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UPDATES, CLARIFICATIONS & EXCEPTIONS

THIS LOCATION WILL CONTAIN ANY UPDATES, CLARIFICATIONS & EXCEPTIONS TO THE CURRENTLY PUBLISHED TECHNICAL RULES.

1. RULE 213(C) — JUMP EVENT

(C) Jump Event

(1) World Rankings List (RL) Tournament. The minimum qualifications of the computer Judges shall be two Level 3 Judges. The minimum qualification of the Boat Judge shall be one Level 3 Judge.

(2) Record Capability (RC) Tournament. The minimum qualifications of the computer Judges shall be one Level 2 Judge and one Level 3 Judge. Combinations of other level judges are allowed; however, there shall never be less than one Level 2 computer Judge or more than one Level 3 computer Judge. The minimum qualification of the Boat Judge shall be one **Level 3** Judge.

(3) World Barefoot Championships. There shall be two Level 1 computer Judges and one Level 1 Boat Judge.

(D) Land-Based Judging. The Chief Judge may use Land-Based Judging so long as the tournament complies with the Land-Based Judging Protocols published on the WBC website.

Note: The only change from the previously published rule is in section (2) Record Capability (RC) Tournament — the minimum qualification of the Boat Judge is now one Level 3 Judge (previously Level 2). This change is shown in red above.

2. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE NEW SLALOM RULES FROM THE WBC OFFICIALS AND RULES COMMITTEES.

1. Q: When a skier does two front passes, when do you round the score to 2 decimal places?

A: Before applying the 25% modifier or quartering the score.

Example: The sheet on the skier's lower pass reads 5, 5, 5, and 5Z3 ($5 \times .75 = 3.8$) for a score of 18.8 ($15 + 3.8$), which converts to 1.88. You should round the score to one decimal place before multiplying by .25.

$.25 \times 1.90 = .48$

2. Q: How does rounding work when scoring the skier's runs?

A: Score each pass to the nearest hundredth except when applying the 25% modifier as described in answer to question 1, which will result in a score with two decimal places as found in the chart in Rule 501(B).

3. Q: On a pass the three judges write 8, 9ED, 9LL. Do we have consensus?

A: Yes, the score is 9. "ED" and "LL" are not part of our scoring system and should not be used and in this case ignored.

4. Q: Does it matter where the skier touches down in judging the pass? Is the score different if the skier touches down in zone 2 or 3?

A: No. A skier is awarded a 6, 7, or 8 score based upon how much of the distance between the two lift-off points of the wake the skier covers on one foot.

5. Q: Am I allowed to use squiggles in judging slalom?

A: Yes, but you should try to judge each cross in real time and make your judgement on whether that cross scores a 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10/1.

Doing squiggles will create more work for yourself since you will be drawing the cross and writing a number for each cross to authentically judge in real time. (This would involve lifting your pencil off the sheet). We encourage all judges to try just writing the score for each cross. Once you get used to it, you will likely find it to be easier.

6. Q: What is the difference between 7 through 10 scores?

A: To score a 10, you must be sure it is a perfect cross. If it is close but you are unsure, score it a .9. Anything less clean, score an 8. If the lifted foot was up less than half of the distance between the liftoff points, or you are unsure if it was more than half, score a 7.

7. Q: For a 6 score must the skier do the "momentary lift" inside the wake?

A: No. The skiers "momentary lift" may be in Zone 1, provided the skier has crossing momentum during the lift. There must be, in the official's judgment, a genuine attempt at a one-foot.

8. Q: How do you score a fall in Zones 1-3? Do I need to give the cross a score?

A: No, you should not give the cross a score. Just write: Z3F. For a fall in Zone 4, you will need to give the cross a score.

Example: 9Z4F

9. Q: What are some helpful hints we have learned so far?

A: *At the end of each run go back and number your crosses so it is clear to scorers how you are scoring each cross, and where time ended.

*Make sure you judge the next cross after time expires.

*On the last cross, note the zone immediately and then complete judging the cross.

Example: This could look like Z1 9 if the timer goes off in Z1 or it could be 9 Z4 if the timer goes off in Z4. The important point is the scorer needs to know the Zone and what score that cross receives.

*There is some subjectivity, particularly among 6, 7 and 8 scores. Do not overthink it. Your first impression is likely correct.

Note: The answer to question number 2 was recently clarified as approved by both the Officials and Rules Committees.