

Article 67: Sanctioning

For a Long board Event to receive sanctioning from ASP:

- 67.01 The Event must be approved by the ASP Board as an International or Regional Event in accordance with this Rulebook and provide all relevant information as requested by the relevant ASP Office; and
- 67.02 The Event must have minimum prize money as set by ASP in accordance with this Rulebook.
- 67.03 Payment of the Sanction Fee for all Events governed by this Chapter is to be made pursuant to Articles 26.04 – 26.06 of this Rulebook unless specifically referred to in the respective License Agreement.

Article 68: Prize Money

- 68.01 Regional Events on the Longboard Qualifying Series (LQS)
 - (a) Men are set at:
 - 1 Star US\$5,000
 - 2 Star US\$10,000
 - 3 Star US\$15,000
 - 4 Star US\$20,000
 - 5 Star US\$25,000
 - 6 Star US\$30,000
 - (b) Women are set at:
 - 1 Star US\$2,000
 - 2 Star US\$3,000
 - 3 Star US\$5,000
 - 4 Star US\$6,000
 - 5 Star US\$8,000
 - 6 Star US\$10,000
- 68.02 International Events on the World Longboard Tour (WLT)
 - (a) Men's Grade 1 Events are set at US\$50,000.00 minimum prize money.
 - (b) Men's Grade 2 Events are US\$75,000.00 minimum prize money.
 - (c) Men's Grade 3 Events are US\$100,000.00 minimum prize money.
 - (d) Women's Grade 1 Events are set at US\$30,000.00 minimum prize money.

Article 69: Scheduling

- 69.01 International WLT Grade 1 Events may run a minimum of 6 days.
- 69.02 International WLT Grade 2 & 3 Events may run a maximum of 10 days.
- 69.03 Regional Grade 1 to 6 Star Events will have the number of days set by the Regional Office.

Article 70: Ratings Points

- 70.01 Men's and Women's LQS Events are set in accordance with the Women's WQS points' allocations in Appendix E to this Rulebook.
- 70.02 Men's WLT ratings points are based on the following and found in Appendix E of this Rulebook:
 - (a) Grade 1 Events a maximum 1000 points based on Women's 3 star WQS points breakdown;
 - (b) Grade 2 Events a maximum 1500 points based on Women's 4 Star WQS points breakdown; and
 - (c) Grade 3 Events a maximum 2000 points based on Women's 5 Star WQS points breakdown.
- 70.03 Women's WLT ratings points are based on Women's 2 star WQS points breakdown and can be found in Appendix E of this Rulebook

Article 71: Qualification for the Following Year

- 71.01 For Qualification to the following year's men's and women's WLT, the Surfer must accumulate enough points to place them in **the top 16 of the applicable Surfers**.
- 71.02 Final ratings are to be decided by all of the sanctioned Events of the WLT minus the relevant throw aways as below:
 - (a) Up to 3 Events prior to the final Event, all results count,
 - (b) From 4 to 7 Events, one throw away.
 - (c) From 8 to 11 Events, 2 throw aways

(d) More than 12 Events, 3 throw aways.

Article 72: Event Formats

- 72.01 For LQS Events four (4) man heats is the only format to be used unless time is available for one-on-one heats. If a one-on-one format is used then the point's allocation is for one-on-one places also.
- 72.02 For WLT Events the **Men's 32 one-on-one format** is to be used.

Article 73: Entry Rules

- 73.01 Regional Grade LQS 1 to 6 Star Events are open with 16 seeds in the final 32 round consisting of the Top 14 from the prior years ratings and 2 Event selected wild cards. All other rounds will have 32 Surfers with 16 seeds per round based on last years' ratings.
- 73.02 **Men's International WLT Grade 1, Grade 2 and Grade 3 Events will have the current rated Regional Champion and one other (at the Region's discretion) from each of the 7 ASP Regions, previous years Top 16 and two Event/sponsor wildcards. All unused seeds including Regional champions go to the next in line from the previous years WLT final ratings.**
- 73.03 Women's International WLT Event format is the same as the Men's in 70.02 above however invites are based on other LQS Events, past WLT Event place getters and wild cards. These may change from year to year depending on the number of LQS Events.

Article 74: LQS Seeding and Heat Format

- 74.01 Seeding for all LQS Events will be as follows:
- (a) Top 14 from previous year's WLT ratings + 2 Wild Cards are seeded into the last round (R32).
 - (b) Next 14 from previous year's WLT ratings + LQS Champion and LQS Runner-up of the Region where the Event is taking place, if they are not yet seeded, otherwise the slot to be filled by ASP Regional Office at their discretion (R48).
 - (c) Next 16 from the WLT previous ratings to be seeded into the third last seeded round (R64)
 - (d) Next 4 from the WLT previous ratings plus 6 Regional Champions and runner ups from the remaining ASP Regions, with balance of unused positions up to the Sanctioning ASP Regional office at their discretion. (R80).
 - (e) All other rounds or vacancies in above rounds are to be filled by the Sanctioning Regional office at their discretion.
- 74.02 All LQS Events shall consist of an unlimited number of entries depending on available time.

Article 75: Membership Fees

- 75.01 Membership fees from the Top 16 seeds are payable to ASP.
- 75.02 Membership fees of US\$125 for men and US\$75 for women must be paid to the applicable ASP Regional Office before competing.
- 75.03 Longboard membership may not be compulsory in some Regions but to receive rating points from an Event these fees must be paid and their membership registered before competing with the ASP Regional Office or Representative at the Event site.

Article 76: Entries

- 76.01 Entry fees are set at US\$125 maximum for men and US\$75 for women.
- 76.02 In all WLT Regional Events the Top 30 seeds entry fees are payable to the applicable ASP Regional office sanctioning the Event.

Article 77: Board Requirements

- 77.01 Length is minimum 9 feet measured from the nose to tail on the deck of the surfboard. Width dimensions to total minimum 47 inches aggregate. This is the total of the widest point, plus the width 12 inches up from the tail and the width 12 inches back from the nose.
- 77.02 Traditional long board Malibu shape to be used with use of multiple fins and channels allowed.

Article 78: Injury Rating Compensation

Any application for Injury Compensation should be made in writing to the relevant ASP Office within 21 days from the date it is known by the Surfer that they cannot compete due to the Injury. The ASP Office will determine the correct action to be taken. Appeals of decisions relating to this decision should be made to the Rules and Disciplinary Judge.

Article 79: Missing Heats / Non-Attendance / Failure to Compete

For WLT Events, refer to the respective World Tour Articles of this Rulebook in Chapter 1. For LQS Events, refer to the respective WQS Articles of this Rulebook in Chapter 2.

Article 80: Media Obligations

For WLT Events, the winner must perform up to 30 minutes of various media obligations on behalf of ASP within 24 hours of winning the Event. Any other Surfers of a WLT or LQS Event will cooperate and participate in reasonable media associated based requests by ASP.

Article 99: Application of Competition Rules

The articles in this Chapter are applicable to all ASP Sanctioned Events unless specifically stated otherwise in this Chapter or a Rule directly conflicts with these Rules, in which case, the conflicting Rule in its respective Chapter will apply. For an explanation of any jargon, terms or phrases, refer to Appendix H.

Article 100: Heat Times

100.01 For heat times of all ASP Events, please refer to article 33.05 and 33.06.

100.02 Variations to heat times in both World Tour and WQS Events may be allowed in cases where there may be insufficient time to finish an Event. ASP Tour Representative, Contest Director and ASP Head Judge will decide this at the relevant time.

100.03 Under no circumstance will there be any time extensions once a heat has entered the water. If a heat is interrupted for any reason it will be stopped by the ASP Head Judge and will be resumed with all surfers in as near as possible the same position at the time it was stopped and will run for the remainder of the originally set period. If in a priority situation whoever had priority when the heat was stopped retains priority.

EXCEPTION : If the ASP Head Judge in consultation with those also qualified chosen in the Head Judge's absolute discretion feel no Surfer had a definite advantage at the time of cancellation or altered conditions make it impossible for the judges to keep the same scale, the entire heat should be re-run. Also, if the halfway mark of any heat is reached and no one has caught a wave then the heat may be cancelled and re-run. The Head Judge must decide on this at the time.

100.04 If the Beach Marshall tells Surfers in a heat the wrong heat time then the following shall occur:

(a) If actual heat time is shorter then a restart at a later time for the remaining time period as told by the Beach Marshall will occur with all Surfers starting from the line-up.

(b) If actual heat time is longer than told by the Beach Marshall the heat will run through to the end of the actual set time by the judging panel.

100.05 If discretion is provided regarding heat times in Article 100.02 above, the Contest Director to check with ASP Head Judge for recommendation on heat times.

100.06 The Contest Director is the only person who can give the exact schedule of Events, however information provided on the Contest Directors official notice board by them or by the Beach Marshall will be considered official. If any other employee of the Event or ASP is asked, and wrong information is received, subsequently missing a heat or some other problem, then the Surfer has no form of protest. If the Contest Director gives wrong information and a Surfer subsequently misses a heat, then a re-surf must occur. The Contest Director may also at their discretion hold a Surfer's heat at an unscheduled time if they feel the surfer has a legitimate excuse to warrant such an action.

100.07 The Contest Director must have an official notice board where the daily schedule is posted for all the Surfers to see. This schedule cannot be extended once it is posted and must be posted by midday, at the latest of each day.

100.08 The ASP Head Judge will do official timing of all heats.

100.09 Wave pool heat lengths will be determined by the number of set waves that come in a given period of time.

100.10 Competition cannot begin before 7am or an hour after daylight whichever the later.

Article 101: Heat Start & Finish

101.01 All Surfers start heats from a marshalling area in the line-up. A surfer may optionally start from the beach without any paddling time. The Marshalling Area will be determined in consultation between the Contest

- Director, ASP Tour Manager and Head Judge.
- 101.02 A 5-minute visual warning as in 98.04 below and PA warning is to be given prior to the finish of the heat.
- 101.03 Siren or horn blasts must be used to start and finish heats with one blast to start two blasts to finish.
- 101.04 For the Priority and Timing Disc System, a large disc system, at least 750mm square, must also be used with a green side to indicate the heat has started (visual warning) and a yellow or orange (orange for those Events wishing to use yellow as a vest colour) to indicate to the Surfers there is less than last five minutes left in the heat.
- 101.05 The commentator must give a 5-second countdown at the end of each heat and when the countdown reaches zero the heat must end immediately as per 98.03 above.
- 101.06 The first of the two sirens for the end of a heat must blow immediately when the commentator reaches zero. The end of the heat is immediately before the start of the first siren.
- 101.07 The disc must be in the neutral position with no colour showing once the commentator reaches zero in the countdown.
- 101.08 At the end of the heat, surfers must return to the beach in a prone position. An automatic misdemeanor is committed at the Head Judges discretion if a Surfer rides a wave during the next heat. In addition any surfer who remains in the Competition Area during the next heat and does not make every effort to return to the beach can also be disciplined in accordance with this Rulebook.
- 101.09 A surfer must not ride a wave in the contest area prior to the start of their heat or the wave will not be scored and a fine per wave will be imposed. If in a one-on-one situation, their opponent will automatically gain first priority unless on official hold.
- 101.10 At the end of and during the heat the surfer must be clearly in possession of the wave on the wave face, making a movement to stand, their hands having left the rails (rail grabs excluded) for the wave to be scored. No waves are to be scored by the judging panel if a surfer's hands have left the rails by the time the siren first starts at the beginning of the heat or if, by the time the first of the two sirens starts for the end of the heat, the surfer's hands haven't left the rails.
- 101.11 No automatic starts will be allowed. If the Contest Director wishes to use the minimum time delay between heats, of 10 seconds, they must provide a marshalling area in the water outside of the line up.
- 101.12 Time delay between heats once a heat has paddled out, must be no more than 2 minutes unless due to some unforeseen circumstance.
- 101.13 For a contest to proceed, the waves must be considered contestable in size and shape in the opinion of the majority of the ASP Surfer Representative, ASP Head Judge and Contest Director. This decision is to take place at the Judge's Tower in a secure area as soon as practicable with only the three parties mentioned above involved. The Surfers Representative is to be determined by the WPS Representative for Men's World Tour Events or the Women's Surfing Association's Representative for Women's World Tour Events if they are not available or his heat is involved in the call. For other ASP Tours, the majority of the Surfers available will decide on a nominated Surfer Representative. For a combined Event, the Contest Director and Head Judge will meet with the Women's Surfer Representative before meeting with the Men's Surfer Representative unless the Surfer Representative forfeits the voting process by directly communicating with the other two parties, then the Contest Director will make the call.
- 101.14 At five minutes before the start of competition surfers will be warned that they must leave the Competition Area. At the one minute, warning anyone still in the Competition Area who is not making a concerted effort to paddle in will be fined US\$250.

Article 102: Heat Interruptions

- 102.01 In the Event of any heat having to be stopped by extreme danger potential as decided by a majority of the Contest Director, the ASP Head Judge and Surfer Representative, the following procedures are to be

adopted:

- (a) Head judge to stop heat and start continuous horn blasts and moving of timing disc to off position.
 - (b) If available, communicate with jet skis to remove Surfers from the Competition Area to safety in accordance with the ASP PWC Policy and Chapter 9 of this Rulebook.
 - (c) When it is determined by the same people that stopped the heat that conditions are again safe, the heat will restart with the time left from when the heat was cancelled unless the Head Judge deems that neither surfer had a definite advantage. In this case the heat will restart for the full time period.
- 102.02 If a Surfer feels they are in danger due to shark or similar creature attack and they leave the water the head judge must stop the heat and use the above procedure to warn fellow heat Surfers even if the head judge can't see the danger.

Article 103: Wave Counts

- 103.01 In all WQS point/reef break/beach break conditions, heats, finals and World Tour heats the maximum number of waves will be 15.
- 103.02 In special conditions the ASP Head Judge in conjunction with the ASP Tour Manager and a Surfer Representative may define the maximum number of waves that can be ridden by the Surfers. For this Rule to apply, all competing Surfers must have been told of this Rule change before their heat starts.
- 103.03 An attempt will be made to inform the Surfer at the completion of their maximum number of rides. If more than the maximum number of waves is ridden within this time limit, the surfer shall be penalized for every extra wave.

Article 104: Wave Tabulation

- 104.01 3 or 4-man heats: To decide a winner in WQS Events using 4-man or 3-man heats the best counting waves on each judge's sheet, which must be in duplicate if not using the computer, are tabulated and places then given on each judge's sheet. The places are then transposed to a master sheet with all judges' places. The high and low judge for each surfer is crossed off and the two remaining places added. The lowest total is first, next lowest second, etc. Where the ASP computer tabulation system is available, which is at all WQS rated Events, the same method of tabulation used in World Tour Events will be adopted. See Article 104.02 below
- 104.02 Heat tabulation for the World Tour and all other ASP Tours that are not mentioned above in this Article is different in that the high and low judges' scores are eliminated for each wave with the remaining three judges scores totaled then divided by 3 to give an average score out of 10, to 2 decimal places. At the end of the heat a surfers best counting waves, as set by the conditions, are totalled for their end tally. The surfer with the highest score is the winner.

Article 105: Ties

- 105.01 Computer Judged heats should have ties split by counting back the best 4, 3 or 2 wave scores less their worst wave score.
- 105.02 In a 4-man heat, where the computer is not used, a general judging consensus using plus/minus system on the judging master sheet must break ties. In the case of a three way tie the plus and minus system is used to decide the best two surfers, then used again to split those two surfers. If the tie still cannot be broken, the tabulator goes back to the best 3 of 4, 2 of 3, or 1 of 2 waves on the tied sheet only.
- 105.03 Count backs on tied sheets are to go to the best 3 waves, then the best 2 waves, then the best wave, until the tie is broken. In the Event that the tie cannot be broken in this manner, the tabulator would then count the best 3/4/5/6 waves etc... up until the tie is broken.
- 105.04 Only unbreakable ties will be re-surfed unless, if in the opinion of the Head Judge, all surfers or the remaining surfers in the heat deliberately did not catch a wave. Advancing procedure to the next round will go as

- per higher seeding.
- 105.05 Where a tie occurs and a surfer has an interference penalty this surfer has already had one or more waves deducted so any count backs will result in this surfer winning, as they would be deducting a zero score.

Article 106: Protests

- 106.01 A judging scoring decision once made is irrevocable no matter what proof is available to show otherwise unless the Head judge feels that the majority of the judging panel did not see the situation or wave completely. In this case, at the Head Judge's discretion, a video of choice can be used to re-evaluate a situation or wave. A decision once made by the judges or officials has no form of protest other than with the ASP Head Judge or the ASP Board of Directors. No other judges are to be approached over any calls or a penalty will be imposed on the offending surfer.
- 106.02 The process for lodging a protest with the ASP Head Judge is as follows.
- (a) Fill out a protest sheet available from the Beach Marshal.
 - (b) Return the completed sheet to the Beach Marshal.
 - (c) The Beach Marshal will pass on the protest to the ASP Head Judge who will talk to the surfer at the end of the day for 30 minutes maximum, following the judge's discussion of the protest.

Article 107: Announcements

- 107.01 Announcers must understand the basic rules and criteria and can never announce approaching sets.
- 107.02 The Head Judge has the right to over ride sound blackouts while television crews etc are doing interviews and can tell the commentators to make timing and situation calls during their interviews. It is imperative that Events provide interview areas in low sound locations or for beach interviews the TV crews do them away from speakers. Communication with the Surfers in the water and compliance with this Rulebook always has priority.
- 107.03 Heat results for the World Tour Events will be announced as win/loss points ratio, (e.g. 24.6 – 20.75 etc). During the heat the announcer should not announce the Surfers scores or standard of ride until all the judges' scores are entered into the system.
- 107.04 In all heats and finals computer scores must be given throughout the entire heat.
- 107.05 If the commentator gives a score and it is wrong due to either judges entering an incorrect score or the commentator giving the wrong score, the surfers will have no form of protest.
- 107.06 If any surfer requires information from the water during a heat they must use hand signals as described below:
- (a) Time remaining is one hand touching another above the head.
 - (b) Priority is both arms above the head.
 - (c) Wave count is one arm outwards horizontal to the water.
 - (d) Scores: (Last score, heat score, score needed to win, etc) is both arms out horizontal to the water.
 - (e) If you hear and understand any of the above please acknowledge by waving one arm.

Article 108: Surfer Caddies

- 108.01 Beach caddies (one per surfer maximum) may enter the water once a board is lost or broken unless in surf conditions where water caddies are being allowed.
- 108.02 Water caddies may enter the water in a defined marshalling area if the ASP Head Judge along with the Contest Director deems fit.
- 108.03 If the caddy rides a wave the surfer who they are caddying for will be fined per wave and if they interfere with the other surfers in any way, in the opinion of the judging panel, interference will also be levied on the surfer for whom they are caddying.
- 108.04 All caddies are subject to the same rules as that of the surfer they represent and they must wear a coloured vest supplied by the Event, available at the beach marshal area.

- 108.05 Surfers may only use replacement surfboards carried by their own caddy once their heat has started. Any use of outside craft, (e.g. inflatable boats, water patrols' boards or jet skis, photographers' craft or previous or current heat Surfers' or other caddies boards) will be deemed an interference if the surfer, after using one of them, re-enters the Competition Area and rides an extra wave, or interferes with any other Surfer by paddling or positioning.
- EXCEPTION* to this Rule is if the water patrol feels that the surfer is in a life-threatening situation or PWC assist is implemented. In this case the water patrol may remove the surfer from the impact zone and place the surfer in a safe place, no closer to the line up, from where the surfer may continue their heat.
- 108.06 Caddies that have passed on their board to the Surfer they are caddying for can obtain use of the Surfers PWC, if being used and available, to transport them to the lost surfboard or the beach. If they are taken to the lost surfboard they can transport back to the marshalling area, however if they are transported to the beach they must paddle back to the defined marshalling area for caddies.
- 108.07 If a Surfer has elected to have no caddy then they must return to the beach or boat holding their extra surfboards to make the changeover. No one else may paddle one to them as they elected to not have a caddy.
- 108.08 At World Tour Women's Tournaments a surfer can caddy for more than one Surfer at the same time. All other Caddies Rules will apply.
- 108.09 Surfers must make their own way back to the line up under their own power, without assistance in any way other than pursuant to Article 108.05 above.

Article 109: Failure to Compete

In the Event Surfers refuse to compete, even though the majority of the head judge, contest director and Surfer Representative has agreed competition will continue, a penalty will be issued to all Surfers that fail to compete. If no Surfers compete then the highest seed will advance. The heat is to run as scheduled with or without the Surfers in the water.

Article 110: Gambling/Collusion

- 110.01 No Surfer may gamble, bet or offer odds or collude or authorise the same on an outcome relating to an ASP sanctioned Event in which that Surfer is involved. The Surfer will receive immediate Disciplinary Action in accordance with Chapter 11 of this Rulebook.
- 110.02 Any World Tour Surfers found colluding to fix heats will lose all applicable points and prize money for that Event plus a US\$5,000 fine with the possibility of further disciplinary action including possible suspension.

Article 111: Competition Attire

- 111.01 Under no circumstances can an Event sponsor force contestants to wear any shorts or wetsuits or any other as a condition of their entry into any licensed or sanctioned Event.
- 111.02 Surfers will wear the competition vest provided by sponsors from time of issuance until returned to the Beach Marshall at the completion of the heat, and if appropriate, during the awards presentation, or they will be fined.
- 111.03 The covering of the jersey by national flags, towels, etc is not allowed as it demeans the value of the sponsors.

Article 112: Additional Event Obligations

- 112.01 Events must adhere to the obligations as set out in the ASP Event License/Sanction Agreement and Event Planner.
- 112.02 All functions, meetings, etc. are to be held near the contest site and at a reasonable time.
- 112.03 All Events must supply trophies for at least all finalists in each Event.
- 112.04 All Beach Marshals must be English speaking.
- 112.05 Event Areas
- (a) Surfers Areas are to be No Smoking and Alcohol Free during

- competition.
- (b) No alcohol to be consumed in the Surfer's area or outside of the designated VIP bar area during competition.
 - (c) Official administration area of the contest to be no smoking.
 - (d) All Events must have well-secured sizeable Surfers' area for relaxation and storage, with a view of the contest area. Drinking water of at least 25 litres per day must be provided.
 - (e) The area will be available for Surfers and one guest (coaches, family/friends, etc). This may be separate or combined with the Surfer's area as long as the Surfers have somewhere secure and quiet to change and prepare for heats.
 - (f) No managers, coaches, family/friends, etc. will be allowed in the Surfer's preparation and storage area, and only in the official area if allowed by the contest. Surfers are held responsible for all guest's actions. Fines and penalties will be assessed as deemed fit.
 - (g) Events must make every reasonable effort to clear the contest area one hour before competition starts for use by Surfers only.
 - (h) Parking passes should be made available to at least the Top 16 men and Top 8 women from the current World Tour surfers and ASP touring crew. Any passes not taken up by the Top 16 or Top 8 will be made available to the next rated surfer
 - (i) The contest must provide adequate accommodation as decided at the ASP Board of Directors meeting (one person per room in accommodation near the Event site) for the selected approved judges, Computer Operator and the Tour Manager/ Representative for the duration of the Event. The ASP Tour Manager is to be directly involved in the selection and approval of accommodation for ASP travelling staff. If, after consultation with the contest, accommodation is not in compliance with ASP ruling in the judgment of the ASP Tour Manager, ASP staff will attempt to find adequate accommodation in accordance with the relevant ASP Event Planner, which will be charged to the Event. Accommodation details including, hotel name, address, phone numbers, etc. must be provided to the ASP office at least one month prior to the Event start.

Article 113: Water Photographers

- 113.01 Maximum of two photographers in the line-up during a heat. The contest decides photographer priority with the exception of the official ASP photographer who has priority at all times.
- 113.02 Guidelines for water photographers are as follows.
 - (a) Only ASP sanctioned water photographers will be allowed in the water at ASP licensed/sanctioned Events. This access is to be controlled by the ASP Head Judge and Contest Director.
 - (b) For still cameras only 135mm or longer lenses allowed.
 - (c) Video and motion picture must use the equivalent focal length lenses to 50mm or longer in 35mm format.
 - (d) Broadcast quality equipment only is allowed for video or motion picture cameras.
 - (e) Print publication editors shall submit circulation numbers with verification of their publications.
 - (f) Editors shall submit a list of their best water photographers for ASP approval. ASP will maintain a list, which will be updated on an annual basis or when a publication submits a new staff photographer for consideration.
 - (g) Required with submission is a resume detailing the nominated photographers experience and qualifications along with five published water shots by their nominated photographer using 135mm lens or longer.
 - (h) Video and film network or production companies must submit name and resume of cameraman with a 2-minute reel of cameraman's work with a long lens in the water.
 - (i) Prior to the start of the Event each morning, all sanctioned photographers should meet with the Contest Director to submit their requests for water time. The Contest Director following consultation

with Head Judge regarding qualification of the photographers, will then assign heats.

Article 114: Event Cancellation Due to Force Majeure

If an Event is cancelled due to Force Majeure, the following Rules are applicable:

- 114.01 If the Event has not started:
- (a) All surfers that have paid an entry fee and are not guaranteed prize money will have their entry fee refunded.
 - (b) Seeded surfers who have paid an entry fee and are guaranteed prize money shall receive the minimum prize money, but their entry fee is non-refundable.
- 114.02 If the Event has started but not yet reached the prize money stage:
- (a) Surfers who have competed and lost receive no refund.
 - (b) Surfers who are still competing but not guaranteed prize money are refunded their entry fee.
 - (c) Seeded surfers who have paid an entry fee and are guaranteed prize money shall receive the minimum prize money, but their entry fee is non-refundable.
- 114.03 If a prize money round is not completed:
- (a) Advancing surfers shall receive points applicable to the last non-advancing place in the uncompleted round. Prize money, however, shall be applicable to the following round.
 - (b) Non-advancing surfers who have already lost shall receive points and prize money applicable to that round.
 - (c) Non-advancing surfers who have not competed shall receive points for the last non-advancing place in the uncompleted round and share the money from that round still available.
 - (d) The balance of the prize money is shared between all those surfers still in the Event.
- 114.04 If the Event is cancelled after a prize money round is completed, all surfers still in the Event receive points for the minimum placing in that round they advanced to and share equally the remaining prize money.

Article 115: Time Extensions To Events

- 115.01 Extensions to any Event will only be allowed if approved by ASP and the majority of surfers still in the competition. The Event must be responsible for paying all the surfers' reasonable costs as a result of extending the time period. Surfer(s) unable to remain will receive points and prize money equivalent to the round they have reached. This extension request is to be made in writing to ASP.
- 115.02 If an event changes and/or cancels its dates within 60 days of the original scheduled dates, then the event will be responsible to cover all costs incurred and which are unavoidable of the competitors and officials the re-scheduling or cancellation fees of each of their flights and accommodation including but not limited to reasonable ASP costs.**

Article 116: Death/Disablement

Should death or disablement occur to any Event Surfer the procedure for situation management and finalization of the Event is as outlined in the ASP Event Planner.

Article 117: Miscellaneous

- 117.01 Wave pool Events can only be rated as "Specialty" Events unless the quality is acceptable to the ASP Surfer Representatives.
- 117.02 Life Members do not pay any annual membership fee but must pay any applicable entry fees.
- 117.03 Events and surfers be encouraged to develop environmental awareness and pursue environmental initiatives.
- 117.04 A 4-surfer heat must be at least 50% of the surfers in the heat unless it is a repechage heat where 50% or more have already previously advanced.

CHAPTER 8: INTERFERENCE & PRIORITY RULES

Article 118: Application of Interference and Priority Rules

The Articles in this Chapter are applicable to all ASP Sanctioned Events unless specifically stated otherwise in this Chapter or a Rule directly conflicts with these Rules, in which case, the conflicting Rule in its respective Chapter will apply. For an explanation of any jargon, terms or phrases, refer to Appendix H.

Article 119: Interference Rules

- 119.01 The surfer deemed to have the inside position for a wave has unconditional right of way for the entire duration of that Ride. Interference will be called if during that Ride a majority of judges feel that a competing Surfer has hindered the scoring potential of the surfer deemed to have right of way for the wave.
- 119.02 Anyone who stands up in front of a surfer with right of way in non-one on one heats has the chance to Ride or kick out of the wave without being called interference, unless they hinder the scoring potential of the surfer with right of way by any means. These include excessive hassling, leg rope pulling or breaking down a section.
- 119.03 Anyone riding a wave in one-on-one heats has the chance to kick out of the wave immediately without being called interference when the priority surfer using their right of way catches that wave, unless they hinder the scoring potential of the surfer with right of way by any means. These include excessive hassling, leg rope pulling, breaking down a section or other applicable paddling interference. If they continue to Ride the wave, and they do not hinder the scoring potential of the surfer with right of way, they will be scored a zero and the wave will count as one of their maximum allowable Rides but not as one of their scoring Rides.
- 119.04 A surfer who remains in the water after their maximum number of waves will be penalized for interference if:
- (a) A surfer Rides any extra waves that obviously deprive another Surfer of a Ride.
 - (b) A surfer interferes with any other Surfer by paddling, positioning or some other reason.

Article 120: Right of Way in 4-man, 3-man and Non-Priority one-one Situations

- 120.01 Wave possession or right of way in these situations will vary slightly under the following categories as determined by the nature of the contest venue. Basically it is the responsibility of the judge to determine which surfer has the inside position based on whether the wave is a superior right or left, but never on which surfer is first to their feet. *EXCEPTION:* see Article 120.04(a). If at the initial point of take-off neither the right nor left can be deemed superior, then the right of way will go to the first surfer who makes a definite turn in their chosen direction as determined by the Head Judge.
- 120.02 Point Break**
When there is only one available direction on any given wave, the surfer on the inside shall have unconditional right of way for the entire duration of that wave.
- 120.03 Reef or Beach Break – One Peak Situation**
If there is a single well defined peak with both a left and a right available, at the initial point of take-off and neither the right or left can be deemed superior then the right of way will go to the first surfer who makes a definite turn in their chosen direction (by making an obvious right or left turn). A second surfer may go in the opposite direction on the same wave without incurring a penalty, providing they do not interfere with the first surfer who has established right of way (i.e. they may not cross the path of the first surfer in order to gain the opposite side of the peak unless, in the majority of judges opinion, they do so without hindering the inside surfer).
- 120.04 Reef or Beach Break – Multiple Peak Situations**

With multiple random peaks wave possession may vary slightly according to the nature of an individual wave.

- (a) With two peaks, there will be cases where one swell will have two separate, defined peaks far apart that Eventually meet at some point. Although two surfers may each have inside position on those respective peaks, the surfer who is first to their feet shall be deemed to have wave possession and the second surfer must give way by cutting back or kicking out before hindering the right of way surfer.
- (b) If two surfers stand at the same time on two separate peaks that Eventually meet, then:
 - (i) If they both give way by cutting back or kicking out, so that neither is hindered, there will be no penalty.
 - (ii) If they collide or hinder one another, a Surfer will be penalized by the judges if either or both indicate aggression at the point of hindrance.
 - (iii) If neither surfer gives way by exiting the Ride and both share responsibility for the confrontation, then a double interference will be called. Both Surfers will score a zero for that wave, and each of their second scoring waves are halved.

Article 121: Right of way in priority One-on-one situations

- 121.01 In a one-on-one heat the priority disc system will determine wave possession. The surfer with priority has unconditional right of way for both directions on the wave selected. The second surfer cannot take-off on the same wave as the priority surfer, regardless of direction or the distance between them, unless the second surfer does not hinder the scoring potential of the surfer with priority, in which case the second surfer will score a zero (0).
- 121.02 As soon as the priority surfer begins to stand on their chosen wave the second surfer must stop paddling at that point and give way. If the second surfer continues to paddle for or Ride the same wave as a priority surfer, they will be called priority interference, unless the second surfer does not hinder the scoring potential of the surfer with priority.
- 121.03 If they incur an interference penalty they will also lose priority.

Article 122: The Right of Way Criteria.

The choice of right-of-way criteria for each of the above possible situations is the responsibility of the ASP Head Judge or the senior available touring ASP judge in that order.

Article 123: Priority Rules

- 123.01 Priority rules are mandatory in all one-on-one heats.
- 123.02 The Head Judge will make any Priority decisions using coloured discs corresponding to the surfer's competition vest colours in the water to indicate priority and may consult the judging panel for close calls.
- 123.03 Priority discs must be located on one end of the judging booths.
- 123.04 A buoy, where applicable (as decided by the Contest Director, ASP Head Judge and Surfer Representative), will be placed just outside the surfing break, which surfers use by paddling around to gain priority.
- 123.05 Wave priority is lost as soon as surfer Rides a wave, or paddles for a wave and misses the wave.
- 123.06 At the start of a heat once the first wave has been ridden, the second surfer gets automatic priority for any other wave they choose, unless the surfer Rides the wave before the heat starts. If this happens then that wave will not count and the remaining surfer will get automatic first priority. The Head Judge will indicate wave priority by displaying a coloured disc, which corresponds to the surfer's competition vest. If no surfer has wave priority, no discs are shown and the normal interference rule will determine right of way.
- 123.07 A surfer cannot lose second priority by paddling for, and missing a wave but if the surfer catches the wave and their hands leave the rails, as they attempt to stand, they lose second priority.
- 123.08 If a surfer inside has second priority and their opponent paddles for, but

misses a wave, the inside surfer automatically assumes first priority. Therefore, if they also paddle for, but miss the wave, then they have also lost priority. That is, both surfers have then lost priority even though only one wave has passed and there was not sufficient time to change the priority disc.

- 123.09 The surfer who has priority will also not be allowed to paddle in front of the other surfer to deliberately impede them from catching a wave or they will lose priority. The surfer will also lose priority if in the opinion of the Head Judge they place themselves in the take off zone to prevent the other surfer from catching that wave.
- 123.10 Priority interference may be called individually by the Head Judge only if the majority (3 of 5) of the judging panel do not see the incident.
- 123.11 Allocation is based on who the Head Judge believes has reached the primary take off zone first. In cases where both surfers appear to reach the line-up at the same time, priority will go to the surfer who did not have the last priority. Under priority allocation it is the surfers responsibility to continually check the priority disc for verification. Under no circumstances must the priority rule be suspended in one-on-one heats.
- 123.12 If it is impossible to establish who has priority, no priority will be given unless the surfers in the heat, when asked agree that only one has priority. If neither agrees, then no priority will be given and once the first wave from then on has been ridden, the second surfer will get automatic priority for any other wave they choose.
- 123.13 When there is no priority the interference rule shall determine wave possession. Both surfers may Ride the wave in opposite directions provided they do not interfere with each other.
- 123.14 In all cases where a dispute results from a malfunction of the priority system, the ASP Head Judge, Contest Director and Surfer's Rep will arbitrate.

Article 124: Snaking

- 124.01 The surfer who is farthest inside at the initial point of take-off and has established wave possession is entitled to that wave for the duration of their Ride, even though another surfer may subsequently take off behind them. The judges will not penalize the surfer because they have right of way even though they are in front.
- 124.02 If the second surfer has not hindered the original surfer with right of way, then the judges may choose not to penalize them and will score both surfers' Rides.
- 124.03 If in the opinion of the judges, the second surfer has interfered with (snaked) the original surfer with right of way, by causing them to pull out or lose the wave, then interference may be called on the second surfer, even though they were behind the first when the penalty was called.
- 124.04 The above situations apply only to multiple surfer heats or one-on-one in non-priority situations. In one-on-one it remains as one person, one wave, if a surfer has priority. Refer to Article 121.02 for clarification.

Article 125: Paddling Interference

- 125.01 In 4-people heats or non-priority one-on-one situation another surfer paddling for the same wave should not excessively hinder a surfer who has inside position.
- 125.02 Paddling interference may be called if:
 - (a) The offending surfer makes contact with or forces the inside surfer to change their line while paddling to catch the wave causing possible loss of scoring potential.
 - (b) The offending surfer obviously causes a section to break down in front of the inside surfer which would not normally have done so causing loss of scoring potential.
- 125.03 When a surfer is put in a position while paddling out that they cannot get out of the way and a collision happens due to this, it is up to a majority of the judges to call interference based on whether it is felt to be accidental or not.

Article 126: Interference Penalty

- 126.01 For priority situations, if a majority of judges call interference, then that wave will count in the final tally as a zero score. This applies to a riding interference or a paddling interference, where the surfer catches that particular wave. In non-priority situations, the Surfer's second scoring wave will be halved.
- 126.02 For a straight paddling interference a loss of that scoring Ride applies where the surfer or surfers do not catch the wave.
- 126.03 If a surfer has less than the required minimum scoring Rides and receives an interference then they will be scored on one less wave, (i.e. if they have caught only three waves and the best four count, then only their best two will be scored).
- 126.04 3 of the 5 or 4 judges must call interference to be considered a majority.
- 126.05 Interference will be shown as a triangle, as described below, on each judge's scorecard with an arrow drawn to the Surfer's score who was interfered on.
- (a) The triangle placed around their score if caused by riding
 - (b) The triangle placed above their score if they Ride a wave but cause interference while paddling for that wave ridden
 - (c) The triangle placed between scores if caused by paddling for that Ride
- 126.06 In the case of a tie where one surfer has an interference marked against them any count back will result in them winning as they have already had one wave deducted.
- 126.07 Under 2 best waves the interfering surfer will be penalized with a loss of 50% of his second best scoring Ride in non-priority situations only. The wave that the interference was called on by the majority of the judges will count in the final tally as a zero. If this surfer incurs another interference penalty during the same heat his best wave score will be halved also. If the interfering surfer has only one other wave then that wave is halved (i.e. he counts his interfering wave as a zero and halves the other wave).
- 126.08 A Head Judge or Event Referee may be included, and in this case interference would be determined on three of five judging sheets.
- 126.09 Any interfering surfer must be penalized and once an interference decision is made, it is irrevocable. The Judges and/or ASP Tour Manager will not enter into any discussion over the interference call. All discussion must be directly with the ASP Head Judge, if he wishes to discuss the situation.
- 126.10 The Surfer who is interfered with will be allowed an additional wave beyond their wave maximum, within the prescribed time limit.
EXCEPTION : where a double interference could be called, neither surfer gets an extra wave. An extra wave or heat delay as decided by the ASP Head Judge at the time will also apply to interference from water photographers, water security personnel or other outside interference. Refer to Article 100.03.
- 126.11 Where any surfer incurs two or more interference penalties they must immediately leave the Competition Area. Failure to do so will result in a penalty in accordance with Chapter 11 of this Rulebook.

CHAPTER 9: PERSONAL WATER CRAFT (PWC) RULES:

Article 127: Use of PWC

World Tour and all WQS Events using a one on one heat format have the option to allow the use of Personal Water Craft assistance during an Event under the approved guidelines as decided by the ASP Technical Committee

Article 128: Guidelines for Personal Water Craft Use

- 128.01 Events insurance must cover PWC's in case of accidents to pilots, surfers and spectators.
- 128.02 PWC's will be allowed under the following conditions.
 - (a) Extreme surf conditions;
 - (b) Long paddle back to line-up;
 - (c) Safety reasons; and
 - (d) When the wake will not cause adverse damage to the waves.
- 128.03 Decision on the use of PWC's will be made by the Contest Director, ASP Head Judge and Surfer Representative. The majority of these three to decide.
- 128.04 Direction they are to use to get back to the line-up will be determined at the Event by the ASP Head Judge and pilot's team leader with the route causing the least wake in the line up.
- 128.05 Line-up drop off point will be preferably wide or outside of the takeoff zone with a buoy to mark the position. Maximum paddle time 30 seconds to take-off point.
- 128.06 The inside pick-up point is to be decided by the Head Judge on the day depending on surf conditions. Basically near the end of the wave or set zone within the Competition Area, the PWC's will sit in deep water and move in as the surfer exits a wave. If a Surfer fails to make the inside pick-up point, the PWC can't move up the line-up to get them. They must wait for the surfer to paddle to the inside pick-up position unless a Surfer's safety is at risk. If a pilot acts contrary to this Rule, they must be ordered against it by the ASP Head judge and the PWC Coordinator and if required, disciplined in accordance with this Rulebook.

Article 129: Qualified Pilots

ASP will supply the Events with a list of qualified PWC pilots in accordance with the ASP PWC Policy. There will be two lists of names.

- 129.01 The first list will comprise of a select group from which one must be selected and used as the Team Leader and decision maker. Contact ASP for this list.
- 129.02 The second list will comprise of all other authorized pilots from which the remainder of the pilots to be used must be chosen. CPR skills, tow in/out experience will be a must and any valid certificates must be shown prior to working at an Event
- 129.03 Events will be disciplined via this Rulebook and the License Agreement if this is not followed.

Article 130: Priority

The allocation of Priority when two riders are being transported at same time will be decided by the head judge after taking into account both pick-ups and drop-offs. PWCs cannot overtake each other at anytime when returning a Surfer to the line-up

Article 131: Head Judge Authority with respect to Personal Water Craft

- 131.01 The ASP Head Judge may place a heat on hold due to unforeseen circumstances. If a Surfer is injured by a PWC during the course of a heat the heat can be put on hold while the Surfer receives medical attention. Once the medical attention is completed the heat will be restarted with the remaining available time in the heat.
- 131.02 If the Head Judge feels that priority is affected by either the PWC pilots capacity or mechanical problems, priority will be allocated as the head judge deems fit.

Article 132: General

- 132.01 Where only one PWC is available, use of them will be suspended until such time both are back in use or until the Head Judge, consults with the ASP Tour Manager, Surfer Representative and Contest Director have decided that it is suitable to allow the one PWC to operate.
- 132.02 Two-way radio communication between all PWC pilots and Head Judge must be available at all times.
- 132.03 Caddies that have passed on their board to the Surfer they are caddying for can obtain use of the Surfers PWC, if being used and available, to transport them to the lost surfboard or the beach. If they are taken to the lost surfboard they can be transported back to the marshalling area, however if they are transported to the beach they must paddle back to the defined marshalling area for caddies.

CHAPTER 10: JUDGING

Article 133: Selection of Judges

An attempt shall be made to ensure that no judge has a vested interest. Only the ASP Judges Committee will have the power to make appointments and substitutions for an Event. A Surfers request for a standing down of a judge based on a claim they have a vested interest can be handled by the Chairman of the ASP Judges Committee. A person with vested interests is defined as a shareholder or Board of Director of a business enterprise, which sponsors or employs a surfer competing in that Event. No current ASP Surfer may judge for any ASP Sanctioned Event.

Article 134: Judging Panel Composition

- 134.01 WQS 1-3 Star Events shall have a 6-judge panel with 4 judges on per heat; WQS 4-6 Star Events shall have 7 judges with 5 judges on per heat including finals and the ASP Head Judge. These judges are to be approved by ASP with the World Tour touring judges and Head Judge having preference at all Events.
- 134.02 Women's WQS 4-6 star Events must have a minimum of 2 international judges approved by the ASP Head Judge.
- 134.03 Women's stand-alone WCT and WQS Events judging panels to have 4 judges per heat.
- 134.04 Women's & Men's Combined Events require a 5 judge panel per heat.
- 134.05 The ASP Head Judge of each Event is to be responsible for assuring that a minimum of 5 ASP approved international judges serve on the panel for every heat of all ASP WCT sanctioned Events. These 5 taken from a pool of 7 ASP travelling judges and 1 ASP Head Judge supplied to the Event by ASP.
- 134.06 In WQS Events Contest Directors must use ASP approved International Head Judge (IHJ), Regional Head Judge (RHJ), WCT "A" or "Regional" grade judges, which are to be selected by the ASP Judging Committee with consultation from the Regional Head Judges as shown in the following scale. 1-4 Star WQS Events to utilized Regional panels.

Star	IHJ	RHJ	WCT"A"	Regional
6	1		4	3
5	1		4	3
4		1		7
3		1		6
2		1		6
1				6

- 134.07 Other non-rated judges can only be used in exceptional cases and only after ASP approval.
- 134.08 In 5-6 Star WQS & Super Series Events where the ASP International Head Judge is not in attendance the replacement Head Judge will be decided by the ASP Judges Committee.
- 134.09 At 5-6 Star WQS & Super Series Events, the number of judges from any one Regional area is limited to a maximum of 3.
- 134.10 At World Tour Events, the number of judges from any one Regional area is limited to 2.
- 134.11 In 1-4 Star Events if a World Tour"A" rated judge wishes to be placed on the panel at Regional payment rates they must be given priority.

Article 135: Split Panels

In exceptional circumstances where the chances of finishing an Event are in jeopardy, split 3 man panels may be used. If it is known ahead of time that split panels will be used due to excess entry numbers, then prior notice must be given to ASP for approval and only minimum 4 man panels will be

allowed.

Article 136: Wave-Scoring Scale

The wave scoring will be done from 0.1 to 10.0 (ten), broken into one-tenth increments (e.g 7.3).

Article 137: Judging Criteria

A surfer must perform radical controlled manoeuvres in the critical sections of a wave with Speed, Power and Flow to maximize scoring potential. Innovative/Progressive surfing as well as variety of repertoire (manoeuvres) will be taken into account when rewarding points for waves ridden. The surfer who executes these criteria with the maximum degree of difficulty and commitment on the waves shall be rewarded with the higher scores.

Article 138: Judging - General

- 138.01 Judges should be visually separated and it is the responsibility of the Head Judge to see that the judges do not discuss scores or interference calls.
- 138.02 Judges may not change their scores or interference calls either on the computer terminal or on the manual judging sheets. In the Event that a mistake has been made the judge should have the Head Judge make the correction for them.
- 138.03 If a judge misses a wave, or part of a wave, they should place an "M" in the square of the manual judges sheet, contact the Head Judge immediately and have the wave included into their sheet by the Head Judge on the basis of comparison to the previous rides on other judge's sheets that the Head Judge deems appropriate.
- 138.04 At times, errors of a special nature occur with respect to judging. This includes but not limited to, priority and timing. The ASP Head Judge, along with the Contest Director and a Surfer Representative, with least vested interest, after consultation with the ASP Tour Manager, will rule on these special circumstances, case by case. At their discretion the ASP Head Judge, Contest Director, Surfer Representative and ASP Tour Manager may consult with those qualified observers (defined as off-duty judges, spotters or other officials) who may have witnessed the incident in question.
- 138.05 The ASP judges video replay system can only be used in instant situations and once the scores are entered into the computer no changes can be made. The footage once a decision has been made cannot be used to change a result at a later stage.
- 138.06 No judge of an ASP Event may pass comment, on a surfer's chances in any Event, to the public, media, or other contestants. If so then that judge may be dismissed from the panel. The ASP Board may take further action.
- 138.07 The ASP Head Judge to be entitled to respond to surfer's comments in TV interviews.

Article 139: Judging Fees/Overtime

- 139.01 Minimum payment for ASP travelling judges and Computer Operator in all Events will be as described in the ASP Event Planner.
- 139.02 A days' judging is considered 8 hours from 30 minutes prior to the beginning of the first heat of each day the Event is on unless on hold. If on hold the day begins at the original start time not actual start time. Judges will only work for a maximum of 10 hours per day unless extra hours are needed due to special circumstances and then only if agreeable with the judges. For these extra hours over the normal 8-hour day overtime rates are applicable.
- 139.03 All monies to be paid in cash US\$ except overtime pay, which may be paid in local currency cash at current US\$ conversion rates.
- 139.04 Other ASP acceptable judges not "World Tour", "A" or "Regional" rated, if circumstances dictate that they be used, may be paid at a rate negotiated by the contest. It is however recommended that they receive full benefits as described in the ASP Event License/Event Planner.

Article 140: Judging of Extra Curricular Events

It is recommended that extra curricular Events held at any Event be run at the end of the day and not during actual competition hours. If held during these hours the judges are not obliged to judge them unless agreed to by the judging panel.

Article 141: ASP Computer Scoring System

- 141.01 The computer scoring system provided by ASP and its Regional Offices is compulsory at all "World Tour" and 4-6 Star Events.
- 141.02 Computer Scoring Operator hours, rates and conditions are as described in the "World Tour" and "WQS" Event License/Event Planner.

CHAPTER 11: ASP RULES & DISCIPLINE POLICY

Article 142: Rules and Disciplinary Committee

The ASP Rules & Discipline Policy is administered by the ASP Rules & Disciplinary Committee. The Rules & Disciplinary Committee consists of an individual elected by the ASP Board of Directors (who shall also serve as ASP Rules & Discipline Judge), an Event representative from the ASP Board, the two surfer representatives on the ASP Board, and the President of the ASP. The Rules & Disciplinary Committee welcomes input into the disciplinary process and policy. Any comments by interested parties should be directed to the Rules & Disciplinary Committee, care of the ASP office. Comments by interested parties can also be directed to the current Rules & Discipline Judge. Currently, the Rules & Discipline Judge is Robert Gerard **who can be contacted via ASP International.**

Article 143: ASP Member Obligation under this Policy

ASP members, athletes competing in any ASP World Tour or WQS Event, judges, officials, and Event employees and volunteers must conduct themselves in a sportsmanlike manner, and are responsible for their actions before, during, and after competitions, going to and from competitions, and while in geographic areas hosting competitions. All athletes, judges, officials, and ASP and Event employees and volunteers are responsible for knowing and adhering to ASP Rules. Violation of ASP Rules and/or unsportsmanlike conduct may result in warnings, fines, suspension, or expulsion from the ASP.

Article 144: Sportsmanlike Conduct

Sportsmanlike conduct is defined as, but not limited to: respect for the ASP, WQS and World Tour tours and Event sponsors, competition officials, Event volunteers and employees, judging officials, the surfing and beach-going public; respect for facilities, privileges and operation procedures at Event venues; the use of courtesy and good manners at Event venues; acting responsibly and maturely at Event venues; refraining from the use of profane or abusive language at Event venues; illegal (e.g., under age) or immoderate use of alcohol at Event venues; and the use of illegal or banned drugs.

ASP members, athletes competing in any ASP World Tour or WQS Event, judges, officials, and ASP and Event employees and volunteers shall conduct themselves in accordance with the best traditions of national and international sporting competition.

Article 145: Members, Athletes, Judges, and Officials Misconduct.

ASP members, athletes, judges, and officials who violate the Rules set forth in this ASP Rule Book, or who conduct themselves in an unsportsmanlike manner or otherwise engage in conduct harmful to the reputation of the ASP and surfing as a sport, are subject to disciplinary action. Disciplinary action can include: verbal warnings; written warnings; probation; suspension; fines; expulsion; and/or some combination of the foregoing.

Article 146: Authority to Discipline

In the Event of a verbal warning or fine, the ASP Tour Manager, or in his/her absence, the ASP Event Representative, is authorized to impose "on the spot" an immediate verbal warning or fine of up to US\$1,000 after consultation with the ASP Head Judge (or most senior judge at the contest) and the Contest Director. Fines of any amount, verbal or written warnings, probation, suspension, or expulsion from the ASP, can all be levied by the Rules & Discipline Judge. All disciplinary action must be reported for record keeping purposes to the Rules & Discipline Judge. In the Event of possible "on the spot" Event disqualification, that decision shall be imposed by the ASP Tour Manager/Event Representative after consultation with the ASP Head Judge (or most senior judge at the contest), Contest Director and if feasible, the Rules & Discipline Judge. Nothing in the ASP Rules & Discipline Policy impedes the ASP's ability to suspend, disqualify, or expel an individual from an Event, venue, or the ASP, and all ASP Events/venues, without prior warning. In other words, this is not a progressive discipline policy.

Article 147: Judge Discipline

The discipline policy also applies to judges and officials. Additionally, judges, once selected, must remain on the panel for the duration of the

Event. If a judge forfeits his or her position on the panel, they will be suspended for a period to be determined by the Board, and may incur other penalties.

Article 148: Monetary Fines

- 148.01 Fines of up to US\$1,000 for discipline violations, other than those associated with drugs, may be determined on the spot by the ASP Tour Manager/Event Representative in consultation with the ASP Head Judge (or most senior judge at the contest) and the Contest Director. All monetary fines are payable before competing in the next Event from date of issue, otherwise the monetary fine amount will be deducted from the surfer's prize money at the next Event.
- 148.02 The Rules & Discipline Judge can impose a fine of up to US\$1,000, for fines greater than US\$1,000 he/she must conduct an investigation. The Rules & Discipline Judge has the authority to investigate and to issue any appropriate verbal warnings, written warnings, or monetary fines, in his unfettered discretion. The Rules & Discipline Judge also has the authority to suspend surfers from Event participation pending review of the Rules & Disciplinary Committee. Any expulsion from the ASP requires a decision of the full Rules & Disciplinary Committee and must also be approved by the ASP Board.
- 148.03 On the spot monetary fines levied during WQS contests remain with the hosting ASP Regional office. Fines levied during a World Tour Event remain with the ASP Office. All such fines not collected during WQS Events at the point of infraction must be collected by the ASP Regional office hosting the subsequent Event in which the athlete competes and forwarded to the ASP Region in which the infraction took place. All fines levied by the Rules & Discipline Judge are forwarded to ASP.
- 148.04 Non-Monetary Fines
In addition to or in lieu of monetary penalties, penalties can range from a verbal warning from the Rules & Discipline Judge, the Tour Director, the Head Judge, the Contest Director, or a member of the ASP Executive Management team; a written warning from the Rules & Discipline Judge; suspension from one or more Events or for a certain time period by the Rules & Discipline Judge; or, expulsion from the Tour.
- 148.05 The Rules & Discipline Judge has the authority to investigate and to issue any appropriate verbal warnings, written warnings, or monetary fines, in his unfettered discretion. The Rules & Discipline Judge also has the authority to suspend surfers from Event participation pending review of the Rules & Disciplinary Committee. Expulsion from the ASP requires a decision of the full Rules & Disciplinary Committee and must also be approved by the ASP Board.

Article 149: General Guidelines re Penalties and Misconduct

(Suggested Guideline Penalties followed by * indicate Offences for which Suspension/Expulsion are possible Penalties given either the severity or the repetitiveness of the Offence)

Description of Offence	Fine / Penalty / Disciplinary Action
Catch more than maximum allowable waves	\$250 per wave
Surfer's caddie rides a wave	\$250 per wave
Failing to attend awards presentation	\$250 + possible forfeiture of prize money
Surfing during next/previous heat	\$500 per wave
Failing to attend media functions if asked	\$2,000
Failing to attend post-heat press conference	\$2,000
Failing to compete/check-in for the first round of World Tour Events	\$500
Failing to attend compulsory surfers meetings (World Tour seed only)	\$500
Failing to attend Surfers Orientation Night	\$1,000
Stay in water after 2 interference	\$500
Failure to pay World Tour membership fees on time	\$500
Verbally abusing contest staff	First offence \$500; Second offence \$1,000; Third offence \$1,500*
Equipment abuse (person's own equipment) in Event and compound areas	First offence \$500; Second offence \$1,000; Third offence \$1,500*
Failing to attend WQS Events entered (money rounds)	First offence \$1,000; Second offence \$1,500; Third offence \$2,000*
Failing to attend WQS Events entered (non money rounds)	First offence \$500 Second offence \$1,000 Third offence \$1500
Damage to Event property	\$500-\$5,000 + restitution*
Damage to property in Event locality	\$500-\$5,000 + restitution*

Knowingly wearing Event vest incorrectly	\$1,000
Not wearing vest until return to beach marshal	\$1,000
Free surfing in competition area during heats	\$1,000
Failure to complete sanction forms	\$1,000
Ripping up judging sheets	\$1,000
Writing on judging sheets	\$1,000
Swearing loudly in official area	\$1,000*
Verbally abusing media	\$1,000*
Physically assaulting media	\$1,000-\$5000+ restitution*
Entering the judging area to complain/protest without permission of the Head Judge	First offence \$1,000 Second offence \$2,000 Third offence \$3,000*
Rude gestures to judges	First offence \$1,000 Second offence \$2,000 Third offence \$3,000*
Swearing out loud at judges	First offence \$1,000 Second offence \$2,000 Third offence \$3,000*
Unsportsmanlike conduct (includes, but is not limited to rude gestures, water splashing, foul language directed toward another competitor, a judge(s), the crowd or a spectator(s). Surfers should be fully aware that the definition of unsportsmanlike conduct is broad and they must conduct themselves in a sportsmanlike manner as defined above	First offence \$1,000 Second offence \$2,000 Third offence \$3,000*
Damage to surfing image caused by misbehaviour (Does not have to be at an Event venue site – this rule applies 24/7 to those covered by the ASP Rules & Discipline Policy)	\$1,000-\$5,000*
Assaulting a judge	\$1,000-\$5,000 + restitution
Assaulting Event staff	\$1,000-\$5,000 + restitution
Physically assaulting other competitors inside the Event area	\$1,000-\$5,000 + restitution*
Failing to attend World Tour Events entered with warning but no doctor's certificate (men and women seeds only).	First offence \$2,500 Second offence \$5,000 Third offence = suspension for 3 Events or remainder of the tour year if less and no entry into WQS Events during this time.
Failing to attend World Tour Events entered without warning or a doctor's certificate (men and women seeds only)	First offence \$5,500 Second offence \$10,000 Third offence = suspension for 3 Events or remainder of the tour year if less and no entry into WQS Events during this time.
World Champion failing to attend all remaining Events of the current season after clinching the world title.	\$10,000 per Event missed.

No list of penalties can cover every situation. Accordingly, this list of “general guidelines” for penalties is not intended to cover every possible situation, but only the most common situations in which surfers, judges, or officials are penalized. If an ASP member, athlete competing in any ASP World Tour or WQS Event, judge, or official, has any doubt about whether an act or activity will constitute misconduct, he or she should ask the ASP Tour Director/Event Representative, or the Contest Director, or the ASP Rules & Discipline Judge.

Article 150: Appeals

Whenever penalties involve a fine of US\$1,000 or more and/or disqualification from one or more Events, and/or suspension, and/or expulsion from the ASP, the offending person has the right to appeal to the Rules & Disciplinary Committee. If the matter is a matter which has already been approved and/or ruled on by the Rules & Disciplinary Committee, the “appeal” should be in the form of a request that the Rules & Discipline Committee “reconsiders” its earlier approval or decision. The

Rules & Discipline Judge, although the chair of the Disciplinary Committee, shall not vote on any appealed disciplinary matters when it is his decision being appealed. The Rules & Disciplinary Committee has the authority to uphold, modify, or overturn the discipline. Additionally, the Rules & Disciplinary Committee has full and unfettered discretion to render its decision with or without a formal (in person) hearing process. For example, the Rules & Disciplinary Committee might make a decision without a formal (in person) hearing when there is an audio and video recording of the entire disciplinary violation from start to finish and the surfer is unable to articulate a viable defence or mitigating circumstances. In the Event of disqualification, suspension, or expulsion, the offending party may appeal the Rules & Disciplinary Committee's decision by submitting a written appeal to the President of the ASP within thirty days of the mailing of the Rules & Disciplinary Committee's decision to the disciplined party requesting an appeal by the ASP Board. In such instances, the ASP Board has full and unfettered discretion to render its decision with or without a formal "in person" hearing process. For example, the ASP Board might make a decision without a formal (in person) hearing when there is an audio and video recording of the entire disciplinary violation from start to finish and the surfer is unable to articulate a viable defence or mitigating circumstances. Additional appeal procedures beyond appealing the Rules & Disciplinary Committee decision to the ASP Board may be set forth in the World Tour Surfer Agreement. For non-World Tour parties who are disciplined, the decision of the ASP Board is final.

Article 151: Drug Testing

151.01 General Policy

Although the ASP does not conduct its own drug testing, the ASP permits drug testing at WQS and World Tour Events by the Event sponsors, the ASP Regional Office, or the governing sporting body for the particular country in which the Event is taking place so long as the drug testing complies with the testing protocol set forth by the World Anti-Doping Agency ("WADA").

151.02 List of Prohibited Substances

All WQS and World Tour surfers (and their coaches, managers, physicians, parents, etc.) are responsible for familiarizing themselves with the Prohibited Substance List which is readily available at WADA's website (www.wada.ama.org).

151.03 Investigation

If a surfer tests positive for a drug listed on the WADA Prohibited List, a prompt investigation will be conducted by the Rules & Discipline Judge. During this investigation, the surfer will be presented the opportunity to have what is referred to under the WADA Protocol as Sample B (a second sample which is taken at the same time as the first sample), tested to ensure that there was not a false positive. The surfer will also have the opportunity to present a defence in writing to the Rules & Discipline Judge. Any defence should include an explanation of mitigating circumstances, possible physical or medical reasons for the positive drug test, supporting evidence (documents, list of witnesses, etc., including supporting doctors' notes, etc.).

151.04 Hearing

If the Rules & Discipline Judge determines that:

(a) there has been a legitimate positive test; and

(b) it is more likely than not that the surfer was taking drugs for performance enhancement purposes, the Rules & Discipline Judge shall, as soon as practicable, commence a hearing before the Rules & Disciplinary Committee to present his findings and give the surfer the opportunity to present his defence.

151.05 Penalties

If the Rules & Disciplinary Committee agrees that the test result is legitimately positive and that it is more likely than not that the athlete was taking a substance (e.g. Anabolic Androgenic Steroids - AAS) from the prohibited list for performance enhancement purposes, the athlete shall be suspended from competing in ASP competition for at least one full year. Additionally, the surfer shall lose championships, titles, and rankings for the season in which the violation occurs. Once competitors have finished their one year suspension they will be able to compete on the WQS tour again, provided they undertake at their expense a drug test at an acceptable drug testing facility and provide ASP with the

results. In the case of World Tour male surfers they will be placed into the Round of 192 in 5-6* Events and Round of 128 in 1-4* Events.

WQS surfers must start without any seeding at all from the first round of all Events until such time they accumulate enough points to better their seeding position. Women surfers receive similar seeding for World Tour competitors in the Round of 60 and WQS in the first round. For second violations, the Rules & Disciplinary Committee has the authority to issue a lifetime ban on the surfer from ever competing again in an ASP sanctioned Event. If the Rules & Discipline Judge determines that a legitimately positive test was the result of a mistake by the surfer and/or surfer's physician or that the positive test is not part of an effort by the surfer to gain an unfair advantage via performance enhancing drugs the Rules & Discipline Judge shall levy a penalty which can range from a written warning, to a monetary fine, to a suggestion or recommendation of suspension to the Rules & Disciplinary Committee. Again, any suspension or expulsion of a surfer from ASP Events must be approved by the full Rules & Disciplinary Committee.

151.06 Appeals

A surfer wishing to appeal a drug testing decision of the Rules & Discipline Judge and/or the Rules & Disciplinary Committee may submit a written appeal to the President of the ASP within 30 days requesting an appeal by the ASP Board. For purposes of reviewing the appeal, the ASP Board is authorized to hold an emergency hearing in person, or via telephone and/or e-mail. Any decision of the ASP Board is final. Thus, beyond the ASP Board, the only appeal recourse available to the surfer is as provided for in the ASP Surfer Agreement. As for WQS surfers, the decision of the ASP Board is final.

151.07 Control of Individual Nation and/or Government Sporting Bodies

There are certain countries in which there are governing sporting bodies and agencies which have a zero tolerance for drug test violations. In some instances, these sporting bodies have the authority to prohibit an athlete from competing in that particular country. This prohibition against an athlete competing in that particular country is a penalty which may ultimately out of the ASP's control. For example, in France, or any French territory, there is a possibility that a surfer could be barred from competing for a period of time as a result of a failed drug test regardless of any ASP ruling as to that particular surfer's drug test failure. The Rules & Discipline Judge has undertaken efforts to ensure that there is uniform standard of testing and penalties

applicable throughout the ASP Tour, but surfers should be on notice that there is no guarantee that individual countries will not issue penalties which supersede any penalties issued by the ASP. Thus, again, it behoves all surfers to be completely familiar with the WADA Prohibited List of Substances and to ensure that they have not ingested substances on the Prohibited List or in amounts that are prohibited.

151.08 Individual Medical Circumstances/Exemptions

If the surfer has a physical and/or emotional medical condition which requires prescription medication, that surfer should immediately contact the Rules & Discipline Judge who will make himself available to assist that surfer and that surfer's physician(s) ensure compliance with the WADA Protocol regarding exemptions. Nothing in the ASP's policy is intended to discriminate against surfers who have physical and/or emotional medical conditions which require medication. There is a specific WADA protocol for exemptions. Moreover, it is much easier to deal with a failed drug test if the surfer and his or her physicians have placed both the ASP and whatever Event or agency is conducting the drug test on notice that the surfer is taking a particular medication before the Event and before the drug test. Surfers are welcome to direct any questions in this regard to the Rules & Discipline Judge. Also, there is an "athlete's corner" portion on the WADA website that answers numerous questions regarding the WADA Code.

Appendix H - DICTIONARY

Adjusted Rating Points means the points total for the number of Events counted as opposed to the total points from all Events entered.

Alternates are Surfers that are substituted into the Event when an opportunity arises such as a confirmed Surfer no-show.

Amateur means a Surfer that competes under an Amateur organization or identifies themselves as an amateur competitor therefore submitting to the fact there will be specific provisions made for the payment of any prize money earned.

ASP refers to the Association of Surfing Professionals (ASP) International Limited located in Coolangatta, Queensland, Australia.

ASP Acceptable Judges means judges selected by the Judges Committee or the ASP Head Judge in dire circumstances. I.e. running split panels due to shortage of waves within the Event window.

ASP Approval means approval received in writing signed by ASP CEO or President for any activities that are indicated as requiring such approval. The written approval must indicate the exact Event/activity that the ASP is approving.

ASP Judges are the judges provided at an Event outside of the Sanctioning Region. These judges are selected by the ASP Judges Committee.

ASP Logo means the logo as provided by ASP Management from time to time when requested. The ASP Logo may take different forms for the context that it is requested in so approval of use of the ASP Logo should never be assumed.

ASP Member is an individual that has fulfilled and satisfied all of the requirements provided by ASP for a competing Surfer's membership.

ASP Office means either the ASP Regional Office or the ASP Office whichever one is relevant in the context.

ASP Regional Office is the Office acting on behalf of ASP in their respective Region. They are the ASP contact point for all Surfers in their Region and any Events held in their Region. Contact details can be found in Appendix I of this Rulebook.

ASP Regional Representative means an individual that has the authority to act on behalf of an ASP Regional Office. The capacity of the authority as a representative shall be dictated by the agreement as formed between the ASP Regional Office and the individual.

ASP Representative means any individual with a power authorised under this Rulebook or another document entered into, adopted or ratified by the ASP Board of Directors and includes ASP members, Surfers in any ASP Event, judges, officials, Event employees and volunteers.

ASP Rules and Disciplinary Judge [can](#) be contacted via ASP International contact details.

ASP Schedule refers to the Calendar of ASP Events that lists the dates, rating, status, location and other information relating to each of the Events for the respective year.

ASP Tour Manager means the individual employed by ASP to liaise with Surfers and Events at all times during the year and to fulfill their various obligations at the Events of their respective Tour. For example; the ASP Men's Tour Manager has the above responsibilities for the ASP Men's World Tour Surfers.

ASP Tour Representative means an ASP Representative that has been specifically nominated to act pursuant to the Rulebook by the ASP Tour Manager.

ASP Tours means the World Tour, WQS, Masters Series, WLT, LQS, WJC or Regional Junior Series.

Associate Membership means membership of an ASP Regional Office that may be sold to individuals and vary in terms of the benefits available.

Base Seed Points means the points that Surfers receive at the beginning of each year as calculated in the relevant part of this Rulebook.

Beach Entry means a surfer that wishes to enter an Event at the Event site prior to the start of any heats.

Best Counting Waves means the highest scoring waves for each Surfer based on the best 2 or 3 waves decided on the day by the Head Judge.

Call Interference is where the majority of judges have deemed that one surfer has interfered with the other due to an effect on another Surfer's scoring potential.

Channels refer to the grooves on the bottom of a surfboard that affect the resistance or direction of the board as it moves through the water.

Competition Area means the area of the surf that has been officially designated and indicated by buoys, flags or banners as the area where Surfers may catch waves that can be scored.

Competitors Area is the area within the Event site where competing Surfers have exclusive access to and where they can get ready to compete while watching other Surfers compete.

Computer Scoring System is the input system used by judges to calculate and store scores during heats.

Contest Director means the individual nominated by an Event Licensee as the person who should be referred to at first instance

for any obligations owed by the Event or is there is something that involves the particular Event as a whole.

Contest Site means the site described in the relevant license agreement about where the Event is to be held. The Contest Site includes but is not limited to the Competition Area in the surf, all the structures and infrastructure surrounding the adjacent areas to the Competition Area and any other area or structure that can be reasonably assumed to be associated with conducting or managing the Event.

Critical Sections are the most radical or heaviest part of the wave the Surfer is doing their manoeuvres in.

Disciplinary Action means sanctions, verbal warnings, written warnings, probation, suspension or expulsion from an Event, monetary penalties (fines), non-monetary penalties or a combination of the foregoing and will be in accordance with Chapter 11 of this Rulebook.

Discipline Violations means a breach of any kind of the Rules in this Rulebook, whether or not the breach is intended, conspired, or participated in by others.

Double Interference occurs where the judges decide a double interference applies and the two (2) Surfers share responsibility for the collision or other interference with each other.

Entry Fees are monies that are required to be paid in full prior to a Surfer being able to enter into an ASP Event.

Event means any Event sanctioned by ASP or an ASP Regional Office. This includes an Event in any of the ASP Tours or a Specialty Event.

Event Planner are the documents and guidelines that are issued annually to the Events as a guide as to what is expected from their particular Event.

Event Representative means an individual nominated by the Sanctioning ASP Office at each Event.

Event Start Date refers to the first day of the Event Window.

Event Window means the time allocated for an Event to start and complete all heats and finals according to this Rulebook and the specific Event License agreement.

Full Membership means granting of ratings points and seeding benefits for Events entered in both World Tour and WQS after fulfilling the requirements set by ASP or an ASP Regional Office.

Inside Position means a position in the Line-up that, anticipating incoming waves, would result in a Surfer being closest to the peak of a breaking wave.

Interference is where a Surfer hinders another Surfer's ability to maximise their scoring potential while riding a wave.

International Surfers are Surfers that are registered at a Regional Office that is not the Regional Office running the Event.

Judge's Sheet is the paper-based sheet where judges record their score and anything else that needs to be recorded.

Kick out is a move a Surfer may use to end a Ride and/or exit off the back of a wave.

Life Members must have satisfied the requirements for Life Membership for ASP. This is only provided by ASP.

Line-up means the place designated within the Competition Area by the Head Judge where the Surfers begin their Ride.

Local Membership is available to Male members that wish to compete in their Region only.

LQS means Longboard Qualifying Series conducted by the ASP Regional Offices

Malibu means a surfboard that is longer than 9 feet, and shaped with a rounded nose.

Manual Judging Sheets means paper-based sheets that are used by ASP judges to score and record points scored by Surfers in an Event.

Medical Coordinator is the individual nominated and authorised as the ASP Medical Coordinator from time to time.

Members mean any individual that satisfies the requirements of any ASP Office.

Modern Manoeuvres is an action during the Ride of a heat that displays a contemporary level of skill for the level of competition that the Surfer is competing in.

Non-paddle take-off means to catch a wave from the breaking point of a wave where no paddling is required before the Surfer begins to Ride the wave.

Official Area means any part of the Event Site that is not available to the general public.

One-on-one means a two (2) person heat.

Photographers mean any photographer that has been authorised within procedures of the ASP or Event media accreditation process.

Plus/Minus System means a system used if an Event does not use the computer scoring system where each judge nominates the position of each of the Surfers in relation to each other from 1 to 4. If there are 5 judges, for example, the Surfer's aggregate positions are placed against each other and a winner is declared.

Previous Seeding Rights are rights that a Surfer may have earned in an Event in the previous year or an Event of the current year.

Primary Take-Off Zone means the area of the line-up that could be considered the primary area for catching waves within the Competition Area.

Priority Allocation means the providing of Priority by the Head Judge during a heat of an Event.

Priority Disc is a double-sided disc positioned at the Judges Area clearly visible from any point in the Competition Area. The purpose of this disc is to indicate which Surfer has Priority to the next available wave.

Priority Surfer is the surfer with unconditional right of way over the 2 surfer for either the left or right breaking wave

Prize Money means the money received by a Surfer for making it into a certain round of an Event. Payment and the amounts are proportional to the status of each Event.

Prize Money Round is the round of an Event where Surfers receive Prize Money from that point onwards.

Prone Position means to be lying on the surfboard on their stomach.

Protest means making a formal Report regarding an incident or decision pursuant to the Rules and Discipline process found in this Rulebook.

Qualified Observers means people that are known within the surfing community to have a particular knowledge or skill that may assist an ASP Representative at rare times but only when directly authorized by the ASP Rulebook.

Region is the designated domain of the world that a particular Regional Office has control of in relation to ASP operations as decided by ASP from time to time.

Regional Office Selections relate to entry selections that are in the control of the Sanctioning Region for an Event as directed in the Rulebook.

Regional Payment Rates means the payment normally provided to a judge that judges in an ASP Event run by the respective Regional Office.

Ride is when a Surfer's hands leave the rails of their surfboard and lasts until the Surfer falls off their board or exits the wave.

Right of Way is the right a Surfer has to exploit the wave they are riding to maximise their scoring potential.

Rules and Disciplinary Committee means the Committee created and empowered within Chapter 11 of this Rulebook.

Sanctioning ASP Regional Office means the ASP Regional Office that has sanctioned the relevant Event in their Region and is Licensed to act on behalf of ASP in the designated Region.

Scoring Potential means the opportunity that an individual wave presents a Surfer to score points as judged in accordance with the Surfing Criteria outlined in this Rulebook.

Section Break Down is when the surfer pushes or breaks down a section by either paddling or surfing on a wave where a surfer has already claimed the inside position.

Seeding Benefits means a Surfer is seeded in an Event and are only available if they satisfy all requirements with the relevant ASP Office and have paid any required fees payable.

Seeding Order will determine who a Surfer competes against during an Event.

Sound Blackouts are times during competition when an authorised ASP Representative can request that the on-site commentators remain silent during certain times such as but not limited to television interviews.

Special Series means a series of Events over a period of time held within a single Region that promotes a winner at the Series' conclusion.

Specialty Events are Events that are not part of any particular ASP Tour but are sanctioned by ASP as a one-off Event.

Superior is the direction which has the highest scoring potential, determined by each individual judge at point of take off.

Surfer means an individual that has satisfied all the requirements for an ASP Membership of any kind and is eligible to compete in an Event.

Surfer Caddie (also referred to as *Caddie*) is a nominated person by the Surfer to provide any extra equipment directly to a Surfer during competition and who must act in accordance with this Rulebook.

Surfer's Representative means a nominated individual the Surfers at the Event. This representative is to be nominated amicably between the Surfers present or available at the Event. If this decision cannot be made, the highest ranking Surfer will make a unilateral decision on the Surfer Representative provided the Surfer accepts the decision.

Tabulator is a person designated by the Event to check judges manual scores with the computer print out at the end of each heat.

Throwaway means the Event where a Surfer earned the least points in that tour year.

Tied Sheet occurs where two judges go one way, two go the other and one judge ties the two surfers.

Traditional Surfing involves manoeuvres that were established originally when surfers first started surfing.

Unused Seeds means if a Region does not enter the number of seeds they are allocated then the Region running the Event can replace them with their members.

Verbal Warning is a warning provided on the spot to the breaching individual verbally and is to be recorded by the ASP Representative with the ASP Rules and Disciplinary Judge in writing for referral purposes as soon as practicable. A repeat of such a warning can result in further Disciplinary Action.

Vested Interest means to have a personal interest (e.g. financial, commercial etc.) other than within the capacity that the individual acts within this Rulebook (e.g. a judge that also acts as a shareholder or even on a Board of Directors of a business entity that is affiliated in anyway with a competing Surfer).

VIP Bar Area is an area within the official's area where the consumption of alcohol is permitted, subject to any conditions applicable to the particular location or Event.

Wave Pool Events are Events that are held in a man-made arena where all forces creating the wave are artificial.

World Tour Seeds are Surfers that have been seeded in an Event and are currently on the World Tour.

World Tour stands for the ASP World Tour

WJC stands for the World Junior Championship

WLT stands for the World Longboard Tour

WPS stands for the World Professional Surfers

WQS Members means any Surfer registered with a Regional Office that has fully paid the required membership fees. Also see "*Regional Member*".

WQS stands for the World Qualifying Series

