Competition Rules
Speed Skydiving

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FAI – FEDERATION AERONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE, ISC – INTERNATIONAL SKYDIVING COMMISSION – WWW.FAI.ORG

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Revisions

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1 FAI AUTHORITY

The competition will be conducted under the authority granted by the FAI, according to the regulations of the Sporting Code of the FAI, General Section, and Section 5 as approved by the ISC and validated by the FAI, and these rules. All participants accept these rules and the FAI regulations as binding by registering in the competition.

2 DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND PHRASES USED IN THESE RULES

2.1 ABOVE GROUND LEVEL (AGL)

The height, above ground level, as measured by the approved PLD using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), optical methods or radar.
Note: All altitude information refers to altitude above ground level (AGL) as measured by the approved –PLD.

2.2 BREAKOFF ALTITUDE

Breakoff altitude is set at 5,600 ft. (1,707 metres). Below the breakoff altitude no speed measurements are taken into account.

2.3 PERFORMANCE WINDOW

The performance window is the scoring part of the speed jump, which starts when the competitor's vertical speed first reaches 10 m/s. The end of the performance window is either 7,400 ft. (2,256 metres) below the start of the window or at Breakoff altitude whichever is reached first.

2.4 POSITION LOGGING DEVICE (PLD)

A device used to record the real-time, three-dimensional (3D) position of the skydiver, which is mounted on the skydiver’s helmet body or equipment.

2.5 TECHNICAL SCORING DIRECTOR (TSD)

The Technical Scoring Director (TSD) is appointed by the ISC Speed Skydiving Committee and approved by the Organiser. The TSD is responsible for the planning, setup and maintenance of the downloading and analysing software before and during the competition.
The Organiser must ensure sufficient onsite or remote support from the scoring system/software provider as determined by the Chief Judge.

2.6 VALIDATION WINDOW

The validation window is the part of the jump which is used to determine the accuracy of the PLD data. The validation window is 3300ft (1006m) in length, the end of which is determined by the end of the performance window.

3 THE DISCIPLINE

3.1 DISCIPLINE DESCRIPTION

The Speed Skydiving discipline will be comprised of the following:

3.1.1 Speed Skydiving Open

3.1.1.1 Within the Speed Skydiving Open separate classifications will be made for following categories:

- Speed Skydiving Female
- Speed Skydiving Junior
- Speed Skydiving Junior Female
- Speed Skydiving Master
- Speed Skydiving Master Female
- Speed Skydiving National Team

3.1.1.2 Speed Skydiving Junior will include all participants under the age of 25 as defined in SC5 1.1.2.

3.1.1.3 Speed Skydiving Master will include all participants over the age of 50 as defined in SC5 1.1.2.

3.1.1.4 The placements in the separate categories are determined during the Open rounds using the Open scores, not through separate jumps. The minimum number of participants in any category classification to be valid and to award medals is four (4).

3.1.1.5 The final scores in the open competition are carried across to female, junior, junior female, master, master female and national team category classifications as soon as all competitors in that classification have completed a round.

3.1.2 Speed Skydiving Mixed Team

3.1.2.1 The Mixed Team competition will be held in accordance with annex 1.

3.1.2.2 The team members shall be registered NAC competitors who participated in SP Open. There is no additional entry fee, jumps are paid as on training days.

3.2 PROGRAMME

3.2.1 The Open Competition consists of 8 rounds, the Mixed Team of 3 rounds.

3.2.2 In each classification the minimum number of rounds is one.

3.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE DISCIPLINE

The objective of the Speed Skydiving discipline is for competitors to achieve the highest average vertical speed over three seconds in freefall within the performance window (see 2.3 and 5.5.1).

4 GENERAL RULES

4.1 EQUIPMENT

4.1.1 Competitors may not wear additional weight on their body, in or on any of their equipment.

4.1.2 Parachutes and equipment will be inspected by the Chief Judge or Meet Director to confirm that they conform to normal weights for that equipment. Chief Judge and Meet Director may delegate this task to a qualified person, such as a Rigger, Senior Rigger or Master Rigger. If, in the opinion of the Chief Judge and Meet Director, the equipment does not conform to normal weights for that equipment, the competitor may be required to demonstrate that the equipment does not contain extra weight. This decision is not grounds for protest.

4.1.3 Chief Judge, or the person appointed by the Chief Judge for this purpose, at the start of the competitions wearing all competitor's normal jump equipment to establish a baseline weight. The Chief Judge or appointed by the Chief Judge for that purpose person must conduct subsequent random weight checks, which may deviate from the base line weight no more than +/- 2 kg before requiring an inspection. If the additional or removal weight is detected, the result for that jump will be zero. This decision shall not be grounds for protest.

4.1.4 Parachutes and equipment will be inspected by the Chief Judge, Meet Director or FAI Controller to confirm that they are safe for the event. Chief Judge, Meet Director or FAI Controller may delegate this task to a qualified person, such as a Rigger, Senior Rigger or Master Rigger. If, in the opinion of the Chief Judge, Meet Director and FAI Controller, the parachute and/or equipment are not safe for the event, the competitor will not be permitted to use it. Inspections that do not interfere with a competitor's performance may be made at any time during the competition, as determined by the Chief Judge. If any equipment does not meet the requirements as determined by the Chief Judge, Meet Director or FAI Controller, this equipment will be deemed to be unusable for the competition. This decision is not grounds for protest and in any case the responsibility for using a safe gear at any jump rests with the individual competitor.

4.1.5 Each competitor must wear a suitable audible altitude warning device on every jump. Two suitable audible altitude warning devices, with visual indications in the goggles/visor, are recommended.

4.1.6 Each competitor will wear one PLD provided by the organiser and issued by the Chief Judge. The PLD will be attached on the competitor's helmet to the satisfaction of the Chief Judge.

4.1.7 If at any time after the start of the competition the Chief Judge finds the mounting position of the PLD unsatisfactory (for example, if the GPS signal is compromised) the Chief Judge may require the PLD to be remounted or for the competitor to wear a second PLD mounted on their helmet, body or equipment to the satisfaction of the Chief Judge.

4.1.8 If a competitor changes his rig or helmet during competition, the new rig or helmet must be inspected by the Chief Judge or Meet Director according to 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and 4.1.5 before the competitor is allowed to jump with the rig or helmet.

4.1.9 Prior to the start of the competition the PLD will be attached on the competitor's helmet by a member of the judging staff and the helmets remain under the custody of the judges throughout the competition. The PLD will be attached with the antenna having a clear view of the sky, located and positioned to the satisfaction of the Chief Judge.

4.1.10 A competitor shall not wear any other electronic device or wires closer than 2.54 cm from the official PLD as measured by the judging staff. However, a second identical PLD unit may be worn without regard to this separation requirement. If any such electronic device affects the PLD system, and the source of the interference is not obvious and beyond the reasonable control of the jumper, a re-jump may be granted by the Chief Judge.

4.1.11 The PLD will be turned on before the jump and off after the jump by a Judge or by the competitor if instructed to do so by any Judge. The judge will verify that the PLD is on and receiving satellite signal.

4.1.12 Immediately after the jump, the competitor must return the PLD to the judging staff. The competitor is not allowed to read the data directly from the PLD.

4.1.13 Within the validation window every PLD data sample used for scoring must satisfy precision criteria. Every data sample must have a speed accuracy of less than 3m/s (10.8 km/h). If the accuracy requirement of the PLD data is not met then a re-jump will be given.

4.1.14 If the PLD is found to have been tampered with and if in the opinion of the Chief Judge this was not caused by circumstances beyond the control of the competitor, then no re-jump will be awarded

and the competitor will receive a score of zero for that jump. This decision shall not be grounds for a protest.

4.1.15 If the PLD malfunctions and, in the opinion of the Chief Judge, the malfunction was not caused by an action or interference by the competitor, then the competitor will be given the option of making a re-jump or receiving a score of zero for that jump.

4.2 TRAINING JUMPS

4.2.1 All competitors must have the opportunity on the practice day(s) prior to the start of the event to make training jumps. The timing for training and cost per jump are specified in the bulletin 1. The training jumps are not included in the entry fee and there is no official training jump.

4.2.2 The PLDs in use in the competition may be used for these jumps and the judges will mount the PLDs latest on the day prior to the start of the event.

4.2.3 The training jumps may be judged by the Official Panel of Judges, or Judges in Training under direct supervision of the Chief of Judge Training, and the scores may be published.

4.3 ORDER OF JUMPING

The order of jumping will be determined by the Meet Director. Each jump run will have a mix of fast, medium and slow competitors, with each competitor's speed determined by their personal best.

5 RULES SPECIFIC TO THE EVENT

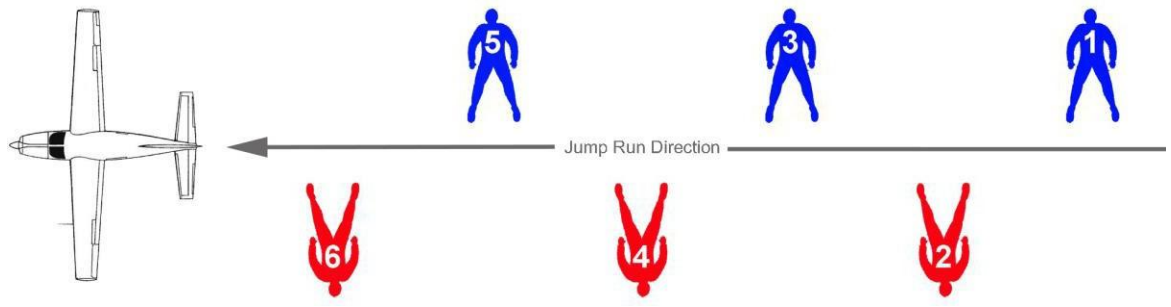
5.1 EXIT PROCEDURE

5.1.1 The exit point is determined by the pilot in conjunction with the Meet Director. The aircraft pilot will signal the competitors when they are clear to exit. All the competitors will be briefed on the specific exit signals at the pre-event competitors' meeting.

5.1.2 The exit delay between competitors must be such so as to ensure safe separation, and be at least 5 seconds.

5.1.3 The first person to exit on a pass turns 90 degrees to the right of the aircraft line of flight, the second turns 90 degrees left, and so on. All Competitors must turn to the appropriate direction immediately after their freefall trajectory is no longer affected by the forward throw/momentum of the aircraft. This is to prevent horizontal movement in the line of flight of the jump run. See figure 1.

Figure 1:



5.1.4 Any violation of the described exit order and exit procedure rule is a safety violation as described in SC5 1.3.2.

5.2 EXIT ORDER

5.2.1 For safety reasons, the exit order in a jump run is determined by the personal best of the competitors. The exit order in a jump run is personal best descending.

5.2.2 There will be a maximum of six competitors per exit pass, but this may be modified by the Meet Director with consent of the FAI Controller taking into consideration the aircraft size and the dropzone area.

5.3 EXIT ALTITUDE

5.3.1 Standard Exit Altitude: 13,000 ft. (3,962 metres) to 14,000 ft. (4,267 metres). It is the responsibility of the Meet Director in conjunction with the pilot(s) to make sure that the maximum and minimum exit altitudes (as measured by the approved PLD) are not exceeded.

5.3.2 For meteorological reasons or air traffic circumstances only, and with the consent of the FAI Controller and the Chief Judge, the Meet Director may reduce the minimum exit altitude by any amount down to 11,000 ft. (3,353 metres) to continue the competition. The maximum altitude and the performance window will be reduced by the same amount but the breakoff altitude still remains 5,600 ft. (1,707 metres). Any one round must be completed with the same altitude parameters.

5.3.3 Maximum Exit Altitude: The maximum exit altitude for a valid jump is 14,000 ft. (4,267 metres) as measured by the approved competition PLD. A competitor should not exit the aircraft at a higher altitude than the maximum exit altitude. If the PLD registers a higher exit altitude than the maximum exit altitude, the jump will be considered as not valid and a re-jump will be granted.

5.3.4 Minimum Exit Altitude: The minimum exit altitude for a valid jump is 13,000 ft. (3,962 metres) a competitor should not exit the aircraft at a lower altitude than the minimum altitude. If the PLD registers a lower exit altitude than the minimum exit altitude the competitor may choose to accept the score for the jump. The competitor must make an immediate decision and inform the Chief Judge of the decision; otherwise a re-jump will be granted automatically.

5.3.5 All re-jumps in Speed Skydiving FCEs are to be covered financially by the organizer. There is no reason for a re-jump to be paid by participants.

5.4 POSITION LOGGING DEVICE (PLD)

5.4.1 The PLD must be capable of gathering data, and/or transmitting real-time data to a ground station or stations, which allows the competitor's vertical freefall speed to be displayed in kilometres per hour to an accuracy of less than 10.8 km/h (3m/s), The PLD must also be capable of recording the exit altitude to an accuracy of 33 ft. (10 metres).

5.4.2 The data from an PLD may or may not be required to be downloaded to computer in order to determine the competitors speed.

5.4.3 If the PLD transmits its data to the ground station during the jump, then that data must be recorded and saved when it is received.

5.4.4 If the data from the PLD is downloaded for analysis to a computer after landing, then that data must be recorded and saved when it is downloaded.

5.4.5 If the speed result is to be read directly from the PLD after landing, then the result needs to be retained on the PLD for the duration of the competition and recorded on the score sheets.

5.4.6 The PLD must record real-time three-dimensional (3D) data with a resolution of at least 5Hz and a speed accuracy of less than 3m/s.

5.4.7 The PLD must not require any action by the competitor in order for it to function.

5.4.8 It should not be possible for a competitor to alter settings or data on the PLD without this being evident to the judges. Tampering with the device will result in a score of zero for the jump. This decision is not grounds for protest.

5.4.9 All PLD data (GPS tracks) used for scoring or decision making (e.g. re-jump) have to be stored for competition evidence.

5.5 SCORING SPEED SKYDIVING

5.5.1 The score for a Speed Skydiving jump is the average vertical speed in kilometres per hour, to the nearest hundredth of a km/h, of the fastest 3 seconds, which the competitor achieves within the performance window (see 2.3 and 3.3).

5.5.2 The length of the performance window is 7400 ft. (2,256 metres), this is determined by the distance between the minimum exit altitude and breakoff altitude.

5.5.3 In the case of a standard exit altitude of between 13,000 ft. (3,962 metres) and 14,000 ft. (4,267 metres) the performance window is the maximum of 7,400 ft. (2,256 metres). The performance window ends 7,400 ft. (2,256 metres) below exit altitude.

6 WORK OF THE JUDGES IN THE DISCIPLINE

6.1 SCORING THE JUMP

6.1.1 Each performance shall be assessed by at least 2 Judges. All Judges must be FAI Speed Skydiving Judges. FAI Speed Skydiving Judges in Training, provided they are under the direct supervision of the Chief of Judge Training or his designee, having attended the Judge's Conference, may be used in addition to the Official Panel of Judges.

6.1.2 One or more individuals, supervised by the Chief Judge (or trainees under the supervision of the Chief of Judge Training) may support the judges in equipment and device management.

6.1.3 One judge conducts the analysis of the jump and determines the appropriate score. The second judge then checks the analysis and score before collation of the score sheet.

6.1.4 If a computer is used to analyse the data to obtain the speed, then the data must be downloaded as soon as possible after the competitor has handed in the device, and before the PLD is used again.

6.1.5 If the speed is read directly from the device, then the readings are to be taken when the competitor hands in the PLDs, the speeds are to be written directly on to the score sheets, and the competitor is to sign for the score. The PLDs may then be used again.

6.1.6 If the speed is obtained from data transmitted during the jump to a ground station or stations, the PLD may only be used again once it has been determined that valid data has been obtained.

6.1.7 The scores will not be final until the data have been reviewed. The Chief Judge is responsible for determining a competitor's final score and placing.

6.2 COLLATION OF THE SCORE SHEETS

6.2.1 The scores are collated immediately after the judges have assessed the jump. The Chief Judge must check the results of the collation.

6.2.2 The score sheet must also have a column showing the average speed of completed rounds, rounded to the nearest hundredth of a km/h.

6.3 DETERMINING PLACING

6.3.1 At the end of a completed round, the accumulation of the competitor's single scores is used to determine the competitor's total result. The total result for the competitor determines the ranking. The competitors are ranked in descending order of their total results.

6.3.2 While a round is in progress, unofficial results may be published. However, if the round does not get completed, the scores from the incomplete round must be discarded and the results must be amended to reflect the scores from the number of completed rounds.

6.3.3 In case the round is incomplete in the open competition, but complete in any of the separate categories, this round will be accepted as a complete round for these separate classifications.

6.4 DETERMINATION OF THE WINNERS

6.4.1 The competitor with the highest score is the winner.

6.4.2 In case of a tie in the first three places, the following rules apply:

- Where possible tie-break jumps shall be made.
- If this does not break a tie, then the competitor with the best result in any one round obtains the higher place.
- If the tie cannot be broken, the competitors concerned shall be declared co-medalists.
- All other ties shall be ranked equal.

6.4.3 In case of a tie in the first three places in any of the category classifications, paragraph 6.4.2 will be applied.

7 TITLE OF THE COMPETITION

"The (..) FAI World Speed Skydiving Championships, (**+** optional**: insert location, insert** year)**"**

"The (..) FAI (insert continent) Speed Skydiving Championships, (**+** optional**: insert location, insert year**)**"**

"The (..) FAI World Cup of Speed Skydiving, (**+** optional: **insert location, insert year**)**"**

7.1 AIMS OF THE COMPETITION

7.1.1 To determine the World / Continental Champions of Speed Skydiving or Winner of the World Cup.

7.1.2 To promote and develop Speed Skydiving training and competition.

7.1.3 To establish new World and Continental Speed Skydiving records.

7.1.4 To exchange ideas and strengthen friendly relations between skydivers, judges and support personnel of all nations.

7.1.5 To allow participants to share and exchange experience, knowledge, and information.

7.1.6 To improve judging methods and practices.

7.2 DURATION OF THE COMPETITION

The competition will be organized during a maximum time frame of five (5) competition days. Exceptions may be made where a bid is received for multiple FCE competitions at one time.

8 DELEGATIONS

8.1 COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

8.1.1 One Head of Delegation.

8.1.2 One Team Manager/Coach.

8.1.3 A maximum of ten competitors for a World Parachuting Championship – seven places open to male or female competitors and three places exclusively for competitors from whichever is the gender minority.

8.1.4 A maximum of twelve competitors for a World Cup or a Continental Championship – nine places open to male or female competitors and three places exclusively for competitors from whichever is the gender minority.

8.1.5 Accompanying persons at the discretion of the event organiser.

8.2 FORMING NATIONAL TEAMS

8.2.1 For delegations with 3 registered competitors, the competitors will automatically form the national SP team upon registration, unless the Head of Delegation or Team Manager disagrees.

8.2.2 For delegations with more than three registered competitors the NAC may nominate 3 of its competitors to form the national SP team. This must be done before the starting order is finalized. There is only one SP team per NAC.

8.2.3 In addition to the three team members a reserve member (alternate) may be nominated together with the team and used with following restrictions:

- The alternate has to be a registered NAC competitor who participates in all rounds.
- In case of any pertinent reason that prevent one of the three original team members from further competition jumps, the scores achieved until then remain valid in the team total and the scores of the alternate will be used for all remaining rounds (no back and forth).
- The team can only declare to use the scores of the alternate once and only if the team member is unable to continue jumping for the entire competition (no partial replacement due to daily performance or short time absence.
- There are no additional medals awarded to the alternate, regardless if the scores have been used for the team or not.

9 DETERMINATION OF CHAMPIONS

9.1 INDIVIDUAL CHAMPION

The title of World (Continental) Champion is awarded to the first placed competitor in the Open competition, and in each classification.

9.2 NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPION

The team which accumulates the highest aggregated score using each team members aggregated scores. On the result list all scores are displayed in average values.

9.3 MEDALS AND AWARDS

Individual Medals – Open:	Champion, 2nd place, 3rd place
Individual Medals – Female:	Champion, 2nd place, 3rd place
Individual Medals – Junior:	Champion, 2nd place, 3rd place
Individual Medals – Junior Female:	Champion, 2nd place, 3rd place
Individual Medals – Master:	Champion, 2nd place, 3rd place
Individual Medals – Master Female:	Champion, 2nd place, 3rd place
National Team Medals (3):	Champion, 2nd place, 3rd place
Mixed Team Medals (2):	Champion, 2nd place, 3rd place (as in annex 1 below)

The minimum participation to award medals in each category and ranking list is 4 (see 3.1.1.1).

ANNEX 1 SPEED SKYDIVING MIXED TEAM

MIXED TEAM RULES

The rules for jumping and scoring of the individual competition also apply to the Mixed Team competition, except for the following specific regulations:

Competition Objective:

Awarding gold, silver, and bronze medals and records to the fastest 2 person Mixed Teams.

Number of Rounds:

- 3 rounds
- Jumps from the regular individual competition cannot be counted for the Mixed Team competition.

Team Composition:

- 2 individuals of different genders representing the same NAC.
- The team members shall be registered NAC competitors who participated in regular SP rounds.
- Team composition must be determined before the start of the Mixed Team competition.
- Each participating NAC can have as many as possible mixed teams (within the limits of 8.1.3 and 8.1.4)

Scoring of Jumps:

- The results of the two individual team members are added together and presented as the collective average team score.

Execution:

- The Mixed Team competition starts earliest after the regular individual competition has reached the minimum (3.2.2) and is validated.

- There is no additional entry fee, jumps are paid as on training days.

Result Presentation:

- The results list should include the respective individual results and the cumulative average of the team's performance per round and total.

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