b) The slalom pass shall commence (time and scoring begin) at the skier's first movement towards the wake from BSP outside the wake. Thus the skier can either attain BSP outside the wake on his preferred side, or get to his feet in the wake and go out straight to either side. The pass starts with a movement from outside the wake back towards the wake.
- c) Making a positioning 180° turn preparatory to starting the pass or testing the speed with a one-foot shall not be considered a "first movement".
- d) If the skier pulls out before starting to cross (e.g. to attack the wake or gain momentum), this shall not be held to be a "first movement", and the pass will not start until the skier turns back towards the wake.
- e) Drifting into the curl of the wake following the start shall not be considered a "first movement".

C1507: END OF PASS

- a) The expiry of the 15 seconds time interval from the beginning of the pass which time shall be marked by the sounding of an audible timing device or the stopping of the boat shall signify the end of the pass.
- b) If the skier has started late and the towboat passes the shutdown buoy before the 15 seconds have elapsed, the Driver shall smoothly close the throttle and maintain a safe path till the boat stops. The skier is free to continue crossings while the boat is slowing down and the boat judges will continue to record them, noting when the timing device sounds the end of the 15 seconds.
- c) The skier shall receive credit for a partial crossing only: -
 - 1. When a crossing in progress is interrupted by the expiry of time
 - 2. If he loses the handle during the crossing.
- d) Scoring shall cease and the crossing in which the skier is engaged shall score zero if: -
 - 1. The skier falls during the pass and tumbles up, or
 - 2. The skier loses barefoot skiing position (e.g. sit or fall/tumble up) during the pass but retains the handle, or
 - 3. The skier stops crossing or turns back during the pass without having crossed over the wake with the foot or feet on the water,
- e) The skier may continue crossings, but scoring shall re-commence only from a barefoot skiing position outside the wake.

C1508: OFFICIALS

- a) There shall be three (or one, C608) judges scoring slalom.
- b) (The) Each judge shall watch and trace independently [APPENDIX 13 – SLALOM SCORING SHORTHAND] each crossing made by the skier as it is performed and note the exact position of the skier at the start and end of the pass. (The) Each judge shall continue to record crossings made after the expiry of the 15 seconds.
- c) (The) Each Judge shall independently decide with respect to each crossing or partial crossing:
 1. Where it started and ended.
 2. Whether it was a two-foot crossing or a perfect one-foot crossing
 3. Whether it was a partial two or a partial one-foot crossing
 4. The reason for the ending if a partial crossing
 5. If it was performed according to the rules.
- d) If the skier starts late and time is still running when the boat shuts down, the judge shall continue to record whatever the skier performs, regardless of speed or path of the boat.

C1509: CREDIT FOR SLALOM

- a) It is responsibility of the contestant to show the judge(s) that he has fully crossed the wake [APPENDIX 1 WAKE DEFINITION] on one or two feet.
- b) Two foot crossings
 1. A perfect two-foot crossing is when the skier has crossed the boat wake from outside the first wake crest to outside the second wake crest without falling. [C1507c]
 2. Partial two foot crossings may be credited only as follows:
 - i. if the 15 second period expires during a whole or partial two foot or imperfect one foot crossing.
 - ii. On losing the handle during the 15 seconds.
- c) One foot crossings
 1. A perfect one-foot crossing is when the lifted foot is completely clear of the water before either foot reaches the crest of the first wake wave and remains completely clear of the water until the skiing foot has past the crest of the second wake wave. [APPENDIX 1 - WAKE DEFINITION]
 2. A partial one-foot crossing may only be credited if it is part of a perfect one-foot crossing during which the 15-second period expires.

3. Any crossing failing to comply with C1509(c)1. can only score as a perfect two foot or a partial two foot crossing.

d) Points shall be awarded for full and partial crossings made during the pass as follows:

1. Two foot crossings [APPENDIX 14 - SLALOM SCORING ZONES]

- 0.5 points for a perfect two-foot crossing.
- 0.1 points for making a movement toward the wake, but not yet having both feet inside.
- 0.3 points for partial crossing in which the skier has both feet inside the wake.
- 0.4 points for a partial crossing in which the skier has both feet past the centreline of the wake.

2. One foot crossings [APPENDIX 14 - SLALOM SCORING ZONES]

Any imperfect one-foot crossing will be scored as a two foot above. Valid one-foot crossings shall be scored as follows:

- 1.0 points for a perfect crossing on one foot.
- 0.2 points for making a movement toward the wake, but not yet having passed the inbound crest.
- 0.6 points for partial crossing into the first half of the wake.
- 0.8 points for a partial crossing in which the skier has crossed the centreline of the wake.

C1510: SCORING

- a) The scorers shall receive the score sheet(s) and decide the crossings to be scored based on a simple majority from among the judges' individual score sheets. Points shall be awarded for full and partial crossings made during the pass as set out in C1509.
- b) Downgrading a crossing to an imperfect one-foot crossing requires a simple majority of 2 or more judges agreeing on the same fault zone for that crossing. The 3 fault zones shall be:
 1. A late lift (LL) shall be recorded when the skier's lifted foot touches the water surface between the lift off points before the supporting foot reaches the first lift off point of the wake wave.
 2. A touch (T) shall be recorded when the skier's lifted foot touches the water surface between the lift off points whilst the supporting foot is between the lift off points of the wake waves.

3. An early down (ED) shall be recorded when the skier's lifted foot touches the water surface beyond the second lift off point whilst the supporting foot has yet to clear the second lift off point of the wake waves.
- c) In the case of no simple majority on any fault zone the crossing shall score as a perfect one-foot crossing.
 - d) The end of scoring zone shall be determined by a simple majority of 2 or more judges agreeing on the same zone. In the case of 3 judges recording 3 different zones for the end of scoring zone, the correct end of scoring zone must be determined from video review.
 - e) At tournaments where video is not available for review, the end of scoring zone shall be determined by the highest zone which has an agreement among 2 judges, e.g. Judge 1 has zone 1, Judge 2 has zone 2 and Judge 3 has zone 3, therefore the highest scoring agreed end of scoring zone is Zone 2.

C1511: TIES

If there is a tie for a trophy (or medal) place refer to C209d)

RULE C16 - TRICKS

C1601: EQUIPMENT

For the boat, see rule C1101; for the towlines and handles see rule C1102 and APPENDIX 11 – HANDLES AND TOWLINES; for the timers see rule C1103. A skier may change his handle and/or line and replace broken or damaged equipment between passes. There shall be a tournament supplied rope and slalom handle available for this purpose. See C1307.

C1602: COURSE REQUIREMENTS

- a) For the course see rule C1301 and APPENDIX 2 – SLALOM AND TRICKS COURSE.
- b) The trick course shall extend straight from leaving the starting dock or turning buoy.
- c) The expiry of the 15 seconds time interval or the stopping of the boat shall signify the end of the course.

C1603: PASSES

In each round contestants shall be allowed two passes through the tricks course, each of 15 seconds duration, during which they may score pass tricks.

C1604: STARTING

- a) The skier may attain barefoot skiing position by means of any start trick listed in APPENDIX 4 - START TRICKS.
- b) The stand up portion of a start trick shall be made in one attempt. A fall, sit-back or hand-down etc. is a failed start, except that a reversion from one-foot to two (without losing BSP) scores the two-foot start trick provided the start trick satisfies all criteria for the two-foot start trick.
- c) The points for a successful start trick shall be credited whether or not the subsequent pass is made or scores.
- d) A failed start shall not affect a subsequent successful tricks pass.
- e) To receive credit for 2 starts in a round the skier must perform 2 different starts. In the event of a start being repeated with a bonus action, only the higher paying start will be credited. For the purposes of this rule a successfully repeated one-foot stand up shall downgrade to a two-foot stand up and both shall score.
- f) A two-foot version and a one-foot version of the same start trick are both eligible for credit in the same round and are not considered repeats of the same start trick.
- g) To receive credit for a flying start or tower start, the boat moves slowly off without stopping while the skier readies himself, and accelerates away on the "OK" instruction from the skier [C1305(d)]. The skier's instructions must ensure the boat is already accelerating when he hits the water after leaving the dock or dry land. The jump must commence after the skier has taken at least one hop, skip or step and must propel the skier up and out from the dock or dry land. There must be an instant when the whole of the skier is clearly above the point of takeoff.
- h) The start for the second pass must be commenced from deepwater.
- i) The start may continue for as long as the skier persists. The pass will start thereafter as provided in C1606(b) unless the shutdown buoy has been passed.
- j) Backwards Tumbleturn Starts:
 - 1. The skier may start out on his back or front.
 - 2. On a backwards tumbleturn one foot start trick the foot to be raised shall, from the moment after the skier has tumbled around on his stomach, touch neither the water surface nor the rope for the rest of the start.

C1605: BOAT SPEED AND PATH

- a) Once the requested speed [C1304] is achieved it shall be held constant to within ± 1 kph or 1/2 mph until the shutdown buoy is reached.
- b) A signal shall be given on request when the course speed is attained. This signal may take the form of sound, a hand signal or a tap (chop) on the line. It

shall not be required of the boat judges to give the signal if the skier has started before on-speed and the judges are busy judging the pass.

- c) Inability to attain a speed that is above 72 kph will in no case be the cause of a re-ride.
- d) Skiers may request the Driver to raise the engine from the default position. It is the responsibility of the skier to instruct the Driver and approve the position before commencing. [C1101(b)&(c)].
- e) During the pass the boat shall follow a straight path, approximately down the centre of the course until the shutdown buoy is reached.

C1606: START OF PASS

- a) A judge (or judges) in the towboat shall start the audible timing device at the beginning of the trick pass. The audible timing device shall sound at the beginning and at the end of the pass.
- b) The tricks pass shall start at the skier's first movement towards doing a trick after gaining BSP.
- c) The skier may perform preparatory tricks necessary to get into position for his first trick. This shall not be considered a "first movement".

Such tricks [C1304(e)] must be declared to the boat judges in the skier's instructions. [C1304(d)]. If the skier fails to declare the tricks the boat judges will start the timer at the skier's first movement towards a trick. If the skier fails to perform his declared preparatory tricks first, the pass will start as soon as he makes any other movement towards a trick.

C1607: END OF PASS

- a) The trick pass shall end when 15 seconds have elapsed from the beginning of the pass, which shall be marked by the audible timing device. If the skier started late and the towboat passes the shutdown buoy before the 15 seconds have elapsed, the Driver shall smoothly close the throttle and maintain a safe path till the boat stops.
- b) The skier is free to continue doing tricks while the boat is slowing down, and the boat judges will continue to record them, noting when the timing device sounds the end of the pass.
- c) It shall be a mandatory re-ride if, due to failure or malfunction of the timing device, the start and finish of the pass cannot be established from video. [C706(b)].

C1608: OFFICIALS

- a) There shall be 3 (or 1 judge - Ref: C608) judges scoring tricks. Each judge shall observe and record the tricks independently. He shall record the identity of each trick attempted by the skier, and decide with respect to each trick:
 1. If it was performed according to the rules governing that trick, and
 2. If it was started after the beginning or completed before the end of the pass.

- b) The judge(s) must make a written record of the identity and success of each trick as it is performed. [APPENDIX 5 - TRICK SCORING SHORTHAND]:
 1. This record shall note the direction of a turn, and on which foot if a one-foot trick.
 2. Supplements to this record, for which there was insufficient opportunity during the pass, or correction of writing errors or misconceptions may be made after the pass ends, but only before the sheet is discussed for scoring in the boat or handed over to the scorers. Except for C706 (b) & (c) such additions or corrections may not be made once the sheet has been discussed or handed over. There should not be any communication on the subject with other judges until after the event's scores have been posted.

- c) Between passes the skier may ask the judges which was the last trick completed in time. [C1607]. In this case the judges must confer to reach a majority on the last trick completed in time and communicate that majority to the skier. This rule shall never be grounds for a re-ride.

- d) If the Chief Judge decides that scoring will be done in the boat, after completing their sheets, the judges shall communicate with each other to arrive at a majority and to convey it to the Scorer.

- e) Only the Scorer shall communicate with the judge(s) between passes for the purpose of determining whether a trick or tricks attempted in the first pass were scored.

C1609: CREDIT FOR TRICKS

Tricks are credited in two phases, according to:

- Technical criteria.
- Logical criteria.

The technical criteria are the descriptions listed under C1612 and are applied by the judges in the boat. Tricks are assessed in isolation without regard to what happens before or after. After technical approval, tricks are examined in the light of logical criteria, which involve the relationships to other tricks and the setting of the trick in the two pass round.

a) General

1. Only tricks listed in Appendices 3 & 4 can be scored in a tournament.
2. It is the responsibility of the skier to make each action and movement clear to the judge(s), taking into account the distance, water spray, speed of movement and other factors affecting the ability of a judge to discern the prescribed actions when performing a trick.
3. It is the responsibility of the skier to clearly pause between tricks. This pause serves to allow the trick to be held for recognition, and also to allow recognition that the following trick is being started from BSP.
4. The highest scoring sequence of turns will be scored in the event of repeated or positional turns, providing that the turn sequence complies with the rotational rules under C1609(h)2.
5. If a skier falls in an attempted trick, prior to the trick being held for recognition, it will not be credited. If the skier loses BSP prior to the trick being held for recognition but retains the handle and allows himself to fall to a position that requires a greater than 90 degree tumbleturn to recover, he may tumble up or otherwise recover BSP and continue his pass. Neither the trick nor the tumbleturn shall score. However, once the trick has been recognised, a subsequent fall or fall and recovery will not disallow the trick.
6. A fall between tricks, due to neither trick, shall incur no penalty, and scoring may continue after the skier has regained barefoot skiing position.
7. Tricks not completed before the end of the pass shall not be scored.
8. Tricks that occur after expiry of time shall not be considered and shall bear no influence in deliberations of the validity of the last trick completed in time.
9. A reverse trick must immediately follow the basic trick.
10. A basic and reverse performed in different passes, even if otherwise valid, shall not both score.
11. The reverse shall not be disallowed simply because it follows an attempted basic trick which has not been credited or because the basic trick is a repeated trick.
12. A reverse which follows an unsuccessful basic may be considered the basic for an immediate repeat of the original basic which then becomes the reverse for the purpose of this rule.

13. A failed reverse trick may immediately be reattempted. The skier may persist in this attempt until the trick has been credited or time expires. The credited basic trick need not be repeated. The turn rotation rule C1609(h) will be suspended for the purposes of this rule so as to allow a failed reverse turn to be reattempted.
14. A basic and reverse correctly performed, shall be eligible for scoring even if one or both are repeat(s) of trick(s) previously performed in the same or the other pass. Such previously scored trick(s) shall then be annulled unless this conflicts with C1609(a)5.
15. In the case of a one-foot it is immaterial which foot is lifted.
16. The reverse of a one-foot, rope in teeth one-foot, rope on neck one-foot or rope on foot shall be on the opposite foot.
17. With the exception of tumbleturns and somersaults, perfect (full credit) pass tricks shall be performed feet to feet, i.e. starting and finishing on the foot or feet with no other part of the body contacting the water in between. Should any other part of the body contact the water before the trick has been held for recognition the trick shall be judged as an imperfect trick and may incur a penalty. Ref: C1609(c).
18. In the performance of any rope on foot trick the hands must be seen to be completely clear of the handle and the water surface and remain so throughout the trick.
19. A forward single wake jump can be performed from inward or outward but only 1 will score.
20. A forward wake-to-wake jump may be performed left or right but only 1 will score.
21. In the event that two tricks are performed simultaneously, only the higher scoring of the two tricks shall score unless that trick has previously been scored, in which case the lower scoring trick shall score.

b) Bonus Actions

1. Some tricks carry bonus actions e.g. flying or tower starts, back hop and back one foots whilst holding the handle between the legs. These bonus actions are to be treated as separate from the whole trick and judged and scored as bonuses.
2. With the exception of tumbleturns, it is not permitted for a skier to be credited with a trick and then credited again with the repeated trick and the bonus points combined. In this case the skier can only be credited with the bonus points.

3. For tumbleturns the one-foot stand up is a bonus action and does not constitute the entirety of the trick, therefore the one-foot success or failure cannot determine failure of a tumble turn.

c) Penalties And Reversions

1. Following any imperfect trick the skier must attain BSP in one attempt and hold it for recognition.
2. When attempting 180 degree tumbleturns the skier will incur a penalty of 50% of the value of the trick if his feet pass 90 degrees but do not reach the full 180 degrees.
3. When attempting tumbleturns an overshoot of more than 90 degrees will disallow the trick. This applies to the 180-degree portion when the legs are trailing during a 180-degree tumbleturn and when the skier has returned to the forward position in both 180 and 360-degree tumbleturns.
4. During the rotation to the forward position of a tumbleturn pass trick or start trick the skier may hesitate or pause but may not reverse direction. Any reversal of the rotation direction during the turn to the forward position will incur a penalty of 50% of the value of the pass trick or start trick.
5. When attempting a rope on foot if the skier has placed his foot inside the toe strap while in BSP but was unsuccessful in attaining rope on foot BSP [C1303(d)] before the end of the pass the skier will incur a 75-point penalty for a forward rope on foot or a 100-point penalty for a backward rope on foot. It must be emphasised that this is not a separate trick and is classed as an imperfect rope on foot. The judges must see the skier truly attempting the rope on foot trick. The handle used must be appropriate for the trick being attempted. Only one imperfect rope on foot may be credited in any one-15 second pass.
6. When attempting surface or wake turns the skier will incur a 100-point penalty if he loses BSP and sits down before recognition of the trick but successfully completes it and regains BSP. [C1609a5]
7. If the skier fails to demonstrate one-foot BSP before the start of a turn it shall always be judged as a two-foot turn and all rotation rules shall apply.
8. If the skier fails to satisfy the lifted foot requirements during the rotation of a one-foot turn or before BSP has been recognised at the end of the trick then the trick will be judged as an imperfect one-foot turn and shall incur a 100-point penalty.
9. A hand touch at the end of a wake F-B will incur a 100-point penalty.
10. Wake tricks may revert to a surface trick if the wake criteria have not been met provided the trick satisfies all criteria for the surface trick.
11. Wake to wake tricks may revert to a single wake trick provided the wake criteria have been met for either wake.

12. When attempting a F-B rope on foot turn the skier will incur a 100-point penalty if the hand(s) are in contact with the water surface upon finishing the turn.
13. When attempting a B-F rope on foot turn the skier will incur a 550-point penalty if, after having maintained rope on foot BSP throughout the turn, the skier takes the handle before the trick has been held for recognition.
14. When attempting a B-F rope on foot turn the skier will incur a 550-point penalty if he does not maintain BSP throughout the turn.
15. When attempting a 180-stepover turn the skier will incur a 100-point penalty if any other part of the body touches the water before the trick has been held for recognition.
16. When attempting a stepover wake turn or multiple wake turn the skier will incur a 100-point penalty if any other part of the body touches the water before the trick has been held for recognition.
17. When attempting a somersault if the feet go over the level of the head but do not go through the vertical plane of the head the skier will incur a 250-point penalty. It should be noted that although the plane of rotation must be vertical, it would be inclined to the boat path in a wake or wake-to-wake somersault as the skier cuts across.
18. Somersaults with any degree of tumbleturn recovery up to a maximum of 90 degrees shall be judged an imperfect recovery and will incur a 250-point penalty.

d) Precursory Tricks.

1. When executing a one-foot trick, once the skier makes any move towards a hop, rope on toe, or one-foot turn, no one-foot may be scored, whatever happens to the subsequent one-foot trick. Holding one foot BSP for recognition after completing a one-foot trick shall never be paid as a one foot, whether or not the one-foot trick succeeded.
2. When executing a rope on foot, once the skier makes any move towards a toe turn no one-foot may be scored, whatever happens to the subsequent trick. Holding rope on foot BSP for recognition after completing a rope on foot turn trick shall never be paid as a rope on foot, whether or not the turn trick succeeded.
3. When executing a side slide, once the skier makes any move towards a switch stance side slide the basic side slide will not be credited.

e) Rope on Neck and Rope in Teeth.

1. For rope on neck and rope in teeth tricks the hands must be released from the handle and be clearly visible simultaneously.

2. To receive credit for two-foot rope on neck and rope in teeth tricks in a series they shall always precede the one-foot tricks.
3. No re-gripping of the handle is permitted in between performing the neck two-foot, one-foot and reverse tricks and the teeth two-foot, one-foot and reverse tricks.
4. Should the skier re-grip the handle during a series of either neck or teeth tricks they must remove the handle from the neck or teeth and re-initiate the series according to C1612(c5) or C1612(c8) to receive credit for the full series of tricks.

f) Tumbleturns.

1. The rotation of a tumbleturn shall be made on the back.
2. To obtain the one-foot bonus, from the moment the skier is on his back the foot to be raised shall touch neither the water nor the rope for the rest of the trick.
3. At the conclusion of a tumbleturn, BSP must be attained and held for recognition.
4. The reverse of a tumbleturn two-foot shall be in the opposite direction.
5. The reverse of a tumbleturn one-foot shall be both in the opposite direction and on the opposite foot.

g) Turn Tricks.

Turns shall be judged in two ways:

- i) **Perfect Turn.** If the skier remains in BSP (or in the air for a wake trick) throughout the turn and thereafter holds BSP for recognition, he shall be credited with full points.
 - ii) **Imperfect Turn.** If the skier loses BSP and contacts the water before recognition of the trick but successfully completes it and regains BSP, the trick will be paid with a sit down penalty of 100 points. Failure to recover within the pass disallows the trick.
1. The reverse of a turn trick shall be in the opposite direction of rotation.
 2. Any variety of 180-degree turn is allowed between 180-degree basic and reverse turns.
 3. Any variety of 180-degree or 540-degree turn is allowed between 540-degree basic and reverse turns.
 4. In tick-tock turns it is not necessary for the handle to be taken in both hands, and the completeness of rotation shall be judged on the position of the feet alone. He must however demonstrate the ability to hold the forward and backward positions at will.

5. In a multiple turn any interruption in the continuous turning movement shall terminate the trick at that point and it shall score zero. A variation in the speed of rotation shall not constitute an interruption of the turn.
6. No more than 8 one-foot and 8 two-foot multiple turns may be scored in any round.
7. No more than 4 stepover multiple turns may be scored in any round.

h) Rotation of Consecutive Surface Turn Tricks.

1. This rotation rule applies only to uninterrupted sequences of like turns. It does not apply when a one-foot surface turn follows a two-foot surface turn or vice versa, or when the skier sets his foot down and raises it again for a further one-foot turn. This ruling does not apply to wake turns, or wake-to-wake turn tricks.
2. At the conclusion of a one-foot turn trick, a skier may commence another one-foot turn trick in the opposite direction without first returning to the two-foot barefoot skiing position. He must however hold BSP for recognition.
3. When a two-foot or a one-foot surface turn trick immediately follows another of the same kind, the rotation must be in the opposite direction, except for the reverse 540 and 180 turns, which can only be in the same rotation as the positional turn.
4. If the skier makes consecutive two-foot or one-foot turns in the same direction with no other trick in between they shall be treated as a failed multiple turn and neither shall be credited.

i) Wake Tricks.

1. For the definition of the wake, see APPENDIX 1 - WAKE DEFINITION. Any rotation of a wake trick shall be completed in mid-air during a jump off the wake wave. The skier must land on the other side of the crest in BSP.
2. The skier shall remain completely clear of the water surface during the entire trick or turn.
3. In making a wake trick, the skier may use the whole of the upslope and ski through the crest of the wave to propel himself into the air.
4. Wake rope on foot turns must take off and land on the foot. Water contact with any body part before the foot will disallow the trick.

j) Wake-To-Wake Tricks.

1. A wake-to-wake trick is a trick performed in the air during a jump off the wake wave. The skier must take off from the wake on the approach side and land outside the wake [APPENDIX 1 - WAKE DEFINITION] on the far side.
2. No part of the skier may touch the water in the wake until after the trick is completed and held for recognition except that the skier may use the whole of

the upslope and ski through the crest of the wave to propel himself into the air.

3. The trick is always commenced outside the wake.
4. The skier must jump high enough to bridge the entire wake, landing outside the 2nd wake crest in BSP [APPENDIX 1 - WAKE DEFINITION]. The skier must be completely clear of the water till clearing the second wake crest. He may then sit or fall back if he is unable to hold BSP, provided he subsequently regains barefoot skiing position in one attempt and holds it for recognition.

k) Step Tricks.

1. In making a step turn, one leg is passed over the towline during the turn. Accidental contact with the towline during the step over will not disallow the trick.
2. Contact with the spray will not disallow the trick.
3. The stepover and turn actions must be simultaneous.
4. Whether or not the foot that passes over the towline is subsequently set down shall not disallow the trick.
5. In a step wake turn the leg shall pass over the towline while the skier is in the air.
6. In a multiple step turn both legs shall pass over the towline in succession, changing feet at mid-point, and the turning movement shall be without hesitation.

l) Somersaults

1. To incur full credit the plane of rotation must be vertical, like a fan blade, so that during the somersault the heels do actually pass directly over the head. It should be noted that although the plane of rotation must be vertical, it may be inclined to the boat path. Failure to regain BSP in one attempt will disallow the entire trick.
2. In a wake somersault, after take off, no part of the body may touch the water on the take off side of the wake [APPENDIX 1 WAKE DEFINITION], before, during or after the landing, until the trick has been held for recognition.
3. In a wake to wake somersault, after take off, no part of the body may touch the water inside the wake [APPENDIX 1 WAKE DEFINITION], before, during or after the landing, until the trick has been held for recognition.
4. Wake somersaults must be performed from inside to outside of the wake except in the case of C1609(c)8.
5. A maximum of 3 somersaults can be scored in any round.
6. Reverse surface somersaults are NOT allowed.

7. Reverse wake to wake and wake somersaults are allowed.
8. A reverse wake-to-wake somersault must immediately follow the basic and can only be performed in the opposite direction to the basic trick.
9. Reverse wake somersaults must immediately follow the basic and can only be performed from the inside to the outside of the opposite wake of the basic trick.

C1610: SCORING

The scorers shall receive the score sheets and, in the event of a discrepancy, shall decide the tricks to be scored on the basis of a simple majority from among the judges' individual score sheets as to:

- a) What trick was performed;
- b) If it was performed according to the rules governing that trick; and...
- c) If it was started after the beginning and completed before the end of a pass.
- d) Points shall be awarded for tricks made during the pass as set out in APPENDIX 3 - TRICK POINT VALUES.

C1611: TIES

If there is a tie for a trophy (or medal) place refer to C209d)

C1612: PASS TRICK AND START TRICK DESCRIPTIONS

a) Trick Categories

1. A Pass Trick is an activity listed in Appendix 3 that occurs between two pauses in a barefoot skiing position.
2. A Start Trick is an activity listed in Appendix 4 used to attain barefoot skiing position prior to the commencement of the trick pass.

b) Start Tricks

1. FRONT DEEP WATER TO 2

On the command "OK" the skier shall be pulled up to speed according to his instructions with his body facing upwards. He shall then place both feet on to the water and in one attempt raise himself to forward BSP and hold for recognition. The skier may touch the rope with his foot or feet during the start.

2. FRONT DEEP WATER TO 1

On the command "OK" the skier shall be pulled up to speed according to his instructions with his body facing upwards. He shall then place one foot on to the water and in one attempt raise himself to forward one foot BSP and hold

for recognition. During the entirety of the start the skier may only touch the rope or the water surface with the foot he will stand up on.

3. BACK DEEP WATER TO 2

On the command "OK" the skier shall be pulled up to speed according to his instructions with the handle held behind his back, his body facing downwards, and his feet towards the boat. He shall then place both his feet on to the water and in one attempt raise himself to backward BSP and hold for recognition. The skier may touch the rope with his foot or feet during the start.

4. BACK DEEP WATER TO 1

On the command "OK" the skier shall be pulled up to speed according to his instructions with the handle held behind his back, his body facing downwards, and his feet towards the boat. He shall then place his foot on to the water and in one attempt raise himself to backward one foot BSP and hold for recognition. During the entirety of the start the skier may only touch the rope or the water surface with the foot he will stand up on.

5. FRONT TUMBLE UP TO 2

On the command "OK" the skier shall be pulled headfirst with his legs trailing behind him up to speed according to his instructions. The skier may come out of deep water on either his stomach or back. While on his back the skier shall then swing his legs round from the trailing position to the forward position and in one attempt raise himself to forward two foot BSP and hold for recognition. (C1609c4)

6. FRONT TUMBLE UP TO 1

On the command "OK" the skier shall be pulled headfirst with his legs trailing behind him up to speed according to his instructions. The skier may come out of deep water on either his stomach or back. While on his back the skier shall, then swing his legs round from the trailing position to the forward position. He shall then place one foot on to the water and in one attempt raise himself to forward one foot BSP and hold for recognition. From the point where he brings his legs round from the trailing position only the foot he will stand up on may touch the rope or the water surface. (C1609c4)

7. BACK TUMBLE UP TO 2

On the command "OK" the skier shall be pulled headfirst with his legs trailing behind him while holding the handle behind his back up to speed according to his instructions. The skier may come out of deep water on either his stomach, side, or back. While on his stomach the skier shall, without reversing direction of rotation, then swing his legs round from the trailing position to the forward position and in one attempt raise himself to backward two foot BSP and hold for recognition. During the rotation the skier may hesitate or pause but may

not reverse direction. Any reversal of direction during the rotation will disallow the whole of the trick. Overshoot is permitted.

8. BACK TUMBLE UP TO 1

On the command "OK" the skier shall be pulled headfirst with his legs trailing behind him while holding the handle behind his back up to speed according to his instructions. The skier may come out of deep water on either his stomach, side, or back. While on his stomach the skier shall, without reversing direction of rotation, then swing his legs round from the trailing position to the forward position. He shall then place one foot on to the water and in one attempt raise himself to backward one foot BSP and hold for recognition. From the point where he brings his legs round from the trailing position only the foot he will stand up on may touch the rope or the water surface. During the rotation back to the forward position the skier may hesitate or pause but may not reverse direction. Any reversal of direction during the rotation will disallow the whole of the trick. Overshoot is permitted.

9. FRONT TOE UP START

On the command "OK" the skier shall be pulled up to speed according to his instructions. His body shall be facing upwards supported entirely by the toe-strap of his handle. Both feet may touch the toe strap. The hands may touch the water surface or spray during the start. The skier may steady himself by holding the leg while rising into BSP. He shall then place his free foot on to the water and in one attempt raise himself into forward toehold BSP and hold for recognition. The hands may not touch the handle during the entirety of the start.

10. BACK TOE UP START - PERFECT VERSION

On the command "OK" the skier shall be pulled up to speed according to his instructions. His body shall be facing downwards (on his stomach) for the entire start and shall be supported entirely by the toe-strap of his handle. Both feet may touch the toe strap. From a position on his stomach he shall place his free foot on to the water and in one attempt raise himself in to backward toehold BSP and hold for recognition. The hands may touch the water surface during the raise-portion of the start but shall be held clear for recognition once backward toehold BSP has been achieved.

BACK TOE UP START - IMPERFECT VERSION

On the command "OK" the skier shall be pulled up to speed according to his instructions. His body shall be facing upwards (on his back/butt). For the entirety of the entire start the skier shall be supported entirely by the toe-strap of his handle. Both feet may touch the toe strap. Once the skier is planing, he shall roll over on to his stomach and remain in a face downwards position for remainder of the start trick. From a position on his stomach he shall place his

free foot on to the water and in one attempt raise himself in to backward toehold BSP and hold for recognition. The hands may touch the water surface during the raise-portion of the start but shall be held clear for recognition once backward toehold BSP has been achieved.

c) Pass Tricks

1. ONE HAND WAVE

Whilst maintaining stable BSP the skier shall release his hand up and away from the handle, the palm of his hand being clearly visible to the judges.

2. SIT DOWN & STAND UP

The skier shall, from BSP, sit down on the water surface, clearly showing his feet to be above the water surface once sat down and then return to BSP again.

3. SIT DOWN & STAND UP ONE-FOOT

The skier shall, from BSP, sit down on the water surface, clearly showing his feet to be above the water surface once sat down. He shall then place one foot on to the water and in one attempt raise himself to forward one foot BSP and hold for recognition. From the point where he brings his feet off of the water only the foot he will stand up on may touch the rope or the water surface. Basic and reverse shall be allowed in addition to the existing 2-foot version.

4. ONE FOOT (forward or backward)

The skier shall attain forward or backward BSP supported entirely by one foot. The free foot shall be raised to a position at least half way between the skier's other knee and the water surface and hold for recognition.

5. KNEE SKI

The skier shall, from BSP, go down on to his knees, hold for recognition and then return to BSP again.

6. ROPE ON NECK

The skier shall place the handle over the head and behind the neck so that his head is in the vee formed by the handle and the bridle. The skier shall then release the hands completely from any part of the handle or towline while maintaining BSP and hold that position long enough for the hands to be clearly seen.

7. ROPE ON NECK ONE FOOT

Whilst maintaining a rope on neck the skier shall raise one foot to a position at least half way between the skier's other knee and the water surface while maintaining BSP. The foot may be raised before or after the hands are

released, but shall be held long enough and high enough so that the raised foot and released hands can be clearly seen simultaneously.

8. ROPE ON NECK ONE-FOOT REVERSE

The skier shall perform a rope on neck one foot, raising the opposite foot to the one raised in the basic.

9. ROPE IN TEETH

The skier shall place the teeth piece in his mouth. The skier shall then release the hands from any part of the handle and tow line while maintaining BSP. This position shall be held long enough for the released hands to be clearly seen.

10. ROPE IN TEETH ONE-FOOT

Whilst maintaining a rope in teeth the skier shall raise one foot to a position at least half way between the skier's other knee and the water surface while maintaining BSP. The foot may be raised before or after the hands are released, but shall be held long enough and high enough so that the raised foot and released hands can be clearly seen simultaneously.

11. ROPE IN TEETH ONE-FOOT REVERSE

The skier shall perform a rope in teeth one foot, raising the opposite foot to the one raised in the basic.

12. 180 DEGREE TUMBLETURN

Whilst in forward BSP the skier shall execute a 180-degree turn on to his back arriving in a head-first position. The 180-degree position is considered achieved when the feet of the skier are judged to have reached or passed the line of the towline. The skier will then stop and reverse the direction of the turn, return to the forward facing position, regain forward BSP in one attempt, and hold for recognition.

13. 180 DEGREE TUMBLETURN ONE-FOOT

The skier shall perform a 180-degree tumbleturn and attain BSP at the conclusion of the trick on one foot and hold for recognition. The free foot shall be held visibly clear of the surface of the water and the towline from the moment the skier goes down on to his back and until one foot BSP is regained and has been recognised.

14. 180 DEGREE TUMBLETURN ONE-FOOT REVERSE

The skier shall perform a 180-degree tumbleturn one-foot effecting all turning movements in the reverse direction and then attain BSP on the opposite foot than the one used on the basic.

15. 360 DEGREE TUMBLETURN

Whilst in forward BSP the skier shall execute a 360-degree revolution, return to the forward facing position, regain BSP in one attempt, and hold for recognition.

16. 360 DEGREE TUMBLETURN ONE-FOOT

The skier shall perform a 360-degree tumbleturn but attain BSP on one foot. The free foot shall be held visibly clear of the surface of the water and the tow line from the moment the skier goes down on to his back and until one foot BSP is regained and has been recognised.

17. 360 DEGREE TUMBLETURN ONE-FOOT REVERSE

The skier shall perform a 360-degree tumbleturn one-foot effecting all turning movements in the reverse direction and attain one-foot BSP on the opposite foot than the one used in the basic and hold for recognition.

18. HOP (FORWARD OR BACKWARD)

The skier shall jump from the surface of the water into the air and land again in BSP. During the jump the skier shall be completely clear of the water surface. No reverse.

19. WAKE HOP (FORWARD OR BACKWARD)

The skier shall jump over the wake wave and land on the other side of the same wake wave in BSP. No reverse.

20. WAKE TO WAKE HOP (FORWARD OR BACKWARD)

Whilst in BSP outside the wake the skier shall jump over the entire wake and land in BSP on the outside of the second (far) wake wave. The skier may jump from either side. No reverse.

21. ROPE ON FOOT (FORWARD OR BACKWARD)

Whilst in BSP, the skier shall raise one foot and place it in the toe strap. With his weight supported by the foot on the water, the skier shall then release his hands completely from any part of the handle or towline so that the towline is held by the foot only. The hands shall be seen to be clear of the handle long enough for recognition. Subsequent recovery of the handle is not a requirement.

22. SIDE SLIDE

Whilst in forward BSP the skier shall rotate both feet to a position 90° to the line of the boat path in one continuous movement and hold for recognition.

23. BACKWARD SIDE SLIDE

Whilst in backward BSP the skier shall rotate both feet to a position 90° to the line of the boat path in one continuous movement and hold for recognition.

24. SWITCH Side Slide

Whilst in BSP the skier shall rotate both feet to a position 90° to the line of the boat path in one continuous movement and hold for recognition. With his weight supported by both feet and without changing the direction the skier is facing the skier shall then slide both feet to the opposite position and then back to the original side slide position and hold for recognition.

25. 180 TURN B – F

Whilst in backward BSP the skier shall execute a 180-degree turn to forward BSP and hold for recognition.

26. ONE FOOT 180 TURN B – F

Whilst in backward one foot BSP the skier shall execute a 180-degree turn to forward one-foot BSP and hold for recognition. The free foot shall be raised to a position at least halfway between the skier's other knee and the water surface and remain so throughout the entirety of the rotation.

27. WAKE 180 TURN B – F

Whilst in backward BSP the skier shall jump over the wake wave and execute a 180-degree turn in mid air, landing on the far side of the wake wave in forward BSP and hold for recognition. The skier shall be seen to be completely clear of the water surface and the wake throughout the entirety of the turn.

28. ONE FOOT WAKE 180 TURN B – F

Whilst in backward one foot BSP the skier shall jump over the wake wave and execute a 180-degree turn in mid air, landing on the far side of the wake wave in forward one foot BSP and hold for recognition. The free foot shall be raised to a position at least halfway between the skier's other knee and the water surface and remain so throughout the entirety of the trick. The skier shall be seen to be completely clear of the water surface and wake throughout the entirety of the turn.

29. WAKE TO WAKE 180 TURN B – F

Whilst in backward BSP outside the wake the skier shall jump over the entire wake and execute a 180-degree turn in mid air, landing on the far side of the second wake wave in forward BSP and hold for recognition. The skier shall be seen to be completely clear of the water surface and wake throughout the entirety of the turn.

30. 180 TURN F – B

Whilst in forward BSP the skier shall execute a 180-degree turn to backward BSP and hold for recognition.

31. ONE FOOT 180 TURN F – B

Whilst in forward one foot BSP the skier shall execute a 180-degree turn to backward one-foot BSP and hold for recognition. The free foot shall be raised to a position at least halfway between the skier's knee and the water surface and remain so throughout the entirety of the trick.

32. WAKE 180 TURN F – B

Whilst in forward BSP the skier shall jump over the wake wave and execute a 180-degree turn in mid air, landing on the far side of that wake wave in backward BSP and hold for recognition. The skier shall be seen to be completely clear of the water surface and the wake throughout the entirety of the turn.

33. ONE FOOT WAKE 180 TURN F – B

Whilst in forward one foot BSP the skier shall jump over the wake wave and execute a 180-degree turn in mid air, landing on the far side of the wake wave in backward one foot BSP and hold for recognition. The free foot shall be raised to a position at least halfway between the skier's other knee and the water surface and remain so throughout the entirety of the trick. The skier shall be seen to be completely clear of the water surface and wake throughout the entirety of the turn.

34. WAKE TO WAKE 180 TURN F – B

Whilst in forward BSP outside the wake the skier shall jump over the entire wake and execute a 180-degree turn in mid-air, landing on the outside of the second wake wave in backward BSP and hold for recognition. The skier shall be seen to be completely clear of the water surface and wake throughout the entirety of the turn.

35. 360 TURN F – F

Whilst in forward BSP the skier shall execute a 360-degree turn. At the conclusion of the turn, the skier shall be in forward BSP and hold for recognition.

36. ONE FOOT 360 TURN F – F

Whilst in forward one foot BSP the skier shall execute a 360-degree turn returning to forward one-foot BSP and hold for recognition. The free foot shall be raised to a position at least halfway between the skier's knee and the water surface and remain so throughout the entirety of the trick.

37. WAKE 360 TURN F – F

Whilst in forward BSP the skier shall jump over the wake wave and execute a 360-degree turn in mid air, landing on the far side of that wake wave in forward BSP and hold for recognition. The skier shall be seen to be completely clear of the water surface and the wake throughout the turn.

38. WAKE TO WAKE 360 TURN F – F

Whilst in forward BSP outside the wake the skier shall jump over the wake wave and execute a 360-degree turn in mid-air, landing on the far side of the second wake wave in forward BSP and hold for recognition. The skier shall be seen to be completely clear of the water surface and wake throughout the entirety of the turn.

39. 360 TURN B – B

Whilst in backward BSP the skier shall execute a continuous 360-degree turn and return to backward BSP and hold for recognition.

40. ONE FOOT 360 TURN B – B

Whilst in backward one foot BSP the skier shall execute a continuous 360-degree turn, returning to backward one-foot BSP and hold for recognition. The free foot shall be raised to a position at least halfway between the skier's knee and the water surface and remain so throughout the entirety of the trick.

41. WAKE 360 TURN B – B

Whilst in backward BSP the skier shall jump over the wake wave and execute a 360-degree turn in mid air, landing on the far side of the same wake wave in backward BSP and hold for recognition. The skier shall be seen to be completely clear of the water surface and the wake throughout the turn.

42. 540 TURN B – F

Whilst in backward BSP the skier shall execute a continuous 540-degree turn to forward BSP and hold for recognition.

43. ONE FOOT 540 TURN B – F

Whilst in backward one foot BSP the skier shall execute a continuous 540-degree turn to forward one-foot BSP and hold for recognition. The free foot shall be raised to a position at least halfway between the skier's knee and the water surface and remain so throughout the entirety of the trick.

44. 540 TURN F – B

Whilst in forward BSP the skier shall execute a continuous 540-degree turn to backward BSP and hold for recognition.

45. ONE FOOT 540 TURN F – B

Whilst in forward one foot BSP the skier shall execute a continuous 540-degree turn to backward one-foot BSP and hold for recognition. The free foot shall be raised to a position at least halfway between the skier's knee and the water surface and remain so throughout the entirety of the trick.

46. 720 TURN F – F

Whilst in forward BSP the skier shall execute a continuous 720-degree turn and return to forward BSP and hold for recognition.

47. ONE FOOT 720 TURN F – F

Whilst in forward one foot BSP the skier shall execute a continuous 720-degree turn returning to forward one-foot BSP and hold for recognition. The free foot shall be raised to a position at least halfway between the skier's knee and the water surface and remain so throughout the entirety of the trick.

48. 720 TURN B – B

Whilst in backward BSP the skier shall execute a continuous 720-degree turn and return to backward BSP and hold for recognition.

49. ONE FOOT 720 TURN B – B

Whilst in backward one foot BSP the skier shall execute a continuous 720-degree turn, returning to backward one-foot BSP and hold for recognition. The free foot shall be raised to a position at least halfway between the skier's knee and the water surface and remain so throughout the entirety of the trick.

50. 180 LINE STEP TURN B – F

Whilst holding the handle between his legs in backward BSP, the skier shall simultaneously execute a 180-degree turn while stepping over the towline to forward BSP and hold for recognition.

51. WAKE 180 LINE STEP TURN B – F

Whilst holding the handle between his legs in backward BSP, the skier shall simultaneously jump over the wake wave, step over the towline, and turn 180-degrees whilst in the air, landing on the far side of that wake wave in forward BSP and hold for recognition. The skier shall be seen to be completely clear of the water surface and wake throughout the entirety of the turn.

52. 180 LINE STEP TURN F – B

Whilst in forward BSP the skier shall simultaneously execute a 180-degree turn while stepping over the towline to backward BSP and hold for recognition.

53. WAKE 180 LINE STEP TURN F – B

Whilst in forward BSP the skier shall simultaneously jump over the wake wave, step over the towline, and turn 180-degrees whilst in the air, landing on the far side of that wake wave in forward BSP and hold for recognition. The skier shall be seen to be completely clear of the water surface and wake throughout the entirety of the turn.

54. 360 LINE STEP TURN F – F

Whilst in forward BSP the skier shall execute a continuous 360-degree turn, simultaneously stepping over the towline as he goes from front to back and again as he comes from back to front, returning to forward BSP and hold for recognition.

55. 180 TURN ROPE-ON-FOOT B – F

Whilst in backward rope-on-foot BSP the skier shall execute a 180-degree turn to forward rope-on-foot BSP and hold for recognition.

56. 180 ROPE-ON-FOOT F – B

Whilst in forward rope-on-foot BSP the skier shall execute a 180-degree turn to backward rope-on-foot BSP and hold for recognition.

57. SOMERSAULT

Whilst in forward BSP the skier shall perform a somersault (heels over head) in the air, landing on the skier's feet, butt, back or head, whereupon he shall regain BSP in one attempt.

58. WAKE SOMERSAULT

Whilst in forward BSP inside the wake the skier shall perform a somersault whilst jumping over the wake wave and landing on the other side of the same wake wave.

59. WAKE TO WAKE SOMERSAULT

Whilst in forward BSP outside the wake the skier shall jump over the entire wake and perform a somersault, landing on the outside of the second wake wave.

C1613: APPLICATION FOR APPROVING NEW TRICKS

Applications for new tricks must be submitted to any member of the WBC 120 days before the next World Championships to be adjudicated on by the WBC no less than 60 days before that next World Championships. This application must be in the form of a video recording of the perfect trick on the long line accompanied by a written description of the trick.

RULE C17 - RECORDS

C1701: RECOGNITION

The WBC shall recognise World Records for slalom crossings, tricks points, and jump distances for all divisions. The Confederations may, however, recognise records for divisions other than those recognised by the IWSF. The nationality of the skier rather than the location of the tournament shall determine the Confederation in which a record may be recognised.

C1702: TOURNAMENT (WHERE SET)

- a) Records may be set only at tournaments homologated by the WBC, a Confederation, or an Affiliated Federation.
- b) At least one of the event Judges must be Level 2 and no more than one may be Level 4.
- c) No more than 3 rounds are eligible for setting records in any one competition, except that 4 rounds are eligible in a head to head competition. C202(b).
- d) The record eligible rounds must be declared before the start of the competition.

C1703: JUMP

The longest official distance jumped in the jump event of a tournament shall be a new record if it exceeds by 10cm or more the official record performed on a date before the tournament. If this distance equals the existing record distance, the skier will become co-holder of the established record.

C1704: SLALOM AND TRICKS

For the slalom and tricks events, the best performance in the relevant event of a tournament will only be considered as a new record if it exceeds the official record performed on a date before the tournament. If this performance equals the existing record, the skier will become co-holder of the existing record.

C1705: EQUAL PERFORMANCE

If at a tournament a new record score is equalled, the new record shall be co-held, no matter who may be the ultimate winner of the event.

C1706: AFFIDAVIT - CLAIM DOCUMENTATION

- a) Specifications of equipment, courses, and measuring devices shall be as specified in the WBC Technical Rulebook and the official World Record Forms, which must be completed and certified by the Homologator and all other required officials.
- b) All performances in all record eligible rounds equal to or exceeding the existing record shall be put forward, and reviewed in descending order until the best that can be verified is established.

- c) The Jury of the competition where the record was set shall review the claim and all details as per C1706(d), and if satisfied that it is valid and the paperwork is in order, the claim shall be put forward as per C1706(g).
- d) The most qualified officials available shall review the claim. Whenever possible the Confederational WBC Record Review Committee Member should be included in the review of the claim before submission to the WBC Record Review Committee Chairman.
- e) For slalom and tricks records, the judges scoring sheets and a DVD of the recording of the passes constituting the record taken from the boat as per C702 must accompany the record application.
- f) A jump record application must include the set up file and video images of the landing box and the jump landing on magnetic media. To ensure that the skier does not obscure the landing box buoys that are necessary for record review an image of the landing box with no skier using the same camera set-up as the record claim image is necessary.
- g) The Homologator shall send a completed record application form, all magnetic media and/or DVD, score sheets, and a copy of the homologation dossier to each member of the WBC Record Review Committee within one week of the completion of an event. Refer to the WBC Web Site for contact details.
- h) The Chairperson of the WBC Records Review Committee is to confirm receipt of the record application via e-mail to the submitting Federation within one week of receipt.

C1707: VERIFICATION

- a) The WBC Records Review Committee shall consist of one representative from each Confederation. The WBC Records Review Committee shall adjudicate all World Records.
- b) Within 30 days of the receipt of records documents and media the WBC Records Review Committee shall assess and promulgate the outcome of the record application.
- c) The Chairperson of the WBC Records Review Committee is to advise the Federation and applicant on the outcome of the record application via email.
- d) The WBC Records Review Committee are free to use slow motion or frame by frame to review a record application.

C1708: RECORD APPEALS

- a) If a member of the WBC Records Review Committee is aggrieved by a decision made by that Committee, they have the right to appeal the decision to the WBC. A review process by the entire WBC is then initiated.

- b) The WBC will itself scrutinise any appealed record application no later than at its next regular meeting.
- c) The DVD for a record shall be viewed trick-by-trick or crossing-by-crossing and shall be judged item by item. Each item shall be approved by at least a two-thirds majority of the Council members.
- d) When all items of a crossing or trick are thus approved, it shall be considered approved as a whole.
- e) The cursor position for a jump landing shall be approved by at least a two-thirds majority of the Council members.

C1709: RATIFICATION

All WBC Members shall be notified of the new record and the date of ratification via email as per C1707(b).

C1710: AD HOC APPROVAL OF RECORDS

- a) The World Scoring Program shall be programmed to highlight any score that exceeds an existing World Record. The Scorers shall immediately forward this information to the Chief Judge, the Homologator, and the Chief Video Officer.
- b) The WBC Records Review Committee (RRC) shall adjudicate all World Records set at a World Championships before the end of the Championships whenever possible.
- c) The RRC shall scrutinise, approve or reject all World Records set at the Championships. If any member of the permanent RRC is not in attendance at the Championships or is unable to fulfil the commitment for any other reason, the WBC Chairman shall appoint a substitute committee member from amongst the Level 1 judges in attendance. This substitute should be a WBC Member whenever possible.
- d) Should any RRC member invoke rule C1708(a), the WBC shall scrutinise and approve or deny the pending record at the World Championships.
- e) The Homologator shall consult with the WBC RRC Chairman and the Chief Judge immediately upon notification of a pending record to facilitate the preparation of all documentation to enable the immediate review any pending World Records.
- f) To accomplish this task the Homologator's tasks shall include:
 1. Sourcing the original judges sheets.
 2. Sourcing a copy of the video recording/DVD of the pending record.
 3. Coordinate a panel of judges and immediately review the pending record.
 4. Prepare the required paperwork for presentation to the RRC Chairman after the review panel approves the pending record.

- g) The Chief Judge of the World Championships shall provide the Skier or Team Representative all evidence and documentation necessary for substantiating any pending National or Confederational record set at the World Championships. The Team Representative and any of his Confederational Council or WBC Members shall also be afforded the facilities to scrutinise the pending record or make record verification.

RULE C18 - WORLD JUNIOR BAREFOOT WATER SKI CHAMPIONSHIPS

C1801: APPLICATION

The World Barefoot Water Ski Technical Rules shall govern Junior World Barefoot Championships except where otherwise laid down in these rules.

C1802: SCHEDULING

See C 102.

C1803: DIVISIONS

There shall be a Girls and a Boys Division.

C1804: AGE

- a) The competitor shall be under 17 years of age at midnight on December 31st of the year preceding the year of the Championships.
- b) Entries of teams and independents must be accompanied by proof of age.

C1805: TEAMS

- a) Each Federation affiliated to the IWSF shall have the right to select a team comprised of four members with a maximum of three of any one sex, to represent it in the Junior World Barefoot Championships.
- b) Rules for reserve skiers C401e, f, g, h, & i shall apply to Junior World Championships

C1806: INDEPENDENT ENTRANTS

- a) Skiers not selected for their National teams may qualify to compete in the Junior World Championships as independents if they meet one or more of the following criteria.
 1. Hold a rating score equal to or higher than the score registered by the 20th ranked skier on the Junior World Barefoot Standings Lists that are in effect 9 months prior to the start date of the tournament. Skiers may obtain this qualifying score up to 4 weeks before the championships. This qualifying score will be published as soon as the standings list has been approved and published.
 2. All previous world junior overall and world junior event champions are eligible for entry to the world junior championships with the endorsement of their federation without regard to C1806(a)1. Event champions can only enter

those events in which they were past world champions. This rule does not qualify junior champions to compete in the Open Championships.

- b) Skiers qualified as independents must be entered by their Federation.
- c) Skiers entering, as independents shall not be awarded team overall points, nor will their scores count toward team standings. [C5]

C1807: ENTRY REGISTRATION

See C 405

C1808: CHAMPIONS

Both divisions shall have Champions in Jump, Slalom and Tricks, and an Overall Champion. There will be no event Champion in events in which there are less than three competitors.

C1809: TEAM SCORES

The Team overall scores shall be the sum of the best two scores made by team skiers in either the elimination or semi-final rounds of each event.

C1810: APPOINTED JUDGES, SCORERS AND DRIVERS

See C 602.

RULE C19 - WORLD SENIOR BAREFOOT WATER SKI CHAMPIONSHIPS

C1901: APPLICATION

The World Barefoot Water Ski Technical Rules shall govern Senior World Barefoot Championships except where otherwise laid down in these rules.

C1902: SCHEDULING

See C 102.

C1903: DIVISIONS

There shall be a Ladies and a Gentlemen's Division.

C1904: AGE

- a) The competitor shall be a minimum of 35 years of age at midnight on December 31st of the year preceding the year of the Championships.
- b) Entries of teams and independents must be accompanied by proof of age.

C1905: TEAMS

- a) Each Federation affiliated to the IWSF shall have the right to select a team comprised of four members with a maximum of three of any one sex, to represent it in the Senior World Barefoot Championships.
- b) Rules for reserve skiers C401e, f, g, h, & i shall apply to Senior World

Championships

C1906: INDEPENDENT ENTRANTS

- a) Skiers not selected for their National teams may qualify to compete in the Senior World Championships as independents if they meet one or more of the following criteria.-
 1. Hold a rating score equal to or higher than the score registered by the 20th ranked skier on the Senior World Barefoot Standings Lists that are in effect 9 months prior to the start date of the tournament. Skiers may obtain this qualifying score up to 4 weeks before the championships. This qualifying score will be published as soon as the standings list has been approved and published, or...
 2. All previous world senior overall and world senior event champions are eligible for entry to the world senior championships with the endorsement of their federation without regard to C1906(a)1. Event champions can only enter those events in which they were past world champions. This rule does not qualify senior champions to compete in the Open Championships.
- b) Skiers qualified, as independents must be entered by their Federation.
- c) Skiers entering, as independents shall not be awarded team overall points, nor will their scores count toward team standings. [C5]

C1907: ENTRY REGISTRATION

See C405

C1908: CHAMPIONS

Both divisions shall have Champions in Jump, Slalom and Tricks, and an Overall Champion. There will be no event Champion in events in which there are less than three competitors.

C1909: TEAM SCORES

The Team overall scores shall be the sum of the best two scores made by a team's skiers in either the elimination or semi-final rounds of each event.

C1910: APPOINTED JUDGES, SCORERS AND DRIVERS

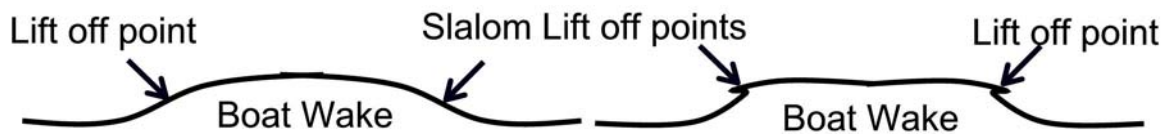
See C 602.

APPENDIX 1 - WAKE DEFINITION

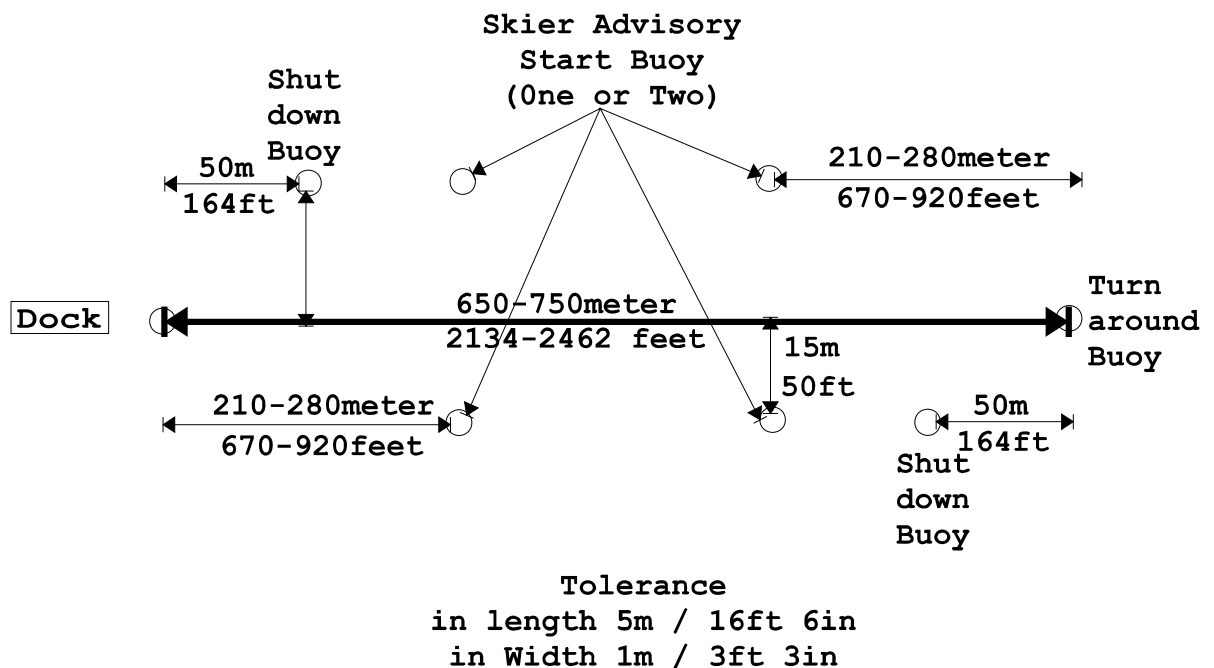
In the application of these rules the "wake" is to be considered the area of water disturbed by the passage of at the towboat lying at towlines length between and including the wake waves. Some boats create extra waves in the wake, but only the outermost waves are considered. The crest of the wave is the nominal boundary of the wake. With some waves there is a curl which identifies the crest, but if the wave is round shouldered, the crest is said to be the point where the shoulder takes a sharp downturn to the outside of the wake.

For the application of the above to tricks see C1609 and C1612

In slalom the crest definition above shall be used for the purpose of rule C1508. The start and finish of a one-foot crossing shall be dealt with as follows. To make positive judging possible it is the skier's responsibility to pass the lifted foot high enough over the crest that it can be seen from the boat without doubt to be clear. If it cannot be clearly seen from the boat, the judges must fail the crossing even if the clearance might possibly have been real. Thus the skier is to be judged not on what he knows he did, but what he shows he did.



APPENDIX 2 - SLALOM AND TRICKS COURSE



APPENDIX 3 - TRICK POINT VALUES

TRICKS	SURFACE		WAKE		WAKE TO WAKE
	2 FEET	1 FOOT	2 FEET	1 FOOT	2 FEET
One Hand Wave	10				
Sit Down & Stand Up	20§				
Sit Down Stand Up One Foot		40			
One Foot		30			
Knee Ski	50§				
Rope on Neck	20	50			
Rope in Teeth	20	50			
Tumbleturn 180	50/25	100/50			
Tumbleturn 360	50	100			
Front Hop*	20§*		30§		100§
Back Hop*	100§*		150§		250§
One Foot Backward*		100*			
Front Rope on Foot		100/25			
Back Rope on Foot		150/50			
Forward Side Slide	250§				
Backward Side Slide	300§				
Switch Stance Side Slide	400§				
TURN TRICKS	BASIC	1 FOOT	2 FEET	1 FOOT	2 FEET
180 turn B – F	200/100	350/250	300/200	500/400	500
180 turn F – B	250	350	400	500	600
360 turn F – F	450/350	750/650	600/500	900/800	800
360 turn B – B	550	850	700	1000	900
540 turn B – F	750/650	1150/1050			
540 turn F – B	850	1250			
720 turn F – F	950/850	1550/1450			
720 turn B - B	1050	1650			
180 Line step B – F	350/250		500/400		850
180 Line step F – B	450/350		600/500		
360 Line step F – F	850/750				
360 Line step B – B	950/850				
540 Line step B – F	1250/1150				
540 Line step F – B	1350/1250				
720 Line step F – F	1750/1650				
720 Line step B – B	1850/1750				
180 Toe Turn F – B		350/250		700/600	
180 Toe Turn B – F		850/300		1500/550	
Somersault (Flip)	500/250§		650		900
* Bonuses for Tricks					
50	Front hop - one foot bonus				
150	Back hop - one foot bonus				
100	Line step position back hop bonus				
100	Line step position back one foot bonus				
§	One only i.e. no reverse.				

Where two scores are shown separated by a slash(/), the first is for **perfect or feet to feet**, the second is for **imperfect or not feet to feet, a.k.a. butt-out**.

Additional notes on tricks follow.

Trick Notes

- a) There are limits of:
 - 8 multiple turns on one foot.
 - 8 multiple turns on two feet.
 - 4 multiple line step turns.
 - 3 flips.
- b) Reverse flips are permitted. A reverse must follow the basic. Wake flips must be performed from the inside to the outside of the wake.
- c) Neck and teeth one-foot tricks must be performed without re-gripping the handle in between.
- d) A sit down & stand up must see the feet coming off the water when in the down position.
- e) A sit down & stand up one-foot basic and reverse are allowed in addition to the two-foot version.
- f) A knee ski is feet to knees and back to feet again.
- g) Only one imperfect toe hold per 15 second pass is permitted.

APPENDIX 4 - START TRICKS

	2 FEET	1 FOOT	FLYER BONUS	TOWER BONUS
Front deep	50	100	50	150
Back deep	200	500	100	150
Front tumble up	100	150	50	150
Back tumble up	300	600	100	150
Front toe up	n/a	400	n/a	n/a
Back toe up	n/a	450/350	n/a	n/a

Start Notes

Any two starts can be performed i.e. a front deep to 1 and a front deep to 2 both score.

A flying start must include at least one hop, skip or step down the dock before take-off.

Skiers must propel themselves in a definite UP and OUT movement from the take-off point.

There are **no bonus points for flying toe starts.**

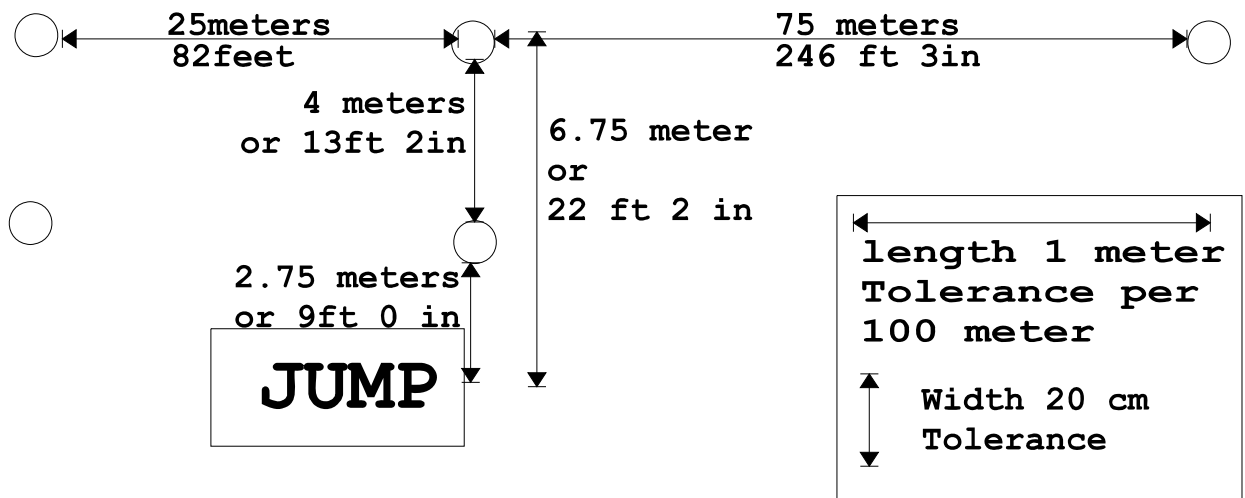
Tower starts are optional and provision of tower is at L.O.C. discretion.

Tower heights. minimum 2.5 metres, maximum 5.0 metres.

APPENDIX 5 - TRICK SCORING SHORTHAND

	Surface Tricks				Wake Tricks				Wake to W
	Two Foot		One Foot		Two Foot		One Foot		
	Basic	Reverse	Basic	Reverse	Basic	Reverse	Basic	Reverse	
One hand wave	W.	.W							
Sit Down Stand Up	SD		SD<	SD>					
Side Slide	SS								
Backward Side Slide	BSS								
Switch Stance Side Slide	SSS								
Knee Skiing	K								
One Foot	<	>							
Surface Hop	Λ				ΛV				ΛW
Tumble 360	6	δ	<6	δ>					
Tumble 180	∩	∪	<∩	∪>					
Rope on Neck	N		N>	<N					
Rope in Teeth	T		T>	<T					
Toe Hold			C.	.C					
Toe 180° Turn	C₁	₁C			C_v	_vC			
180° Turn	1.	.1	1>	<1	1_v	_v1	1_{>v}	_v<1	1_W
360° Turn	3.	.3	3>	<3	3_v	_v3			3_W
540° Turn	5.	.5	5>	<5					
720° Turn	7.	.7	7>	<7					
Step 180° Turn	S₁	₁S			S_v	_vS			S_W
Step 360° Turn	S₃	₃S							
Step 540° Turn	S₅	₅S							
Step 720° Turn	S₇	₇S							
Somersault	O		O_v						O_W

APPENDIX 6 - JUMP COURSE



The jump ramp shall be set parallel to the jump course. The method of determining this requirement can be either via a surveyed course or visual line of sight.

Length Dimensions of Jump Course

Minimum length of water needed for jump course	325 meters	1067 feet
start of course buoy to high end of ramp	25 meters	82 ft 1in
High end of ramp to ride out buoy in	75 meters	246. ft 3

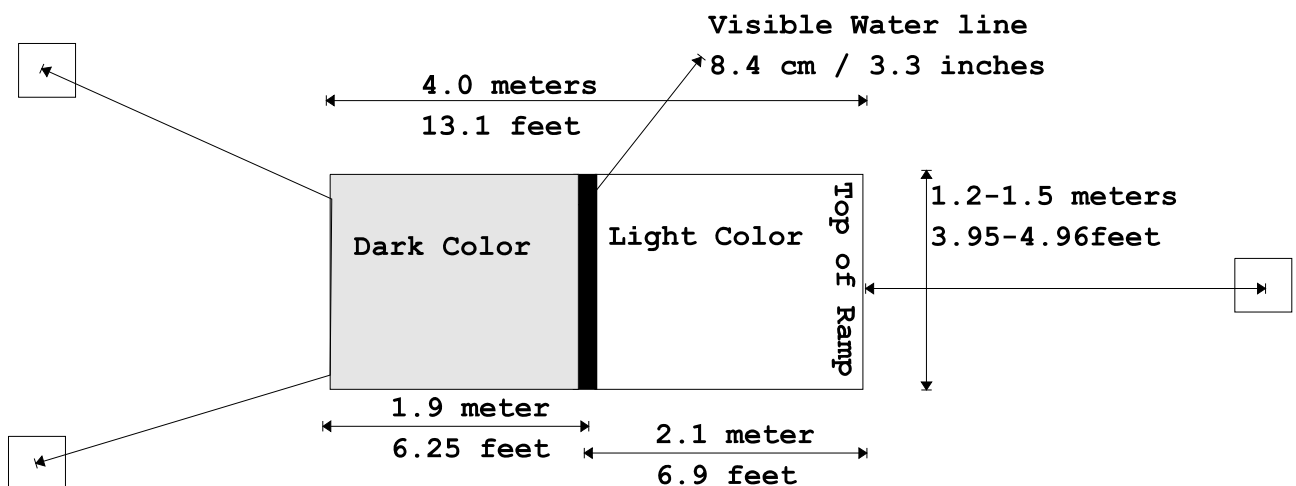
Dimensions of Jump Course

Centreline of ramp to inner buoy	2.75 meters	9 ft 1in
Centreline of ramp to outer buoy	6.75 meters	22 ft 2in

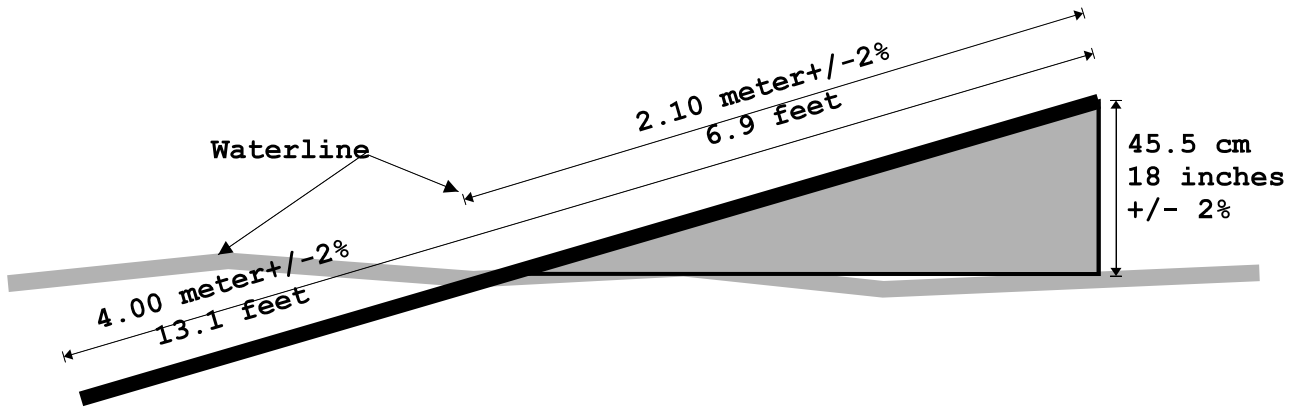
Tolerance in distances between buoys

In the length of the course	1.0 meters	3 ft 3in
In the width of the course	0.2 meters	9 inches

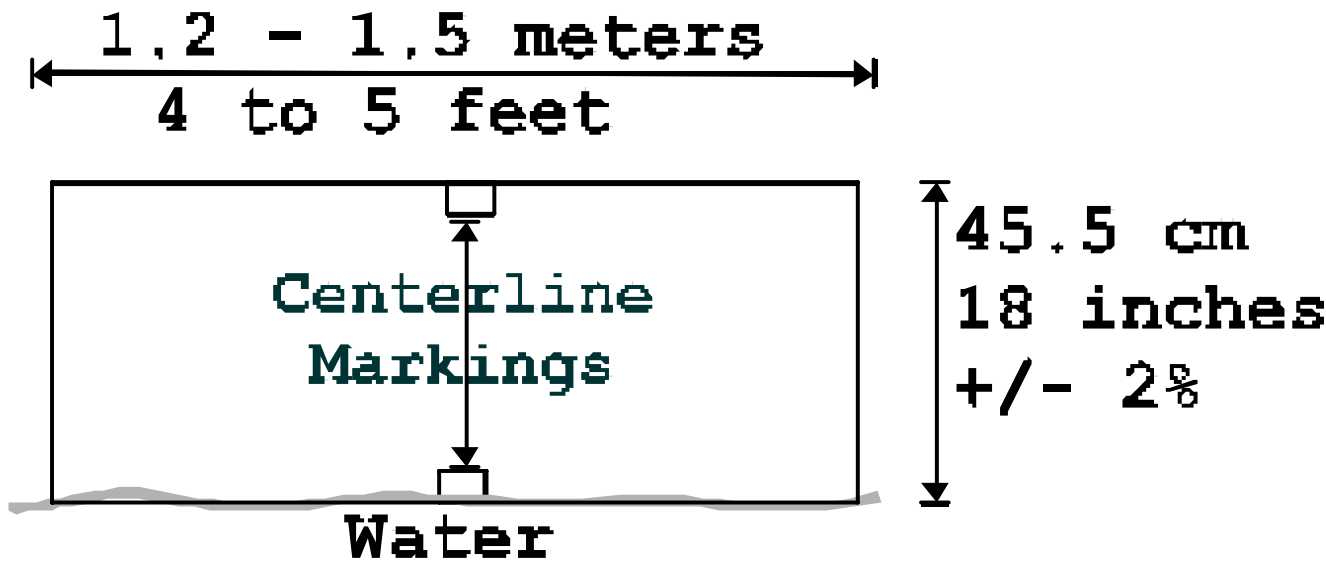
APPENDIX 7 - RAMP SURFACE



APPENDIX 8 - JUMP RAMP (SIDE ELEVATION)



APPENDIX 9 - JUMP RAMP (FRONT ELEVATION)



APPENDIX 10 - TIMING CHARTS

Jump Times				
(In 100 meter Course)				
K.P.H.	Fast in kph	Actual	Slow in kph	M.P.H.
Tolerance	1.5	KPH	-1.5	+/- 0.93
58.0	6.05	6.21	6.37	36.0
59.0	5.95	6.10	6.26	36.7
60.0	5.85	6.00	6.15	37.3
61.0	5.76	5.90	6.05	37.9
62.0	5.67	5.81	5.95	38.5
63.0	5.58	5.71	5.85	39.2
64.0	5.50	5.63	5.76	39.8
65.0	5.41	5.54	5.67	40.4
66.0	5.33	5.45	5.58	41.0
67.0	5.26	5.37	5.50	41.6
68.0	5.18	5.29	5.41	42.3
69.0	5.11	5.22	5.33	42.9
70.0	5.03	5.14	5.26	43.5
71.0	4.97	5.07	5.18	44.1
72.0	4.90	5.00	5.11	44.7

Jump Times				
(in 100 meter Course)				
Tolerance	Fast in mph	Actual	Slow in mph	
M.P.H.	0.932		-0.932	K.P.H.
36.0	6.06	6.22	6.38	57.9
36.5	5.98	6.13	6.29	58.7
37.0	5.90	6.05	6.20	59.5
37.5	5.82	5.97	6.12	60.3
38.0	5.75	5.89	6.04	61.1
38.5	5.68	5.81	5.96	61.9
39.0	5.60	5.74	5.88	62.8
39.5	5.53	5.67	5.80	63.6
40.0	5.47	5.59	5.73	64.4
40.5	5.40	5.53	5.66	65.2
41.0	5.34	5.46	5.59	66.0
41.5	5.27	5.39	5.52	66.8
42.0	5.21	5.33	5.45	67.6
42.5	5.15	5.27	5.38	68.4
43.0	5.09	5.20	5.32	69.2
43.5	5.04	5.14	5.26	70.0
44.0	4.98	5.09	5.20	70.8
44.5	4.93	5.03	5.14	71.6
44.7	4.90	5.00	5.11	72.0

Boat Timing Chart in 100 meter Course				
NOT TO BE USED FOR THE JUMP EVENT!				
Tolerance	Fast in mph	Actual	Slow in mph	
M.P.H.	0.25		-0.25	K.P.H.
36.0	6.17	6.22	6.26	57.9
37.0	6.01	6.05	6.09	59.5
38.0	5.85	5.89	5.93	61.1
39.0	5.70	5.74	5.78	62.8
40.0	5.56	5.59	5.63	64.4
41.0	5.43	5.46	5.49	66.0
42.0	5.30	5.33	5.36	67.6
43.0	5.17	5.20	5.23	69.2
44.0	5.06	5.09	5.12	70.8
45.0	4.95	4.97	5.00	72.4
46.0	4.84	4.87	4.89	74.0
47.0	4.74	4.76	4.79	75.6
48.0	4.64	4.66	4.69	77.2
49.0	4.54	4.57	4.59	78.8
50.0	4.45	4.48	4.50	80.5

Boat Timing Chart in 100 meter Course				
NOT TO BE USED FOR THE JUMP EVENT!				
K.P.H.	Fast in kph	Actual	Slow in kph	M.P.H.
Tolerance	0.5	KPH	-0.5	+/- 0.31
58.0	6.15	6.21	6.26	36.0
60.0	5.95	6.00	6.05	37.3
62.0	5.76	5.81	5.85	38.5
64.0	5.58	5.63	5.67	39.8
66.0	5.41	5.45	5.50	41.0
68.0	5.26	5.29	5.33	42.3
70.0	5.11	5.14	5.18	43.5
72.0	4.97	5.00	5.03	44.7
74.0	4.83	4.86	4.90	46.0
76.0	4.71	4.74	4.77	47.2
78.0	4.59	4.62	4.65	48.5
80.0	4.47	4.50	4.53	49.7

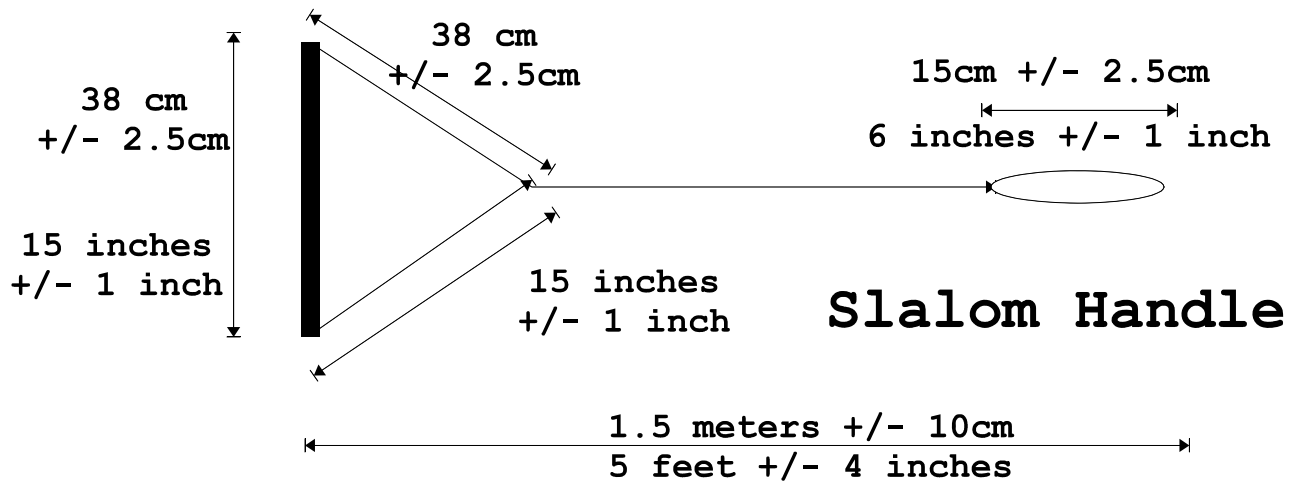
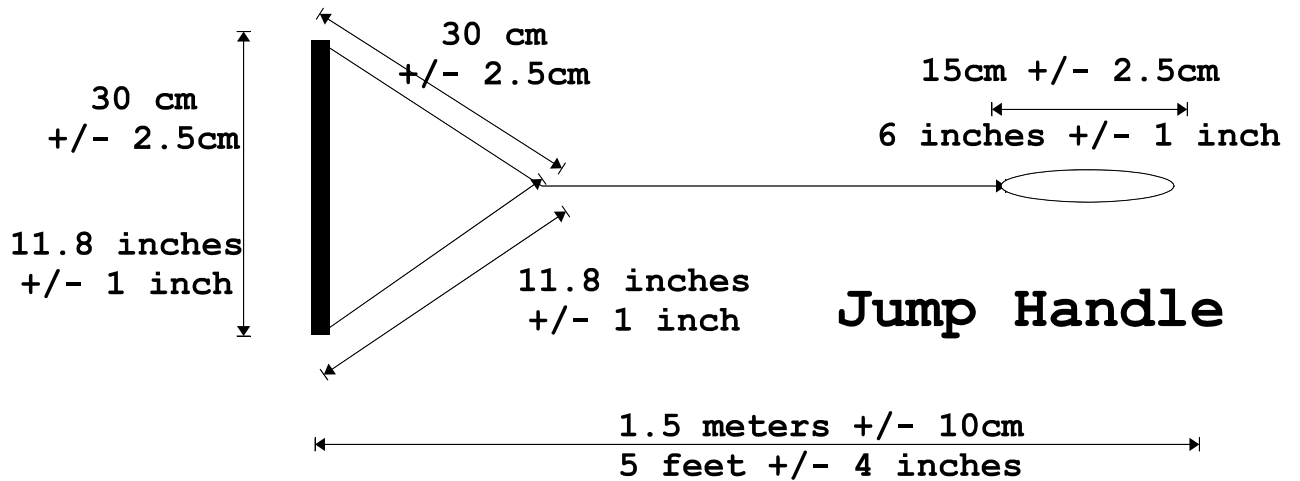
Boat Timing Chart in Slalom Course 259 meters				
NOT TO BE USED FOR THE JUMP EVENT!				
K.P.H.	Fast in mph	Actual	Slow in mph	
Tolerance	0.25	MPH	-0.25	K.P.H.
36.0	15.98	16.09	16.20	57.9
37.0	15.55	15.65	15.76	59.5
38.0	15.14	15.24	15.34	61.1
39.0	14.76	14.85	14.95	62.8
40.0	14.39	14.48	14.57	64.4
41.0	14.04	14.13	14.21	66.0
42.0	13.71	13.79	13.87	67.6
43.0	13.39	13.47	13.55	69.2
44.0	13.09	13.16	13.24	70.8
45.0	12.80	12.87	12.94	72.4
46.0	12.52	12.59	12.66	74.0
47.0	12.26	12.32	12.39	75.6
48.0	12.00	12.07	12.13	77.2
49.0	11.76	11.82	11.88	78.8
50.0	11.53	11.58	11.64	80.5

To calculate top speed use the following formulas.-

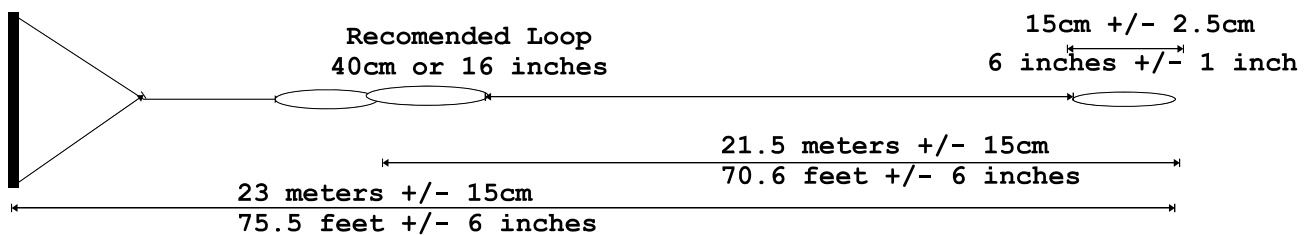
English. Speed = Distance / (1.4667 x Time) <= using M.P.H. Feet Seconds

Metric. Speed = Distance / (0.2778 x Time) <= using K.P.H. Meter Seconds

APPENDIX 11 - HANDLES AND TOWLINES



Towlines and Handles



APPENDIX 12 - JUMP BOAT PATH DESCRIPTIONS

Skier Instruction for Path shall consist of.-

"Outside" or "Wide" The boat passes as close to the outside buoys as feasible.

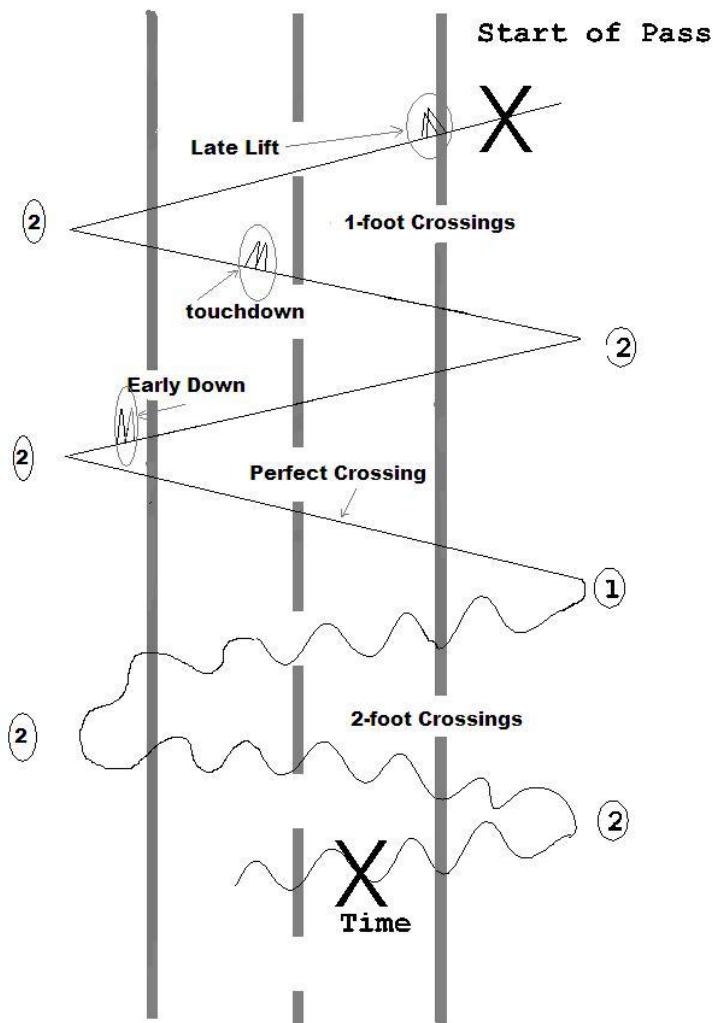
"Split" or "Centre" The boat passes halfway between the two buoys.

"Inside" or "Close" The boat passes as close to the inside buoys as feasible.

Note. With an "Outside" call the boat should never go over the buoy or the timer will lose site of the buoys.

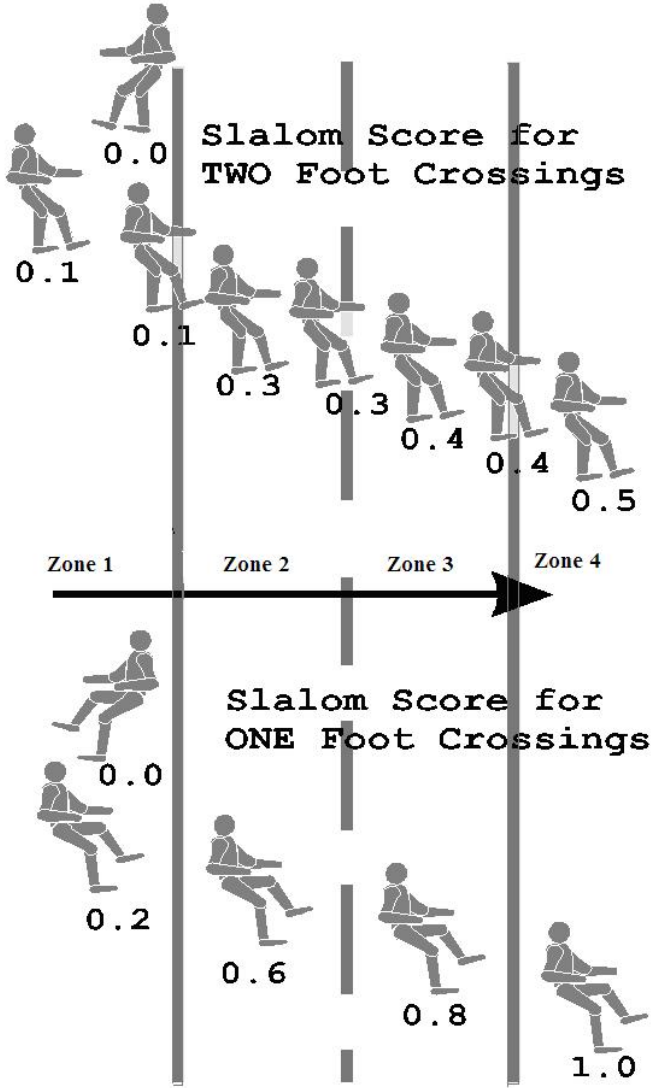
APPENDIX 13 - SLALOM SCORING SHORTHAND

Should the skier lift up late, touch down between the wakes or put down early during a one-foot crossing, this must be clearly marked on the score sheet at the place where it occurs.



The judge must observe the entire last one-foot crossing **after time expires** so the pass may be scored correctly.

APPENDIX 14 - SLALOM SCORING ZONES



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