

## Chapter 1: Team Size

Team Size: Each National Federation will be allowed to field a team of up to eight athletes in the following six classifications:

- 2 athletes – AS 1 (Stand/Kneel)
- 2 athletes – AS 2 (Stand/Kneel)
- 1 athlete – Visually Impaired
- 1 athlete – Upright
- 1 athlete – Prone
- 1 athlete – Assist

Each team has one mandatory spot for a female athlete and this spot can be filled in any of the above divisions. Without a woman, the maximum number of athletes that can be fielded per team is 7 (as opposed to 8). We feel that the mandatory spot will lead to inclusion of female Adaptive Surfers with the hopes of eventually having a separate female division (when numbers permit).

If a team does not have an athlete to compete in a specific division, that team will lose scoring potential (For example: If a team does not have a Prone athlete, the maximum team size will be 7. If a team does not have female athlete or an Assist athlete, the maximum team size will be 6).

\*Please note: it is not a requirement to have a full team. Each National Team can be comprised of as little as 1 athlete. However, for maximized scoring potential it is recommended to field the full 8 athletes.

## **Chapter 2: Competition Format and Team Points**

ISA World Adaptive Surfing Championship Competition Format is subject to the ISA Contest Director's discretion and will either follow standard ISA Double Elimination Contest Format or Qualifying Round Format described below.

All athletes will surf in two Qualifying Round heats and top surfers will advance to the Final Round(s).

Country seeding order for Qualifying Round 1 will be based upon a 2016 combined ISA Nation ranking. Athletes will be re-seeded for Qualifying Round 2 based upon their Qualifying Round 1 point aggregate total from their best two waves.

For the Qualification to the Final Round(s),

An Overall Division Ranking will be established for every surfer based on top two wave score points from either Qualifying Round 1 or 2 (top two wave scores can be from same round). Surfers will be seeded into Finals Round(s) based on their Overall Division Ranking. Where a tiebreak is necessary, this will be determined by comparing the best wave of the surfers concerned and then if necessary wave scores for waves 2, 3 & 4 in descending order, until the tie is broken.

All Quarterfinals, Semi-finals and Finals will progress on the 50% progression, two best wave total system, as per normal ISA Contest Rules in 4 surfer heats.

Team Points: In applicable ISA events, each competitor will accumulate team points according to the place he/she finishes in the contest. The ISA Team Points Allocation Table will be used, beginning with 1000 points for each division winner (please refer to the ISA Official Team Points Allocation Table for subsequent placing-point ratios). The total points will be distributed amongst the available places. The winning team will be that team with the highest sum of points. Where places are equal, then the highest of the possible points for those places will be allocated to each competitor.

### **Chapter 3: Judging Criteria**

Standard ISA Judging Criteria will be implemented and is defined as: “A surfer must perform radical controlled maneuvers in the critical sections of a wave with speed, power and flow. Innovative/progressive surfing as well as the combination and variety of repertoire will be taken into consideration when rewarding points for a surfer’s performance. The surfer who performs to the criteria above, exhibiting the maximum degree of difficulty and commitment on the waves shall maximize his/her scoring potential.”

In the case that no clear maneuvers are performed during competition, the judges will look at Fundamental Surfing Criteria as described as follows and will be emphasized in the ISA Judging Criteria under Degree of Difficulty or Commitment:

- Surfers who paddle out and catch open-face waves will always be scored higher than surfers who catch whitewater (waves that have already broken and do not reform into open-face waves).
- The surfer who catches an open-face wave and travels right or left will score higher than a surfer who catches an open-face wave and goes neither right nor left.
- The surfer who catches an open-face wave and performs a maneuver will be scored higher than a surfer who rides an open-face wave right or left, but does not perform a maneuver.
- The surfer who catches an open-face wave and travels right or left and attempts to perform a maneuver, but fails by not completing the maneuver at 100 percent (maneuvers must be completed at 100 percent), will generally score higher than the surfer that travels right or left on an open-face wave without attempting to perform a maneuver.
- Surfers who perform maneuvers in whitewater will only score higher than surfers who ride whitewater without performing maneuvers.

## Chapter 4: Sport Class

4.1. Athletes must have an Eligible Impairment in order to compete in Adaptive Surfing competitions. Such Impairments must come from the list of Eligible Impairments presented in the IPC International Standard for Eligible Impairments. ISA has identified the following eligible impairments for the sport of Adaptive Surfing:

<b>Eligible Impairment</b>	<b>IPC Definition</b>
Impaired muscle power	Athletes with impaired muscle power have a Health Condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles in order to move or to generate force. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.
Impaired passive range of movement	Athletes with impaired range of movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints. Examples include: arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.
Limb deficiency	Athletes with limb deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).
Leg length difference	Athletes that have a difference in the length of their legs as a result of a disturbance of limb growth, or as a result of trauma.
Short stature	Athletes with short stature have a reduced length in the bones of the lower limbs and/or trunk. Examples include: achondroplasia, growth hormone dysfunction, and osteogenesis imperfecta.
Hypertonia	Athletes with hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.
Ataxia	Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.
Athetosis	Athletes with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.
Vision Impairment	Based on the IBSA definition of visual classes: The determination of visual class will be based upon the eye with better visual acuity, whilst wearing best optical correction using spectacles or contact lenses, and/or visual fields which include central and peripheral zones. Athlete's will be placed into sub-classes as follows: B1- Visual acuity poorer than LogMAR 2.6; B2- Visual acuity ranging from LogMAR 1.5 to 2.6 (inclusive) and/or Visual field constricted to a diameter of less than 10 degrees; and, B3- Visual acuity ranging from LogMAR 1.4 to 1.0 (inclusive) and/or Visual field constricted to a diameter of less than 40 degrees.

4.2. Athletes will be assessed and reviewed through the ISA Adaptive Surfing Classification Review Committee (ASCRC). Once reviewed, the ASCRC will conclude each athlete as Eligible, Not Eligible or Under Review. If an athlete is Eligible or Under Review, the ASCRC will determine the appropriate classification for the athlete. An athlete listed as not eligible will not be able to compete in the World Adaptive Surfing Championship.

There will be 6 divisions of classification:

<b>2017 ISA Adaptive Surfing Sport Classes</b>		
<b>Sport Class</b>	<b>Sub-Class</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>AS-1</b>		Surfers who ride waves in a standing or kneeling position.
	<b>AS-1UL</b>	Surfers with an upper body impairment, who ride waves in a standing or kneeling position.
	<b>AS-1LL</b>	Surfers with a lower body impairment, who ride waves in a standing or kneeling position.
<b>AS-2</b>		Surfers who ride waves in a standing or kneeling position.
<b>AS-3</b>		Surfers who ride waves in a seated position.
<b>AS-4</b>		Surfers who ride waves in a prone position.
<b>AS-5</b>		Surfers who ride waves in any non-standing position and need assistance to paddle into waves and while in the water.
<b>AS-VI</b>		Surfers who have a visual impairment.
	<b>AS-VIB1</b>	Surfers who have a visual impairment.
	<b>AS-VIB2</b>	Surfers who have a visual impairment.
	<b>AS-VIB3</b>	Surfers who have a visual impairment.

\*AS-1UL and AS-1LL are sub-classes of AS-1. ISA recognizes the difference between surfing with an upper body impairment versus a lower body impairment. For 2017 the two sub-classes will be competing in the same sport class.

\*AS-VIB1, AS-VIB2 and AS-VIB3 are sub-classes of AS-VI. ISA recognizes the difference between levels of visual impairment. For 2017 the three sub-classes will be competing in the same sport class and athletes will use opaque goggles.

\*AS-3 and AS-4 utilize the same minimum criteria and the athlete will be placed into a sport class based on their surfing preference.

4.3. Once classification is confirmed the athlete is not permitted to change classification. Athletes will have 72 hours to dispute any classification decision to the ASCRC. Athletes will need to submit additional information that they feel qualifies them for another classification level. Once finalized the committee's decision may not be overturned.

- 4.4. The following athletes may be required to be re-assessed for classification at a later date: Younger athletes who and grow or develop strength and coordination, Newly impaired athletes who develop strength and coordination.

### **Chapter 5: Athlete Assistance**

- 5.1. Athletes in any division are permitted to have assistance to get in and out of the water, but must be independent while on the wave.
- 5.2. Water coaches will be permitted in sport class AS-5 and AS-VI and must be identified to the beach marshall prior to the competition heat.
- 5.2.1. Specific water coach permissions are defined for each sport class in Chapter 7.

### **Chapter 6: Technology and Equipment**

#### **6. Equipment**

Equipment must adhere to ISA guidelines and is subject to the discretion of ISA. Equipment used for competition must be pre-approved by ISA and will be permitted as defined in the descriptions of the ISA Adaptive Surfing Competition Rules listed for each class. Technology and Equipment will have the following fundamental principles:

- 6.1. The IPC Equipment Policy (IPC Handbook, Section 2, Chapter 3.10) applies to ISA Adaptive Surfing Competitions. The fundamental principles that ISA Adaptive Surfing is promoting regarding the evolution of equipment used during recognized competitions are:

- a) Safety (i.e., to the user, other competitors, officials, spectators and the environment);
- b) Fairness (i.e., the athlete does not receive an unfair advantage that is not within the “spirit” of the event they are contesting);
- c) Universality (e.g., reasonably commercially available to all);
- d) Physical Prowess (i.e., human performance is the critical endeavour not the impact of technology and equipment).

- 6.2. These principles apply in particular (but not exclusively) in relation to the development of:

- a) Sports specific prosthetic devices;
- b) Specifications for sport specific equipment;
- c) Surfboards;
- d) Waveskis and the paddles.

#### **7. Prohibited Technology**

- 7.1. Use of the following technology is prohibited at ISA Adaptive Surfing recognized competitions:

- a) Equipment that breaches the above fundamental principles (Chapter 6);

- b) Equipment that results in athletic performance being generated by machines, engines, electronics or robotic mechanisms; and
- c) Osteo-integrated prosthesis

(examples: swim fins, motor powered surfboards, radio communication devices, etc.)

### **8. Orthosis; orthotic device**

Externally applied device used to modify the structural and functional characteristics of the neuromuscular and skeletal systems. (Used for stabilizing, support, compensation, protection, prevention)

### **9. Prosthesis; prosthesis device**

Externally applied device used to replace wholly, or in parts absent or deficient limb segment

Athletes with an upper limb impairment/amputation

- 9.1. Unilateral – the overall length of the limb, including the prosthesis, cannot exceed the length of the unaffected limb with all fingers fully extended
- 9.2. Bilateral – the overall arm measurement for the tip of the acromion to the distal end of the prosthetic should be no longer than  $0.399 \times \text{height}$  (centimeters), with the arm in the anatomical position. In the event that the arm cannot rest in the anatomical position, then limb segment measurements should be taken.
  - a. The Upper Limb Measurement:  
Tip of Acromion to lateral epicondyle =  $0.191 \times \text{height}$  (cm)
  - b. The Forearm Measurement:  
Lateral Epicondyle to radial styloid =  $0.1485 \times \text{height}$  (cm)
  - c. The Hand Measurement:  
Radial styloid to distal end of second metacarpal =  $0.119/2 \times \text{height}$  (cm)
  - d. The double (bilateral) below elbow amputee that will be wearing prosthesis, calculation can be simplified to:  
Lateral epicondyle to the end of the prosthetic should be no longer than  $0.208 \times \text{height}$  (cm)

### **10. Athletes with a lower limb impairment/prosthesis**

- 10.1. Unilateral - The overall length of the lower limb, including the prosthesis cannot exceed the overall length of the unaffected limb
- 10.2. Bilateral – athletes with bilateral below knee amputations will be limited by the following formula as to the overall length of their lower extremities, including prostheses for Adaptive Surfing completion purposes:

Overall leg length (in cm)\* = or < [(thigh length -13)/04] x 1.05

The thigh length is measured from the anterior superior iliac spine to the inferior pole of the kneecap or to the lower point of the medial femoral condyle if there is no patella.

This measurement is carried out with the athlete supine.

10.3. Athletes with bilateral above knee amputation - The length of prostheses used by athletes with bilateral lower limb amputations (bilateral above knee, bilateral below knee, bilateral lower limb dysmelia), the following formulas apply for measuring the maximum allowable standing height:

For athletes with below knee deficiencies:

Males	Maximum height = (-5.272) + (0.998 x sitting height) + (0.855 x thigh) + (0.882 x upper arm) + (0.820 x forearm)
Females	Maximum height = (-0.126) + (1.022 x sitting height) + (0.698 x thigh) + (0.899 x upper arm) + (0.799 x forearm)

*Canda -1*

For athletes with above knee deficiencies:

Males	Maximum height = (-5.857) + (1.116 x sitting height) + (1.435 x upper arm) + (1.189 x forearm)
Females	Maximum height = (-4.102) + (0.509 x arm span) + (0.966 x sitting height)

*Canda -3 (Males)*

*Females –Equations M10<sub>f</sub> from Canda article*

10.4. In the case of multiple dysmelia, the formula, the formula with the highest R2 for which all parameters can be measured will be taken from the Canda 2009 publication (Canda, A., 2009. Stature estimation for body segments lengths in young adults: Application to people with physical disabilities. Journal of Anthropology, 28(2):71-82.) The PE score will be added to the formula in table 4 (males) or table 5 (females) of this study. See below.

In cases with complex dysmelia, where no measures for the upper limb can be calculated, standing height will be based on the following formula:

Males	Maximum height = sitting height / 0.52
Females	Maximum height = sitting height / 0.533

Measuring sitting height:

Athlete sits fully erect on a backless box with back and head against wall, thighs parallel to ground, neck in neutral position (not flexed or extended), eyes facing straight ahead, hands resting on thighs. The height of the highest point of the head is marked against the wall and sitting height is the distance from the seat surface to the mark on the wall.

All measured are taken in conformity with the ISAK standardized measurements (International Society for the Advancement of Kinanthropometry). All measurements are taken in centrimetres (cm) rounded a 1 digit behind the decimal point.

### **Chapter 7: Adaptive Surfing Sport Class Definitions**

#### **AS-1:**

The rules for competition in the AS-1 sport class are as follows:

Athletes in this sport class may have support to get into and out of the water and on and off their board, but must be independent while in the water and on the wave.

Due to impairment of a disability, an athlete in this division does have the ability to stand or kneel on a surfboard and does have the ability to paddle into a wave without assistance. Furthermore, the individual does have the balance and strength to stand or kneel on a surf board while paddling into and surfing a wave. Athletes may use a surfboard according to ISA rules/guidelines. No additional equipment will be allowed except for use of upper/lower body medical prosthetics, orthotics, or essential safety equipment that does not enhance the ability to surf. Equipment is subject to the discretion of ISA. Swim fins and powered surfboards are not permitted to use in the AS-1 sport class.

<b>AS-1UL Eligible Impairment</b>	<b>Minimum Criteria</b>
Impaired muscle power	Measured using the Oxford Scale: 50 points or less (total 70 points) in one upper limb

Impaired passive range of movement	<p>Passive range of motion minimum impairment criteria for the upper limb are</p> <p>1. Primary eligibility: one shoulder or elbow joint less than or equal to 25% of normal range of motion</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>2. Secondary eligibility: shoulder and elbow joint of the same arm less than or equal to 50% of normal range of motion</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Planes of movement measured for adaptive surfing include:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shoulder Flexion/Extension Shoulder Abduction/Adduction Shoulder Internal/External Rotation Elbow Flexion/Extension Forearm Pronation/Supination</p>
Limb deficiency	Unilateral at wrist amputation with no carpal bones
Hypertonia	Athletes with a neurological impairments must present with two of the three neurological signs: 1) Babinski, 2) clonus, 3) hyperreflexia. Impaired movement in at least one arm as a result of involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Spasticity = grade 1 on impaired side. Athlete is "Not Able" (NA) or "Partially Able" (PA) to perform 5/5 upper limb coordination tests in at least one arm.
Ataxia	Impaired movement in at least one arm as a result if involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Athlete is "Not Able" (NA) or "Partially Able" (PA) to perform 5/5 upper limb coordination tests in at least one arm.
Athetosis	Impaired movement in at least one arm as a result if involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Athlete is "Not Able" (NA) or "Partially Able" (PA) to perform 5/5 upper limb coordination tests in at least one arm.

<b>AS-1LL Eligible Impairment</b>	<b>Minimum Criteria</b>
Impaired muscle power	Measured using the Oxford Scale: 40 points or less (total 60 points) in one lower limb, or lack of ankle DF/PF

Impaired passive range of movement	<p>Passive range of motion minimum impairment criteria for the lower limb are:</p> <p>1. Primary eligibility: one knee or hip joint less than or equal to 25% of normal range of motion OR</p> <p>2. Secondary eligibility: hip and knee joint of the same leg less than or equal to 50% of normal range of motion.</p> <p>Planes of movement measured for adaptive surfing include: Hip Extension/Flexion Hip Abduction/Adduction Hip Internal/External Rotation Knee Extension/Flexion</p> <p>3. Primary eligibility for the ankle is plantar grade motion restricted to less than or equal to minus 15 to minus 45 degrees of motion. Ankylosis around the around at 0 degrees is ineligible.</p>
Limb deficiency	Unilateral Syme's (through ankle) amputation
Leg length difference	Reduced length in one leg by minimum of 7 cm
Short stature	Maximum body height or 137cm for female Athletes and 145cm for male Athletes
Hypertonia	Athletes with neurologic impairments must present with two of the following three neurologic signs: 1) Babinski, 2) clonus, 3) hyperreflexia. Spasticity = grade of 1 on impaired side. Athlete is also 'Not Able' (NA) or 'Partially Able' in 4/10 lower limb coordination tests in at least one leg
Ataxia	Impaired movement in one leg as a result of involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Athlete is 'Not Able' (NA) or 'Partially Able' in 4/10 lower limb coordination tests in at least one leg. Single leg stance on impaired side greater than 3 sec. Able to hop on impaired side, but difficulty remaining on one spot. Side step towards impaired side more laboured than intact side. Able to heel walk, approx. 2m
Athetosis	Impaired movement in one leg as a result of involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Athlete is 'Not Able' (NA) or 'Partially Able' in 4/10 lower limb coordination tests in at least one leg. Single leg stance on impaired side greater than 3 sec. Able to hop on impaired side, but difficulty remaining on one spot. Side step towards impaired side more laboured than intact side. Able to heel walk, approx. 2m

(Examples: Amputation- leg or arm, Muscular Dystrophy, Cerebral Palsy, etc.)

Athletes in this classification will compete in a standing or kneeling position while surfing in one of the following manners:

1. Athletes will stand on their feet whereas the base of their feet will be in contact with the surfboard and the weight of their body will be supported by their feet on the surfboard at all times while surfing, or
2. Athletes will stand on a prosthetic whereas the base of their prosthetic will be in contact with the surfboard and the weight of their body will be supported by their prosthetic on the surfboard at all times while surfing, or
3. Athletes will stand on the stump of their leg whereas the base of their stump will be in contact with the surfboard and the weight of their body will be supported by their stump on the surfboard at all times while surfing, or
4. Athletes will be kneeling with their legs bent under the base of their body (buttocks) whereas their knees and legs will be in contact with the surfboard and the weight of their body will be resting on their knees and legs at all times while surfing, or
5. Athletes will be in a standing or kneeling position in any combination of the above written positions and the weight of their body will be supported by their feet, prosthetic, stump, or knees at all times while surfing, or
6. Athletes will be in a standing or kneeling position similar to one of the above written positions and the weight of their body will be supported by their feet, prosthetic, stump or knees at all times while surfing, as approved by ISA.

**AS-2:**

The rules for competition in the AS-2 sport class are as follows:

Athletes in this sport class may have support to get into and out of the water and on and off their board, but must be independent while in the water and on the wave.

Due to impairment of a disability, an athlete in this division does not have the ability to stand or kneel on a surfboard and does not have the ability to paddle into a wave without assistance. Furthermore, the individual does not have the balance and strength to stand or kneel on a surfboard while paddling into and surfing a wave. Athletes may use a surfboard according to ISA rules/guidelines. No additional equipment will be allowed except for use of upper/lower body medical prosthetics, orthotics, or essential safety equipment that does not enhance the ability to surf. Equipment is subject to the discretion of ISA. Swim fins and powered surfboards are not permitted to use in the AS-2 sport class.

AS-2 Eligible Impairment	Minimum Criteria
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Impaired muscle power	Measured using the Oxford Scale: 30 points or less (total 60) in one leg or 80 points or less in two legs (total 120).
Impaired passive range of movement	<p>Passive range of motion minimum impairment criteria for the lower limb are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One knee or hip joint less than or equal to 25% of normal range of motion AND</li> <li>2. One Hip and knee joint of the same leg less than or equal to 50% of normal range of motion OR</li> <li>3. Both shoulder or elbow joints less than or equal to 25% of normal range of motion</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Planes of movement measured for adaptive surfing include:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hip Extension/Flexion Hip Abduction/Adduction Hip Internal/External Rotation Knee Extension/Flexion Shoulder Flexion/Extension Shoulder Abduction/Adduction Shoulder Internal/External Rotation Elbow Flexion/Extension Forearm Pronation/Supination</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Primary eligibility for the ankle is plantar grade motion restricted to less than or equal to minus 15 to minus 45 degrees of motion. Ankylosis around the around at 0 degrees is ineligible.</li> </ol>
Limb deficiency	Unilateral at knee amputation (knee disarticulation); or, bilateral Syme's (through ankle) amputations
Leg length difference	Reduced length in leg by minimum of 12 cm
Hypertonia	Athletes with neurologic impairments must present with two of the following three neurologic signs: 1) Babinski, 2) clonus, 3) hyperreflexia. Spasticity = grade of 2 impaired side. Athlete is also 'Not Able' (NA) or 'Partially Able' in 6/10 lower limb coordination tests in at least one leg
Ataxia	Impaired movement in one leg as a result of involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Athlete is 'Not Able' (NA) or 'Partially Able' in 6/10 lower limb coordination tests in at least one leg
Athetosis	Impaired movement in one leg as a result of involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Athlete is 'Not Able' (NA) or 'Partially Able' in 6/10 lower limb coordination tests in at least one leg

(Examples: Amputation- leg or arm, Muscular Dystrophy, Cerebral Palsy, etc.)

Athletes in this classification will compete in a standing or kneeling position while surfing in one of the following manners:

1. Athletes will stand on their feet whereas the base of their feet will be in contact with the surfboard and the weight of their body will be supported by their feet on the surfboard at all times while surfing, or
2. Athletes will stand on a prosthetic whereas the base of their prosthetic will be in contact with the surfboard and the weight of their body will be supported by their prosthetic on the surfboard at all times while surfing, or
3. Athletes will stand on their stump whereas the base of their stump will be in contact with the surfboard and the weight of their body will be supported by their stump on the surfboard at all times while surfing, or
4. Athletes will have their legs bent under the base of their body (buttocks) whereas their knees and legs will be in contact with the surfboard and the weight of their body will be resting on their knees and legs at all times while surfing, or
5. Athletes will be in a standing or kneeling position in any combination of the above written positions and the weight of their body will be supported by their feet, prosthetic, stump, or knees at all times while surfing, or
6. Athletes will be in a standing or kneeling position similar to one of the above written positions and the weight of their body will be supported by their feet, prosthetic, stump or knees at all times while surfing, as approved by ISA.

(Examples: Amputation- leg or arm, Muscular Dystrophy, Cerebral Palsy, etc.).

### **AS-3:**

The rules for competition in the AS-3 sport class are as follows:

Athletes in this sport class may have support to get into and out of the water and on and off their board, but must be independent while in the water and on the wave. Athletes may use a surfboard or Wave Ski with one paddle in this division.

Due to impairment of a disability, a participant in this division does not have the ability to stand or kneel on a surfboard, but does have the ability to paddle into a wave without assistance. The individual does have the balance and ability to sit upright on a surf board while paddling into and surfing a wave. Sitting upright on a surfboard will be allowed in this category, but must be in compliance to ISA Surf Board/Equipment rules/guidelines. No additional equipment will be allowed except for use of upper/lower body medical prosthetics, orthotics, wave-ski and paddle, or essential safety equipment that does not enhance the ability to surf. A waveski is defined as: No longer than 12 feet / 3.657metres (feet to metres feet x 0.3048). Competitor must sit on top with bottom flush on seat. Feet must be in front of body in foot wells with foot straps. Must have fin(s). Must have seat belt /quad belt to secure rider to seat. Propelled by use

of paddle. Equipment is subject to the discretion of ISA. Surf kayaks, swim fins and powered surfboards are not permitted to use in the AS-3 sport class.

<b>AS-3 Eligible Impairment</b>	<b>Minimum Criteria</b>
Impaired muscle power	Measured using the Oxford Scale: 20 points or less in lower extremities (total 120)
Impaired passive range of movement	Passive range of motion minimum impairment criteria for the lower limb are: Both knee or hip joints less than or equal to 25% of normal range of motion  Planes of movement measured for adaptive surfing include: Hip Extension/Flexion Hip Abduction/Adduction Hip Internal/External Rotation Knee Extension/Flexion
Limb deficiency	Bilateral at knee amputations (Knee disarticulation)
Hypertonia	Athletes with neurologic impairments must present with two of the following three neurologic signs: 1) Babinski, 2) clonus, 3) hyperreflexia. Spasticity = grade of 2 impaired side. Athlete is also 'Not Able' (NA) or in 10/10 lower limb coordination tests in two legs
Ataxia	Impaired movement in one leg as a result of involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Athlete is 'Not Able' (NA) or in 10/10 lower limb coordination tests in two legs
Athetosis	Impaired movement in one leg as a result of involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Athlete is 'Not Able' (NA) or in 10/10 lower limb coordination tests in two legs

(Examples: Paraplegia- with trunk/core support, triple amputations, Muscular Dystrophy, Cerebral Palsy, etc.)

Athletes in this classification will remain in a seated position while surfing in one of the following manners:

1. Athletes will have their legs on the board (in front, to the side or behind the athlete) whereas the base of their body (buttocks) will be in contact with the surfboard and the weight of their body will be resting on the surfboard at all times while surfing, or
2. Athletes will be seated in an upright position similar to the above written position and the weight of their body will be resting on their surfboard at all times while surfing, as approved by ISA.

**AS-4:**

The rules for competition in the AS-4 sport class are as follows:

Athletes in this sport class may have support to get into and out of the water and on and off their board, but must be independent while in the water and on the wave. Athletes may use a surfboard according to ISA rules/guidelines. Lying down prone will be allowed in this category, but must be in compliance to ISA Surfboard/Equipment rules/guidelines.

Due to the impairment of a disability, a participant in this division does not have the ability to sit, kneel or stand on a surfboard, but does have the ability to paddle into a wave without assistance. The individual does have the balance and ability to lay prone on a surfboard while paddling into and surfing a wave. Therefore, sitting, kneeling or standing on a surfboard will not be allowed in this category. No additional equipment will be allowed except for use of upper/lower body medical prosthetics, orthotics, or essential safety equipment that does not enhance the ability to surf. Equipment is subject to the discretion of ISA. Swim fins and powered surfboards are not permitted to use in the AS-4 sport class.

<b>AS-4 Eligible Impairment</b>	<b>Minimum Criteria</b>
Impaired muscle power	Measured using the Oxford Scale: 20 points or less in lower extremities (total 120)
Impaired passive range of movement	Passive range of motion minimum impairment criteria for the lower limb are: Both knee or hip joints less than or equal to 25% of normal range of motion  Planes of movement measured for adaptive surfing include: Hip Extension/Flexion Hip Abduction/Adduction Hip Internal/External Rotation Knee Extension/Flexion
Limb deficiency	Bilateral at knee amputations (Knee disarticulation)
Hypertonia	Athletes with neurologic impairments must present with two of the following three neurologic signs: 1) Babinski, 2) clonus, 3) hyperreflexia. Spasticity = grade of 2 impaired side. Athlete is also 'Not Able' (NA) in 10/10 lower limb coordination tests in two legs
Ataxia	Impaired movement in one leg as a result of involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Athlete is 'Not Able' (NA) or in 10/10 lower limb coordination tests in two legs

Athetosis	Impaired movement in one leg as a result of involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Athlete is 'Not Able' (NA) or in 10/10 lower limb coordination tests in two legs
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(Examples: Paraplegia- little/no trunk support, Quadriplegia, Muscular Dystrophy, Cerebral Palsy, triple amputations, etc.)

Athletes in this classification will remain in a prone position while surfing in one of the following manners:

1. Athletes will have the midsection of their body on the board whereas the base of the midsection of their body will be in contact with the surfboard and the weight of their body will be resting on the surfboard at all times while surfing, or
2. Athletes will be lying in a prone position similar to the above written position and the weight of their body will be resting on the surfboard at all times while surfing, as approved by ISA.

#### **AS-5:**

The rules for competition in the AS-5 sport class are as follows:

Athletes in this sport class may have support to get into and out of the water and on and off their board. They will be permitted to have assistance from a water coach with paddling out to the lineup and being pushed into waves, but must be independent while on the wave.

Due to the impairment of a disability, a participant in this division does not have the ability to paddle into a wave without assistance. The individual does have the balance and ability to ride in a non-standing position on a surfboard while surfing a wave. Additional equipment will be allowed in this division to assist the athlete to remain on the surfboard or as essential safety equipment that does not enhance the ability to surf. Equipment is subject to the discretion of ISA. Swim fins and powered surfboards are not permitted to use in the AS-5 sport class.

The athlete will be required to arrange for one water coach and one water assist or arrange with the ISA to provide a trained, professional water coach and water assist. The participant's water coach and water assist must be identified to the beach marshall prior to starting the competition heat. ISA will provide overall water safety.

<b>AS-5 Eligible Impairment</b>	<b>Minimum Criteria</b>
Impaired muscle power	Measured using the Oxford Scale: 20 points or less in lower extremities (out of 120) AND 100 or less in upper extremities (out of 140)
Impaired passive range of movement	<p>Passive range of motion minimum impairment criteria for the upper limb and lower limb are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Both shoulder or elbow joints less than or equal to 25% of normal range of motion AND</li> <li>2. Both knee or hip joints less than or equal to 25% of normal range of motion</li> </ol> <p>Planes of movement measured for adaptive surfing include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hip Extension/Flexion</li> <li>Hip Abduction/Adduction</li> <li>Hip Internal/External Rotation</li> <li>Knee Extension/Flexion</li> <li>Shoulder Flexion/Extension</li> <li>Shoulder Abduction/Adduction</li> <li>Shoulder Internal/External Rotation</li> <li>Elbow Flexion/Extension</li> <li>Forearm Pronation/Supination</li> </ul>
Limb deficiency	Bilateral at wrist amputations with no carpal bones, AND Bilateral at knee amputations (Knee disarticulation)
Hypertonia	<p>Athletes with neurological impairments must present with two of the three neurological signs: 1) Babinski, 2) clonus, 3) hyperreflexia. Impaired movement in two arms as a result of involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Spasticity = grade 1 on impaired side. Athlete is “Not Able” (NA) or “Partially Able” (PA) to perform 5/5 upper limb coordination tests in two arms;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND,</p> <p>Athletes with neurologic impairments must present with two of the following three neurologic signs: 1) Babinski, 2) clonus, 3) hyperreflexia. Spasticity = grade of 2 impaired side. Athlete is also ‘Not Able’ (NA) in 10/10 lower limb coordination tests in two legs</p>
Ataxia	<p>Impaired movement in two arms as a result if involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Athlete is “Not Able” (NA) or “Partially Able” (PA) to perform 5/5 upper limb coordination tests in two arms;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND,</p> <p>Impaired movement in one leg as a result of involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Athlete is ‘Not Able’ (NA) in 10/10 lower limb coordination tests in two legs</p>

Athetosis	<p>Impaired movement in two arms as a result if involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Athlete is “Not Able” (NA) or “Partially Able” (PA) to perform 5/5 upper limb coordination tests in two arms;</p> <p>AND,</p> <p>Impaired movement in one leg as a result of involuntary movement and/or incoordination. Athlete is ‘Not Able’ (NA) in 10/10 lower limb coordination tests in two legs</p>
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(Examples: Quadriplegia, Muscular Dystrophy, Cerebral Palsy, etc.)

An athlete utilizing a water coach and water assist in the AS-5 division must adhere to the following rules:

1. The athlete will be permitted to choose one “water coach” to push and one “water assist” to receive. These two will be in the water during the competition.
2. The water coach is permitted to give physical assistance to the athlete while paddling and catching waves, but is prohibited to do so after the athlete’s momentum reaches the speed of the wave and the athlete is considered to surf independently.
  - a. If the water coach touches the athlete after the athlete’s momentum reaches the speed of the wave, the athlete may be disqualified.
3. The water assist is allowed to guide the athlete back out to their water coach but only one may be assisting the athlete at any point in time and not both. The water coach must remain on the outside while the water assist remains on the inside.
4. ISA will provide water safety personnel to stabilize athletes and assist them on and off of their board.
5. The water coach may wear swim fins but will not be allowed to use a surf or body board to keep them afloat.
6. The water coach is considered an extension of the athlete and will be called for interference in the same manner as the athlete would be as per ISA rules. If the water coach is called for interference, then the interference call will be placed on the athlete.

**AS-VI:**

The rules for competition in the AS-VI sport class are as follows:

Athletes in this sport class may have support to get into and out of the water and on and off their board, but must be independent while in the water and on the wave.

Due to impairment of a disability, an athlete in this division does have the ability to stand or kneel on a surfboard and does have the ability to paddle into a wave without assistance.

Furthermore, the individual does have the balance and strength to stand or kneel on a surf board while paddling into and surfing a wave. Athletes may use a surfboard according to ISA rules/guidelines. No additional equipment will be allowed except for use of essential safety equipment that does not enhance the ability to surf. Equipment is subject to the discretion of ISA. Swim fins and powered surfboards are not permitted to use in the AS-VI sport class.

Athletes in the AS-VI sport class must wear approved opaque mask, goggles or an appropriate substitute before the athlete enters the water and while in the water for their competition heats. The opaque mask or their substitute must be checked and approved by the beach marshall and must in their opinion be effective in blocking out all light. The opaque mask or their substitute may be inspected again at any time, including immediately before the start and/or after their competition heat. Note: it is the responsibility of the athlete to ensure that the opaque mask or appropriate substitute meet this requirement (IPC Handbook).

<b>AS-VI Eligible Impairment</b>	<b>Minimum Criteria</b>
Vision Impairment	Based on the IBSA definition of visual classes: The determination of visual class will be based upon the eye with better visual acuity, whilst wearing best optical correction using spectacles or contact lenses, and/or visual fields which include central and peripheral zones. Athlete's will be placed into sub-classes as follows: B1- Visual acuity poorer than LogMAR 2.6; B2- Visual acuity ranging from LogMAR 1.5 to 2.6 (inclusive) and/or Visual field constricted to a diameter of less than 10 degrees; and, B3- Visual acuity ranging from LogMAR 1.4 to 1.0 (inclusive) and/or Visual field constricted to a diameter of less than 40 degrees.

Athletes in this classification will compete in a standing or kneeling position while surfing in one of the following manners:

1. Athletes will stand on their feet whereas the base of their feet will be in contact with the surfboard and the weight of their body will be supported by their feet on the surfboard at all times while surfing, or
2. Athletes will have their legs bent under the base of their body (buttocks) whereas their knees and legs will be in contact with the surfboard and the weight of their body will be resting on their knees and legs at all times while surfing, or
3. Athletes will be in a standing or kneeling position in any combination of the above written positions and the weight of their body will be supported by their feet or knees at all times while surfing, or
4. Athletes will be in a standing or kneeling position similar to one of the above written positions and the weight of their body will be supported by their feet or knees at all times while surfing, as approved by ISA.

Additional assistance for athletes with visual impairments will be permitted as follows:

1. The athlete will be permitted to choose one water coach to be in the water during the competition and receive verbal cues from the water coach while paddling and catching waves.
2. ISA will provide water safety personnel to guide the athlete back to their water coach after catching a wave.
3. The water coach may wear swim fins and is allowed to use a surf or body board to keep them afloat.
4. The water coach may give verbal cues throughout the competition heat.
5. The water coach may touch and physically guide the athlete while paddling out to the lineup, but is prohibited to do so after the athlete begins to turn around in the lineup of the surf.
  - a. If the water coach touches the athlete after the athlete begins to turn into the lineup, the athlete may be disqualified.
6. The water coach is not allowed to lay on the athlete's surfboard to help the athlete paddle out in a faster manner.
7. The water coach is considered an extension of the athlete and will be called for interference in the same manner as the athlete would be as per ISA rules. If the water coach is called for interference, then the interference call will be placed on the athlete.

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References:

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IPC Handbook- [www.paralympic.org/the-ipc/handbook](http://www.paralympic.org/the-ipc/handbook)

IPC Para Alpine Skiing

IPC Para Snowboard

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World WaveSki Association

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