CHIEF JUDGE’S STANDARD REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competition:</th>
<th>1st FAI World Cup of Wingsuit Flying</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Place:</td>
<td>Netheravon, Wiltshire, United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>25May - 29May2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panel of Judges:</td>
<td>Randy Connell - Chief Judge</td>
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<td>Klaus Rehinwald - Principle Judge</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Michael Cooper - Principle Judge</td>
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<td></td>
<td>David McMinn - Principle Judge</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Kate Charters - Chief of Judge Training</td>
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<td>Equipment Used:</td>
<td>Flysight GPS and Paralog website</td>
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<td>Details of the Judges Work: (including judging statistics)</td>
<td>As per WS Performance Competition Rules, 504 flights judged, 2 rejets, no protests</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommendations for Organisers:</td>
<td>Dedicated internet line(s) are highly recommended, technicians, helpers are almost mandatory</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rule Changes Proposals:</td>
<td>Multiple. See attached pages.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal remarks:</td>
<td>See attached pages for details.</td>
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According to Sporting Code Section 5, 6.9.1 (11) this is to be sent to the Chair of the Judges Committee and the IPC Technical Secretary within 30 days of the competition completion.

Name/Signature: Randy Connell
Date: 8June2015
Addendum to Chief Judge’s Standard Report

1st FAI World Cup of Wingsuit Flying, Netheravon, Wiltshire, UK 25-29 May 2015

I wish to begin by saying that it was a pleasure and honor to serve as the Chief Judge for this event. I cannot imagine a finer debut for a skydiving discipline on the international stage than this. The entire team comprised of the local Netheravon staff, the FAI Officials, and competitors all contributed actively to a fun, fair and well-executed World Cup.

This report is a bit long, but being the first world cup, there are simply a lot of issues that must be addressed. First, some statistics:

- Competitors: 56
- Nations: 17
- Flights judged: 504
- Rejumps: 2 (weather)
- Reserve rides: 2
- Injuries: 0
- Protests: 0

**Records**

As can be reasonably expected at any debut event, an immense number of international and national Records were set. Not all records will be filed because some were broken by the same competitor who set the initial record. The statistics break down as shown:

- World Records set or broken: 11
- Continental Records set or broken: 39
- National Records set or broken: 111

In any future debut event, the Chief Judge should carefully evaluate the administrative load that the records will represent. I significantly underestimated the time necessary to complete certification of the records.

**Judge Training Course**

Kate Charters served as the Chief of Judge Training. In effect, two courses were conducted. The course prior to the event was for Michael Cooper, Klaus Rheinwald and David McMinn, my Principle Judges, to bring them up to speed with the IPC standard. With only 3 candidates, all of whom had prior experience, this was handled expeditiously and thoroughly. The course conducted during the event was more traditional in its format. There were some issues with candidates that Kate shared with me and I concurred with her thoughts moving forward. One candidate in particular was problematic in that he exceeded his responsibility and authority as a training judge on multiple occasions. I was forced to discuss the matter with this candidate personally. He came very near to being dismissed from the course. I am available for any questions the Committee may have.

At the conclusion of the event, Kate’s two courses yielded a total count of 7 successful candidates. For more detailed information, please see her report.
Scoring System

The scoring system chosen for this event was Paralog. This system is the brainchild of Klaus Rheinwald, one of my principle judges. It would not be a stretch to say that Klaus functionally invented the Performance Flying event. His considerable experience and knowledge came directly into play when an examination of the competition rules and the scoring system by the Jury showed a minor discrepancy. The rules had been inadvertently written to imply mathematical rounding in the first step of the scoring process. This is a violation of the scientific mathematical process. After a careful review of the effects, the Jury decided to change the scoring table to follow the exact letter of the rules. When this was put into effect, there were no changes to the standings and no score changed by more than 0.1. Further, it was the Jury’s decision that this action did not need to be announced to the competitors. That no competitor commented on the changes supports this decision. It further shows the extreme level of confidence that the competitors have in this scoring system.

One example of the extraordinary quality of the scoring system can be seen in an on-site change made by Klaus. During the competitor’s briefing, I made note that the scores would be posted on the official notice board as required by the Sporting Code. Simple paper would be used because I did not have the means to sign a website. Klaus took this as a challenge and created new code the following day that allowed signatures to be imbedded on the website and the event to be locked with that signature. The same method was made available for the Jury President to certify the final results. This is a totally new approach to the certification of scores. I believe this is an approach that should be pursued whenever possible. Sporting Code Section 5 will require a modest change to the language to allow such electronic certification in lieu of signing and posting scores/standings on A4.

With the increasing complexity of scoring systems, IPC needs to address the security of the intellectual and commercial property represented by these scoring systems. To do otherwise will result in the demise of efforts to create new or improved systems. Industrial espionage is a criminal act in most nations. While law enforcement is beyond our mandate and capabilities, if we do not act to protect the scoring systems, we will find ourselves lacking quality scoring systems in the future.

Recommendations

Both a judge’s meeting and competitor’s meeting were held at the conclusion of the event and the resulting discussions yielded good information for consideration in the future.

for Organizers

The nature of the scoring system for this event is extremely technology dependent. The same is true of all known alternative systems in development. Accordingly, it would be highly advisable for the organizer to provide maximum access to the internet. I would recommend a minimum of a dedicated network for the exclusive use of scoring system (preferred) or the FAI Officials (at a minimum). I recommend the organizer have an adequate pool of personnel to draw on for tasks related to the “chain of custody” of the GPS devices. Had we not had the large number Judges in Training that we did, chain of custody would have been unenforceable.
for Judges

I expect that the 1st World Championships of the Performance event will bring approximately 100 competitors. If the Acrobatic event is also presented at the WPC (an idea that I strongly support!) the workload will require an EJ for both events.

In the Performance event, the initial tagging of the wingsuits and custody turn-over of the helmets represents an efficiency bottleneck. The Competition Rules require that wingsuits be marked by a Judge and that the PLD’s be mounted by a Judge. Ensure that sufficient staff is on-hand (including Judges in Training) to move through this work.

for the Committee (Rules Recommendations)

General Section

- Recommend to General Conference to clarify which nations are in which Continental Regions with a full alphabetic list of nations by region.
- Recommend to General Conference to expressly adopt Olympic County codes as the standard for abbreviations for nations in all scoring systems and displays.

Sporting Code Section 5

- Revise the language of the relevant Competition Records to read “fastest speed” and “longest time”.
- Revise the Wingsuit Time of Fall Records to be measure in minutes and seconds.
- Designate all WS Performance Records as Absolute Records, as regards GS 7.2.

Competition Rules

- Alter 3.4 to follow standard mathematical process with rounding only in the final step.
- Alter 4.1.3 to allow competitors to wear additional electronic devices. In the event of a PLD failure, a rejump will be granted without respect to 5.2.4.
- Change 5.1.2 to be reverse order of standings from the previous FCE, but may be altered for overriding safety factors at the discretion of the Meet Director and Chief Judge.
- Rule out the use of oversize/overweight equipment (e.g. tandem systems)
- Add safety officers/jumpmasters aboard the aircraft to provide guidance.
- Add 5.1.6 “If a competitor exits in a manner deemed unsafe by a safety officer or pilot, that competitor shall receive a score of zero for that task. A second occurrence will result in disqualification from the event. This decision is not grounds for protest.”
- Add 7.3.1.1 “Diplomas shall be awarded to the top three performers in each task. No title shall be awarded in this case.”
Additional Topics

- Performance Record - Fastest Wingsuit Speed – discussed at competitor’s meeting. More deliberation needed.
- Suit modifications – discussed at competitor’s meeting. More definition/clarification needed.
- Team Event - discussed favorably at competitor’s meeting. Further development needed.
- Overall nation medal - discussed favorably at competitor’s meeting. Further development needed.

The Future

I unreservedly endorse and support the implementation of a 2016 World Championships in this event. I believe that Wingsuit Flying explores an additional envelope of competitive human flight that will grow.

In closing, I would invite questions to be directed to my email address at d19133@gmail.com.

With Regards,

Chief Judge,
1st FAI World Cup of Wingsuit Flying