

2024 ASSOCIATION OF ADAPTIVE SURFING PROFESSIONALS



ADAPTIVE SURFING PROFESSIONALS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

WHERE IMPAIRMENT MEETS PERFORMANCE

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ASSOCIATION OF ADAPTIVE SURFING PROFESSIONALS

AASP WORLD TOUR SCHEDULE

THE BLACKMORES AUSTRALIAN PRO ADAPTIVE SURFING CHAMPIONSHIP March 17-22, 2024 Byron Bay, NSW Australia	THE HAWAI'I ADAPTIVE SURFING CHAMPIONSHIPS May 13-16, 2024 Queens, Waikiki	COSTA RICA OPEN PRO OF ADAPTIVE SURFING June 18-23, 2024 Boca Barranca, Costa Rica	U.S. OPEN ADAPTIVE SURFING CHAMPIONSHIPS September 5-8, 2024 Oceanside, CA
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OVER \$100,000 IN CASH PRIZES

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OFFICIAL BYLAWS AND CLASSIFICATION MANUAL



2024 ASSOCIATION OF ADAPTIVE SURFING PROFESSIONALS

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Schedule of Events

Registration Schedule

Classification Schedule

Mandatory Competitors Meeting Schedule

Competition Schedule

8:00am – 4:00pm Competition Heats

*See Heat Schedule for specifics

Final Schedule

8:00am to 3:30pm Competition Heats and Finals

*See Heat Schedule for specifics

***Awards Ceremony 30 minutes following last Final

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

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2024 ASSOCIATION OF ADAPTIVE SURFING PROFESSIONALS

Association of Adaptive Surfing Professionals Committee

Byron Bay AASP Representatives:

Mark-Mono and Deb Stewart

Hawaii AASP Representatives:

Richard Julian - Eric Welton—Cara Short - Russ Kim

Costa Rica Representatives:

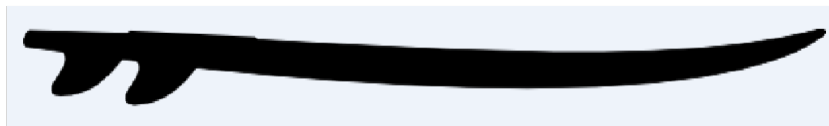
Gustavo Corrales

US Open ASC Representatives:

James McDonald - Charles Webb

Committee Chair:

John Rich



AASP Classification Committee

Director: Mo Johnson, PhD, MS, OT/L, BCPR, FNAP, CHSE-A, C/NDT

Jessica Armes, MOT, OTR/L

Rebecca Askew, MSPT, NCS

Daniell Bennett, PT, DPT

Kim Canterbury, PT

Helen Chen, PT, DPT

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

Marissa Gonzalez, MOT, OTR/L

Kate Koschei, MS, OTR/L



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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 2024 the AASP will have a four stop tour: Australian Adaptive Pro Byron Bay, Australia, Hawaii Adaptive Surfing Championships, Costa Rica Open Pro of Adaptive Surfing, 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.



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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.
- ◆ Event Individual Competitor Assessment-Each Association of Adaptive Surfing Professional World Championship tour stand-alone event personnel (contest director, head judge, water safety director, or classification director) has the ability to assess each competitor individually based on disability, equipment, skill level, and competition experience to strongly suggest or recommend added equipment for the safety of that competitor and all other competitors in the event. If those suggestions or recommendations go unaddressed by the competitor, that competitor may be unable to compete in the event based on safety for all competitors and water safety involved in the event.
- ◆ Unassisted surfers 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. Swim fins for Athletes with above knee amputations in the kneeling division only.
- ◆ There must be 3 or more Athletes to run a division. For 2 or less Athletes at an event, designated combinations of sport classes are as followed: AKS may go into BKS; Above Knee Upright (AKU) may go into AKK, and Blind/No Vision may go into Blind/Low Vision.

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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.

- ◆ Safety zone: There will be a designated safety zone which will be outside the impact zone where water safety team members can assist any participants to for safety. If any surfer is stuck in the impact zone, water safety team members may assist the surfer to the designated safety zone.
- ◆ Surfers in the Prone Assist sport class may have their water team members assist them from the safety zone to the main peak area. The surfers in the other sport classes are expected to paddle themselves over to the main peak area.

Equipment Requirements

The AASP equipment requirements listed below:

- ◆ Surfboard (Stand-Up/Prone)
- ◆ Knee Board
- ◆ Wave Ski—<12 feet/3.657 meters
- ◆ Tandem Prone Surfboard



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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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Priority

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 priority structure is to ensure that every surfer will get an 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.





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AASP 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.

Winner of the Annual Association of Adaptive Surfing Professionals Championship is the surfer with the most points after the tour events combined. If there is a tie, the advantage is given to the surfer with the highest wave score at the tour's final event stop.

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

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.

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AASP Sportsmanship Code of Conduct

All professional Athletes, coaches, trainers, and acquaintances of the professional Athletes are expected to conduct themselves in a professional manner to all event officials and volunteers.

No official of any AASP event, in any capacity, shall at any time, be subjected to unsportsmanlike conduct in either word or deed. Any display of poor sportsmanship by either a competitor or in the case of a minor, the competitor's parents and/or coach, shall be cause for automatic dismissal of the competitor from the contest. This also applies to unsportsmanlike conduct directed to another competitor by any AASP competitor, parent, or coach.

A second infraction will result in dismissal for the remainder of the season. Included is any correspondence via email, text message, Social Media postings, or phone calls that are determined by the US Open Adaptive Surfing Championships/Association of Adaptive Surfing Professionals to be threatening or abusive in nature or detrimental to the US Open Adaptive Surfing Championships/Association of Adaptive Surfing Professionals in any manner.

The AASP honors ZERO TOLERANCE for unsportsmanlike behavior and conduct.



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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).</p> <p>Impaired Central Vision (Near and Far) Acuity</p> <p>Impaired Peripheral Vision (Tunnel Vision) from field cuts</p> <p>Low Vision and Glare Issues: Best corrected visual acuity between 20/70 and 20/200 and a difficulty engaging in daily activities.</p> <p>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 systematical way, for example due to arthrogyrosis. 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).</p> <p>AROM-Active Range of Motion: The amount of joint motion achieved on one's own power.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Using Oxford Scale, below 3/5 is considered impaired strength</p> <p>0 - No contraction</p> <p>1 - Flicker/trace contraction</p> <p>2 - Active movement with gravity eliminated</p> <p>3 - Active movement against gravity</p> <p>4 - Active movement against gravity resistance</p> <p>5 - Normal power</p>

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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
<p>Coordination Impairments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hypertonia/ Spasticity 2. Motor Ataxia 3. Dyskinesia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athetosis • Dystonia • Chorea 	<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).</p> <p>Hypotonia/Hypertonia-state of the muscle in rest tone hypo is low (loose) and hyper is high (tight)</p> <p>Spasticity-velocity dependent catch on a quick stretch</p> <p>Flaccidity-loss of muscle tone from CNS or PNS damage</p> <p>Clonus-uncontrolled oscillation (bouncing) of a spastic muscle group from a quick stretch or position</p> <p>Tremors-involuntary rhythmic movements of joints caused by alternating contractions of opposing muscles; can be resting or intentional.</p> <p>Motor 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> <p>Dyskinesia is the inability to perform controlled voluntary movements. 3 types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • Dystonia is prolonged involuntary muscular contractions that may cause twisting of the body, repetitive motions, and increased tone. • Chorea-involuntary dancing or writhing of a limb or of the facial muscles.



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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/ Leg Length Difference	<p>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).</p> <p>Due to congenital deficiency or trauma, bone shortening occurs in one leg (IPC Handbook, 2013).</p> <p>One leg measurement has a minimum of 12 cm reduced length compared to the other in femur and/or tibia.</p>
Short Stature	<p>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).</p> <p>Men under 147 cm Women under 137 cm</p>

Classification Explanation

The Association of Adaptive Surfing Professionals Classification is a sport-specific classification system utilizing minimum impairment criteria for sport class allocation. Sport-specific classification is needed because visual and physical impairments directly affect an Athlete's ability to perform at different levels in various sports. Occasionally, an Athlete may meet a minimum impairment criteria in one sport but may not meet a minimum impairment criteria in another sport based on that sport-specific classification system.

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Classification Procedure for Athlete Assessment

1. Athlete will send Dr. Mo supporting medical documents, photos, and videos; 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 with any adaptive equipment used in competition and may include an official in water observation.
4. Athlete will be allocated a surf class and status 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. A protest is a challenge against the allocated sport class. An appeal is a challenge to the classification process where a breach of the rules occurred which led to an incorrect sport class or status.
6. Once Athletes are allocated a surf class, they will be observed in competition as first appearance. During first rounds, if there is a discrepancy from classification results to competition performance, they will need to get classified again before their next heat. If 2nd classification results are similar, the Athlete is permitted to continue in the competition. If the classification results indicate a change in sport class, then the Athlete is removed from competition with no refund.
7. Once an Athlete has a confirmed status, they will not need to be reclassified unless they have a change of status or the classification structure has changed.
8. An Athlete that does not have a qualified underlying health condition, eligible impairment, or does not meet the minimal eligibility criteria will not be allotted a surf class and will be designated as “not eligible to compete” or (NE).

***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. A 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)	Any surfer who rides the wave standing with an upper limb amputation or deficiency.	Impaired PROM Impaired muscle power Limb deficiency Coordination Impairments
Below the Knee Standing (BKS)	Any surfer who rides in a standing position with a below the knee amputation or limb deficiency.	Limb deficiency Coordination Impairments
Above the Knee Standing (AKS)	Any surfer who rides in a standing position with an above the knee amputation or equivalency.	Impaired PROM Limb deficiency Coordination Impairments
Above the Knee Upright (AKU)	Any surfer who rides in a deep squatted position or upright position using 2– 3 points of contact with an above the knee amputation or equivalency.	Impaired muscle power Limb deficiency Coordination Impairments
Any Knee Kneeling (AKK)	Any surfer who rides in a kneeling position using 3-4 points of contact with an above the knee amputation or lower limb deficiency or impairment.	Impaired PROM Impaired muscle power Limb deficiency Coordination impairments

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PROFESSIONALS**



List of Surf Classes and Descriptions

Surf Class	Description	Eligible Class Impairments
Unassisted Prone (UP)	Any surfer who 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 Coordination Impairments
Prone Assist (PA)	Any surfer who rides the wave in a prone position that DOES require assistance paddling into waves and getting back onto the board safely. Pusher & Receiver Permitted	Impaired PROM Impaired muscle power Limb deficiency Coordination Impairments
Wave Ski (WS)	Any surfer who rides a waveski using a paddle in a sitting position with trunk and both lower limbs impaired.	Impaired PROM Impaired muscle power Limb deficiency
Blind/No Vision (BNV)	Any surfer who rides the wave in a standing position with a vision impairment of legal blindness.	Vision Impairment- Legal Blindness 20/200+
Blind/Low Vision (BLV)	Any surfer who rides the wave in a standing position with a low vision impairment.	Vision Impairment- partial vision 20/70-20/200 or 50% visual field loss
Short Stature (SS)	Any surfer who rides the wave standing with short stature.	Short Stature



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Surf Class	Classification
Upper Limb Standing	<p>Typical Diagnosis: Upper Limb Amputation Upper Limb Deficiency</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 Minimum Impairment 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</p>
Key assessments for eligible class impairments	<p>Goniometry for PROM Oxford Scale for MMT Description of limb deficiency Modified Ashworth Scale Coordination Testing</p>

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Surf Class	Classification
Below the Knee Standing	<p>Typical Diagnosis: Amputation or Limb Situation Below the Knee (Unilateral or Bilateral)</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</p> <p>Physical Assistance Needed: May need assistance navigating land or transporting surfboard to ↔ from water</p> <p>Eligibility Criteria: Surfers have unilateral absent ankle joint, and/or below knee leg deficiency or situation.</p> <p>Minimum Impairment Criteria to Participate: PROM ≥ 1/3 in 1 LE (2 ankle mvts involved) MMT ≤ 40/60 points 1 LE (2 ankle mvts) Description of LE amputation or limb ≥ 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 Testing</p>



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Surf Class	Classification
Above the Knee Standing	<p>Typical Diagnosis: Amputation or Limb Situation Above the knee or Bilateral Below the Knee (Unilateral or Bilateral) Leg Length Discrepancy</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 wave recovery Independent with water ↔ surfboard transfers</p> <p>Physical Assistance Needed: May need assistance navigating land, if no prosthetics or orthotics Transporting surfboard to ↔ from water</p> <p>Eligibility Criteria: Surfers have unilateral or bilateral absent knee and/or ankle joint and/or foot OR Surfers have leg length discrepancy greater than 12 cm reduced in one leg in femur and/or tibia</p> <p>Minimum Impairment Criteria to Participate: PROM ≥ 1/3 in 1 LE ≥ 2 ankle motions affected MMT ≤ 40/60 points LE ≥ 2 ankle motions affected Description of amputation or limb Leg length difference ≥ 12 cm</p>
Key assessments for eligible class impairments	<p>Goniometry for PROM Oxford Scale for MMT Description of limb deficiency Modified Ashworth Scale Coordination testing Pelvis level and LE measurement</p>

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Surf Class	Classification
Above the Knee Upright	<p>Typical Diagnosis: Amputation or Limb Situations above the knee</p>
Definition of Classification	<p>Surfing Position: Squatting or positioning upright on surfboard, without knees touching surfboard. Equipment: Surfboard Functional Abilities: Independent with paddling in to catch waves 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 prosthetics Transporting surfboard to ↔ from water Eligibility Criteria: Surfers have unilateral above knee amputations/ limb situations Surfers may use 2-3 points of contact Minimum Impairment Criteria to Participate: PROM ≥ half reduced ≥ 2 ankle motions affected MMT ≤ 30/60 points 1 LE or ≤ 80/120 BLEs and ≥ 2 ankle motions affected Description of amputations or limbs</p>
Key assessments for eligible class impairments	<p>Goniometry for PROM Oxford Scale for MMT Description of limbs deficiency Coordination testing</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) on the surfboard. 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)- Surfer may use 3-4 points of contact Minimum Impairment Criteria to Participate: PROM ≥ half reduced ≥ 2 ankle motions affected MMT ≤ 30/60 points 1 LE or ≤ 80/120 BLEs and ≥ 2 ankle motions 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 Coordination testing</p>

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Surf Class	Classification
Wave Ski	<p>Typical Diagnosis: SCI/Muscle Impairment/Spina Bifida Ataxia Cerebral Palsy Multiple Sclerosis Muscular Dystrophy</p>
Definition of Classification	<p>Surfing Position: Sitting on top with feet in footwells 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 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 Eligibility Criteria: Surfers who are not able to surf standing Surfers with trunk and LE impairments Minimum Impairment 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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Surf Class	Classification
Unassisted 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</p> <p>Physical Assistance Needed: Navigating land at w/c level Transporting surfboard to ↔ from water w/c ↔ surfboard transfer May need assistance to get from the impact zone out to back side of waves.</p> <p>Eligibility Criteria: Surfers who are not able to functionally stand or kneel on a surfboard</p> <p>Minimum Impairment Criteria to Participate: 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>Oxford Scale for MMT Description of limb deficiency Modified Ashworth Scale Coordination tests</p>

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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: 2-person water support team 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 Impairment Criteria to Participate: PROM ≥ half reduced in BUE's and BLE's MMT ≤ 120/130 points BUE MMT ≤ 40/120 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 tests</p>



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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 Impairment Criteria to Participate: Uncorrected visual acuity</p>
Key assessments for eligible class impairments	Ophthalmologist report

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Surf Class	Classification
Blind/Low Vision	<p>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</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</p> <p>Physical Assistance Needed: Navigating land Navigating in the water Verbal assistance timing/location/catching of waves Transporting surfboard to ↔ from water</p> <p>Eligibility Criteria: Moderate to severe visual loss</p> <p>Minimal Impairment Criteria to Participate: Best corrected visual acuity > 20/70 Restricted visual field loss ≥ 50% of fields Cranial Nerve Deficits</p>
Key assessments for eligible class impairments	<p>Ophthalmologist report Peripheral field tests Cranial nerve tests for III, IV, and VI</p>

***Short Stature Surf Class: Athletes with Short Stature** may compete in an open division if there are 3 or more Athletes present at the adaptive surf competition and at the discretion of the Contest Organizers.



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References and Resources

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