



# **USPA National Accuracy Landing Championships Competition Rules**



# Table of Contents

- 1. General ..... 1**
  - 1.1. Objectives ..... 1
  - 1.2. Event..... 1
  - 1.3. Accuracy Landing Event Description ..... 1
  - 1.4. Wind Drift Indicators (WDI) ..... 1
  - 1.5. Exit Order, Altitude and Procedures..... 1
  - 1.6. Number of Rounds..... 1
  - 1.7. Weather ..... 1
  - 1.8. Scoring..... 2
  - 1.9. Judging and Recording ..... 2
  - 1.10. Technical Equipment..... 3
  - 1.11. Equipment and Clothing ..... 3
  - 1.12. Aircraft ..... 4
  - 1.13. Rejumps..... 4
- 2. Classification Of Final Results..... 4**
  - 2.1. Recognition of Winners..... 4
  - 2.2. Accuracy Landing..... 5
  - 2.3. National Championships Title Classifications ..... 5
- Appendix A: Accuracy Landing Administration And Judging Notes..... 6**
  - 1.1. Accuracy Landing Event ..... 6
  - 1.2. Scoring ..... 6

## 1. General

### 1.1. Objectives

- 1.1.1 Accuracy Landing consists of competitors under parachute aiming to land on or as closely as possible to the center of a target.
- 1.1.2 It is up to each competitor to clearly present to the judges the first contact with the target.

### 1.2. Event

- 1.2.1 The discipline will include the following events:

- 1.2.1.1 Individual Accuracy Landing
- 1.2.1.2 Team Accuracy Landing

### 1.3. Accuracy Landing Event Description

- 1.3.1 Individual Accuracy Landing:

- 1.3.1.1 Each round consists of individual competitors guiding their canopies to a precision landing on an Automatic Measuring Device (AMD) with a two-centimeter-diameter (2 cm) dead-center target.
- 1.3.1.2 Individual competitors are not required to compete in Team Accuracy.

- 1.3.2 Team Accuracy: Each round consists of a team of four competitors making sequential precision approaches as described in Individual Accuracy Landing.

- 1.3.2.1 Normally, the Accuracy Landing competition is conducted in a team format for the first eight rounds.
- 1.3.2.2 No substitutes to the composition of a team are permitted for any reason after competition begins.

### 1.4. Wind Drift Indicators (WDI)

- 1.4.1 Before starting the Accuracy Event or if jumping has been interrupted for 60 minutes or more, a WDI is dropped from 2,500 feet over the drop zone by a judge or non-competing, experienced skydiver.
- 1.4.2 The WDI landing point is marked by a signal panel or on an aerial photo of the area or indicated in the best available method to all competitors.
- 1.4.3 Additional WDIs are dropped if the Chief Judge, consulting with other principal judges, decides that altered wind conditions render the proper opening point uncertain.
- 1.4.4 Observation of a WDI or canopies successfully landing in the target area or uninterrupted continuity of the Accuracy Event are sufficient data to evaluate the proper opening point, and no protests will be allowed for lack of this knowledge.

### 1.5. Exit Order, Altitude and Procedures

- 1.5.1 The order of jumping in each round will be individuals, followed by teams. Teams will jump in reverse order of standing at the discretion of the Chief Judge in coordination with the Meet Director.
- 1.5.2 Rounds nine and ten will be individual, in reverse order of standing at the discretion of the Chief Judge in coordination with the Meet Director.
- 1.5.3 Individual Accuracy Landing: Each jump is made from 3,000 feet and jumpers will exit one or two per pass, which the Meet Director may lower by as much as 300 feet to negotiate weather.
- 1.5.4 Team Accuracy:
  - 1.5.4.1 Each jump is made from 3,500 feet, which the Meet Director may lower to 2,800 feet for the whole round to negotiate weather.
  - 1.5.4.2 The team must jump from the same aircraft during the same passage of the aircraft over the target.
- 1.5.5 Each competitor or team is personally responsible for selecting a proper exit point.

### 1.6. Number of Rounds

- 1.6.1 Individual Accuracy Landing: The minimum number of rounds to constitute a meet is one, and the maximum (scheduled) number is ten.
- 1.6.2 Team Accuracy Landing: The minimum number of rounds to constitute a meet is one, and the maximum (scheduled) number of rounds is eight.

### 1.7. Weather

- 1.7.1 Observation of wind speed and direction will be made at the discretion of the Event Judge until such time as winds exceed three (3) meters per second (m/s).

## Chapter 8: USPA National Accuracy Landing Championships Competition Rules

- 1.7.2 When the wind speed on the ground is greater than three (3) m/s, the wind speed will be monitored constantly and documented at an interval of no greater than every two (2) minutes.
- 1.7.3 The maximum allowable wind speed at ground level in the Accuracy Events is set by the Chief Judge, Event Judge, and Meet Director within the range of between six (6) m/s and seven and a half (7.5) m/s.
- 1.7.3.1 This limit will be given to the competitors at the initial briefing and will remain for the duration of the competition.
- 1.7.3.2 Scoring must stop while the wind exceeds this limit for a period of 30 seconds.
- 1.7.3.3 A competitor who lands during the period 15 seconds before the wind speed exceeds the limit, while the wind speed is over the limit, and 30 seconds after the wind speed has returned below the limit, and does not score a dead center, will be offered a rejump. The competitor must make an immediate decision and inform the Event or Chief Judge of their decision, otherwise that competitor must do a rejump.
- 1.7.3.4 The event will be automatically interrupted, and the target covered for a minimum of five minutes if the ground wind speed exceeds nine (9) m/s.
- Any competitor who exits the aircraft during a period of halted jumping will be waved off and not allowed to land on the tuffet.
  - All competitors who are waved off will make a rejump.
- 1.7.4 An audible device capable of being heard by the judges scoring in the pit must be used to alert the judges of a wind hold.
- 1.7.4.1 This device may be a whistle or horn manually sounded by the person monitoring the wind speed.
- 1.7.4.2 It may also be an audible device integrated into the monitoring device itself.
- 1.7.5 The maximum allowable wind direction limit is exceeded when there is a change in ground wind direction of 90 degrees or more when the wind speed exceeds three (3) m/s during final approach.
- 1.7.5.1 If there is a sudden change in ground wind direction of more than 90 degrees when the wind speed is more than three (3) m/s and automatically recorded by an electronic device, a competitor landing within 30 seconds after the wind change will be offered a rejump. The competitor must make an immediate decision.

### 1.8. Scoring

- 1.8.1 Individual Accuracy Landing:
- 1.8.1.1 The landing point is the first point of body contact with the surface or the AMD.
- 1.8.1.2 A landing off the AMD (or at the edge) or a disqualified jump is scored as 16 cm.
- 1.8.2 Team Accuracy:
- 1.8.2.1 Landings are judged as described for Individual Accuracy Landing.
- 1.8.2.2 All four scores count.
- 1.8.2.3 If, because of insufficient separation between team members, a competitor lands on the AMD before it has been reset, the score given is 15 cm.
- 1.8.2.4 Competitors landing off the AMD for any reason, including insufficient separation with their team members, will be given a score of 16 cm.
- 1.8.2.5 The sum of individual scores is the score of the team for that round.
- 1.8.2.6 Teams landing with fewer than four members receive a score of 16 cm for each missing member.

### 1.9. Judging and Recording

- 1.9.1 Landings will be judged by at least three principal judges positioned around the target, who independently assess the landing. The decision of the judges will be made by simple majority.
- 1.9.2 A Video Viewing system must be available and may be used for all competition jumps (for example: tablet with slow motion) at the discretion of the event-/chief judge for any decision found necessary. This decision is not grounds for protest.
- 1.9.3 In addition to the panel of judges at the target, there will be one canopy-flight observer and one wind recorder—not necessarily judges—qualified for the tasks and approved by the Chief/Event Judge.
- 1.9.4 The only persons allowed within the 20-meter circle during jumping are members of the panel of judges, members of the Jury and necessary members of the organizing staff.
- 1.9.4.1 During the final approach of a competitor, only principal judges are allowed within five meters.
- 1.9.4.2 Exceptions to this rule are the responsibility of the Chief Judge.

## Chapter 8: USPA National Accuracy Landing Championships Competition Rules

- 1.9.5 The AMD must be repositioned immediately after the landing of any competitor who moves or covers its location, except during team jumps when there is insufficient time between the landings of team members.
- 1.9.6 After a landing, competitors must leave the target area immediately.
- 1.9.7 One or more observers should watch each competitor's/team's opening and monitor their descent.
  - 1.9.7.1 The observer should check the time between opening and landing and any conditions which might constitute grounds for a rejump.
  - 1.9.7.2 A written record should be made of the observations.
- 1.9.8 If any judge observes a change in winds aloft which prevent one or more competitors from making a reasonable accuracy approach on the target despite having exited at the correct point, that judge must immediately inform the Event Judge or the Chief Judge of the observation.
- 1.9.9 If there is a serious or sudden change in the meteorological conditions or in the winds aloft, the Chief Judge or the Event Judge, with the concurrence of the Meet Director, may decide to interrupt an event.
  - 1.9.9.1 This decision is not grounds for a protest.
  - 1.9.9.2 The interruption must be made in a way which clearly shows it to the jumpers concerned, who must be granted rejets, and also to the judges at the target.
  - 1.9.9.3 A new WDI must be dropped before the event may continue.

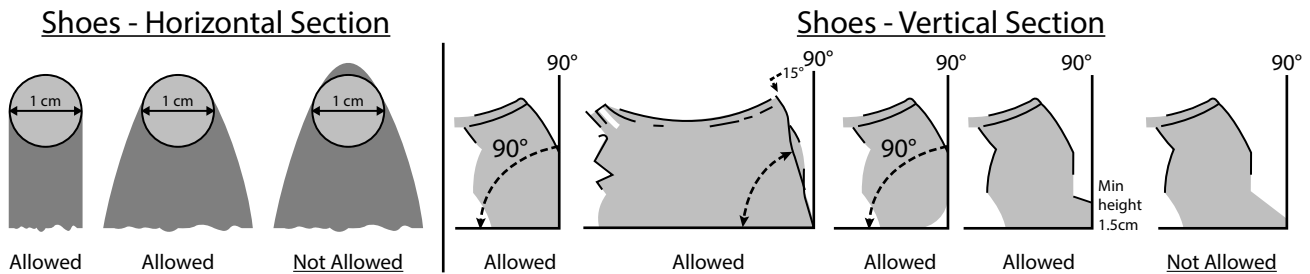
### 1.10. Technical Equipment

- 1.10.1 Windsock:
  - 1.10.1.1 The windsock must be capable of responding to winds of at least two (2) m/s and should have a minimum length of four (4) meters and a minimum diameter at the inlet of 60 cm.
    - The judges determine its location, which is at a fixed place approximately 50 meters from the target center.
    - Placement of the windsock is not subject to any protest.
  - 1.10.1.2 A wind direction indicator (streamer) mounted on a pole, which is capable of responding to winds of less than two (2) m/s, is placed by the Event Judge within 20 meters of the target.
- 1.10.2 Wind-speed measuring device:
  - 1.10.2.1 Meet management is responsible for providing a single, accurate wind-speed measuring device capable of displaying wind velocity in meters per second.
  - 1.10.2.2 The device should be at least six (6) meters above ground level.
- 1.10.3 Target: The AMD must be centered within a marked circle of 20 meters radius
  - 1.10.3.1 The center of the target must be an AMD.
    - The AMD will have a dead-center disc of two (2) cm in diameter in a contrasting color.
    - The AMD must be capable of measuring to a minimum distance of 16 cm.
  - 1.10.3.2 The AMD is placed centrally on a foam or air tuffet with the following specifications:
    - Diameter: approximately five (5) meters
    - Thickness: a minimum of 30 cm
    - Color: any color

### 1.11. Equipment and Clothing

- 1.11.1 Competitor numbers
  - 1.11.1.1 Competitors will be assigned numbers before the competition, and the assigned number must be visible on the individual during the events.
  - 1.11.1.2 A competitor who willfully fails to properly display the assigned number is disqualified for that jump.
- 1.11.2 Footwear

- 1.11.2.1 Footwear must not damage the AMD. The sole must be flat without any knob protruding from it. On the horizontal plane, the portion of the shoe touching the target must have a minimum diameter of one (1) cm. On the vertical plane, the angle of the part of the sole touching the target must have an angle of 90°(plus or minus 15°) as depicted in the diagram. The EJ has the right to disqualify the use of specific footwear at any time. This decision is not grounds for protest.



- 1.11.2.2 Meet management has the right to refuse the use of specific footwear.

### 1.12. Aircraft

- 1.12.1 A variety or combination of aircraft may be used.  
1.12.2 Aircraft speed at time of exit must not exceed 87 knots (100 mph) indicated.  
1.12.3 Any slower speed desired will be through mutual agreement of pilot and competitor.

### 1.13. Rejumps

- 1.13.1 In Accuracy Landing, a rejump may be awarded if a competitor:

1.13.1.1 is given an erroneous score by the AMD (determined by a simple majority of the principal judges)

1.13.1.2 experiences a malfunction:

- An accuracy competitor with a main canopy malfunction creating a control problem must indicate on opening that a problem exists by signaling with arms and legs apart and making no attempt to land in the target area.
- A judge must verify by equipment inspection or observation that the competitor had a malfunction.
- A control problem is a condition in the canopy deployment making it virtually impossible to safely attempt a precision target approach or a canopy configuration that prevents a competitor from demonstrating his or her skill.
- If a judge's inspection reveals that the canopy's condition resulted from faulty equipment, unacceptable rigging or deployment technique, or from any situation illustrating improper judgment or lack of control by a competitor, no rejump will be awarded.

1.13.1.3 in the opinion of any judge is prevented by winds aloft from making a reasonable accuracy approach on the target, though having exited at the correct point

1.13.1.4 is subjected to conditions exceeding the wind direction limits (verified by the Chief Judge or a designated judge)

1.13.1.5 is in the air during an official period of halted jumping due to exceeded wind speed

1.13.2 Rejump resulting from a conflict:

1.13.2.1 A rejump may be awarded to any competitor for whom the Event Judge determines that a canopy conflict with another jumper hampered his or her approach.

1.13.2.2 If the conflict is with the competitor's own teammate:

- The rejump is awarded to the individual for his or her individual score.
- The team is not awarded a rejump, and the competitor's score for the landing after the canopy conflict counts toward the team score for that round.

1.13.3 If an AMD is found to be defective or unintentionally not reset and the first point of contact has been on it, the affected competitor(s) must be offered a rejump.

## 2. Classification Of Final Results

### 2.1. Recognition of Winners

- 2.1.1 Appropriate medals or other suitable recognition are presented to each Individual Accuracy Landing titlist and each of four members of the Team Accuracy teams described under the National Championships title classifications.

### 2.2. Accuracy Landing

- 2.2.1 Each competitor's score for each jump in each round will be added.
- 2.2.2 The winner is the competitor with the lowest score.
- 2.2.3 In the case of a tie in the top three places, at most two tie-break rounds will be conducted for the affected competitors. If the tie cannot be broken, co-medals will be awarded.

### 2.3. National Championships Title Classifications

- 2.3.1 National Accuracy Landing Individual– 1st, 2nd, 3rd
- 2.3.2 National Team Accuracy—1st, 2nd, 3rd

# Appendix A: Accuracy Landing Administration And Judging Notes

*Note: The guidelines in this section are included to assist judges in the performance of their duties but are not grounds for protest.*

## 1.1. Accuracy Landing Event

- 1.1.1 Prior to the start of the Accuracy Landing event, the Chief Judge, Event Judge, and Meet Director may agree to postpone or suspend the event when certain conditions exist that make it impossible for the competitors to fairly demonstrate their skill. These conditions may be due, but not limited to, existing obstacles that adversely affect wind conditions for Accuracy Landing.

## 1.2. Scoring

- 1.2.1 The center of the target must be an automatic measuring device with a dead center of two centimeters (2 cm) diameter in a contrasting color, hereafter referred to as the AMD.
- 1.2.2 The AMD must be kept as flat as possible and capable of measuring out to a distance of 16 cm.
- 1.2.3 The AMD should be mounted centrally on an underlying control pad (if one is available) of at least one meter diameter, which when struck at any point, scores 16 cm.
- 1.2.4 If a control pad is unavailable, the competition may be conducted without it. In this case, a landing off the AMD is determined by a simple majority of the principal judges and must be given a score of 16 cm.
- 1.2.5 An erroneous reading of the AMD or control pad is determined by a simple majority of the principal judges.
- 1.2.6 If the AMD becomes inoperable, it must be replaced with one that is functioning.
- 1.2.7 If the control pad malfunctions and no replacement is available, the current round may be continued without it.
- 1.2.8 Winds aloft are those winds occurring above the altitude of the wind-speed measuring device described in this section.