

Minutes of the IWWF Waterski Council Meeting

December 13, 2018

By Video Conference

Attendees:

Bob Corson – USA – Co-Chairman

Candido Moz – ITA – Co-Chairman

Larry Gisler – ARG – Pan Am Waterski Chairman

Sergio Font –MEX

Bruce Cockburn – AUS – AAO Waterski Chairman

Dimos Alexopoulos – GRE

Stian Lilleberg – NOR

Manon Costard – FRA – AAC Chairman

Ryan Dodd – CAN – AAC

The minutes are presented in the order they were addressed in the meeting. The agenda Item list is appended to this document.

19) Elite Tournaments:

Item 1 - The question is should the Elite Overall category be discontinued?

The Council decided to continue the overall elite category provided there are a minimum of 2 Elite Overall events per year. The World Championships is an Elite Overall tournament. When there are 2, 3, or 4 events, the scores from the two best tournaments will be added as the elite ranking score. More than that will revert to the normal 50% rule.

Item 2 – Additional Requirements for Elite Tournaments

The Council decided that Elite Tournaments must use the Lion scoring program to produce live results. The concept of requiring a certain amount of branding is being developed. The Council authorized Co-Chairman Corson to continue working with the IWWF Executive Director, National Governing Bodies and tournament organizers to develop a system of brand promotion for IWWF.

Item 3 – There was a discussion of the current prize money requirement (\$12,000 USD/\$9,000 USD M/F) and if it should be increased/lowered/changed to be equal. At this time the Council decided to let the current requirement remain.

Item 4 – The Council addressed the issue of requiring a minimum number of tournaments to have an elite ranking. Of particular concern was the trick event which had only two events in 2018 for both men and women. The Council decided not to require a minimum number to have an Elite Ranking but did change the scoring method to the same adopted for Overall. When there are 2, 3, or 4 events, the scores from the two best tournaments will be added as the elite ranking score. More than that will revert to the normal 50% rule.

Item 5 – The Council decided to change the notification deadline for using the tournament in the total number of tournament back to 30 days. For 2018 60 days was used and it was felt that this did not achieve the desired results.

21) Wifi requirements

The Council decided that it will recommend to the IWWF Executive Board that site-wide Wifi should be added to the LOA as a requirement.

1) Practice

The practice guideline was changed at the last Council meeting to be 4 passes in slalom, 2 passes in tricks and 3 passes in jump. The concern is that this was too much time. The council considered 2 passes in slalom, 2 passes in tricks and 2 jumps. After discussion, the Council decided to let the current rule remain unchanged.

It was noted that paid practice before the familiarization still seems to have problems with fair allocation but the Council is not addressing that issue at this time.

2) Revision of rule 6, 8 and 9

Various issues in these rules were addressed

Item 1 – Rule 6.01

The IWWF bylaws changed to allow the Chief Officials at World Championships by the Council rather than by the IWWF President. The Council decided that the council would vote on each position from nominees from the three regions.

Item 2 – There have been issues with determining when results are officially posted. The Council accepted the definition added in Rule 9.07

Item 3 - Rule 8.05 Use of Flags

The council decided to eliminate this requirement as obsolete.

Item 4 – The Council decided to make the redress times uniform across all rules as 30 minutes. This specifically will change the allowed time to address a computation error from 2 hours to 30 minutes in Rule 9.04

Item 5 – Rule 6.04 Score Sheet Availability – The council decided that this rule was really tricks specific and modified the wording to show that and moved it to Rule 9.06

Item 6 – Video Challenge

The Council integrated all of the current allowed video Challenges into Rule 9.04 and considered additional challenges based on end course video. The current allowed challenges are for slalom gates and buoys and for trick timing. An additional challenge was accepted for slalom end course video. The skier or his representative can challenge the correctness of the boat path. The boat cannot deviate more than 20 cm away from the buoy as the skier rounds the buoy. If it does and this was not seen by the officials, it can be challenged by reviewing the video.

A similar challenge for jump path was discussed. As there is no specific definition for path variation, it was felt that additional work was needed before this was incorporated. The Council authorized Co-Chairman Corson to work with Drivers committees to define jump paths and allowed deviation. In basic terms, the concept is that if a skier asks for a split but gets a wide split, then he/she should be entitled to a reride. However other than a true split, there is not an exact definition of other path descriptions. We will see if it is feasible to exactly define a described set of paths that the skier would choose from and be entitled to receive the chosen path as proved by video.

Rule 6 – Judges and Assistants

6.01: Chief Judge-Appointed Officials for World Championships. (2019)

At least six (6) months prior to the start of the World Tournament, the **IWWF WTC Council shall appoint, with the approval of the IWWF President, the Chief Judge, the Homologator, The Scorer and the Assistant Chief Judge**, for the World Tournament from among the Chief Judges proposed by each Confederation Tournament Council.

~~The President of the IWWF shall appoint for the World Tournament the Homologator, the Scorer, Chief Calculator, and the assistant to the Chief Judge from among the officials proposed by each Confederation Tournament Council.~~

The Appointed Judges shall be selected by each Confederation Council. All appointed judges must be qualified in all three events.

The appointment of the assistant to the Chief Judge must be made with the Chief Judge's approval.

The President of the World Tournament Council shall appoint ~~a Chief Boat Driver and 2 to 3 additional~~ **3 to 4** boat drivers from among those proposed by each Confederation Tournament Council.

A maximum of one boat driver may be from the country organizing the Tournament.

Assignment of the drivers to individual events shall be made **by the Chief Judge** ~~agreement between the Chief Boat Driver and the Chief Judge by the Chief Boat Driver.~~

The Chief Judge shall supervise all judging and scoring operations and shall select the Judges and the assistants for each event. (For the choice of the Jury for each event, refer to articles [13.09](#), [14.11](#), [15.11](#)).

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

Official	Nominated by	Appointed by	Timeframe
Chief Judge	Confederation Councils	IWWF WTC Council	6 months before start
Assistant Chief Judge	Confederation Councils	IWWF WTC Council	6 months before start
Homologator	Confederation Councils	IWWF WTC Council	6 months before start
Chief Scorer	Confederation Councils	IWWF WTC Council	6 months before start
2 Assistant Scorers	Confederation Councils	IWWF WTC Chairman	6 months before start
3 Judges from PANAM	Confederation Council	PANAM Council	6 months before start
3 Judges from E&A	Confederation Council	E&A Council	6 months before start
3 Judges from AA	Confederation Council	AA Council	6 months before start
1 Additional Judge	Confederation Councils	IWWF WTC Chairman	6 months before start
Chief Driver	Confederation Councils	IWWF WTC Chairman	6 months before start
3-4 Drivers	Confederation Councils	IWWF WTC Chairman	6 months before start

6.02: Choosing Appointed Judges

The Judges chosen for the World Tournament must represent the Confederations as follows:

Confederation Pan Am - 3 Judges minimum

Confederation E & A - 3 Judges minimum

Confederation A & O - 3 Judges minimum

A total of 10 judges shall be selected.

Each Confederation will nominate a person for the 10th judge to be selected by the Chairman.

The Chief Judge and his assistant are not included in the above number.

If a Confederation is unable to propose the specified number of qualified Judges, the IWWF Tournament Council can appoint additional Judges from other Confederations.

If two events are to be run at the same time on different sites, the IWWF Tournament Council must appoint 3 extra Judges.

Any additional judges recruited during an event to assist become event judges only. They are not appointed judges.

6.03: Event Judges

For the World Championships, the Event Judges must be chosen by the Chief Judge from among the Appointed Judges, preferably as follows:

For Slalom - no more than two judges from any one Confederation.

For Tricks - the best panel appropriate for the level of trick performances

For Jumping - one Judge per Confederation.

At other tournaments, the selection to the event judges shall be governed by Confederation administrative practice.

~~6.04: Score Sheet Availability (moved to 9.06)~~

~~The scoring sheets of each judge for every skier shall be made available for a period of 30 minutes for inspection by the team captain as soon as the provisional results are posted. Under the team captain's responsibility, a skier may view his own scoring sheets.~~

~~If a skier's score sheet is changed based upon this review, the changed sheet will be available for inspection for a period of 15 minutes after the revised results are posted assuming that this would not be less than the initial 30 minutes limit. Each time a sheet is changed, it will be available for another 15 minutes for review.~~

~~If specific results are asked to be reviewed by the officials by the team captain, a notice shall be posted to the effect that some scores are under review and naming which skiers. This can be done by marking the posted results or by separate notice.~~

~~For tricks, judges are required to list the official code and/or variations for each trick. The scorer may reasonably interpret the judges form to allow for any mistakes in writing down trick codes.~~

~~Shorthand can be used to write the run initially, but the code must be written in before the sheets are handed to the Scorer (who must also be given a copy of each Judge's shorthand).~~

6.04: Placement of Judges

Where practical, Judges shall be separated to ensure completely independent opinions.

6.05: Judges' Statement

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.

6.06: Secondary Positions

Personnel to fill secondary positions shall be selected by the Chief Judge from among other experienced Judges and Officials in attendance. Wherever possible, Officials filling complementary positions (for example, boat driver and boat timer, top and bottom meter readers, etc.) should be of different nationalities.

6.07: Official Uniforms

It is recommended that officials wear standard uniforms consisting of a white polo shirt and navy-blue shorts. If heavier clothing is required due to the weather, the same colour scheme shall be maintained of a plain white top and navy-blue slacks/pants.

Rule 8 - Rerides

8.01: Team Representative

Each Federation shall select a team representative whose name shall be given to the Chief Judge before the start of the first event. The team representative shall represent all skiers from his federation. An alternate team representative may also be named.

8.02: Reride Criteria

When unfair conditions or a malfunction of the tournament committee-supplied equipment occurs, which, in the opinion of a majority of the Event Judges, adversely affects a contestant, he shall be granted the option of a reride only on the passes affected. In the case of optional re-rides the score may only be protected for failure of tournament supplied equipment or under those circumstances explicitly defined in these rules.

When a skier receives an unfair advantage, the reride is mandatory. When taken, the reride is scored.

Failure to establish a time through the course in slalom or jump is considered a malfunction of equipment and a reride will be given. The score is not protected.

If a skier's turn in jump or slalom or tricks is interrupted between passes due to the above listed circumstances, and the interruption causes a delay exceeding ten (10) minutes, then the skier shall be allowed a free warm up pass/ jump with a protected score on passes already completed. The warm-up pass is not scored although the skier will be given the distance in the case of jump. The timing for the 10 minutes shall be from the moment the problem occurs or the boat is stopped (whichever comes first).

8.03: Granted Reride Procedure

Rerides must be taken no later than five minutes after they are granted and may be taken immediately at the option of the contestant (cf. [14.12](#) for slalom rerides and [13.09](#) for jumping rerides). If the contestant elects to take a five-minute rest, the next contestants in order shall ski, and the reride shall be taken at the conclusion of the skier's run during which the five- minute rest period expires. However, the rest time will not be allowed to affect the skiing order if it is seeded or in the finals of a major tournament.

8.04: Requests for Rerides

Requests for rerides may be initiated by a Judge for the event before the next contestant starts or may be initiated, as soon as possible, by the contestant or his team representative and shall be decided as soon as practicable thereafter. If, in the opinion of the Judges for the event, the request was not initiated as soon as possible after the contestant skied, the request shall be denied.

~~8.05: Use of Flags~~

~~When a mandatory reride occurs, a red flag must be shown in the boat. When a skier is granted an optional reride and elects to take it, a green flag must be shown in the boat. The flag must be shown during all movements of the boat outside of the competition course.~~

Rule 9 – Protest – Video challenge

9.01: Who may Protest and How it is done

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

9.02: Allowable Reasons for Protests

Protests shall be allowed only for failure of the tournament committee, officials, judges, scorers to comply with these rules and only if this non-compliance with rules has an adverse effect on a skier. No protest shall ever be permitted on a judgment decision by the Judges.

9.03: Protest Submission Procedure

Protests must be accompanied by the approximate equivalent in local currency of 25 US Dollars.

- This amount will be refunded if the protest is considered reasonable by the Judges.

9.04: Video Challenge

1) Video Challenge in Jump for boat path. (held for further review)

2) Video Challenge in Slalom for gates and buoys when video is used.

If a skier/Team Representative believes that there was an error in a score, he may challenge it by notifying the Chief Judge before the next skier goes out (or as soon as is judged practicable by the Judges) and by putting up US\$250. The Chief Judge and a designated review judge will review the video (boat video, or gate video) these two review Judges must be different from the ones who originally made the call. If they both agree on a score, that will be the given score. If they disagree or agree that the video does not clearly overrule the score given by the judges, then that score will stand. The US\$250 will only be returned if the original score was changed.

3) Video Challenge in Slalom for boat path.

If a skier/Team Representative believes that the boat path was wrong, he may challenge it by notifying the Chief Judge before the next skier goes out (or as soon as is judged practicable by the Judges) and by putting up US\$250. The Chief Judge and a designated review judge will review the end course video, these two review Judges must be different from the one who originally made the call. If they both agree that the boat pylon deviates more than 20cm from the centre of the course, in a way to be a disadvantage for the skier, they will grant him an optional rerun. (No protected score).

If they disagree or agree that the video does not clearly overrule the original call, then the challenge will be rejected.

It shall be considered a disadvantage if the boat pylon deviates outside the 20cm away from the buoy that the skier is attempting to get around thus making it harder for him to get to the buoy.

The US\$250 will only be returned if the challenge will be accepted.

4) Video Challenge for Tricks timing:

If a skier/Team Representative believes that there was an error in the timing of a trick pass, he may challenge it by notifying the Chief Judge as soon as is practicable and by putting up US\$250. The Chief Judge and a designated review judge will retime the pass. If they both agree on the timing that will be where the run will end. If they disagree or agree that the video does clearly overrule the original time given by the judges, then the timing will change. The US\$250 will only be returned if the original time was changed.

9.05: Computation Error Procedure

A correction of an error in the computation of scores shall not be considered a protest, and the correction shall be made upon approval of the Chief Judge and Chief Scorer if requested within **30 minutes** ~~two hours~~ after the results of the event are announced and the Judges' scoring forms are available for inspection.

9.06: Tricks score sheet availability (ex 6.04)

The tricks scoring sheets of each judge for every skier shall be made available for a period of 30 minutes for inspection by the team captain as soon as the provisional results are posted. Under the team captain's responsibility, a skier may view his own scoring sheets.

If a skier's score sheet is changed based upon this review, the changed sheet will be available for inspection for a period of 15 minutes after the revised results are posted assuming that this would not be less than the initial 30 minutes limit. Each time a sheet is changed, it will be available for another 15 minutes for review.

If specific results are asked to be reviewed by the officials by the team captain, a notice shall be posted to the effect that some scores are under review and naming which skiers. This can be done by marking the posted results or by separate notice.

Judges are required to list the official code and/or variations for each trick. The scorer may reasonably interpret the judges form to allow for any mistakes in writing down trick codes.

Shorthand can be used to write the run initially, but the code must be written in before the sheets are handed to the Scorer (who must also be given a copy of each Judge's shorthand).

9.07: Posting Definition

In order for an Official document to be posted it must be:

1. Either:
 - a) A physical copy posted on the Official Notice Board, or
 - b) A virtual copy posted on the Official Competition Results Website
2. Clearly show the time and date that it was approved by the Chief Judge
3. Be signed by the Chief Judge

If a document does not include the word "Final" in the heading it **MUST** be considered provisional.

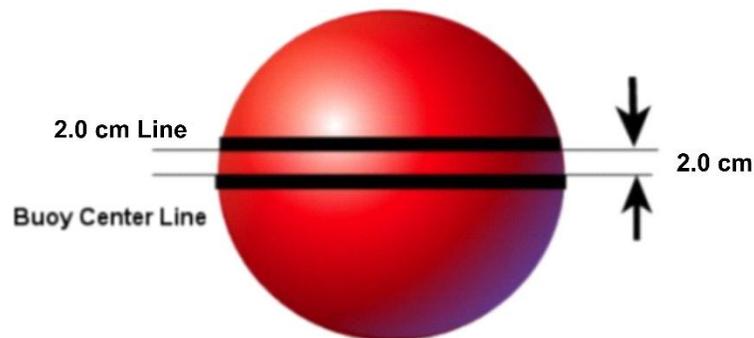
3) Slalom Buoy height

The Council discussed buoy size and height for slalom turn buoys. The current specifications allow a minimum size of 20 cm diameter and a minimum height of 10 cm. The minimum height will be set to 8 cm with the recommended height being 8.5 to 9 cm. The minimum and recommended diameter will remain at 20 cm. It is recommended that a line or mark be made on the buoy at the 8 cm limit so that it can be easily determined that the buoy height is in tolerance.

14.05: Buoys

- a) Colour of buoys shall be selected for maximum visibility. A fluorescent yellow or red paint is recommended.
- b) Guide buoys used within the slalom course shall be a different colour from the gate and slalom buoys used by skiers.
- c) Spherical guide buoys shall be a minimum of 22 cm. in diameter. Cylindrical or rectangular solid guide buoys shall have a cross sectional area greater than 75 sq. cm. and less than 450 sq. cm.
- d) Slalom skier buoys shall be 20 to 28 cm. in diameter. 20 cm. is recommended. Slalom gate buoys shall be 20 to 28 cm. in diameter. 20 cm. is recommended. These buoys shall also be generally spherical above the waterline.
- e) Slalom buoys shall be of a lightweight, pliable material with smooth exposed surface.
- f) Each buoy shall have a strong loop for attaching anchor lines. The buoys must be attached to the anchor line by the use of a system that will tighten the buoy in such a way as to ensure that it does not move around from its position.
- g) Gate buoys shall be fastened so that they have 10-17 cm of height out of the water (11.5cm recommended)

Skier buoys shall be fastened so that they have 8-17 cm of height out of the water (8.5 to 9.0 cm recommended). It is recommended that a line or mark be made on the buoy at the 8 cm limit so that it can be easily determined that the buoy height is in tolerance.



- h) Cylindrical or rectangular solid buoys shall be fastened so that at least 15 cm but not more than 30 cm of the buoy is above the waterline. They shall appear vertical.
- i) If cylindrical or rectangular solid guide buoys are used, they shall be fastened so that the distance

4) Gate Scoring

The Council addressed the issue the application of Rule 14.06: A miss or "Riding Over". In the rule it is not exactly specific on the difference between a slalom turn buoy and a gate buoy as to the application. The Intent is that the rule specifically applies to slalom turn buoys. For slalom gate buoys, the buoy may be sunk or ridden over and the determination of whether the gate was good or not is made by applying the diagram shown in the rule.

14.06: A miss or "Riding Over" (2019)

- A. It is a miss to ride inside a turn buoy or outside the entrance or exit gate, or to ride over, straddle, or jump a turn buoy, but there is no penalty for grazing a turn or gate buoy with the ski or part of the body.
- B. Riding over shall be defined as hitting a turn or gate buoy with the ski so as to move it significantly from its position or temporarily sink it. Hitting a turn or exit gate buoy less severely shall be considered as grazing. A skier shall be judged as missing the entry or exit gate when the center of the ski passes to the outside of the center of the gate buoy as shown in the diagram below.

5) Gate proposal (Stadlbauer)

The council discussed this issue which is the proposal that some circumstances would allow the missing of the gate in slalom. The AAC representatives were not completely clear on what was asked for by Mr. Stadlbaur. Since any rule recommendation must come from the AAC, they took the responsibility to be sure there was an agreed upon definition and skier consensus before presenting it to the council for consideration in the future.

6. Rule 15.11

The Council discussed the specific sentence

A Boat Judge may ride in the boat to check speeds and observe the boat path.

As to whether it should say must instead of may. After discussion it was decided to address this issue by requiring 3 people to be in the boat in addition to the current rule which will remain unchanged.

Rule 15 - Tricks

For the boat, see [10.01](#); for the tow lines see [10.05](#); for the tolerances see [11.01](#). **There will always be 3 people in the boat for tricks.**

7 Tricks n. 5 limitations

The issue was raised to remove the restriction of the set of tricks currently under Rule 5 so that variations of multiple turn tricks could be credited in a run. As it was felt that this could be promotional for beginning skiers and would have no effect on higher scoring competitive runs, the Council approved splitting apart Trick #5 into 6 separate tricks 5A-5F allowing them to be done and credited separately.

15.21: Trick Descriptions and Values

- c) **To be scored, a reverse trick must immediately follow the basic turn in the same pass;** however, any type of 180° turn is allowed between two such turns. The reverse shall not be disallowed simply because it follows an attempted trick which has not been credited or because the basic trick is a repeated trick. The following sequences ARE allowed in the same pass:

S, RSnc, RS credit	This concerns only Trick Number 1
TS, RTSnc, RTScredit	This concerns only Trick Number 2
B, F, Rnc, Rnc, Rcredit, Rcredit	This concerns only Trick Numbers 3 & 4
TB, TF, Rnc, Rnc, Rcredit, Rcredit	This concerns only Trick Numbers 8 & 9

~~Reverse turns under Trick 5 are limited to 360° but may follow a 360°, 540°, or 720°.~~

Trick Value Chart

Water Turns

				2 SKIS		1 SKI	
CODE		DESCRIPTION	NO.	BAS	REV	BAS	REV
0	360	F-F	5a	40	40	90	90
BB		B-B	5b	40	40	90	90
5B	540	F-B	5c	50	-	110	-
5F		B-F	5d	50	-	110	-
7F	720	F-F	5e	60	-	130	-
7B		B-B	5f	60	-	130	-

8) Difference between scoring in IWWF rule and AWSA rules:

There were two issues discussed about AWSA Rules in trick scoring. The first question about basic and reverse turns was resolved in the previous point addressing Trick #5.

The second issue was that AWSA Rule applied to allow a lesser included rotation to be credited if there was no specific agreement on a trick by the judges.

Here is the scenario

J1	J2	J3	J4	J5
T7F NC*	T7F NC*	T7F	T7F	T7F
T5B NC**	T5B NC**	TO	T5B	T5B
		TB		

* did not finish rotation

** did not start rotation from front

IWWF

J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	Master	Score
T7F NC*	T7F NC*	T7F	T7F	T7F	T7F (2 nc)	450
T5B NC**	T5B NC**	TO	T5B	T5B	T5B (3 nc)	-----
		TB				

AWSA

J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	Master	Score
T7F NC*	T7F NC*	T7F	T7F	T7F	T7F (2 nc)	450
T5B NC**	T5B NC**	TO	T5B	T5B	TO (2 nc)	200
		TB				

It was determined that the AWSA rule variation was not in accordance with IWWF rules and thus not allowed in L and R tournaments.

9) Rope/handle measurement:

10.04: Tow Lines (2019)

k) Optionally, in the jump event, ~~on an experimental basis~~, a "Spectra" line may be supplied. In this case, a standard line must be available for use as well. The "Spectra" line specifications shall meet at a minimum the following requirements:

Breaking load, minimum = 590 kg.

Elongation at 115kg tensile load: 3.2% maximum

The skier may supply his own rope (handle and rope) under his own responsibility which may be any combination of "Spectra" rope and/or normal rope (per 10.04 a). The skier must get the line checked by the Homologator prior to skiing.

National Federations or Organizers may decide not to allow skier supplied ropes at smaller events.

10.06: Skier Supplied Handle in Slalom and Jump (2018)

For Slalom, and Jumping each contestant may furnish his own handle to be attached to the tournament line providing he notifies the starter, at the dock, at least three skiers on the starting list before his turn,

The handle may be of any material and must conform to the dimensions shown in [10.04 g](#).

The length of the handle attachment measured from the inside surface of the attaching loop furthest from the handle to the inside edge of the handle must be 1.50m +2.5cm / -10.0cm.

It's the skier's responsibility that the handle is in tolerance after skiing

Rule 16 – Records

16.04: Slalom Records

A slalom performance shall be a new record if it exceeds by 1/4 point or more the current official record. If the score is equalled, the skier will become co-holder of the established record.

a) Rope (handle and rope) shall be measured by the dock starter under the responsibility of the Homologator 15 minutes after the skier skis. Should the rope be out of tolerance, then it shall be retained by the tournament officials, at normal room temperature, and retested after a one-hour relaxation period. If the rope remains out of tolerance after the one-hour period, the record gets denied but the score stand.

Homologation Guidelines

1. Slalom (2018)

e) Personal handles shall be measured by the dock starter under the responsibility of the Homologator, immediately **after** the skier skis. Should the handle be out of tolerance following a skier return to the dock, **the skier's performance in that round is zero.**

3. Jump (2019)

b) Personal rope and handle shall be measured by the dock starter under the responsibility of the Homologator, immediately **before** the skier skis. **The Chief Judge may require skier rope and handle to be re-measured immediately after use.** Should the rope and handle be out of tolerance following a skier return to the dock, **the skier's performance in that round is deleted.**

11) Ranking List limitation 11.000 points tricks

The Council decided that scores over 11000 points can be achieved at L tournaments, but must be verified by a three judge panel appointed by the Council.

16) Ranking List Junior Slalom formula

The Council confirmed that since the U17 division starts at two passes less than Open or U21, that adds in the 12 buoys added in on the Open and U21 formula making the buoy count the same for all three divisions in the overall calculation.

Slalom: Under-21 and Open

$(\text{Skiers score} + 12) \times 1000 / (\text{Ranking List Overall Score Basis} + 12)$

Buoys count from 55/18,25 for Girl/Women - 58/18,25 for Boys/Men.

Slalom: Junior

$(\text{Skiers score}) \times 1000 / (\text{Ranking List Overall Score Basis} + 12)$

Buoys count from 49/18,25 for Girl/Women - 52/18,25 for Boys/Men.

But because the minimum starting speed for Junior is Girls 49 and Boys 52, for score below 55/58 buoys will be considered as follows:

Girl scored 3@49/18,25: The slalom component of her overall score would be $3/(43+12)$

Girl scored 3@52/18,25: The slalom component of her overall score would be $9/(43+12)$

Girl scored 3@55/18,25: The slalom component of her overall score would be $(3+12)/(43+12)$

Girl scored 3@55/16,00: The slalom component of her overall score would be $(9+12)/(43+12)$

Boy scored 3@52/18,25: The slalom component of her overall score would be $3/(49+12)$

Boy scored 3@55/18,25: The slalom component of her overall score would be $9/(49+12)$

Boy scored 3@58/18,25: The slalom component of her overall score would be $(3+12)/(49+12)$

Boy scored 3@58/16,00: The slalom component of her overall score would be $(9+12)/(49+12)$

17) Introducing Under-10 and Under-14 Ranking List

The Council decided to approve a World Ranking List for U14

Jump speeds and ramp heights

Under 14		
Girls	45 kph	1,35m or 1,50m
Boys	48 kph	1,35m. or 1,50m

Slalom starting speed/shortening speed

Under 14		
Girls	40 kph,	shorten @ 52 kph
Boys	43 kph,	shorten @ 55 kph

Overall Score Basis

	U-14 Boys	U-14 Girls
Slalom	2.00@55/11.25 (56 buoys)	2.00@52/11.25 (56 buoys)
Trick	6630	5300
Jump	35.3	27.0

Overall formulas:

Tricks: Skiers score X 1000 / Overall Score Basis

Slalom: Skiers score X 1000 / Overall Score Basis

Jump:	Under-14 boys	$(\text{Skiers score} - 10\text{m}) \times 1000 / (\text{Overall Score Basis} - 10\text{m})$
	Under-14 girls	$(\text{Skiers score} - 7\text{m}) \times 1000 / (\text{Overall Score Basis} - 7\text{m})$

At this point the meeting was ended. The council decided to hold a follow on meeting in January to address the remaining items on the Agenda:

- 10) Divisional Record at R tournaments:**
- 12) Score above Record**
- 13) Over 35 shortening speed**
- 14) Over 35 divisions age category change**
- 15) Ranking List specification**
- 18) Slalom Course Buoys names:**
- 20) World L1 exams:**