



2022 ASSOCIATION OF ADAPTIVE SURFING
PROFESSIONALS

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**ADAPTIVE SURFING
PROFESSIONALS
WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP TOUR**

POWERED BY:
**VISIT
OCEANSIDE.**
Respect the O'iginals

ASSOCIATION OF ADAPTIVE
SURFING PROFESSIONALS

OVER \$60,000 IN CASH PRIZES!

Hawaiian Adaptive Surfing Championships
June 7-11, 2022
Waikiki, Oahu HAWAII

US Open Adaptive Surfing Championships
September 8-11, 2022
Oceanside, CA USA

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**Thank you to all our sponsors, without
them none of this would have been
possible!**

OFFICIAL BYLAWS

AND

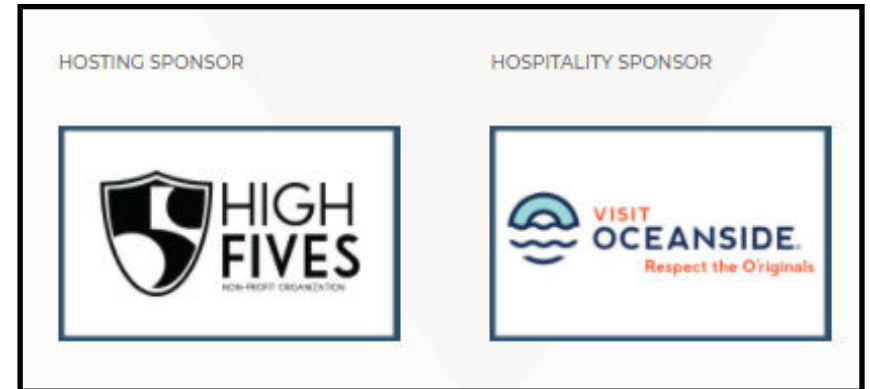
CLASSIFICATION MANUAL



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Schedule of Events



**Thank you,
City of Oceanside,
for your hospitality and
sponsorship. We are proud
to call Oceanside the Home
of the US Open Adaptive
Surfing Championships.**

Date	Time	Activity

*All competitors must check in with Director of Classification-Dr. Mo. Only new competitors will have to be classified for the AASP event unless there is a change in competitor status from last year.



2022 ASSOCIATION OF ADAPTIVE SURFING PROFESSIONALS

Association of Adaptive Surfing Professionals Committee

US Open ASC Representatives:

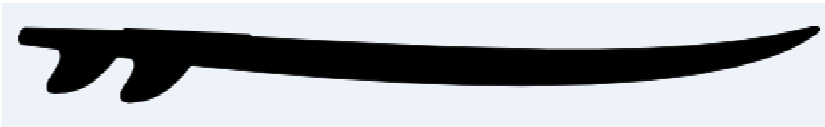
James McDonald - Charles Webb

Hawaiian ASC Representatives:

Richard Julian - Eric Welton

Committee Chair:

John Rich



AASP Classification Committee

Director: Mo Johnson, PhD, MS, OT/L, BCPR, C/NDT

Jessica Armes, MOT, OTR/L

Rebecca Askew, MSPT, NCS

Kim Canterbury, PT

Helen Chen, PT, DPT

Heather David, PT, Ed.D, MPT, NCS

Marissa Gonzalez, MOT, OTR/L

Kate Koschei, MS, OTR/L

LeeAnne Robotta, DPT, PT



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Surfer Blessing

May the waves rise to meet you

May the winds be slightly offshore

May the sun shine warm on your face



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References and Resources

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- IPC Handbook (2013) IPC Policy on eligible impairments in the Paralympic movement. Downloaded from: <https://www.paralympic.org/theipc/handbook>
- ISA (2017) Official rulebook for the 2017 Stance ISA World Adaptive Surfing Championships
- Titulaer, S., et al. (2019). Paralympic Classification Seminar Eurosurf Adaptive Congress Viana do Castelo, Portugal
- Tweedy, S. M., Beckman, E. M., & Connick, M. J. (2014). Paralympic classification: conceptual basis, current methods, and research update. *PM&R*, 6(8),S11-S17.
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AASP Mission Statement

The objective of the AASP is to create and sustain a legitimate international professional adaptive surfing tour and elevate the sport of adaptive surfing to an elite professional level. It will be the responsibility of the AASP to be the international governing body of professional adaptive surfing and its world rankings. It is our intentions with the support of mainstream surf, sports, medical companies, and large corporate entities to elevate this sport to a professional platform and help adaptive athletes reach the goal of becoming professional adaptive surfers.

This is achieved by combining major adaptive surf events from around the world with the same classification structure, priority judging, and point system. In 2022 the AASP will have two tour stop at the Hawaiian Adaptive Surfing Championships and the US Open Adaptive Surfing Championships, with an overall combined points from both events to determine a true world champion of adaptive surfing in all nine divisions

Stoke for Life Foundation and the US Open ASC would like to thank those adaptive surfers who had a voice in helping structure this event. We will continue to use the input of the adaptive surf community to evolve competitive adaptive surfing to an elite world class level.

Stoke for Life Foundation and the US Open ASC would also like to thank the University of St. Augustine for Health Sciences, Dr. Maureen Johnson, Dr. Heather David, and the occupational therapy and physical therapy students at the University of St. Augustine for Health Sciences for your knowledge, expertise, dedication, and assisting the athletes to ensure a safe and enjoyable championship.



Bylaws

- ◆The AASP recognizes the difference in physical and visual impairments that require a variety of different adaptive surf classes to keep the adaptive competitive playing field level.
- ◆If an athlete is classified to surf in more than one division, it will be allowed unless there is a competitive advantage.
- ◆An unassisted surfer may NOT surf in any assisted division.
- ◆An assisted surfer may NOT paddle themselves while being pushed into or while on the wave as it creates a competitive advantage.
- ◆Any division can be split by gender (Men/Women) providing there are enough contestants to fill each division by gender (Minimum three participants).
- ◆Once a division has been split by gender (Men/Women) there shall be no crossover allowed.
- ◆Any surfer that has added an adaptation, i.e. a swim fin or a paddle, for safety purposes shall be allowed IF that adaptation does not provide a clear advantage while riding the wave.



Surf Class	Classification
Blind/Low Vision Impairment	Typical Diagnosis: Significant vision impairment with corrected visual acuity between 20/70 and 20/200 and a difficulty engaging in daily activities due to vision
Definition of Classification	Surfing Position: Standing Equipment: Surfboard Functional Abilities: Independent with paddling in water Independent with catching waves physically Independent riding waves Independent with surfboard ↔ water transfers and wave recovery physically Physical Assistance Needed: Navigating land Navigating in the water Verbal assistance timing/location/catching of waves Transporting surfboard to ↔ from water Eligibility Criteria: Moderate to severe visual loss Minimal Disability Criteria to Participate: Best corrected visual acuity > 20/70 Restricted visual field loss ≥ 50% of fields Cranial Nerve Deficits
Key assessments for eligible class impairments	Ophthalmologist report Peripheral field tests Cranial nerve tests for III, IV, and VI



Surf Class	Classification
Blind/No Vision	<p>Typical Diagnosis: Blind Significant vision impairment with no correction for visual acuity and difficulty engaging in daily activities due to vision</p>
Definition of Classification	<p>Surfing Position: Standing Equipment: Surfboard Functional Abilities: Independent with paddling in water Independent with catching waves physically Independent riding waves Independent with surfboard ↔ water transfers and wave recovery physically Physical Assistance Needed: Navigating land Navigating in the water Verbal assistance timing/location/catching of waves Transporting surfboard to ↔ from water Eligibility Criteria: Moderate to severe visual loss Minimal Disability Criteria to Participate: Uncorrected visual acuity</p>
Key assessments for eligible class impairments	Ophthalmologist report

Water Safety

The AASP considers water safety for the participants to be the most important details of the event, and water safety team members responsibility is to keep every competitor safe as possible in the water without adding any competitive advantage for the participant.

- ◆ Safe zone: There will be a designated safe zone which will be outside the impact zone where water safety team members can assist participants to. If a surfer is stuck in the impact zone water safety team members will assist participant to safe zone
- ◆ Safe zone will not be in main surf peak area, and participants water team members can assist participants from safe zone to main peak area.
- ◆ Safe zone will be determined each new day of competition due to changing surf conditions.
- ◆ Any water safety team member can assist any participant at any time if participant is in danger .



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Judging and Priority

Events are comprised of rounds and those rounds are made up of heats ranged from two-to-four surfers looking to lock in their two highest-scoring waves, both out of a possible 10 points for a possible 20-point heat total. There will be an active judging panel of three scoring judges, one rotating judge and one priority judge. A Head Judge will be used to oversee the judging panel. The two best scoring waves (each out of a possible 10) are added together to become a surfer's heat total (out of a possible 20).

Surfers must perform to the ASP judging key elements to maximize their scoring potential. Judges analyze the following major elements when scoring a ride:

- ◆ Commitment and degree of difficulty
- ◆ Innovative and progressive maneuvers
- ◆ Combination of major maneuvers
- ◆ Variety of maneuvers
- ◆ Speed, power, flow and length of ride

The subjective judging system will be used (0-10 points using .1 integrals).

Judging scale:

- [0.0 — 1.9: Poor]
- [2.0 — 3.9: Fair]
- [4.0 — 5.9: Average]
- [6.0 — 7.9: Good]
- [8.0 — 10.0: Excellent]

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Surf Class	Classification
Wave Ski Women	<p>Typical Diagnosis: SCI/Muscle Impairment/Spina Bifida Ataxia Cerebral Palsy Multiple Sclerosis Muscular Dystrophy</p>
Definition of Classification	<p>Surfing Position: Sitting Equipment: Wave ski and one paddle Functional Abilities: Independent with paddling in water Independent with catching waves Independent with riding waves Independent with wave recovery Independent with water ↔ wave ski transfers</p> <p>Physical Assistance Needed: Navigating land at w/c or beach chair level Transporting wave ski to ↔ from water w/c ↔ wave ski transfer at water's edge</p> <p>Eligibility Criteria: Female surfers who are not able to functionally stand on a surfboard Surfers with trunk and LE impairments</p> <p>Minimum Disability Criteria to Participate: PROM ≥ half reduced in BLE's MMT ≤ 60/120 points LE MMT and MMT ≤ 7/10 Trunk Description of amputation or limb <24/30 on coordination tests ≥ 2/4 on Modified Ashworth</p>
Key assessments for eligible class impairments	<p>Goniometry for PROM Oxford Scale for MMT Description of limb deficiency</p>



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Priority

Surf Class	Classification
Wave Ski Men	<p>Typical Diagnosis: SCI/Muscle Impairment/Spina Bifida Ataxia Cerebral Palsy Multiple Sclerosis Muscular Dystrophy</p>
Definition of Classification	<p>Surfing Position: Sitting Equipment: Wave ski and one paddle Functional Abilities: Independent with paddling in water Independent with catching waves Independent with riding waves Independent with wave recovery Independent with water ↔ wave ski transfers</p> <p>Physical Assistance Needed: Navigating land at w/c and/or beach chair level Transporting wave ski to ↔ from water w/c ↔ wave ski transfer at water's edge</p> <p>Eligibility Criteria: Male Surfers who are not able to surf standing Surfers with trunk and LE impairments</p> <p>Minimum Disability Criteria to Participate: PROM ≥ half reduced in BLE's MMT ≤ 60/120 points LE MMT and MMT ≤ 7/10 Trunk Description of amputation or limb <24/30 on coordination tests ≥ 2/4 on Modified Ashworth of knee or above</p>
Key assessments for eligible class impairments	Goniometry for PROM Oxford Scale for MMT Description of limb deficiency

No more than four-man heats. All heats will be twenty minutes, twenty-minute heats allow for a maximum of 12 waves to be ridden. All final heats will be 25 minutes with a maximum of 15 waves ridden.

No priority will be given at the beginning of any heat. The first surfer to catch a wave will be given last priority at the end of the ride, the next surfer to catch a wave will move into last priority and so on until all surfers have established the priority structure. Once priority is established there is no “paddle priority”, it is first to take off will be given last priority throughout the heat. This is to insure every surfer get the opportunity to catch a scoring wave

The surfer with priority has the unconditional right of way to catch any wave they choose. Other surfers in the heat can paddle for, and catch, the same wave, but only if they do not hinder the scoring potential of a surfer with priority. A surfer loses priority once they catch a wave and/or a surfer paddles for but misses a wave.

AASP will be a double elimination round robin format giving each surfer a second chance to advance.



Judging Protests

Complaints and protests by competitors shall be in writing and handed to the AASP beach Marshall before action can be taken. All written protests will only be received after a 20 -minute cool down period after the heat end. The AASP Contest Director, Beach Marshall and/or The HEAD JUDGE will handle all written protests. THEIR DECISION WILL BE FINAL. Videotape of the wave(s) will not be watched or considered by the judges. No heat that involves a competitor whose advancement is under protest will take place prior to the resolution of the protest.

Equipment Requirements

The AASP equipment requirements listed below:

- ◆ Surfboard (Stand-Up/Prone)
- ◆ Knee Board
- ◆ Wave Ski
- ◆ Tandem Prone Surfboard

*No kayaks, surf ski's, or open water canoes are permitted.



Surf Class	Classification
Prone Assist	<p>Typical Diagnosis: SCI/Muscle Impairment Ataxia Cerebral Palsy Multiple Sclerosis Muscular Dystrophy</p>
Definition of Classification	<p>Surfing Position: Prone Equipment: Surfboard Functional Abilities: Independent with riding waves Physical Assistance Needed: Navigating land at w/c level Transporting surfboard to ↔ from water w/c ↔ surfboard transfer Water ↔ surfboard transfer & wave recovery Paddling in water Catching waves Eligibility Criteria: Surfers who are not able to functionally kneel or stand on a surfboard Minimum Disability Criteria to Participate: PROM ≥ half reduced in BUE's and BLE's MMT ≤ 120/130 points BUE MMT ≤ 55/110 points BLE MMT ≤ 5/10 Trunk Description of amputation or limb 35/35 on coordination tests ≥ 2/4 on Modified Ashworth</p>
Key assessments for eligible class impairments	<p>Goniometry for PROM Oxford Scale for MMT Description of limb deficiency Modified Ashworth Scale Coordination test</p>



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Point Structure

This point structure will be used by all tour events to determine an overall AASP World Champion in each division based on combined points per event.

Surf Class	Classification
Prone	<p>Typical Diagnosis: SCI/Muscle Impairment Ataxia Cerebral Palsy Multiple Sclerosis Muscular Dystrophy</p>
Definition of Classification	<p>Surfing Position: Prone Equipment: Surfboard Functional Abilities: Independent with paddling in water Independent with catching waves Independent with riding waves Independent with surfboard ↔ water transfers and wave recovery Physical Assistance Needed: Navigating land at w/c level Transporting surfboard to ↔ from water w/c ↔ surfboard transfer Eligibility Criteria: Surfers who are not able to functionally stand or kneel on a surfboard Minimum Disability Criteria to Participate: PROM ≥ half reduced in BLE's MMT ≤ 60/120 points LE MMT and MMT ≤ 7/10 Trunk Description of amputation or limb <24/30 on coordination tests ≥ 2/4 on Modified Ashworth</p>
Key assessments for eligible class impairments	<p>Goniometry for PROM Oxford Scale for MMT Description of limb deficiency Modified Ashworth Scale Coordination test</p>

Place	Points
1st Place	250
2nd Place	180
3rd Place	150
4th Place	120
5th Place	100
6th Place	80
7th Place	60
8th Place	40
9th Place	20
10th Place	10
11th Place+	0

The Winner of the annual Association of Adaptive Surfing Professionals Championship is the adaptive surfer with the most points after the tour events combined. If the number of points is the same the advantage is given to the adaptive surfer with the most heat wins, if that number is the same it will be decided by the most second places and so on. If there is still a tie in scoring the tie will be broken with the highest wave score at the tours final tour event stop.



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Any competitor that enters the AASP must have a diagnosed disability with at least one of the qualifying impairments for body functions.

Qualifying Impairments for Body Functions	Definitions and Descriptions
Vision Impairment	<p>Vision is impacted by either an impairment of the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the central brain (IPC Handbook, 2013). Impaired Central Vision (Near and Far) Acuity Impaired Peripheral Vision (Tunnel Vision) from field cuts Low Vision and Glare Issues: Best corrected visual acuity between 20/70 and 20/200 and a difficulty engaging in daily activities. Cranial Nerve Deficits of II, III, IV, VI</p>
Impaired Passive Range of Motion	<p>The range of movement or joint flexibility in one or more joint is reduced in systematic way, for example due to arthrogyriposis. However, hypermobility of joints, joint instability, and acute conditions causing reduced range of movement, such as arthritis, are not considered eligible impairments (IPC Handbook, 2013). AROM-Active Range of Motion: The amount of joint motion achieved on one's own power. PROM-Passive Range of Motion: Joint motion is achieved when another person moves the joint.</p>
Impaired Muscle Power	<p>Impairments in muscle power have in common that there is reduced force generated by the contraction of a muscle or muscle groups, such as muscles of one limb, one side of the body or the lower half of the body (IPC Handbook, 2013). Using Oxford Scale, below 3/5 is considered impaired strength</p> <p>0 - No contraction 1 - Flicker/trace contraction 2 - Active movement with gravity eliminated 3 - Active movement against gravity 4 - Active movement against gravity and resistance 5 - Normal power</p>



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Surf Class	Classification
Any Knee Kneeling	<p>Typical Diagnosis: Amputation Above or Below the Knee (Unilateral or Bilateral) LE deficiency</p>
Definition of Classification	<p>Surfing Position: Kneeling (1 knee, 2 knees, or tripod position) Equipment: Surfboard/knee board Functional Abilities: Independent with paddling in water Independent with catching waves Independent with riding waves Independent with surfboard ↔ water transfers and wave recovery Physical Assistance Needed: May need assistance navigating land if no prosthetic Transporting surfboard to ↔ from water Eligibility Criteria: Surfers have unilateral or bilateral absent knee joint, ankle joint, and/or foot Surfers have LE deficiency who are not able to functionally stand on a surfboard Surfer must kneel on knee(s)-flat foot on top of surfboard not permitted Minimum Disability Criteria to Participate: PROM ≥ half reduced ≥ 2/4 ankle affected MMT ≤ 30/60 points 1 LE ≥ 2/4 ankle affected Description of amputation or limb</p>
Key assessments for eligible class impairments	<p>Goniometry for PROM Oxford Scale for MMT Description of limb deficiency i.e. 1 LE AKA</p>



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Surf Class	Classification
Above the Knee Standing	<p>Typical Diagnosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amputation or Limb Situation Above the Knee (Unilateral or Bilateral)
Definition of Classification	<p>Surfing Position: Standing (with or without prosthetics) Equipment: Surfboard Functional Abilities: Independent with paddling in water Independent with catching waves Independent with riding waves Independent with surfboard ↔ water transfers and wave recovery Physical Assistance Needed: May need assistance navigating land if no prosthetic Transporting surfboard to ↔ from water Eligibility Criteria: Surfers have unilateral or bilateral absent knee joint, ankle joint, and/or foot Surfer must have foot on top of surfboard, kneeling on knee(s)-not permitted Minimum Disability Criteria to Participate: PROM ≥ half reduced ≥ 2/4 ankle affected MMT ≤ 30/60 points 1 LE ≥ 2/4 ankle affected Description of amputation or limb Leg length difference ≥ 12 cm</p>
Key assessments for eligible class impairments	Goniometry for PROM Oxford Scale for MMT Description of limb deficiency i.e. 1 LE AKA



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Any competitor that enters the AASP must have a diagnosed disability with at least one of the qualifying impairments for body functions.

Qualifying Impairments for Body Functions	Definitions and Descriptions
Hypertonia	<p>Hypertonia is a condition marked by an abnormal increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch. Hypertonia may result from injury, illness, or conditions that involve damage to the central nervous system due to brain injury (e.g. stroke, trauma) or multiple sclerosis (IPC Handbook, 2013). Hypotonia/Hypertonia-state of the muscle in rest tone hypo is low (loose) and hyper is high (tight) Spasticity-velocity dependent catch on a quick stretch Flaccidity-loss of muscle tone from CNS or PNS damage Clonus-uncontrolled oscillation (bouncing) of a spastic muscle group from a quick stretch or position Tremors-involuntary rhythmic movements of joints caused by alternating contractions of opposing muscles; can be resting or intentional.</p>
Ataxia	<p>Ataxia is a neurological sign and symptom that consists of a lack of co-ordination of muscle movements that affect gait, posture, and upper extremity motor. When the condition occurs in children under the age of two (2), the term cerebral palsy is often used, but it also can be due to brain injury (e.g. stroke, trauma) or multiple sclerosis (IPC Handbook, 2013).</p>
Athetosis	<p>Athetosis can vary from mild to severe motor dysfunction. It is generally characterized by unbalanced, involuntary movements and a difficulty in maintaining a symmetrical posture and slow, flailing, twisting movements that are worm-like in quality (IPC Handbook, 2013).</p>



AASP CLASSIFICATION

Any competitor that enters the AASP must have a diagnosed disability with at least one of the qualifying impairments for body structure.

Qualifying Impairments for Body Structure	Definitions and Descriptions
Limb Deficiency	There is a total or partial absence of bones or joints because of trauma (e.g. traumatic amputation), illness (e.g. bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (e.g. dysmelic) (IPC Handbook, 2013).
Leg Length Difference	Due to congenital deficiency or trauma, bone shortening occurs in one leg (IPC Handbook, 2013). One leg measurement has a minimum of 7 cm reduced length compared to the other in femur and/or tibia.
Short Stature	The standing height is reduced due to aberrant dimensions of bones of upper and lower limbs or trunk, for example due to Achondroplasia or growth hormone dysfunction. (IPC Handbook, 2013). In men and women, the sole requirement for Dwarfism is an adult height under 147 cm (4 ft 10 in) and it is typically classified with respect to the underlying condition that is the cause of the short stature. Men under 147 cm Women under 137 cm



Surf Class	Classification
Below the Knee Standing	Typical Diagnosis: Amputation or Limb Situation Below the Knee (Unilateral or Bilateral) Leg Length Discrepancy
Definition of Classification	Surfing Position: Standing Equipment: Surfboard Functional Abilities: Independent with paddling in water Independent with catching waves Independent with riding waves Independent with wave recovery Independent with water ↔ surfboard transfers Physical Assistance Needed: May need assistance navigating land, if no prosthetics or orthotics Transporting surfboard to ↔ from water Eligibility Criteria: Surfers have unilateral or bilateral absent ankle joint and/or foot OR Surfers have leg length discrepancy greater than 7 cm reduced in one leg in femur and/or tibia Minimum Disability Criteria to Participate: PROM ≥ 1/3 in 1 LE ≥ 2/4 ankle affected MMT ≤ 40/60 points LE ≥ 2/4 ankle affected Description of amputation or limb Leg length difference ≥ 7 cm
Key assessments for eligible class impairments	Goniometry for PROM Oxford Scale for MMT Description of limb deficiency Modified Ashworth Scale Pelvis level and LE measurement



Surf Class	Classification
Upper Limb Standing	<p>Typical Diagnosis: Upper Limb Amputation Upper Limb Deficiency Short Stature</p>
Definition of Classification	<p>Surfing Position: Standing Equipment: Surfboard Functional Abilities: Independent with paddling in water Independent with catching waves Independent with riding waves Independent with board↔ water transfers and wave recovery Physical Assistance Needed: May need assistance navigating land if no prosthetics Transporting surfboard to ↔ from water Eligibility Criteria: Surfers have unilateral or bilateral absent elbow joint, wrist joint, and/or absent hand or arm deficiency or Short Stature Minimum Disability Criteria to Participate: PROM ≥ 1/3 in 1 UE MMT ≤ 50/65 points 1 UE Description of UE amputation or limb ≥ 2/4 on Modified Ashworth Male height ≤ 145cm/Female Height ≤137cm</p>
Key assessments for eligible class impairments	<p>Goniometry for PROM Oxford Scale for MMT Description of limb deficiency Modified Ashworth Scale Height Measurement</p>

Classification Procedure for Athlete Assessment

1. Athlete will sign up for contest and fill out waiver.
2. Athlete will be classified 1-2 days prior to event.
3. Classification assessments will be conducted at the event site and may include an in the water observation.
4. Athlete will be allocated a surf class based on their classification assessment.
5. Athletes have the right to protest and appeal* their allocated surf class and shall do so with the Director of Classification and the Contest Director.
6. Once athletes are allocated a surf class, and they surf in the first contest with this surf class, they are confirmed this class. The athlete will not need to be reclassified unless they have a change of status.
7. An Athlete that does not meet the minimal eligibility requirements will not be allotted a surf class and will be designated as “ineligible to compete.”

***Protest and Appeal Process:** If an athlete does not agree with their allocated surf class, two new classifiers will classify the athlete. Then, the four classifiers will compare classification and discuss the case to determine the appropriate surf class for the athlete. An in the water observation may be necessary.



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List of Surf Classes and Descriptions

Surf Class	Descriptions	Eligible Class Impairments
Upper Limb Standing (ULS) MEN	Any surfer who rides the wave standing with an upper limb amputation or deficiency, short stature	Impaired PROM Impaired muscle power Limb deficiency Hypertonia Short stature
Upper Limb Standing (ULS) WOMEN	Any surfer who rides the wave standing with an upper limb amputation or deficiency, short stature	Impaired PROM Impaired muscle power Limb deficiency Hypertonia Short stature
Below the Knee Standing (BKS)	Any surfer that rides in a standing position with a below the knee amputation or limb deficiency,	Impaired PROM Impaired muscle power Limb deficiency Leg length difference
Above the Knee Standing (AKS)	Any surfer that rides in a standing position with an above the knee amputation or equivalency	Impaired PROM Impaired muscle power Limb deficiency
Any Knee Kneeling (AKK)	Any surfer that rides in a kneeling position with an above the knee amputation or lower limb deficiency or impairment.	Impaired PROM Impaired muscle power Limb deficiency
Unassisted Prone (UP)	Any surfer that rides in a prone position that does NOT require assistance paddling into a wave and getting back on the board safely.	Impaired PROM Impaired muscle power Hypertonia Ataxia Athetosis
Prone Assist (PA)	Any surfer that rides the wave in a prone position that DOES require assistance paddling into waves and getting back onto the board safely.	Impaired PROM Impaired muscle power Limb deficiency Ataxia Athetosis

2022 ASSOCIATION OF ADAPTIVE SURFING PROFESSIONALS



List of Surf Classes and Descriptions

Surf Class	Description	Eligible Class Impairments
Wave Ski Men	Any male surfer that rides a board in a sitting position with lower extremity impairments or lower limb deficiency.	Impaired PROM Impaired muscle power Limb deficiency
Wave Ski Woman	Any female surfer that rides a board in a sitting position with lower extremity impairments or lower limb deficiency.	Impaired PROM Impaired muscle power Limb deficiency
Blind/No Vision (BNV)	Any surfer that rides the wave in a standing position with a vision impairment of legal blindness.	Vision Impairment- Legal Blindness 20/200+
Partial Vision Impairment (PVI)	Any surfer that rides the wave in a standing position with a vision impairment.	Vision Impairment- partial vision 20/70- 20/200 or 50% visual field loss