Summary of 2020 Rule Changes

1.05 Regional and National Dates CHANGE
Tournaments are held on an annual basis. The Regional Tournaments shall be held to conclude on a weekend, one to six weeks prior to the National Tournament.

Rationale: More flexibility for LOCs and skiers for their Regional Tournaments.

2.06E ADD

For Regional and National Tournaments, nonplacement skiers shall ski prior to placement skiers (For Jump, see Rule 2.06D).

Rationale: This will guarantee skiers who are skiing for nonplacement in an event will ski at the beginning of the event to reduce confusion. Skiers who are elite but skiing age divisions for overall purposes should not ski after the medal winners.

3.02 CHANGE

Split B4/G4 into two separate divisions, each lasting two years. Same skiing parameters for both divisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Divisions</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys 1/Girls 1</td>
<td>9 years and under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys 2/Girls 2</td>
<td>11 years and under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys 3/Girls 3</td>
<td>13 years and under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys 4/Girls 4</td>
<td>15 years and under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys 5/Girls 5</td>
<td>17 years and under</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rationale: Support for splitting this division from surveys and Jr Development to keep juniors involved.

3.03F REVISE

2. LEVEL 9: Skiers, who have an Elite Level 9 ranking in Overall and wish to compete in Overall, may choose to ski in their age division events or in their Elite division for Overall.

3. LEVEL 10: Skiers having an Elite Level 10 rating in Overall, and wishing to compete for Overall, may only do so in the Elite Division and shall be required to ski all three events in that Elite Division. However, this does not prevent a skier with individual rankings below Level 10 in one or two events
from competing in Overall Elite and also age division for placement in those single events.

34 TOURNAMENTS WITH PLACEMENT: Skiers with a Level 9 or 10 qualification in one or two events and skiing in a tournament with placement, such as Regional or National tournaments, and skiing for age division Overall may ski in the Elite division for placement and must also ski a second time in their age division event, for Overall score purposes only, if desiring to compete for age division Overall placement. If skiing for Elite division Overall, skiers may ski in age division for placement in any event in which they do not hold a level 10 rating, and, in that circumstance, also ski a second time in the skiers' Elite division in that event for overall score purposes only.

45 TOURNAMENTS WITHOUT PLACEMENT: At all other tournaments, skiers with a level 9 or 10 event qualification and skiing for age division Overall may use their Elite score to obtain an Overall age division score provided the score does not exceed the division’s parameters (speed or ramp height) or, if skiing for Elite Overall may, use their age division score to obtain an Overall Elite division score.

Rationale: Revised wording for overall and skiing twice hoping to solve any misunderstanding.

3.03G6 Remove Jump Equivalencies REMOVE

3.03G6 JUMP VARIATIONS: Where jumping speeds and/or ramp heights differ between the divisions which contribute to one of these collections, suitable adjustments (as defined by the Skiers Qualification Committee) shall be made to those scores to put them on a common basis for the applicable Elite Division.

4.02 ADD
A skier who enters the Open division at the Nationals in any event is not required to ski in his Regional Tournament.

If a Level 9 skier is qualified to ski in an Elite division at Regionals, the skier is then qualified to ski Nationals in that Elite division.

Rationale: Allows skiers whose rating might have expired between Regionals and Nationals to continue to ski Elite.
8.02 Boats CHANGE

A. General: All tournaments, Class C and higher, are required to use only AWSA-Approved Tournament Towboats. Contact USA-WSWS Headquarters for approval requirements and details as set forth in the AWSA Towboat Manual.

Rationale: This is what has been the policy from Towboat Committee.

8.02G Reference Appendix for Boat Manufacturer specifics

Rationale: Wanted one place to reference the different accessories that pertain to certain boats.

8.04 Tow Lines

The Tournament Committee shall furnish tow lines constructed as in 8.04.C below with the lines and handles meeting the following specifications (also see interpretations):

A. Weight per meter, maximum = 23 grams (0.250 oz. per foot)
   Breaking Load, minimum = 817 kg (1,800 lbs.)
   Elongation at 115 kg (250 lbs.) tensile load, 2.6% +/- 0.4%
   The gauge length shall be set at 5.5 kg (12 lbs.) tensile load

Optional: Light Towlines for B1, B2, G1, G2, W6 and above only
Weight per meter, maximum = 23 grams (0.250 oz. per foot)
Breaking Load, minimum = 454 kg (1,000 lbs.)
Elongation at 115 kg (250 lbs.) tensile load, 4.0% +/- 0.5%
The gauge length shall be set at 5.5 kg (12 lbs.) tensile load

All measurements of towlines shall be made under 20 kg (44 lbs.) tension for at least 30 seconds and shall be made between the following points, as applicable:

H. Class E, L and R events pulled with alternating ropes shall use lines of the same model and manufacturer, except for B1, B2, G1, G2, W6, and above when light towlines are available. (Light towlines for L & R are not allowed per the IWWF Rulebook.) Reference Section 10.16 for Slalom Towline.
Rationale: TC Committee has been working closely with the manufactures and IWWF to make sure all the tow lines are within a certain specification. Also felt that if LOCs want to provide different ropes that it will be allowed.

**8.07C CHANGE**

The weight of the skier is supported by his ski or skis and/or the skier is ultimately able to regain control.

Rationale: This matches the intent of IWWF as the prior wording could have been confusing regarding a full buoy.

**9.06 Boat Speed CHANGE**

The boat speed for each attempt shall be chosen by the skier from those listed in the table in the Appendix, up to the maximums listed below. Skiers may choose to go slower than the speeds listed in the Appendix, in which case the times will not be required. In addition, the skier shall be given a choice of having the speed control deliver a faster speed throughout the 41m segment, or having the speed control return to the baseline (RTB) speed for the 41m segment. The speed control shall be engaged before the 180m (590 foot) buoy. The driver shall not deviate the boat speed in an attempt to aid the skier’s landing in order to ride out the jump.

Rationale: Matches the intent in 9.07 so that drivers are not deviating from their speed or path to help skiers ride out jumps.

**Raise W5,6,7 and lower M11 jump speeds (matches IWWF).**

Current differences in AWSA vs IWWF jump speeds for +35s, match jump speed for new IWWF divisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IWWF</th>
<th>AWSA</th>
<th>IWWF</th>
<th>AWSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>57k</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>w3</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 m11</td>
<td>45k</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>w11</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Faster
A. Open Men, Masters Men, Men 1, 2, 3: 57 kph /35.4 mph

B. Open Women, Women 1, 2, Men 4: 54 kph / 33.6 mph

C. Masters Women, Women 3, 4, 5, 6; Men 5, 6, 7, 8; Boys 4; Girls 4: 51 kph / 31.7 mph

D. Women 5–6, Men 9, 10, 11; Boys 3: 48 kph / 29.8 mph

E. Women 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; Boys 2; Girls 2, 3; Men 11: 45 kph / 28.0 mph

Rationale: Matches IWWF speeds and supported by the surveys sent to skiers.

9.08E CHANGE and DELETE

Video Distance Measurement: Masterboard Operator: Rated judges shall be assigned as masterboard operators where possible. When not possible, a non-rated, competent person may be used.

For the video system, there shall be two designated officials operating the system who shall jointly agree on the marking of the impact point. If these two officials disagree, the Chief Judge (or his designee) will resolve the disagreement.

F. Meter Readers or Masterboard Operator: If using meter stations, rated judges shall be assigned as meter readers where possible. When not possible, a non-rated, competent person may be used.

Rationale: Combine the Meter Readers and Masterboard Operators positions when using meter stations. Delete this wording when using video distance measurement.

9.12 Distance Measurement CHANGE and DELETE

A. General: Video distance shall be the primary method used to measure distances. If using meter stations, jump distances shall be derived using sightings taken from a system of Johnson-type meter stations, which shall be set up according to guidelines described in the Technical Handbook. Distances shall be measured from a point at the
water line directly below the center of the top edge of the jump ramp, to the point where the heels of the skier reach their maximum depression in the water (this point is usually indicated by a plume or spout of water which rises after the skier’s landing).

Alternatively, if video jump distance measurement is used, the distance shall be measured to the skier’s impact point in the water, closest to the ramp (first point of impact) and then an adjustment offset of 2.1 meters shall be added. If video jump measurement is used, video backup methods (video-recording, taping) may be used, or a standard meter system may be used as backup (see Technical Controllers Manual). The calculated distance shall not be displayed until the impact point is decided upon.

The approximate distance (± two feet) shall be communicated to the skier after each scoring jump, before the boat approaches the course for a subsequent jump by that same skier.

B. Rounding: All distances shall be calculated to the nearest whole foot. Partial distances of one-half foot or more will be rounded up to the next higher whole foot, while partial distances of less than one-half foot will be dropped. For Record Capability tournaments, metric distances shall be calculated as well, and in similar fashion rounded to the nearest whole tenth of a meter.

C. Three Meter System: See Technical Controllers Manual

(1) Three meter sighting stations of two meters each or video jump shall be used at all tournaments Class C or higher. At Class C tournaments or below, only one meter at any station may be used at the option of the Chief Judge. Where only one meter is used at a station, the single sighting value from that meter shall be used wherever the average value is called for below.

(2) The point of the landing is defined as the center of the inscribed circle which is tangent to all three sides of the triangle formed by the three average sightings from the meter stations. The distance is calculated from that landing point back to the ramp. The size of the triangle is defined as the diameter of that inscribed circle.

(3) If the top and bottom sightings from any single meter station are more than 0.6 meter (2') apart at the point of landing, then the average value and the single sighting with the smaller value will each
be tried in turn, and whichever of these produces the smaller triangle will be used to derive the official distance.

(4) If the official resolution of a particular set of sightings according to the above rules produces a wide triangle, and that set of sightings included a spread in excess of the 0.6 meter test limit at only one of the meter stations, which yielded a smaller triangle size by using the average rather than the shorter reading alone, then the longer reading from that station may be tried alone and used as official if it eliminates the wide triangle.

(5) At Class C tournaments or below, a jump which produces an official triangle greater than 0.9 meter (3') shall be classified as a wide triangle. For Record Capability tournaments, a jump which produces an official triangle greater than 0.6 meter (2') shall be classified as a wide triangle. A jump classified as a wide triangle under either of these definitions shall be treated according to the provisions of Rule 9.12.E below, with the short vertex and long vertex distances defined as the distances to those vertices of the triangle which are closest and furthest from the ramp, respectively.

D. Two Meter System: See Technical Controllers Manual In Class F (Grass Roots) tournaments where two meter stations of two meters each are being used, the landing point is defined as the intersection of the average sightings from those two stations. If one (or both) pair(s) of sightings is more than 0.6 meter (2') apart at the point of landing, the intersections using each of the individual readings from that station (or stations) will be examined separately. If the difference between the distances from the closest and furthest intersections back to the ramp is greater than 1.2 meters (4'), then that jump shall be classified as a wide triangle and treated according to the provisions of Rule 9.12.E below, using the distances from the ramp to those closest and furthest intersections as the short vertex and long vertex, respectively.

E. Wide Triangles: At the time it occurs, a jump which is classified as a wide triangle will tentatively be scored as the distance to the short vertex, and the skier will continue. If, after completing all three attempts in a set, a skier has had one or more jumps classified as a Wide Triangle, each of these shall then be resolved, in the order in which they occurred, according to the following provisions:

1. If the long vertex is less than or equal to the official distance of another of his jumps (or to the short vertex of another wide triangle
jump), then the short vertex of that jump will be recorded as official, and the skier will have no options on that jump.

2. If the long vertex is longer than the longest official distance (or longest short vertex of another wide triangle jump), then the skier will have the option to either accept the short vertex as the official distance, or to take the jump again. If the skier elects to take the jump over, the result of that reride will be official, except that it may not be scored to a distance greater than the long vertex nor less than the short vertex of the original wide triangle jump.

3. In the event of a subsequent tie, where the short vertex of a jump which was originally classified as a wide triangle becomes an issue in determining placements, the competitor(s) affected shall then have the option of accepting that short vertex or of taking a reride. If the reride is taken, the outcome shall be official, although it may not be scored to a distance greater than the long vertex nor less than the short vertex of the original wide triangle jump.

Rationale: Since there are only two sites currently that use meter stations, all references and rules will go into the TC Manual. Less pages!!!

AWSA 10.03 A&B CHANGE
A miss or "Riding Over"

a) Skier Turn Buoys. It is a miss to ride inside a turn buoy or outside the entrance or exit gate or to ride over, straddle or jump over a turn buoy. But there is no penalty for grazing a turn buoy with a ski or part of the body. "Riding over" shall be defined as hitting a turn buoy with the ski so as to move it significantly from its position or temporarily sink it. Hitting a turn buoy less severely shall be considered as "grazing."

b) Entrance and Exit Gates. It is a miss to ride outside the entrance or exit gate, but there is no penalty for grazing a gate buoy with the ski or part of the body. 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:

Rationale: Cleaned up the wording between gates and skier buoys so that sinking an entry gate isn’t confusing.

10.08F Judge's Scoring Errors: ADD
1a. If a skier or skier's representative believes that there was an error in the score, he should notify the Chief Judge within 10 minutes of completing his turn and by putting up $100.

1b. All slalom tower configurations may use a form of video review challenge if approved by the Chief Judge and Technical Controller prior to the tournament.

Rationale: With Web Casting becoming more popular, if the tower/judging configuration is not using video from those positions but video is used there is still a way to challenge a score if needed.

10.16 ADD

B. Towlines:

1. Tow lines used for the Slalom event must conform to Rule 8.04 and the Tow Lines Dimension Chart in the Appendix. The loops/segments shall be color coded to help differentiate between them. The colors should be clearly visible and clearly distinguishable in the following sequence:

10.16b4 ADD:

4. For Class E/L/R organizers will supply a minimum of two slalom ropes below which meets the specifications in Rule 8.04. The ropes may be used as described below:
   a) The same brand with the same specifications;
   b) The same brand with differing specifications;
   c) Different brands altogether.

If different ropes specifications are used, skiers will be permitted to choose which rope to use. No re-ride will be granted if a skier receives the wrong rope. A skier cannot provide his/her own slalom rope.

Rationale: Gives skiers and LOC the option of using different ropes for the skiers to use if wanted.

11.12D ADD
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. 

**IF the original (basic) trick is not credited, then the reverse if credited actually becomes the basic trick.**

Rationale: Matches IWWF, to make sure that reverses are scored as a sequence not just a stand alone trick.

11.16C Trick Release CHANGE

If used, the trick release shall normally be skier-supplied equipment. However, a skier may accept a tournament-supplied release mechanism. In either case, the skier is fully responsible for any release or malfunction of the device, and no request for a reride will be granted for premature or accidental release or any other type of malfunction. A rope trick release mechanism up to **1 meter (39”)** may be used (see Rule 11.18B).

Rationale: The rope release is shorter to which hopefully will eliminate the need to watch for manipulation of the release. AWSA still has manipulation as not allowed.

**Trick Chart ADD**

**FFL5F Trick submission reviewed and accepted at 950 points by IWWF**

**2020 IWWF/AWSA Differences**

Revised the rule numbers for the IWWF rule reference

**Boat Manufacturer specifics ADD to Appendix as Allowable Boat Adjustments**

**Nautique Hydrogate & MicroTuners – 2019 & Later**

The Nautique Hydrogate has 11 settings (Zero to Ten – inclusive).

- Slalom: The gate will remain in the slalom mode. Microtuners - There will be NO RE-RIDES for a setting different than requested, as long as
the adjustment for the line length is within the Matrix provided by the company. If a rope length is selected that changes the MicroTuner setting (for example the proper rope length should have had the MicroTuners deployed and the chosen length did not deploy them), then a reride will be allowed. If a complete pass was made, there will be no reride.

- **Tricks:** The Trick Hydrogate will be 0 to 10. The default setting is Trick mode (10). The Hydrogate may be adjusted to a setting from 0 to 10 of Slalom (0), Middle 1 to 9 or Trick mode (10). The skier may choose to change the setting between passes.
- **Jump:** The Jump Hydrogate will be 0 to 10. The default setting is Jump mode (10). The Hydrogate may be adjusted to a setting of Slalom (0), Middle 1 to 9 or Jump mode 10. It is the skier’s responsibility to inform the boat crew his Hydrogate setting prior to leaving the dock. It will remain in that position for his/her turn.

**Ski Nautique Ballast System – Tricks Only**

If equipped, the ballast system starting level may be chosen by the skier (0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, or 100%). The skier may select +/- 50% for his second pass based on his first pass selection. The LOC along with the CJ may set a maximum upper ballast level. If so, the skier may not exceed that limit when selecting a second pass change.

Drivers should check to ensure that the ballast system is empty for slalom or jump events as there are situations where water may still be in the tanks.

**MasterCraft Ballast/ Weight System – Tricks Only**

The MasterCraft ProStar was tested and approved for use in the Trick event with the use of an additional ballast / weight system as configured by MasterCraft.

The ProStar can be used for Tricks both: 1) with the ballast / weight system; and 2) without the system.

IF the boat is used with the ballast/weight system, it must be configured as it was tested and approved. Specifically, the MasterCraft ballast / fat sack must be installed in the bilge; under the floor compartment which is under the middle seat. The sack must be completely full when used for tricks (no partial fill). In addition, 75 pound weights as configured by MasterCraft must be installed in each of the rear compartment trays (150 lbs. total). Storage compartment trays are located under the access doors at the stern.
The ProStar is not approved with any other configuration, in other words, a user cannot simply put a ballast / fat sack or weights on the floor of the boat.

**Appendix DELETE Charts**

**AWSA Computer Benchmark for Jump Meter Set-Up(See TC Manual)**

**AWSA Computer Benchmark for Jump Distance Calculation(See TC Manual)**

**Tournament Classification Chart CHANGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Slalom</th>
<th>Trick</th>
<th>Jump</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1/G1</td>
<td>E/L*</td>
<td>E/L*</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2/G2</td>
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<td>E/L*</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trick divisions that may expect scores of 10,000 points or higher should be run as an “R” classification. **Skiers must request Class R for an IWWF World Record in U17 or U21 divisions.**

*Class L At the option of the skier*