

3

State, National And International Record Reporting Procedures



Table of Contents

1. Safety.....	1
2. International Record Reporting Procedures.....	1
2.1. Procedures.....	1
2.2. Fees.....	1
3. U.S. State And National Record Reporting Procedures.....	1
3.1. Introduction	1
3.2. General.....	2
3.3. Record Zones.....	2
3.4. Record Class	3
3.5. Record Sub-classes.....	3
3.6. Record Disciplines (Group).....	3
3.7. Record Categories	3
3.8. Record Types.....	3
3.9. Procedures.....	9
3.10. Notification and Fees.....	9
3.11. Appeal Process	10

1. Safety

- 1.0.1 No record claim may be either certified, filed, or accepted by USPA whereby any USPA Basic Safety Requirements were violated in the performance of the record requirements.
 - 1.0.1.1 No minimum opening altitude BSRs shall be waived for solo record attempts.
 - 1.0.2 When making skydives as part of a record claims, every parachutist is required to wear two parachutes (one main and one reserve parachute) attached to a single harness.

2. International Record Reporting Procedures

2.1. Procedures

- 2.1.1 The FAI Sporting Code (General Section and Section 5) prescribes the procedure for establishing international skydiving records.
- 2.1.2 Written notice of a preliminary claim for an international record must be submitted by either the Official Observer, the FAI Judge controlling the attempt, or the claimant, and must be received by the USPA Competition Department within 72 hours of its completion as a record attempt.
 - 2.1.2.1 This notification may be submitted in person, or via telephone, fax, or email to:

Director of Competition
U.S. Parachute Association
5401 Southpoint Centre Blvd.
Fredericksburg, VA 22407
Email: competition@uspa.org
540.604.9740 (p) 540.604.9741 (f)
- 2.1.3 Written notice of a preliminary claim for an international record must be received by the FAI Head Office within seven days of its completion as a record attempt.
- 2.1.4 An international record claim must be received by the USPA Competition Department within 30 days of the attempt, supported by a file containing all the information and certification necessary to prove that the conditions have been met. An extension of the 30-day deadline may be granted by the USPA Director of Competition, at their discretion, but only prior to the original deadline.
 - The claim dossier must be in the standard format set out in Section 5 of the Sporting Code and include a statement that the attempt was made in accordance with all the regulations of the Sporting Code.
 - The claim dossier must be submitted to the NAA and the FAI through the USPA.
- 2.1.5 The claim dossier requirements can be found in the FAI General Section.
- 2.1.6 The international record claim must be sent by the USPA Competition Department and received by the National Aeronautic Association within 60 days of the attempt, supported by a file containing all the information and certification necessary to prove that the conditions have been met.
- 2.1.7 The international record claim must be sent by the National Aeronautic Association and received by the FAI Secretariat within 120 days of the attempt, supported by a file containing all the information and certification necessary to prove that the conditions have been met.

2.2. Fees

- 2.2.1 The FAI and USPA assess fees per claimed international record in all parachuting disciplines.
 - 2.2.1.1 These fees cover all aspects of international record processing, including the issue of a single diploma.
 - 2.2.1.2 Further diplomas can be obtained at additional cost.
 - 2.2.1.3 The scale of charges for additional diplomas is available upon request.
- 2.2.1.4 The fee for a world record set at a USPA National Skydiving Championships by any non-Guest competitor or team shall be paid from the USPA General Fund. Only the best performance of single event will be given this treatment. A competitor or team may claim additional records at their own expense.
- 2.2.2 Payment: The documentation to support an international record claim (per this section) should be accompanied with payment according to the form to cover the fees charged by USPA, FAI and the NAA.

3. U.S. State And National Record Reporting Procedures

3.1. Introduction

- 3.1.1 The purpose of this document is to assist USPA members interested in establishing U.S. state and national skydiving records.
- 3.1.2 State and national records documentation and processing differs from those established by the International Skydiving Commission for international records. Those differences are described herein.

3.2. General

- 3.2.1 All USPA competition rules in the Skydiver's Competition Manual must be observed during national competition record attempts, including the citizenship/residency requirements.
- 3.2.2 For state competition records, all pertinent rules in the SCM must be observed; however, a variance with those SCM requirements that do not affect the performance outcome may be allowed if approved in advance by the USPA Director of Competition and the USPA Competition Committee.
- 3.2.3 All competition records in events with multiple classes may only be set in the Open class of competition.
- 3.2.4 When a state or national record category requires a dive sequence to be drawn from the dive pool, the draw may be conducted by any person under the supervision of a USPA Judge rated in the discipline involved, who does not have to be in the physical location where the draw is being conducted.
- 3.2.5 For all types of large formation and sequential large formation record (FS, VFS, CF, WS), a written plan of the record performance(s) describing the formations, and the transitions to be attempted and the persons involved, list of participants, including names and USPA membership numbers, and all record types and subtypes being attempted must be submitted to at least one certifying Judge prior to the attempt. The formations and transitions must be completed as planned ("grip perfect," but need not be slot-name specific). Video is required as evidence of performance. The record claim documentation must include a copy of all original media used to judge the record and the written plan.
 - For FS/VFS large formation records, there is no minimum hold time, but the formations must be performed in a controlled manner.
- 3.2.6 State and national records may be set within or outside of USPA National Championship events.
- 3.2.7 An "attempt" is defined as the association of a jump with a full record specification (zone, subclass, discipline, category, type/subtype). There can be multiple attempts per jump, but each record specification must be distinct, and where a written plan is required by the type, each attempt's plan must be itemized accordingly.
- 3.2.8 When a change is made to the criteria applicable to a record such that the ratified record does not comply with the new criteria, or a record's type, sub-type, or category are deleted, the ratified record will be marked RETIRED and will no longer be considered a current record.
- 3.2.9 For all large formation sequential record types (including Full Break) (FS, CF, WS), a successfully awarded record performance supersedes prior smaller records set in the respective subtype (#formations) and for all lesser subtypes as well including Largest Formation (1-point). Ie. A 100-way 3-point performance supersedes a 99-way 2-point, and a 90-way (1-point) within the given record type, zone & category. Only the greatest subtype record need be claimed to supersede the lesser subtypes.
- 3.2.10 Simultaneous records are possible if more than one claimant achieves exactly the same performance in the same conditions as another.
 - The same conditions are met for Performance Records if all claimants exit on the same pass of the same aircraft for all skydives involved in the performance.
 - The same conditions are met for Competition Records if all claimants achieve the performance in the same round or rounds of the same competition. The record will be registered in the joint names of the concerned persons whether individuals or team members. In all cases, not only the date of the performance should appear in the record claim but also the local time at which the performance occurred and, where applicable, the round of the competition in which it took place.

3.3. Record Zones

- 3.3.1 State: any record achieved by an individual or team in a state or territory of the United States.
 - 3.3.1.1 Skydivers claiming individual state records must be regular USPA members. For teams claiming a large formation record, at least 51% of the participants must be USPA members; the remaining participants must either be USPA members or hold the international equivalent
 - 3.3.1.2 Where the relevant State for a State record may be in question, the State must be pre-declared, and the majority of participants must land in the declared State.
- 3.3.2 USPA National: any record achieved by an individual or team.
 - 3.3.2.1 All record participants must be US citizens or legal US residents and hold a current regular USPA membership.
 - 3.3.2.2 For National Competition Records in Events in which USA teams compete internationally, all record participants must be eligible by FAI rules to represent the USA at an FAI/ISC First Category Event at the time of the record performance. Holding a current USA-issued FAI Sporting License is not a requirement when the performance happens outside international competition.
- 3.3.3 USPA Open National: Any record achieved by a team in the United States.
 - 3.3.3.1 More than 50% of participants must hold a current regular USPA membership. The remaining participants must hold an international equivalent or a valid foreign-issued FAI sporting license suitable for Parachuting.

Chapter 3: State, National And International Record Reporting Procedures

3.3.3.2 Only applicable to CF/FS large formation, sequential large formation, full-break large formation, WS no-grip large formation, and WS gripped large formation records.

3.4. Record Class

3.4.1 All records shall be designated Class G, in keeping with FAI Air Sport designations.

3.5. Record Sub-classes

3.5.1 All records shall be designated as sub-class 1(Competition), or sub-class 2(Performance) as appropriate in accordance with the FAI structure.

3.6. Record Disciplines (Group)

3.6.1 USPA shall use the term discipline in lieu of the FAI term “Group”.

3.6.2 The disciplines are:

- Altitude/Fall
- Accuracy Landing
- Canopy Formation
- Canopy Piloting
- Formation Skydiving
- Speed Skydiving
- Wingsuit Flying
- Others as designated

3.7. Record Categories

3.7.1 General—best performance achieved.

3.7.2 Female—best performance achieved by a woman or a team composed only of women except for the photographer/videographer providing the photo/video evidence to support the record.

3.7.3 Night – best performance achieved by any team between the end of evening civil twilight and the beginning of morning civil twilight.

- This category shall only be applicable to CF/FS large formation, sequential large formation, full-break large formation, WS no-grip large formation, and WS gripped large formation records.

3.7.4 Collegiate – best performance achieved by an individual collegiate skydiver or team composed only of collegiate skydivers as recognized per Chapter 7 of the SCM, except for the photographer/videographer providing the photo/video evidence to support the record.

3.8. Record Types

- For all record types named Highest Average (or Highest Overall Average Speed) this refers to the average score taken over all completed rounds. All of the maximum scheduled rounds defined by the current competition rules must have been completed, and tie-break rounds are not counted in the average.

3.8.1 Altitude/Fall records - Individuals only.

3.8.1.1 Exit altitude

- When the supporting evidence comes from an altitude recording device carried by the skydiver, at least one of the Certifying Officials must be judge rated in either Speed Skydiving or Wingsuit Flying who will evaluate the data. Exit Altitude records may be certified by the pilot when the claimed altitude comes from the aircraft altimeter.
- Container opening altitude must be no lower than 2500' AGL.

3.8.1.2 Distance of Fall Record

The record performance for the distance of fall is either:

(a) The vertical distance of fall, measured in meters, without a drogue, from exit altitude to the altitude at which the fall is terminated as measured by the required equipment, as per paragraph 3.8.1.4 below.

(b) The vertical distance of fall, measured in meters, with a drogue, from exit altitude to the altitude at which the fall is terminated as measured by the required equipment, as per paragraph 3.8.1.4 below.

3.8.1.3 A new altitude, distance of fall record is set only if the lower limit of the error range of the record performance is greater than the upper limit of the current record error range by at least 2%. No means of propulsion may be used after leaving or jettisoning the device by which the individual has been carried to the exit altitude.

Chapter 3: State, National And International Record Reporting Procedures

3.8.1.4 The exit altitude and the vertical distance of fall with or without a drogue records are to be determined using an appropriate flight recorder, calibrated barograph or other reliable and appropriate method. The record file submitted must contain:

- (a) Calibration data to substantiate the accuracy of the data submitted, including the margin of error.
- (b) Evidence that the data cannot be and has not been tampered with between the time it is recorded and the time it is handed over to a Speed Skydiving or Wingsuit Flying Judge.
- (c) Evidence that the instrument registers and provides the type and accuracy of data required to determine the record performance.

3.8.1.5 The performance shall, if possible, be determined with an overall margin of error of $+/- 1\%$. If the overall margin of error in the determination of the performance is no more than $+/- 1\%$, the value of the record shall be equal to the figure determined rounded down to the nearest whole number together with the margin of error. If the overall margin of error in the determination of the performance is greater than $+/- 1\%$, the value of the record shall be equal to the lower limit of the actual error range, rounded down to a whole number.

3.8.1.6 Exit altitude means the altitude above mean sea level at which the individual leaves or jettisons the device (aircraft, aerodyne, or aerostat) in or by which he is being carried.

3.8.1.7 National and International records must be determined using an appropriate flight recorder or other reliable and appropriate method (reference FAI GS 8). State exit altitude records may use an FAA-approved and calibrated encoding altimeter, or may use the equipment required for National and International records.

3.8.1.8 All record applications submitted for altitude/fall/WS flight shall include the make and model of aircraft, and maximum operating altitude of that aircraft as specified in its FAA Type Certificate Data Sheet or FAA Pilot's Operating Handbook (POH). The maximum operating altitude is based on barometric altitude, that is, altitude indicated when the aircraft altimeter is set to 29.92", unless otherwise specified in the documents aforementioned. No record application will be accepted that exceeds such limitations.

3.8.1.9 Time of fall/wingsuit distance of flight records are to be determined using an appropriate flight recorder or other reliable and appropriate method (reference FAI GS 8).

3.8.2 Speed Skydiving Individual Performance Records

3.8.2.1 A new vertical speed jump record is set only if the lower limit of the error range of the record performance is greater than the upper limit of the current record error range by at least 2%. Exit means the point in time at which the individual leaves or jettisons the device in or by which he is being carried.

3.8.2.2 No means of propulsion may be used after leaving or jettisoning the device by which the individual has been carried to the exit point.

3.8.2.3 The vertical speed in freefall or in drogue fall is to be determined using an appropriate flight recorder, calibrated barograph, or other reliable and appropriate method (reference FAI GS). The record file submitted must contain:

- (a) Calibration data to substantiate the accuracy of the data submitted, including the margin of error.
- (b) Evidence that the data cannot be and has not been tampered with between the time it is recorded and the time it is handed over to a judge.
- (c) Evidence that the instrument registers and provides the type and accuracy of data required to determine the record performance.

3.8.2.4 The record performance is one of the following:

- The maximum vertical speed attained, measured in km/h, without a drogue during the time from exit to the altitude at which the fall is terminated as measured by the required equipment, as per paragraph 3.8.2.3 above. (Maximum Vertical Speed **without** drogue)
- The maximum vertical speed attained, measured in km/h, with a drogue during the time from exit to the altitude at which the fall is terminated as measured by the required equipment, as per paragraph 3.8.2.3 above. (Maximum Vertical Speed **with** drogue)

3.8.3 Individual accuracy landing

- The competition record is the best final score after a completed competition program of 10 rounds conducted according to the rules in the Skydiver's Competition Manual.
- The performance record is the number of consecutive dead-center landings plus the next score made.
- Jumps must be made within a period of 14 consecutive days and may be interrupted by other jumps as long as the record-attempt jumps are declared before boarding the aircraft.

3.8.4 Team Accuracy Landing:

Chapter 3: State, National And International Record Reporting Procedures

- The competition record is the best final score after a completed competition program of eight rounds conducted according to the rules in the Skydiver's Competition Manual.

3.8.5 Formation skydiving 4-way, 8-way, 16-way, VFS, MFS, longest sequence.

3.8.6 Formation skydiving 4-way, 8-way, 16-way, VFS, MFS, highest average.

3.8.7 Formation skydiving 10-way, fastest time

3.8.8 Formation skydiving, largest formation

- Minimum size of four (4)

3.8.9 Formation skydiving, largest formation, sequential

- Sub-type: number of points, a new record is achieved by increasing the number of people. Higher sequential number records shall automatically include lesser sequential records (if the lesser sequential record sets an initial record or exceeds a current record). The available sub-types are restricted to 2 and 3 points.
- Minimum size of four (4) for State records. Minimum size of four (4) or 25% (rounded up) of the current largest formation record, whichever is larger for National and USPA Open National records.
- All people need to be linked
- Definition of grip: two people linked together = one grip
- Minimum of 35% of the people must release and change grips.
- A released sub-group may consist of no more than four persons.
- None of the released grips included in the 35% may be retaken in the next formation.
- Simultaneous separation during the transition is not required, but each released sub-group must show individual separation from the base and other released sub-groups at some point in time.

3.8.10 Formation skydiving, full break, largest formation, sequential

- Sub-type: number of points, a new record is achieved by increasing the number of people.
- Minimum size of four (4) for State records. Minimum size of four (4) or 25% (rounded up) of the current largest formation record, whichever is larger for National and USPA Open National records.
- All persons in the completed formations must be connected by at least one grip either taken by the person or taken on the person. A grip is a handhold on an arm or leg (both as defined in the relevant Competition Rules) of another person.
- Definition of grip: two people linked together = one grip
- In the transition from one formation to the next, all grips must be released. No new grip may be taken by any person until all grips held by or on that person have been released. Simultaneous separation between persons is not required.
- None of the grips may be retaken in any of the subsequent two formations in the sequence. Where a grip is on an arm or hand it will be considered the same grip no matter which person has taken the grip.
- After the group has completed three different formations, the group may elect to return to the first formation (allowing the first set of grips to be retaken) and repeat the sequence or may elect to continue the sequence with three, new different formations.
- Simultaneous separation during the transition is not required.

3.8.11 Canopy formation 2-way sequential, longest sequence

3.8.12 Canopy formation 2-way sequential, highest average

3.8.13 Canopy formation 4-way sequential, longest sequence

3.8.14 Canopy formation 4-way sequential, highest average

3.8.15 Canopy formation 4-way rotation, most formations

3.8.16 Canopy formation 4-way rotation, highest average

3.8.17 Canopy formation, largest formation

The record performance for the Largest Formation is the number of persons in one formation which is the "Record Formation". The "Largest Formation Team" is made up of the declared participants which are:

- Minimum formation size of four (4)
- The persons in the Record Formation
- Videographers of the Record Formation, and
- Alternates available to immediately join the Record Formation

Chapter 3: State, National And International Record Reporting Procedures

Amounting to no more than 120% of the size of the Record Formation or one more than the size of the Record Formation, whichever is greater. A written plan describing the Record Formation to be attempted and the declared Largest Formation Team must be submitted in advance to the Judges. The Record Formation must be complete as described with only members of the Largest Formation Team in the formation.

3.8.18 Canopy formation, largest formation, sequential

The Team is made up of the declared participants which are:

- The persons in the Record Formation
- Videographers of the Record Formation, and
- Alternates available to immediately join the Record Formation

Amounting to no more than 120% of the size of the Record Formation or one more than the size of the Record Formation, whichever is greater. A written plan describing the Record Formations and the transitions to be attempted and the declared Largest Formation Team must be submitted in advance to the Judges. The Record Formations and the transitions must be completed as described with only members of the Largest Formation Team in the formations.

- Sub-type: number of points, a new record is achieved by increasing the number of people. Higher sequential number records shall automatically include lesser sequential records (if the lesser sequential record sets an initial record or exceeds a current record).
- Minimum size of nine (9) for State records. Minimum size of nine (9) or 25% (rounded up) of the current largest formation record, whichever is larger for National and USPA Open National records.
- All persons in the completed formations must be connected by at least one grip either taken by the person or taken on the person.
- Grip
 - A hand hold on an "A" line or front riser
 - Contact with the "A" line from behind with the front of the lower leg or ankle, defined as between the instep of the foot and below the knee. (The instep of the foot does not need to be marked with a tape). (Both as defined in the relevant Competition Rules)
- In the transition from one formation to the next, at least 35% of the persons in the first formation must either release all of their grips and all grips on them must also be released or be a member of a released sub-group, consisting of no more than four (4) persons.
- Each person or group must re-dock in a different position or on a different set of grips.
- Each subgroup must be clearly presented and remain intact as a subgroup from the grip release until the correct completion of the next formation.
- Simultaneous separation during the transition is not required but total separation must be shown at some point in time during the transition as shown in the written plan.

3.8.19 Canopy formation, full break, largest formation, sequential

The Team is made up of the declared participants which are:

- The persons in the Record Formation
- Videographers of the Record Formation, and
- Alternates available to immediately join the Record Formation

Amounting to no more than 120% of the size of the Record Formation or one more than the size of the Record Formation, whichever is greater. A written plan describing the Record Formations and the transitions to be attempted and the declared Largest Formation Team must be submitted in advance to the Judges. The Record Formations and the transitions must be completed as described with only members of the Largest Formation Team in the formations.

- Sub-type: number of points, a new record is achieved by increasing the number of people. Higher sequential number records shall automatically include lesser sequential records (if the lesser sequential record sets an initial record or exceeds a current record)
- Minimum size of nine (9) for State records. Minimum size of nine (9) or 25% (rounded up) of the current largest formation record, whichever is larger for National and USPA Open National records.
- All persons in the completed formations must be connected by at least one grip either taken by the person or taken on the person.
- Grip
 - A hand hold on an "A" line or front riser
 - Contact with the "A" line from behind with the front of the lower leg or ankle, defined as between the instep of the foot and below the knee. (The instep of the foot does not need to be marked with a tape). (Both as defined in the relevant Competition Rules)

Chapter 3: State, National And International Record Reporting Procedures

- In the transition from one formation to the next, all grips must be released. No new grip may be taken by any person until all grips held by or on that person have been released.
- None of the depicted grips from any previous formation may be retaken in the same position in any of the subsequent formations in the sequence for up to three formations. Each person must redock in a different position or on a different set of grips
- After the group has completed three different formations, the group may elect to return to the first formation and repeat the sequence (allowing the first set of grips to be retaken) or continue the sequence of formations with a new, different formation.
- Simultaneous separation during the transition is not required but total separation must be shown at some point in time during the transition as shown in the written plan.

3.8.20 Canopy Piloting, longest distance

- The competition record is the greatest distance achieved during a round of the Distance Event conducted in accordance with the current rules in the Skydiver's Competition Manual.

3.8.21 Canopy Piloting, fastest speed

- The competition record is the lowest time achieved during a round of the Speed Event conducted in accordance with the current rules in the Skydiver's Competition Manual.

3.8.22 Vertical formation skydiving, largest head-down formation

3.8.23 Vertical formation skydiving, largest head-up (upright) formation

3.8.24 Vertical formation skydiving, largest head-down or head-up (upright) formation, sequential

- Sub-type: number of points, a new record is achieved by increasing the number of people. Higher sequential number records shall automatically include lesser sequential records (if the lesser sequential record sets an initial record or exceeds a current record)
- Minimum size of four (4) for State records. Minimum size of four (4) or 20% (rounded up) of the current largest formation record, whichever is larger for National and USPA Open National records.
- A grip is a handhold on an arm or a leg by another person.
- All persons in the first formation must be connected by at least one grip either taken by the person or taken on the person.
- All persons in formations following the initial formation must be connected by at least one grip either taken by the person or taken on the person in groups of no less than 25% of the initial formation or 8 people (whichever is larger).
- If a grip is taken on a particular arm or leg, then moving that grip to another arm or leg attached to that particular arm or leg will not be considered a new grip for the purpose of determining the number of changed grips between formations.
- In the transition from one formation to the next, at least 25% of the persons in the subsequent formation must build a new grip that differs from the previous formation.
- No repeated formations will be allowed.

3.8.25 Most number of jumps in 24 hours

3.8.26 Most number of lifetime jumps (National record only)

3.8.27 Wingsuit Flying Records:

3.8.27.1 Wingsuit Definition: Refer to Chapter 14, 2.1 General Definitions

3.8.27.2 All participants must be wearing wingsuits

3.8.27.3 Formations are judged using a standard grid downloadable from the FAI Website.

3.8.27.4 Each individual grid space is a square defined by four (4) interior 90° angles.

3.8.27.5 Using suitable software, the grid (in a graphic file) will be overlaid over a digital photograph of the formation to evaluate the record performance.

3.8.27.6 The grid may be sized and rotated to best fit the formation while maintaining a constant aspect ratio.

3.8.27.7 For formations of 40 and smaller, all persons (their body, equipment and wingsuit) must be within their designated flying space in the grid. No part of their body, equipment or wingsuit may be visible outside the lines of their designated space; however, touching a line is allowed.

3.8.27.8 For formations larger than 40, no more than 10% of persons (rounded to the nearest whole number) may have a part of their body, equipment or wingsuit visible across the grid line of their designated flying space.

3.8.27.9 Wingsuit formation claims shall submit for judging, in addition to the above:

- A diagram showing the intended formation
- One still photograph of the completed formation with all flyers visible

Chapter 3: State, National And International Record Reporting Procedures

- One video of the jump that shows continuity of the performance

3.8.28 Performance Wingsuit Flying competition records:

- Distance – greatest distance achieved in any round of the Distance task conducted in accordance with the current rules for the event in the Skydiver's Competition Manual.
- Speed – fastest speed achieved in any round of the Speed task in accordance with the rules for the event.
- Time – the longest time achieved in any round of the Time task in accordance with the rule for the event.

3.8.29 Acrobatic Wingsuit Flying competition records:

- Longest Sequence - The record performance for the longest sequence is the number of correctly completed grips in any compulsory round in accordance with the current Competition Rules.

3.8.30 Wingsuit Flying performance records:

- Time of fall – measured in seconds, with a wingsuit, from exit altitude to the opening of the parachute with which the skydiver intends to land.
- Distance of flight – straight-line distance of flight, measured in kilometers to two decimal places, with a wingsuit, from exit altitude to the opening of the parachute with which the skydiver intends to land.

3.8.30.1 All Wingsuit Flying performance records will conform to standards expressed in 3.8.27.1 – 3.8.27.8.

3.8.31 Wingsuit Flying, largest gripped formation

3.8.31.1 Minimum four (4) wingsuit flyers

3.8.31.2 Definition of grips is the same as formation skydiving except a grip on any wing surface without simultaneously gripping a foot, leg or hand is excluded

3.8.32 Wingsuit Flying, largest no-grip formation

3.8.32.1 Largest Formation WS No Grip Horizontal

- The record performance is the number of persons (not less than 4) in close formation without grips that is performed in horizontal orientation and evaluated in accordance with the current WS Largest Formation Performance Record Rules.

3.8.32.2 Largest Formation WS No Grip Vertical

- The record performance is the number of persons (not less than 4) in close formation without grips that is performed in vertical orientation and evaluated in accordance with the current WS Largest Formation Performance Record Rules.

3.8.32.3 Grids available at <https://fai.org/isc-documents>

3.8.32.4 Large Formation Sequential WS No Grip (Horizontal or Vertical)

- The record performance is the number of persons (not less than 4) to complete a sequence of two or more wingsuit formations, giving a separate record performance for each number of formations completed.

3.8.32.5 In consecutive formations, at least 75% of the persons must move to a new designated flying space in the grid.

3.8.32.6 After the group has completed three different formations, the group may elect to return to the first formation and repeat the sequence.

3.8.33 Speed Skydiving Competition Records

3.8.33.1 Highest Average Speed – Individual & Mixed Team

- The record performance is the highest score achieved in any round in accordance with the current Competition Rules.

3.8.33.2 Highest overall average speed – Individual & Mixed Team

- The record performance is the highest score averaged over a completed competition program in accordance with the current Competition Rules
- The record performance is the highest average speed by a Mixed Team for a completed competition program in accordance with the current Competition Rules.

3.8.34 Collegiate-only Competition Records

3.8.34.1 2-way VFS - longest sequence

3.8.34.2 2-way VFS - highest average

3.8.34.3 4-way - longest sequence

3.8.34.4 4-way - highest average

3.8.34.5 2-way - longest sequence

Chapter 3: State, National And International Record Reporting Procedures

- 3.8.34.6 2-way - highest average
- 3.8.34.7 6-way fastest time
- 3.8.34.8 Sport Accuracy - lowest score after 4 rounds
- 3.8.34.9 Team Sport Accuracy - lowest score after 3 rounds
- 3.8.35 Collegiate-only Performance Records
 - 3.8.35.1 Sport Accuracy - consecutive dead centers followed by a miss

3.9. Procedures

- 3.9.1 Records are registered by submitting the "[Request for Certification of State and National Record](#)" form contained herein (uspa.org/scm).
- 3.9.2 State records must be certified and signed by two authorized officials, as follows:
 - Authorized officials include USPA-rated judges, the local S&TA or S&TA "at large" for the local region, USPA Examiners, a USPA board member or headquarters staff member, and in some cases, the pilot.
 - Discipline-specific records (for example, canopy formation, formation skydiving, wingsuit flying) must be certified by at least one judge rated in the applicable discipline. For disciplines judged by video or data analysis, the judge does not need to be physically present during the record attempt. At least one certifying official must still be present.
 - When a record requires certification by a discipline-specific judge, the second official may be any of those authorized above, including a second judge (who need not be rated in the applicable discipline).
 - Exit altitude and most jumps in 24-hour records may be certified by a FAA-rated pilot directly involved with the record attempt. These are the only two records a pilot may certify.
 - Officials certifying a team performance state record may also be participants.
- 3.9.3 National competition records must be conducted and judged in accordance with the SCM rules for national competition. National performance records must be certified by at least two national judges and one regional judge, all of whom must be rated in the applicable discipline.
- 3.9.4 VFS orientation record performances may be evaluated and certified by either AE or FS Judges or a combination thereof, all having a valid rating in the appropriate discipline. The on-site judge required by §3.9.6 may have either rating as well.
- 3.9.5 State and National competition records set at a USPA National Skydiving Championships, or State and National competition records set at an FAI First Category Event by members of the US Parachute Team, as determined by the certified competition results, shall be registered in the USPA records database without fee or filing requirements by request from either the Competitor/Team or the Chief Judge, sent to competition@uspa.org. Only the best performance of a single event will be given this treatment. A competitor or team may claim additional records at their own expense.
- 3.9.6 Judges must be physically present to observe national records, except for disciplines (CF, FS, WS, SP) judged exclusively by video and/or data analysis, in which case at least one discipline-rated judge must be present to witness the attempt and collect video and/or other required evidence.
- 3.9.7 Judges may not take part in national records that they certify though they may be videographers on performance records.

3.10. Notification and Fees

- 3.10.1 Initial notification of a national record must be sent to USPA by e-mail (competition@uspa.org) within 72 hours of the jump. There is no initial notification requirement for a state record.
- 3.10.2 The final claim form with required documentation for all records must be received by USPA's Competition Department within 30 days of the record performance. An extension of the 30-day deadline may be granted by the USPA Director of Competition, at their discretion, but only prior to the original deadline. Record fees for National & State record claims (not including extra-certificate fees) must be received within 30 days of notice that the record has met all the requirements for ratification.
- 3.10.3 Fees effective March 1, 2020 :

State		National		International	
Individual	Team	Individual	Team	Individual	Team
\$50	\$100	\$100	\$200	As set by NAA & FAI	

- 3.10.4 National and State record certificates will be available at an additional cost of \$10.00 USD.

- 3.10.5 Fees shown are inclusive of the lesser zone record, i.e. a national record fee covers the state record fee.

3.11. Appeal Process

- 3.11.1 Certification of a record shall become final if no appeal has been lodged against it within 30 days of the date of publication of the original notification.
- 3.11.2 Any USPA member, judge or official may appeal the validity of a state or national record and request a review by the Director of Competition
- 3.11.3 If the Director of Competition finds the appeal has merit, the appeal will be forwarded to the Competition Committee for further review.
- 3.11.4 USPA Director of Competition will inform and provide details of any rejected record to the USPA Competition Committee.
 - 3.11.4.1 Rejection of a record shall become final if no appeal has been lodged against it within 30 days of the notification of rejection.
 - 3.11.4.2 Any USPA member, judge or official may appeal the rejection of a state or national record and request a review by the USPA Competition Committee.
 - 3.11.4.3 All appeals of a record rejection must be submitted to the USPA Director of Competition and any appeals received will be forwarded to the USPA Competition Committee for further review.