

International Waterski & Wakeboard Federation Disabled Council



Competition Handbook Water Ski for the Disabled

*All changes made in 2017 with the exception of those in Part Three are in **bold red text***

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

- Appendix A – MP Testing Form - 6/00 - 4/08 - 1/15
 - Appendix B – A/L Testing Form - 4/01 - 1/07 - 4/08
 - Appendix C – V Testing Form - 4/01 - 4/08
 - Appendix D – MP Familiarisation Guidelines Form - 6/00 - 1/15
 - Appendix E – Testing Board Diagram - 6/00
 - Appendix F1 – The Skeletal System - 6/00
 - Appendix F2 – The Dermatomes of the Body - 6/00
 - Appendix F3 – Functional Activity for Spinal Cord Injuries - 6/00
 - Appendix G – Cross Section of the Human Eye/Light Transmission to the Brain - 6/00
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PART ONE – CLASSIFICATION

General

All skiers will be classified on site according to the procedures defined in the Classification Handbook. A list of the times, places and names of skiers requiring classification will be posted prior to familiarisation. It is mandatory for skiers to take any special device or equipment they use when skiing with them to classification.

Duties of Chief Classification Officer

Two months prior to event

- Work with the organisers to ensure that a suitable room, in a suitable location, will be provided for Classification.
- Ensure that suitable arrangements are made to provide lunches for the Classification Team – this is normally an issue only on the days prior to the arrival of other officials.
- Confirm that the organizers have coordinated an ophthalmologist for V testing.

One month prior to event

- Obtain an up-to-date list of classification history of all skiers from chairperson of Classification Committee.
- Obtain from chairperson of Classification Committee a list of skiers recommended for re-classification by the Classification Team of previous World Championships, if any
- Ensure that testing board, support blocks, stabilisers, straps, medicine ball, etc., will be available and ready to use.

Two weeks prior to event.

- Obtain a complete list of entries from event organisers.
- Make a list of athletes who will require classification. It is advisable to liaise with the chairperson of Classification Committee in this regard (MP and A/L athletes should be scheduled at 20 minutes per skier).
- Ensure that the necessary classification cards and classification sheets will be supplied.
- Organise meeting for the Classification Team prior to the event.
 - o Notify the members of the Classification Team of the time and place of this meeting.
 - o At the meeting, it is most important to ensure that all classifiers are familiar with classification guidelines, especially new classifiers.

One week prior to event.

- Make copies of MP, A/L and V testing forms from Handbook Addendum.
- Make copies of MP, A/L and V test procedure and scoring values found in the Handbook for use by the Classification Team and ophthalmologist during actual classification.
- Request organisers post the classification schedule on official web site, etc.
- Request organisers inform team representatives of classification schedule.

On arrival at event

- Check:
 - o Classification equipment
 - o Classification testing area

- Liaise with Chief Judge and discuss classification issues.

Prior to and during familiarisation

- Post a list of skiers who will require familiarisation; be watchful for new competitors who may not be aware of how things work.
- Post a running order for the above – it is important to ensure that this running order works well with familiarisation.
- Provide the least stressful environment for the competitor being observed by limiting interaction from both the classification team and other team members/representatives.

During the classification.

- Ensure that team captains are aware of their time and place for classification.
- Ensure that athletes are in time for their classification.
- Assist in filling in forms and any other book work.
- Liaise with scorers/calculators.
- **MOST IMPORTANT FOR CLASSIFICATION OF V SKIERS: ORGANISE TIME, PLACE AND SCHEDULE FOR SKIERS AND ATTENDANCE OF OPTHAMOLOGIST.** Special attention is needed as to the understanding of our rules by the V classifier.

After the classification.

- Collect classification sheets and ensure that they are sent to World Classification Chair. It is important to ensure that the actual individual sheets are sent and not just a list of the information.
- Ensure that results of the event are sent to World Classification Chair for updating of data.
- Organise an “after Classification talk” and discuss any problems/proposed possible rule changes.
- Prepare a report for the World Disabled Council meeting.

Classification for All Categories

Each skier entered in categories MP1, MP2, MP3, MP4 and MP5 will be classified on site by the MP Classification Team according to the procedures defined in this handbook – MP Classification Section.

Each skier entered in categories A1, A2, L and LP will be examined on site by the Chief Classification Officer or his delegate prior to his familiarisation, in order to verify that he is eligible for the category he is entering.

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

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

The Chief Judge, in accordance with the Chief Classification Officer, shall appoint the time and place of the tests or examinations for each skier and inform the competitors by posting. The tests for a skier must be scheduled before the skier's familiarisation in order that he can be observed in familiarisation if necessary.

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

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

Classification Personnel for MP, A/L and V Skiers

MP and A/L Classification Team

A classification team shall consist of three persons:

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

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

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

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

V Tester

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

Observation in Familiarisation

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

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

MP Skiers

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

The criteria of observation in familiarisation are:

- Skiers shall be observed in all entered events to provide information in functional abilities;
- Classification decision shall be submitted as early as possible and at latest twelve (12) hours before the start of competition
- Skiers shall be observed via boat video as well as live viewing from the shore to avoid disruption of the familiarization process. The following aspects shall be observed:

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

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

A/L Skiers

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

Recategorisation

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

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

Frequency of Classification

MP5, A1, A2, L and LP

Skiers classified at a World Championships in their respective category shall not require reclassification except as defined in the “All Categories” section below.

MP1, MP2, MP3, MP4, A/L, V1, V2 & V3

Skiers classified at **two** consecutive World Championships in their respective category shall not require reclassification except as defined in the “All Categories” section below.

All Categories

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

MP Classification

Testing area and testing equipment

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

The testing equipment shall consist of:

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

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

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

Classification procedure

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

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

Classification in Brief

Skiers in each class have different functional ability and this is what determines their classifications.

In brief, the classes are as follows:

MP1 Skier: No controlled trunk movement (unsupported) in all planes. Little or no balance in both forward and sideways directions significantly impaired. Skier is unable to hold the handle with hands (usually uses forearms). Skiers in this class generally have tetraplegia/quadruplegia, although skiers with other diagnoses may qualify in this category.

MP2 Skier: Little or no controlled trunk movement in all planes. Balance in both forward and sideways directions significantly impaired and skiers rely on their arms to return them to the upright position when unbalanced. No active trunk rotation and no use of abdominal muscles. Skiers in this class are generally quadriplegic's with more functional ability and high level paraplegics, although other diagnoses may qualify in this category.

MP3 Skier: Some partially controlled trunk movement in the forward direction, but little or no controlled sideways movement, has upper trunk rotation but poor lower trunk rotation. Skiers in this category are generally mid-level break paraplegics, although skiers with other diagnoses may qualify in this category.

MP4 Skier: Good trunk movement in the forward direction to his/her knees and up again without arm support. Has good trunk rotation but limited controlled sideways movement. Skiers in this category are generally lower level break paraplegics, although skiers with other diagnoses may qualify in this category.

MP5 Skier: Normal trunk movement in all directions, able to reach side to side with no limitations. Able to move hips independently. Skiers in this category are generally amputees who cannot ski standing, skiers with low or incomplete spinal cord injuries with leg control and skiers with required minimum disability and who display controlled sideways (hip) movement.

There are situations where a skier does not seem to fit exactly into one class, exhibiting characteristics of two or more classes. In this instance the classifiers may have to observe the skier on the dock and during familiarisation.

Testing and preliminary classification

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

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

MP1	Athletes with point totals of 0 to 6.5
MP2	Athletes with point totals of 7.0 to 10.0
MP3	Athletes with point totals of 10.5 to 13.0
MP4	Athletes with point totals of 13.5 to 16.5
MP5	Athletes with point totals of 17.0 to 18.0

This preliminary classification is a guideline only.

Description and scoring of the functional tests

Test 1 - Hand, arm and shoulder function

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Test 2 - Sitting balance in the sagittal plane.

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

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

Scoring:

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

Test 3 - Sitting balance in the sagittal plane.

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

Scoring:

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

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

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

Scoring:

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

Test 5 - Sitting balance in the frontal plane.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scoring:

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

A/L Classification

Testing Area and Testing Equipment

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

The testing equipment shall consist of:

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

Classification procedure

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

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

Testing and preliminary classification

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

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

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

This preliminary classification is a guideline only.

General Instructions:

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

Description and scoring of the six upright functional tests

Test 1 - Balance of individual lower limbs

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

Scoring:

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

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

Test 2 -Balance, leg strength/control

Instructions: The skier stands on the front skiing leg with the rear foot or leg, either strapped/held up from the floor, or placed on the floor with the ankles in direct fore/aft

alignment with the midline of the body. The direction of the rear foot may be at an angle to the front from 0-45 degrees. Hand(s)/limb(s) are held out in front as for skiing. If the skier uses two hands/limbs he holds hands/limbs together out in front. If the skier uses one hand and one injured limb, he holds the hand/limb out in front. If the skier uses one hand, only this hand is used for testing

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

Scoring:

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

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

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

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

Scoring:

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

Test 4 - Balance, trunk rotation, flexibility

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

Scoring:

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

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

Test 5 - Functional skiing grip

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

Scoring:

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

V Classification

Testing Area and Testing Equipment

The testing equipment shall consist of:

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

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

Requirements of athletes

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

Requirements of Teams

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

Testing Procedures

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

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

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

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

Vision should be checked using different size acuity targets where borderline situations exist, i.e. 2/60, 3/60 should be rechecked using 30m targets at 1, 1.5 and 2 meters. Vision is sometimes found to be better than 6/60; and, as a result, a distance of more than 6 meters

may be required or smaller figures needed. These should be confirmed using more than one target card, as these findings are very important to the athlete.

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

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

Classification

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

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

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

PART TWO - OFFICIAL INTERPRETATIONS

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

I.01 – Changes of schedule (T2.04)

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

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

The standard default starting procedure is:

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

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

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

I.03 – Fall before a pass

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

I.04 – Standard turns in all events

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

I.05 – Recategorisation (D.4.04)

Consider the following examples of possible cases for recategorisation.

Categories A: If a skier entered in category A1 or A2 does not qualify for this category, there is no other category to put him in and thus there is no question of recategorisation.

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

Categories MP: There can be a problem here because the skiers are tested on-site. If a skier is entered in the wrong category, it can be negligence but it can also be an acceptable error

made because it was not possible to test the skier properly in his Federation, or because it is a borderline case. The issue is to decide between negligence and acceptable errors.

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

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

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

I.06 – Quick release (D.7.02, D.7.03)

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

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

I.07 – Goggles for V1 (D.10.05)

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

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

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

I.08 – Falls in jump (D.13.03)

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

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

to regain sitting/standing skiing position” the moment of the fall is the moment the skier gets into the air, i.e., well before the "ride-out" line.

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

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

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

I.10 – Number of persons in the boat

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

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

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

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

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

Trick scores should not be rounded.

I.13 – Position of cameras for jump

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

I.14 – Guides in familiarisation for V skiers

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

I.15 – Lake tours before familiarisation for V skiers

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

I.16 – Boat path in competition for V skiers

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

I.17 – Prize giving protocol

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

I.18 – Number of starts

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

I.19 – Course definition for A1 and A/L

For the categories A1 and A/L, the course will be defined as from 55m before the course until 55m after the course (pre-gates) in slalom, from 50m before the course until the twenty second time period has elapsed in tricks and from the 180m entrance course buoy to the 100m EC (exit course) buoy in jump.

I.20 – Qualification for the World Championships

Skiers may not qualify for the World Championships during familiarization.

I.21 – Electronic communication

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

I.22 – Jump world records

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

I.23 – Quick release use in jump

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

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

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

I.25 – Arm sling adjustment for A1 and A/L skiers

A stop is allowed for A1 and A/L skiers to adjust their arm slings outside the official course as defined in interpretation 1.19 in this handbook.

I.26 – Rerides in jump

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

I.27 – Skiers in an event

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

I.28 – Audio slalom - stop after each pass

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

I.29 – V skiers letting go of the handle

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

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

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

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

For audio slalom, the inner **and outer** course buoys shall be removed from the slalom course. **If only one of the courses can be removed for technical reasons, then it is recommended that the outer course buoys take priority for removal.**

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

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

I.33 – Vision impaired jump - medals for guides

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

PART THREE – RECORDS

WORLD RECORDS as of January 1, 2017 basis for overall in 2017

CATEGORY	WOMEN			MEN		
	Slalom	Trick	Jump	Slalom	Trick	Jump
A/L1	(5.00/55/16.00 inner)	160	(4.0)	(2.00/58/11.25 inner)	160	5.8
A/L2	3.00/43/18.25 outer	2050	13.4	4.50/49/18.25 outer	(1380)	(6.4)
L	2.00/52/18.25 outer	1140	10.1	3.00/58/13.00 outer	3390	28.3
LP	(2.00/52/18.25 outer)	(1140)	(10.1)	3.00/58/13.00 outer	(3390)	32.9
A1	4.00/49/18.25 outer	1420	18.9	4.50/58/16.00 outer	2430	32.8
A2	(4.00/49/18.25 outer)	(1420)	(18.9)	(4.50/58/16.00 outer)	(2430)	(32.8)
V1	(5.00/55/14.25)	810	14.0	(4.00/58/12.00)	1910	21.1
V2/3	(5.00/55/14.25)	1050	18.1	(4.00/58/12.00)	2440	22.4
MP1	0.00/46/18.25 inner	(320)	11.2	2.00/58/18.25 inner	880	16.3
MP2	(2.00/55/8.75 inner)	(780)	(17.3)	(1.00/58/8.75 inner)	(980)	(18.8)
MP3	(4.00/37/18.25 outer)	(780)	(17.3)	6.00/43/18.25 outer	(1010)	(21.7)
MP4	(1.00/43/18.25 outer)	(1065)	(17.3)	(2.00/52/18.25 outer)	(1380)	(24.0)
MP5	(3.00/46/18.25 outer)	(1390)	(17.3)	(4.00/52/18.25 outer)	(1460)	(26.3)

* = tie

Minimum performances to set a new World Record are in parentheses and those in *bold/italics* are from 2016. Standards based on 2016 records are also in *bold/italics*.

WORLD RECORD SERIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 2017

When a minimum for a record exists, the date, which is listed, is the date on which a record was established in a «linked» category; if no date is listed, the minimum is the minimum for setting the initial record. *Records set in 2016 are in bold/italics.*

Category L — Women

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

Category LP — Women

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

Category A1 — Women

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

Category A2 — Women

Slalom:	<i>minimum for a record</i>	4.00/49/18.25	01.01.16
Tricks:	<i>minimum for a record</i>	1420 pts	01.01.16
Jump:	<i>minimum for a record</i>	18.9m	01.01.16

Category A/L1 — Women

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

Category A/L2 — Women

Slalom:	Claire Ellis (GBR)	4.00/34/18.25 outer	Schoten, BEL, 10.09.05
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	5.00/34/18.25 outer	Townsville, AUS, 17.05.07
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	1.00/37/18.25 outer	Townsville, AUS, 19.05.07
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	4.00/37/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 22.08.08
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	4.50/37/18.25 outer	Nemours, FRA, 13.09.12
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	2.00/40/18.25 outer	Idroscalo, ITA, 31.08.13
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	5.00/40/18.25 outer	Chertsey, GBR, 13.10.13
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	2.00/43/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 17.07.14

	Claire Ellis (GBR)	2.50/43/18.25 outer	Elk Grove, USA, 26.09.15
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	3.00/43/18.25 outer	Skarnes, NOR, 23.07.16
Tricks:	Claire Ellis (GBR)	1190pts	Schoten, BEL, 09.09.05
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	1380pts	Townsville, AUS, 18.05.07
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	1690pts	Nemours, FRA, 14.09.12
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	1700pts	Recetto, ITA, 18.07.14
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	2050pts	Skarnes, NOR, 23.07.16
Jump:	Claire Ellis (GBR)	8.1m	Idroscalo, ITA, 30.08.13
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	8.5m	Idroscalo, ITA, 01.09.13
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	9.4m	Recetto, ITA, 20.07.14
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	10.4m	Elk Grove, USA, 25.09.15
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	11.1m	Elk Grove, USA, 27.09.15
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	12.6m	Skarnes, NOR, 22.07.16
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	13.4m	Sesena, ESP, 04.08.16

Category L — Men

Slalom:	Pierre Bataillé (FRA)	0.50/52/18.25	Michigan, USA, 18.07.91
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	2.00/58/18.25	Roquebrune, FRA, 09.07.93
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	2.25/58/18.25	Alabama, USA, 07.08.98
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	3.00/58/18.25	Melton, AUS, 23.03.01
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	4.50/58/18.25	S. P. Pescador, SPA, 31.05.03
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	3.50/58/14.25	Recetto, ITA, 03.08.03
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	2.25/58/13.00	Recetto, ITA, 26.06.04
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	3.00/58/13.00	Rome, ITA, 15.09.07
Tricks:	Steve Woodcock (GBR)	300 pts	Michigan, USA, 20.07.91
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	750 pts	AUS, 10.05.92
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	2070 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 10.07.93
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	2210 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 30.03.95
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	2410 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 02.04.95
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	2780 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 26.08.99
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	3080 pts	S. P. Pescador, SPA, 31.05.03
	Leonardo Falsiroli (ARG)	3390 pts	Recetto, ITA, 02.08.03
Jump:	Gary Parke (USA)	6.4m	Michigan, USA, 19.07.91
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	22.8m	Roquebrune, FRA, 09.07.93
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	23.8m	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
	Steve Simmonds (AUS)	28.3m	Florida, USA, 22.08.97

Category LP — Men

Slalom:	Ron Williams (USA)	2.50/58/14.25	Roquebrune, FRA, 09.07.93
	Ron Williams (USA)	4.25/58/14.25	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
	Ron Williams (USA)	3.00/58/13.00	California, USA, 19.08.95
Tricks:	minimum for a record	3390 pts	02.08.03
Jump:	Ron Williams (USA)	23.8m	Roquebrune, FRA, 11.07.93
	Ron Williams (USA)	25.9m	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
	Ron Williams (USA)	27.0m	Mulwala, AUS, 02.04.95
	Ron Williams (USA)	29.4m	Georgia, USA, 08.07.95

Ron Williams (USA)	32.3m	California, USA, 18.08.95
Ron Williams (USA)	32.9m	California, USA, 20.08.95

Category A1 — Men

Slalom:	Geoff Burgess (AUS)	2.00/55/18.25	Perth, AUS, 10.03.89
	Steve Davies (AUS)	2.00/55/18.25	Roquebrune, FRA, 10.07.93
	Craig Timm (USA)	2.50/55/18.25 outer	Alabama, USA, 06.08.99
	Craig Timm (USA)	2.00/58/18.25 outer	Alabama, USA, 04.08.00
	Toon van der Ploeg (NED)	1.00/58/16.00 outer	Recetto, ITA, 03.08.03
	Craig Timm (USA)	1.00/58/16.00 outer	Florida, USA, 28.07.05
	Craig Timm (USA)	3.00/58/16.00 outer	Indiana, USA, 19.07.07
	Craig Timm (USA)	3.50/58/16.00 outer	Minnesota, USA, 11.09.09
	Craig Timm (USA)	4.50/58/16.00 outer	Minnesota, USA, 11.09.09
Tricks:	Geoff Burgess (AUS)	700 pts	Perth, AUS, 18.03.89
	Geoff Burgess (AUS)	870 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 10.07.9
	Onorato Franco (ITA)	870 pts	Copenhagen, DEN, 18.07.97
	Onorato Franco (ITA)	1010 pts	Florida, USA, 24.08.97
	Toon van der Ploeg (NED)	1460 pts	Whitworth, GBR, 28.08.99
	Onorato Franco (ITA)	1510 pts	Milan, ITA, 03.09.00
	Onorato Franco (ITA)	1520 pts	Melton, AUS, 23.03.01
	Toon van der Ploeg (NED)	1640 pts	S.P. Pescador, SPA, 01.06.02
	Toon van der Ploeg (NED)	1870 pts	Dunfermline, SCO, 03.08.02
	Toon van der Ploeg (NED)	2000 pts	Dunfermline, SCO, 04.08.02
	Toon van der Ploeg (NED)	2230 pts	Bourg/Bresse, FRA, 28.07.03
	Toon van der Ploeg (NED)	2390 pts	Recetto, ITA, 02.08.03
	Toon van der Ploeg (NED)	2430 pts	Groningen, NED, 11.09.04
Jump:	Geoff Burgess (AUS)	32.5m	Perth, AUS, 18.03.89
	Craig Timm (USA)	32.8m	Vichy, FRA, 06.09.09

Category A2 — Men

Slalom:	minimum for a record	4.50/58/16.00	01.01.16
Tricks:	minimum for a record	2430 pts	01.01.16
Jump:	minimum for a record	32.8m	01.01.16

Category A/L1 — Men

Slalom:	minimum for a record	2.00/58/11.25 inner	15.09.05
Tricks:	Jamie McDonald (AUS)	160 pts	Stoney Park, AUS, 24.03.16
Jump:	Jamie McDonald (AUS)	5.4m	Schoten, BEL, 10.09.05
	Jamie McDonald (AUS)	5.8m	Ohio, USA, 25.08.11

Category A/L2 — Men

Slalom:	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	4.00/43/18.25 outer	Schoten, BEL, 10.09.05
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	2.00/46/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 09.07.06
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	3.00/46/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 05.08.06

	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	4.00/46/18.25	outer	Townsville, AUS, 17.05.07
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	2.50/49/18.25	outer	Recetto, ITA, 21.08.08
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	3.00/49/18.25	outer	Recetto, ITA, 20.09.08
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	4.00/49/18.25	outer	Recetto, ITA, 20.09.08
	Giancarlo Cosio (ITA)	4.50/49/18.25	outer	Recetto, ITA, 10.10.09
Tricks:	minimum for a record	1380pts		15.09.05
Jump:	minimum for a record	6.4m		15.09.05
Category V1 — Women				
Wake Slalom:	Susana Herrera (ESP)	150 pts		Roquebrune, FRA, 08.07.93
Audio Slalom:	Susanna Prada (ITA)	5.50/55/18.25		Recetto, ITA, 21.08.08
	Katie Mawby (USA)	5.50/55/18.25		Indiana, USA, 26.08.10
	Katie Mawby (USA)	5.00/55/13.00		Indiana, USA, 27.08.10
	<i>New Audio Slalom System</i>			<i>01.01.16</i>
	Minimum for a record	5.00/55/14.25		01.01.17
Tricks:	Inger Jørgensen (DEN)	220 pts		Roquebrune, FRA, 09.07.93
	Janet Salt (GBR)	260 pts		Cork, IRL, 04.09.94
	Susanna Prada (ITA)	280 pts		Whitworth, GBR, 18.08.96
	Gertrude Basteleus (BEL)	340 pts		Florida, USA, 24.08.97
	Susanna Prada (ITA)	370 pts		Aqaba, Jordan, 22.10.98
	Janet Gray (IRL)	520 pts		Heron Lake, GBR, 27.08.99
	Susanna Prada (ITA)	580 pts		Heron Lake, GBR, 28.08.99
	Susanna Prada (ITA)	660 pts		Recetto, ITA, 02.08.03
	Janet Gray (GBR)	660 pts		Heron Lake, GBR, 25.08.06
	Susanna Prada (ITA)	810 pts		Recetto, ITA, 22.07.07
Jump:	Barbara Russell (GBR)	9.3m		Roquebrune, FRA, 09.07.93
	Barbara Russell (GBR)	10.5m		Cork, IRL, 02.09.94
	Barbara Russell (GBR)	11.8m		Heron Lake, GBR, 27.08.99
	Janet Gray (GBR)	13.2m		Dunfermline, SCO, 04.08.02
	Janet Gray (GBR)	14.0m		Florida, USA, 29.08.03
Category V2/3 — Women				
Wake Slalom:	Katie Mawby (USA)	168 pts		California, USA, 18.08.95
Audio Slalom:	Katie Mawby (USA)	0.00/55/13.00		Melton, AUS, 23.03.01
	Katie Mawby (USA)	4.00/55/13.00		Michigan, USA, 27.07.03
	Katie Mawby (USA)	2.00/55/12.00		Florida, USA, 07.08.03
	Katie Mawby (USA)	2.00/55/11.25		Florida, USA, 08.08.03
	minimum for a record	5.00/55/13.00		27.08.10
	<i>New Audio Slalom System</i>			<i>01.01.16</i>
	Minimum for a record	5.00/55/14.25		01.01.17
Tricks:	Katie Mawby (USA)	280 pts		Florida, USA, 20.08.94
	Katie Mawby (USA)	340 pts		California, USA, 20.08.95
	Katie Mawby (USA)	420 pts		Florida, USA, 24.08.97
	Katie Mawby (USA)	720 pts		Michigan, USA, 27.08.00

	Catherine LaCour (DEN)	780 pts	Varberg, SWE, 15.09.02
	Katie Mawby (USA)	800 pts	Minnesota, USA, 19.08.04
	Catherine LaCour (DEN)	940 pts	Groningen, NED, 08.09.04
	Catherine LaCour (DEN)	980 pts	Groningen, NED, 09.09.04
	Catherine LaCour (DEN)	1050 pts	Lake Heron, GBR, 25.08.06
Jump:	Marye McKenney (USA)	10.3m	Roquebrune, FRA, 11.07.93
	Katie Mawby (USA)	15.8m	California, USA, 20.08.95
	Katie Mawby (USA)	16.6m	Alabama, USA, 07.08.99
	Katie Mawby (USA)	17.3m	Michigan, USA, 27.08.00
	Katie Mawby (USA)	18.1m	Florida, USA, 30.07.05
 <i>Category VI — Men</i>			
Wake Slalom:	Bill Joyce (USA)	147 pts	Georgia, USA, 18.08.95
	Bill Joyce (USA)	150 pts	Florida, USA, 13.09.98
	Glen Putze (NZ)	150 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 28.08.99
Audio Slalom:	Piercarlo Borsa (ITA)	5.50/58/16.00	Recetto, ITA, 18.08.02
	Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	0.50/58/13.00	Florida, USA, 31.08.03
	Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	1.00/58/16.00	Recetto, ITA, 21.07.07
	Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	5.00/58/16.00	Schoten, BEL, 1.09.07
	Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	3.50/58/14.25	Recetto, ITA, 22.08.08
	Mike Royal (USA)	4.00/58/14.25	Louisiana, USA, 16.05.09
	Mike Royal (USA)	3.00/58/13.00	Louisiana, USA, 04.07.09
	Mike Royal (USA)	1.00/58/12.00	Texas, USA, 25.07.09
	Mike Royal (USA)	2.00/58/11.25	Texas, USA, 25.07.09
	Mike Royal (USA)	2.50/58/11.25	Florida, USA, 11.05.13
	Mike Royal (USA)	4.00/58/11.25	Texas, USA, 22.06.13
	<i>New Audio Slalom System</i>		<i>01.01.16</i>
	<i>Minimum for a record</i>	<i>4.00/58/12.00</i>	<i>01.01.17</i>
Tricks:	Bill Joyce (USA)	430 pts	Perth, AUS, 18.03.89
	Bill Joyce (USA)	460 pts	Florida, USA, 20.08.94
	Steve Armstrong (GBR)	540 pts	Lac du Der, FRA, 31.08.95
	Steve Armstrong (GBR)	660 pts	Lac du Der, FRA, 03.09.95
	Steve Armstrong (GBR)	680 pts	Florida, USA, 22.08.97
	Kevin Murfitt (AUS)	850 pts	Florida, USA, 24.08.97
	Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	880 pts	Recetto, ITA, 02.08.03
	Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	980 pts	Recetto, ITA, 07.08.04
	Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	1040 pts	Groningen, NED, 09.09.04
	Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	1310 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 06.08.05
	Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	1370 pts	Recetto, ITA, 21.07.07
	Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	1380 pts	Schoten, BEL, 28.08.10
	Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	1400 pts	Recetto, ITA, 16.09.10
	Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	1500 pts	Recetto, ITA, 10.09.11
	Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	1780 pts	Peigney, FRA, 03.08.13
	Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	1910 pts	Muret, FRA, 03.08.14
Jump:	Peter Sheath (GBR)	12.3m	Roquebrune, FRA, 11.07.93
	Mark Hieftje (USA)	13.3m	Mulwala, AUS, 04.01.95
	Tomaso Di Pilato (ITA)	14.5m	Lac du Der, FRA, 03.09.95

Mark Hieftje (USA)	16.1m	New York, USA, 03.08.97
Mark Hieftje (USA)	17.0m	New York, USA, 31.07.99
Kevin Murfitt (AUS)	19.0m	Schoten, BEL, 11.09.05
Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	20.7m	Recetto, ITA, 18.09.10
Daniele Cassioli (ITA)	21.1m	Ohio, USA, 27.08.11

Category V2/3 — Men

Wake Slalom:	Dennis Wyant (USA)	141 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 10.07.93
	Dennis Wyant (USA)	150 pts	Florida, USA, 20.08.94
	Dennis Wyant (USA)	153 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
	Dennis Wyant (USA)	159 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 01.04.95
Audio Slalom:	Chris Mairs (GBR)	6.00/58/16.00	Melton, AUS, 23.03.01
	Chris Mairs (GBR)	6.00/58/9.75	Heron Lake, GBR, 13.07.03
	Chris Mairs (GBR)	6.00/58/9.25	Florida, USA, 29.08.03
	minimum for a record	4.00/58/11.25	22.06.13
	<i>New Audio Slalom System</i>		<i>01.01.16</i>
	Minimum for a record	4.00/58/12.00	01.01.17
Tricks:	Steve Armstrong (GBR)	200 pts	Michigan, USA, 18.07.91
	Steve Armstrong (GBR)	260 pts	Aqaba, JOR, 17.10.92
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	350 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 11.07.93
	Steve Armstrong (GBR)	570 pts	Cork, IRL, 01.09.94
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	730 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 02.04.95
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	770 pts	Lac du Der, FRA, 31.08.95
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	1080 pts	Copenhagen, DEN, 16.07.97
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	1370 pts	Florida, USA, 22.08.97
	Johannes Engberg (SWE)	1470 pts	Dunfermline, SCO, 04.08.02
	Johannes Engberg (SWE)	2080 pts	Schoten, BEL, 31.08.02
	Sven Van De Velde	2180 pts	Schoten, BEL, 28.08.10
	Sven Van De Velde	2440 pts	Recetto, ITA, 16.09.10
Jump:	Chris Mairs (GBR)	14.9m	Michigan, USA, 21.07.91
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	17.0m	Cork, IRL, 02.09.94
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	17.3m	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	18.9m	Lac du Der, FRA, 01.09.95
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	19.8m	Lac du Der, FRA, 03.09.95
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	20.1m	Copenhagen, DEN, 17.07.97
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	21.9m	Florida, USA, 24.08.97
	Peter Brepoels (BEL)	22.4m	Milan, ITA, 01.09.00

Category MPI — Women

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

Category MP2 — Women

Slalom:	Lawanna O'Brine (USA)	2.50/52/18.25 inner	Roquebrune, FRA, 08.07.93
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	6.00/55/11.25 inner	Florida, USA, 08.08.02
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	3.00/55/10.75 inner	Florida, USA, 08.08.03
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	4.00/55/10.75 inner	Florida, USA, 30.08.03
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	1.25/55/9.75 inner	Florida, USA, 29.07.05
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	3.00/55/9.75 inner	Schoten, BEL, 11.09.05
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	1.00/55/9.25 inner	Heron Lake, GBR, 26.08.06
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	1.00/55/8.75 inner	Townsville, AUS, 19.05.07
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	2.00/55/8.75 inner	Recetto, ITA, 22.08.08
	Jessica Radmilovic (USA)	2.00/37/18.25 outer	Indiana, USA, 27.08.10
	Jessica Radmilovic (USA)	4.00/37/18.25 outer	Ohio, USA, 28.08.11
	<i>MP2 classification re-defined</i>		01.01.15
	minimum for a record	2.00/55/8.75 inner	01.01.15
Tricks:	Lilianne Muther (SUI)	700 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 08.07.93
	Lawanna O'Brine (USA)	760 pts	Florida, USA, 21.08.94
	Lilianne Muther (SUI)	970 pts	Cork, IRL, 01.09.94
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	700 pts	Florida, USA, 08.08.02
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	780 pts	Schoten, BEL, 08.09.05
	Jessica Radmilovic (USA)	780 pts	Ohio, USA, 25.08.11
	<i>MP2 classification re-defined</i>		01.01.15
	minimum for a record	780	01.01.15
Jump:	Lawanna O'Brine (USA)	13.7m	Roquebrune, FRA, 09.07.93
	Lawanna O'Brine (USA)	14.6m	Florida, USA, 26.06.94
	Denise Smith (GBR)	14.6m	Mulwala, AUS, 01.04.95
	Denise Smith (GBR)	15.4m	Whitworth, GBR, 16.08.96
	Stephany Glassing (USA)	13.9m	Florida, USA, 07.08.03
	Stephany Glassing (USA)	14.5m	Florida, USA, 08.08.03
	Stephany Glassing (USA)	15.1m	Florida, USA, 30.08.03
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	15.3m	Mississippi, USA, 16.09.07
	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	17.3m	Vichy, FRA, 04.09.09
	<i>MP2 classification re-defined</i>		01.01.15
	minimum for a record	17.3m	01.01.15

Category MP3 — Women

Slalom:	Angela Payne (GBR)	3.00/52/18.25 inner	Roquebrune, FRA, 11.07.93
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	3.00/52/18.25 inner	Florida, USA, 21.08.97
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	4.00/52/18.25 inner	Heron Lake, GBR, 26.08.99
	Anne Othenin (SUI)	2.00/55/10.25 inner	S.P. Pescador, SPA, 01.06.02
	Anne Othenin (SUI)	1.00/37/18.25 outer	Bourg/Bresse, FRA, 22.07.02
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	2.00/37/18.25 outer	Schoten, BEL, 29.08.02
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	5.00/37/18.25 outer	Schoten, BEL, 30.08.02
	Anne Othenin (SUI)	2.00/40/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 02.08.03
	Gerda Pamler (GER)	2.00/40/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 07.08.04
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	2.00/40/18.25 outer	Groningen, NED, 08.09.04
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	4.00/40/18.25 outer	Schoten, BEL, 09.09.05
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	5.00/40/18.25 outer	Schoten, BEL, 11.09.05
	Gerda Pamler (GER)	6.00/40/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 08.07.06

	Gerda Pamler (GER)	1.00/43/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 09.07.06
	Delphine Le Sausse (FRA)	2.00/46/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 18.09.10
	Delphine Le Sausse (FRA)	3.00/46/18.25 outer	Nemours, FRA, 13.09.12
	<i>MP3 classification re-defined</i>		01.01.15
	minimum for a record	4.00/37/18.25 outer	01.01.15
Tricks:	Angela Payne (GBR)	860 pts	Cork, IRL, 01.09.94
	Angela Payne (GBR)	990 pts	Cork, IRL, 03.09.94
	Angela Payne (GBR)	1260 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	860 pts	Dunfermline, SCO, 04.08.02
	Anne Othenin (SUI)	860 pts	Schoten, BEL, 29.08.02
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	1060 pts	Whitworth, GBR, 11.07.04
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	1100 pts	Groningen, NED, 08.09.04
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	1140 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 25.08.06
	Delphine Le Sausse (FRA)	1260 pts	Recetto, ITA, 16.09.10
	Delphine Le Sausse (FRA)	1300 pts	Recetto, ITA, 18.09.10
	Delphine Le Sausse (FRA)	1340 pts	Nemours, FRA, 28.07.11
	Delphine Le Sausse (FRA)	1350 pts	Idroscalo, ITA, 31.08.13
	Delphine Le Sausse (FRA)	1390 pts	Recetto, ITA, 19.07.14
	<i>MP3 classification re-defined</i>		01.01.15
	minimum for a record	780	01.01.15
Jump:	Ronda Ray (USA)	15.4m	Florida, USA, 07.08.03
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	16.3m	Schoten, BEL, 10.09.05
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	16.8m	Heron Lake, GBR, 26.08.06
	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	17.3m	Vichy, FRA, 05.09.09
	<i>MP3 classification re-defined</i>		01.01.15
	minimum for a record	17.3m	01.01.15
Category MP4 — Women			
Slalom:	minimum for a record	1.00/43/18.25 outer	01.01.15
Tricks:	minimum for a record	1065	01.01.15
Jump:	minimum for a record	17.3m	01.01.15
Category MP5 — Women			
Slalom:	minimum for a record	3.00/46/18.25 outer	01.01.15
Tricks:	minimum for a record	1390	01.01.15
Jump:	minimum for a record	17.3m	01.01.15
Category MPI — Men			
Slalom:	Jorge Font (MEX)	6.00/49/18.25 inner	Roquebrune, FRA, 08.07.93
	Bill Furbish (USA)	4.00/55/18.25 inner	Florida, USA, 29.07.05
	Bill Furbish (USA)	2.00/58/18.25 inner	Schoten, BEL, 11.09.05
Tricks:	Jorge Font (MEX)	730 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 10.07.93
	Jorge Font (MEX)	740 pts	Florida, USA, 28.08.03

	Jorge Font (MEX)	780 pts	Townsville, AUS, 17.05.07
	Jorge Font (MEX)	820 pts	Vichy, FRA, 05.09.09
	Jorge Font (MEX)	880 pts	Idroscalo, ITA, 31.08.13
Jump:	Bill Furbish (USA)	11.0m	Roquebrune, FRA, 10.07.93
	Bill Furbish (USA)	11.1m	Mulwala, AUS, 01.04.95
	Bill Furbish (USA)	12.6m	Florida, USA, 22.08.97
	Bill Furbish (USA)	13.1m	Florida, USA, 24.08.97
	Bill Furbish (USA)	13.5m	Alabama, USA, 07.08.98
	Bill Furbish (USA)	16.3m	Florida, USA, 08.08.02

Category MP2 — Men

Slalom:	Steve Hornsey (USA)	4.00/58/09.25 inner	Roquebrune, FRA, 08.07.93
	Adrien Corminboeuf (SUI)	3.00/58/18.25 inner	Copenhagen, DEN, 18.07.97
	Joe Ray (USA)	2.00/58/11.25 inner	Alabama, USA, 05.08.99
	Aric Fine (USA)	1.00/58/10.25 inner	Alabama, USA, 03.08.00
	Joe Ray (USA)	3.50/58/10.25 inner	Mississippi, USA, 16.06.01
	Joe Ray (USA)	3.00/37/18.25 outer	Mississippi, USA, 28.06.03
	Adrien Corminboeuf (SUI)	0.00/40/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 02.08.03
	Joe Ray (USA)	1.00/40/18.25 outer	Louisiana, USA, 11.10.03
	Adrien Corminboeuf (SUI)	1.00/40/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 08.08.04
	Joe Ray (USA)	4.00/40/18.25 outer	Louisiana, USA, 23.10.04
	Joe Ray (USA)	3.00/43/18.25 outer	Florida, USA, 28.07.05
	Pietro Di Maria	4.00/43/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 07.07.13
	Pietro Di Maria	4.25/43/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 14.09.13
	<i>MP2 classification re-defined</i>		<i>01.01.15</i>
	minimum for a record	1.00/58/8.75 inner	01.01.15
Tricks:	Mikkel Andersen (NOR)	860 pts	Roquebrune, FRA, 08.07.93
	Mikkel Andersen (NOR)	1070 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
	Mikkel Andersen (NOR)	1300 pts	Mulwala, AUS, 01.04.95
	minimum for a record	1010	
	<i>MP2 classification re-defined</i>		<i>01.01.15</i>
	minimum for a record	980	01.01.15
Jump:	Bill Bowness (USA)	14.1m	Roquebrune, FRA, 09.07.93
	Lewis Bair (USA)	15.5m	Florida, USA, 19.08.94
	Chet Kuskowski (USA)	15.8m	Florida, USA, 21.08.94
	Steve Hornsey (USA)	17.3m	Mulwala, AUS, 31.03.95
	Steve Hornsey (USA)	19.3m	Mulwala, AUS, 02.04.95
	Chet Kuskowski (USA)	18.8m	Florida, USA, 22.08.97
	Aric Fine (USA)	20.7m	Heron Lake, GBR, 27.08.99
	Aric Fine (USA)	21.7m	Heron Lake, GBR, 29.08.99
	<i>MP2 classification re-defined</i>		<i>01.01.15</i>
	minimum for a record	18.8m	01.01.15

Category MP3 — Men

Slalom:	Bill Bowness (USA)	1.00/40/18.25 outer	Zachary, USA, 07.09.97
	Bill Bowness (USA)	3.00/40/18.25 outer	Florida, USA, 04.10.97
	Mark Turner (USA)	3.00/40/18.25 outer	Alabama, USA, 07.08.98

	Chad Guzman (USA)	2.00/43/18.25 outer	Alabama, USA, 05.08.99
	Mark Turner (USA)	2.00/43/18.25 outer	Alabama, USA, 05.08.99
	Chad Guzman (USA)	4.00/46/18.25 outer	Alabama, USA, 06.08.99
	Chad Guzman (USA)	2.00/49/18.25 outer	California, USA, 21.05.00
	Matt Oberholtz (USA)	2.00/49/18.25 outer	California, USA, 02.09.01
	Christophe Fasel (SUI)	2.00/49/18.25 outer	S.P. Pescador, SPA, 01.06.02
	Chad Guzman (USA)	4.00/49/18.25 outer	California, USA, 14.09.02
	Chad Guzman (USA)	5.25/49/18.25 outer	California, USA, 15.09.02
	Christophe Fasel (SUI)	2.00/52/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 07.08.04
	Chad Guzman (USA)	2.00/52/18.25 outer	Florida, USA, 28.07.05
	Chad Guzman (USA)	3.00/52/18.25 outer	Arizona, USA, 27.08.05
	Chad Guzman (USA)	4.00/52/18.25 outer	Arizona, USA, 28.08.05
	<i>MP3 classification re-defined</i>		01.01.15
	Pietro De Maria	6.00/43/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 05.07.15
Tricks:	Renie Nielsen (DEN)	1300 pts	Cork, IRL, 01.09.94
	Clay Whiddon (USA)	1010 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 28.08.99
	Matt Oberholtz (USA)	1160 pts	Alabama, USA, 03.08.00
	Matt Oberholtz (USA)	1200 pts	Florida, USA, 31.08.03
	Christophe Fasel (SUI)	1200 pts	Whitworth, GBR, 10.07.04
	Christophe Fasel (SUI)	1220 pts	Bourg/Bresse, FRA, 31.07.04
	Christophe Fasel (SUI)	1240 pts	Bourg/Bresse, FRA, 01.08.04
	Christophe Fasel (SUI)	1320 pts	Groningen, NED, 08.09.04
	Christophe Fasel (SUI)	1360 pts	Groningen, NED, 11.09.04
	Eamonn Prunty (IRL)	1370 pts	Heron Lake, GBR, 25.08.06
	Matt Oberholtz (USA)	1460 pts	Townsville, AUS, 18.05.07
	<i>MP3 classification re-defined</i>		01.01.15
	minimum for a record	1010	01.01.15
Jump:	Steve Hodges (USA)	23.5m	Zachary, USA, 11.05.96
	Bill Bowness (USA)	23.7m	Florida, USA, 07.08.03
	Bill Bowness (USA)	24.0m	Florida, USA, 09.08.03
	Darryl Hoyle (AUS)	25.1m	Townsville, AUS, 17.05.07
	Darryl Hoyle (AUS)	26.3m	Ohio, USA, 28.08.11
	<i>MP3 classification re-defined</i>		01.01.15
	minimum for a record	21.7m	01.01.15
Category MP4 — Men			
Slalom:	minimum for a record	2.00/52/18.25 outer	01.01.15
Tricks:	minimum for a record	1380	01.01.15
Jump:	minimum for a record	24.0m	01.01.15
Category MP5 — Men			
Slalom:	minimum for a record	4.00/52/18.25 outer	01.01.15
Tricks:	minimum for a record	1460	01.01.15
Jump:	minimum for a record	26.3m	01.01.15

World Records Series discontinued as of December 31, 1991

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

Category L – Men

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

Category V1 – Women

Wake slalom: Susana Herrera (SPA) 153 pts USA, 20.07.91

Category V1 – Men

Wake slalom: Ted Henter (USA) 156 pts USA, 20.07.91

Category V2 – Men

Wake slalom: Chris Mairs (GBR) 162 pts USA, 20.07.91

Category MP – Women

Slalom: Denise Smith (GBR) 5.50/46/18.25 inner USA, 19.07.91

Category MP – Men

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

World Records Series discontinued as of December 31, 1993

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

Category V2 – Women

Jump: Marye McKenney (USA) 10.3m FRA, 11.07.93

Category V2 – Men

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

Category V3 – Men

Wake slalom: Dennis Wyant (USA) 141 pts FRA, 10.07.93

World Records Series discontinued as of December 31, 2005

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

Category A/L – Women

Slalom: Claire Ellis (GBR) 4.00/34/18.25 outer Schoten, BEL, 10.09.05

Tricks:	Janice Duvall (USA)	160pts	Florida, USA, 29.07.05
	Claire Ellis (GBR)	1190pts	Schoten, BEL, 09.09.05

Category A/L – Men

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

World Records Series discontinued as of December 31, 2014

All records series for categories MP2 and MP3 are discontinued because of splitting MP into five categories. Listed below are the actual world records or minimum standards as of December 31, 2014.

Category MP2 – Women

Slalom:	Jessica Radmilovic (USA)	4.00/37/18.25 outer	Ohio, USA, 28.08.11
Tricks:	Jessica Radmilovic (USA)	780 pts	Ohio, USA, 25.08.11
Jump:	Jacky Stimpson (GBR)	17.3m	Vichy, FRA, 04.09.09

Category MP3 — Women

Slalom:	Delphine Le Sausse (FRA)	3.00/46/18.25 outer	Nemours, FRA, 13.09.12
Tricks:	Delphine Le Sausse (FRA)	1390 pts	Recetto, ITA, 19.07.14
Jump:	Adaline Fahey (GBR)	17.3m	Vichy, FRA, 05.09.09

Category MP2 — Men

Slalom:	Pietro Di Maria	4.25/43/18.25 outer	Recetto, ITA, 14.09.13
Tricks:	minimum for a record	1010 pts	
Jump:	Aric Fine (USA)	21.7m	Heron Lake, GBR, 29.08.99

Category MP3 — Men

Slalom:	Chad Guzman (USA)	4.00/52/18.25 outer	Arizona, USA, 28.08.05
Tricks:	Matt Oberholtz (USA)	1460 pts	Townsville, AUS, 18.05.07
Jump:	Darryl Hoyle (AUS)	26.3m	Ohio, USA, 28.08.11

World Records Series discontinued as of December 31, 2015

All audio slalom records series for categories V1 and V2/3, as a result of implementing the new CAS ASSG are discontinued. Listed below are the actual world records or minimum standards as of December 31, 2015.

Category V1 — Women

Audio Slalom:	Katie Mawby (USA)	5.00/55/13.00	Indiana, USA, 27.08.10
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Category V2/3 — Women

Audio Slalom:	minimum for a record	5.00/55/13.00	27.08.10
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Category V1 — Men

Audio Slalom: Mike Royal (USA) 4.00/58/11.25 Texas, USA, 22.06.13

Category V2/3 — Men

Audio Slalom: minimum for a record 4.00/58/11.25 22.06.13