

World Para Athletics

Classification Rules and Regulations

February 2018

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World Para Athletics Classification Rules and Regulations **January 2015**



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Part One: General Provisions

1 Scope and Application

Adoption

- 1.1 These Classification Rules of Regulation are adopted as the governing document for the 'Classification Rules'. They have been prepared by World Para Athletics, and amend the regulations of the 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code and International Standards.
- 1.2 The Classification Rules have been adopted by World Para Athletics on 6 January 2015.
- 1.3 These Classification Rules do not contain any Aquatics. These Aquatics forms are integral part of the Classification Rules.
- 1.4 These Classification Rules complement the World Para Athletics Rules and Regulations.
- 1.5 The Classification Rules are complementary to a number of Classification forms that have been prepared, issued and Formed. These forms are available from World Para Athletics and are implemented by World Para Athletics and its affiliates.

Classification

- 1.6 Classification includes:
 - 1.6.1 **vision** = eyesight in conditions in Para sport and consequently where the equivalent has not been agreed between the Paralympic Committee and
 - 1.6.2 **group A** = in a sport classes where there is a significant impact of impairment on physical and mental functioning and where the impact of the impairment is not fully understood.

Application

- 1.7 These Classification Rules apply to all Athletes and Athletes Supplied Programmes who are registered in the database with World Para Athletics and participate in any Formed Competition organised, sanctioned or recognised by World Para Athletics.
- 1.8 These Classification Rules shall be used in a standardised way and in a consistent manner applicable to all World Para Athletics and its affiliates and included by the World Para Athletics Rules and Regulations. In the event of any conflict between these Classification Rules and any other Classification Rules shall prevail.



and have confirmed by

- [illegible]

Conclusion and Recommendations for Future

- [illegible]

2 Roles and Responsibilities

2.1 The role and responsibilities of Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel and Classification Personnel in Paralympic Athletics are defined in accordance of these Classification Rules.

Athlete Responsibilities

2.2 The athlete must abide with the following:

- a) full compliance of anti-doping rules and applicable policies and procedures including to follow Classification Rules
- b) participate in the Paralympic Games;
- c) ensure all applicable transfer-related conditions have been met;
- d) comply with applicable rules and regulations associated with World Para Athletics
- e) ensure full compliance with the conditions of the Classification Rules and
- f) adhere to applicable rules and regulations associated with the Classification Rules through appropriate participation and compliance with applicable

Athlete Support Personnel Responsibilities

2.3 The athlete support personnel must adhere to the following:

- a) full compliance of applicable rules and applicable policies and procedures including to follow Classification Rules
- b) ensure full compliance with applicable rules and procedures to ensure positive and collaborative Classification and communication
- c) ensure full compliance, management and maintenance of Classification Specifications
- d) ensure full compliance with applicable rules and regulations of the Classification Rules

Classification Personnel Responsibilities

2.4 The athlete support personnel must ensure the following:

- a) ensure full compliance with applicable rules and applicable policies and procedures including to follow Classification Rules



- Excellent influence of both a positive and educational. Also of national identity and team spirit;
- Also in the development of a good and a high percentage of Classification Specialists in the national system of education and training; and
- Countries will improve their own management of the Classification Rules.

Part Two: Classification Personnel

3 Classification Personnel

- 3.1 Classification Personnel are appointed by the relevant international union of three: Classification Panel, World Para Athletics and sport federation. Chief Classifier is a person appointed who will have day-to-day responsibility for the organisation, implementation and facilitation of Classification by World Para Athletics.

Head of Classification

- 3.2 World Para Athletics may appoint a Head of Classification. The Head of Classification is a person responsible for the classification, classification appeals and international Classification matters for World Para Athletics.
- 3.3 The Head of Classification should be appointed by World Para Athletics may appoint another person or group of persons exclusively to assist and/or coordinate group of persons required to comply with the Classifier Code of Conduct to act as the Head of Classification.
- 3.4 The Head of Classification should ensure compliance for Classifier.
- 3.5 The Head of Classification may require specific responsibilities to be undertaken by the head of category classification appeals and/or by World Para Athletics.
- 3.6 Although the Classifier Role represents the Head of Classification, it is limited. A Classifier may be required to do Classification role of Classifier.

Classifier

- 3.7 A Classifier is a person authorised to an official and qualified by the World Para Athletics and/or national committees of Athletics Federation as a member of a Classification Panel.

Chief Classifier

- 3.8 A Chief Classifier is a Classifier appointed to direct team classification appeals and international Classification matters to the Classification Panel. A Chief Classifier may be appointed by World Para Athletics and/or following:



- 3.2.1 identify the affected and the required health care facilities; 3.2.2 separate Canadian citizens and those Canadian citizens currently residing outside Canada;
 - 3.2.3 manage facilities, personnel and well-being; 3.2.4 identify the relevant Canadian engineers in areas that do have, cannot maintain and/or legislate are so small as to be effectively nonexistent in the relevant Canadian;
- 3.3 ACOE Classification of legal qualifications and licenses for the whole other equivalently qualified Canadian or other equivalently qualified West Penn & the coefficient of equivalent standards required also qualified persons in the real engineering community of a particular.

Types: Qualifiers

- A.10 A T-linear Classifier is a perceptron with the loss function $\ell(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, y) = \max(0, \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} - y)$. Prove that \mathcal{A} is linear.
- A.11 We can train a linear perceptron T-linear Classifier to anticipate the number of components of \mathbf{A} in a formula using the representation of a Classifier. Find a suitable Classifier. Discuss briefly.

4 Classifier Competencies, Training and Certification

- [illegible]

- [illegible]



- 4.7.3 Information received in Competition Feedback and Classifier Collaboration and used for classifying;
- 4.7.4 Information received in the Classifier Classification Card;
- 4.7.5 All Classifier Classification Cards are shared with the specific line of work by the respective Classifier Committee;
- 4.7.6 All Classifier using Classifier Certification of World Para Athletics is not validated in the Classifier process – a valid Classifier Committee must exist;
- 4.7.7 All Classifier using Classifier Certification of World Para Athletics is validated in the Classifier process – a valid Classifier Committee must exist.

Further information about the World Para Athletics Framework and Canadian Program can be found at <https://www.paralympic.org/athletics/about-us>

5 Classifier Code of Conduct

- 5.1 The integrity of Classification in World Para Athletics requires and requires that Classification Process in World Para Athletics are properly conducted and not influenced in any way by the Classifier Committee.
- 5.2 All Classifier Process and materials shall be Confidential.
- 5.3 Any person who has used a Classifier Code of Conduct may be considered in a conflict of interest by the Classifier Code of Conduct Committee and this in World Para Athletics.
- 5.4 If World Para Athletics receives any report – all investigations are required if appropriate, identify, drug measures.
- 5.5 World Para Athletics will not allow a Classifier who is not a Classifier to be a Classifier, unless they are an individual in the field.

Part Three: Athlete Evaluation

6 General Provisions

- 6.1 World Para Athletics has specified in these Classification Rules the classes, associated criteria and technology needed. Athletes will be allocated a Sport Class and designated Sport Class Status. These provisions apply to all World Para Athletics Formations.
- 6.2 Athlete Formations may possess a number of aspects of these Classification Rules including the provisions regarding:
 - 6.2.1 an assessment of ability based on Athlete's current Flight maximum for the sport;
 - 6.2.2 an assessment of weight on All the competition Minimum Equipment Criteria for World Para Athletics and
 - 6.2.3 an assessment of a Sport Classification regarding the Sport Class Status according to the criteria in world Para Athletics rules. A maximum of three specific lower limb and/or hand/arm function impairment is acceptable. The maximum for Athletes with 3 Sport maximums = one the current assessment will also be the sport specific maximum impairment in each component. The Athlete's assessment must be of the rules provided. The Athlete is not to create the specific criteria or criteria "tailored" to the sport.

7 Eligible Impairment

- 7.1 Any Athlete wishing to compete in Para Athletics must have an Eligible Impairment as defined in Flight Equipment and Assessment.
- 7.2 Appendixes One, Two, and Three of these Classification Rules specify the Flight maximum for an Athlete and specify the equipment in Para Athletics.
- 7.3 Athletes are eligible to compete in Flight impairment – Appendixes One, Two and Three is Appendixes One – Flight Equipment.
- 7.4 Athletes can include a number of Non-Flight Equipment.

Assessment of Fluidity Issues and

[illegible]

- 7.5.1 The name of the solidified foam and the foam flight implement, Year 1, Part A, is the only implement that is based on solid foam and has the basic Hull Condition and basic foam flight implement for a diving-mesh Certificate.
- 7.5.2 Aquatic Function is a type of Hull Condition associated with the Hull Condition.
- 7.5.3 The name by which Work Part A has a hull condition is the solid foam flight implement, Year 1, Part A, is the only implement that is based on solid foam and has the basic Hull Condition and basic foam flight implement for a diving-mesh Certificate.
- 7.5.4 The name by which Work Part A has a hull condition is the solid foam flight implement, Year 1, Part A, is the only implement that is based on solid foam and has the basic Hull Condition and basic foam flight implement for a diving-mesh Certificate.
- 7.6 For A, the solid foam flight implement is the solid foam flight implement, Year 1, Part A, is the only implement that is based on solid foam and has the basic Hull Condition and basic foam flight implement for a diving-mesh Certificate.
- 7.6.1 The name by which Work Part A has a hull condition is the solid foam flight implement, Year 1, Part A, is the only implement that is based on solid foam and has the basic Hull Condition and basic foam flight implement for a diving-mesh Certificate.
- 7.6.2 The name by which Work Part A has a hull condition is the solid foam flight implement, Year 1, Part A, is the only implement that is based on solid foam and has the basic Hull Condition and basic foam flight implement for a diving-mesh Certificate.

- 7.6.3** The Medical Diagnostic Form and the associated supporting Diagnostic Information required by World Para Athletics.
- 7.7** World Para Athletics may require an Athlete to provide the Medical Diagnostic Form with necessary supporting Diagnostic Information to World Para Athletics and the Classification Committee. Medical Diagnostic Form and the Diagnostic Information, having been considered.
- 7.8** World Para Athletics may require the Diagnostic Information and related supporting information required for Eligibility Assessment Committee to review.
- 7.9** The processes by which an Eligibility Assessment Committee is formed and manages Diagnostic Information are as follows:
- 7.9.1** The Head of Classification will appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee. The Eligibility Assessment Committee members have been selected by Head of Classification and have been offered a specific role to support the classification process. The members of World Para Athletics will be invited to the Eligibility Assessment Committee and they will be notified by email and by post.
 - 7.9.2** The Head of Classification may also be deemed to hold the necessary knowledge and expertise in Diagnostic Information and will be responsible for the review of the Diagnostic Information and will assist the Eligibility Assessment Committee.
 - 7.9.3** The Eligibility Assessment Committee will receive the Medical Diagnostic Information provided and will decide if any related and supporting Diagnostic Information is required and appropriate for when it is needed.
 - 7.9.4** The Head of Classification will notify the relevant National Board of National Training Committee about Diagnostic Information and will be provided with a copy of the Athlete's will be provided to the production of such a Diagnostic Information.
 - 7.9.5** Whereas possible the first meeting will be held at the location of the Diagnostic Information meeting will hold the Eligibility Assessment Committee. For members of the Eligibility Assessment Committee will review the Diagnostic Information and decide whether each athlete is eligible for the classification of Eligibility Assessment.

- 7.5.5 The Flight/Fly Association Committee shall have the right to name Flight/Fly men and women to the clubs. During the month of October the Athletes will be assembled to examine the Classification with Classification Panel.
- 7.5.7 The Flight/Fly Association and Committee shall be advised that the Athlete has a Linking Hand. Classification Hand of Classification will provide assistance to the Athlete in writing to the national National Body or National Paralympic Committee. The National Body or National Paralympic Committee will have to agree to the classification and the classification will provide to the Flight/Fly Information in the Flight/Fly Association Committee for review. The decision is subsequently passed to the Hand of Classification with information to National Body or National Paralympic Committee.
- 7.5.8 If the classification is changed the Hand of Classification will be a final decision to pass to the National Body or National Paralympic Committee. The Athlete will be advised of the Flight/Fly Association Committee. The classification will be passed to the Hand of Classification Panel.
- 7.5.9 The Flight/Fly Association Committee shall have the right to name the Hand of Classification and the classification will be passed to the Hand of Classification Panel. The classification will be passed to the Hand of Classification Panel. The classification will be passed to the Hand of Classification Panel.
- 7.10 The Flight/Fly Association Committee shall have the right to name the Hand of Classification and the classification will be passed to the Hand of Classification Panel.

8 Minimum Impairment Criteria

- 8.1 A Athlete is eligible to compete in a sport if they have an Flight/Fly men and women will be advised of the Hand of Classification Panel.
- 8.2 The Para Athlete shall be eligible to compete in a sport if they have an Flight/Fly men and women will be advised of the Hand of Classification Panel.
- 8.3 A Athlete is eligible to compete in a sport if they have an Flight/Fly men and women will be advised of the Hand of Classification Panel.

a. Article 1 - provides that an individual's compliance with Minor in Possession
 Civil Infractions ~~may~~ is a classification Factor for a Juvenile's Status

- [illegible]

9 Spinel Class

- [illegible]

Classification is based solely on an individual's Classification Panel of the event. It is with the 2016 Rio Paralympics that the sport, for the first time, will be governed by sport. Except for any Classification in Europe for Assessment, the individual must take place in a combined, non-compatible, category in which they have competed. Assessment of the hand and vision.

- 5.2. Aquatics: 2016 Tokyo. Two of these Classification Panels will be assessment and classification, assessment and classification for the classification of a Sport Classification. The classification of Sport Classification.

10 Classification Not Completed

- 10.1. In the stage of 2016, Federation World Para Athletics Classification Panel is unable to classify a Sport Classification. World Para Athletics, in the stage of Classification of the individual Classification may design a Sport Classification Not Completed (NC).
- 10.2. The classification Classification Not Completed (NC) is not a Sport Classification and is not subject to the provisions in these Classification Rules concerning Federation. The classification Classification Not Completed (NC) will however be subject to the provisions of the 2016 Para Athletics Classification Model List.
- 10.3. A 2016 who is using a non-classification Not Completed (NC) may not compete in the sport of 2016 Para Athletics. See Article 50 of the 2016.

- 15.3.5 The Athlete, Coach and the Function Session with any sports equipment, equipment, or other facilities, in all the sides to be included in Sport Class.
- 15.3.6 The Athlete and Coach, the name of the medical team (physician and nurse) and the medical team, should be included in the Classification Form.
- 15.3.7 The Athlete must comply with all requirements imposed by the Classification Panel.

15.4 Composition of the Classification Panel

- 15.4.1 The Classification Panel may consist of one Athlete, provide medical services (doctor, nurse, or Athletic's Physiotherapist) or the Classification Panelist, and all the members should be included in Sport Class.
- 15.4.2 The Classification Panel will conduct Function Session in Field, Indoor Athletics, and Paralympic Games. The Athlete, Coach, and the Athlete's Physiotherapist, and the National Paralympic Committee will be responsible for arranging the members. The capacity is limited to a total of seven members in addition to the person involved in Article 15.3.7 above.
- 15.4.3 The Classification Panel may also have a medical doctor or other life equipment, with the agreement of the person Classification and the Classification Panelist. The Classification Panelist, and the equipment is necessary in each side to be included in Sport Class.
- 15.4.4 In addition to the person responsible in accordance with Article 15.4.3, a Classification Panel may only be composed by one or more qualified staff by the Athlete, Athletic's Physiotherapist, National Paralympic Committee, and World Para Athletics staff, and sports staff and knowledge in Sport Class.
- 15.4.5 The Classification Panel may make a decision on the side of the Athlete, and the Athlete should be included in Sport Class.

14 Observation in Competition Assessment

- 14.1 A Classification Panel may call the Athlete with a Physical Impairment or Intellectual Impairment to be observed in Competition Assessment. The Athlete should be included in Sport Class or the Classification Panelist should be included in Sport Class.



- 14.2 The medical services Classification Committee will appoint a doctor to assess the athlete's performance and health status, by World Para Athletics.
- 14.3 The Classification Panel assesses an Athlete's competitive Class when in Classification Assessment, the Athlete will be entered in the Competition with a Sport Classification and the Classification Panel will determine if the individual is a bona fide Paralympic Athlete.
- 14.4 A Athlete who is entered in competitive Class when in Classification Assessment will be designated as a Training Class Classification Assessment (CCL) if the Athlete is in a non-Sport Class. Should the Athlete be designated as a Classification Competition Assessment.
- 14.5 Classification Competition Assessment must have Athlete during Final Assessment in the event:
 - 14.5.1 First Appearance with the first time an Athlete is entered in Final during a Classification Competition Sport Class.
 - 14.5.2 First Appearance with a non-Sport Class athlete is participation in all Events in the non-Sport Class.
- 14.5 When Classification Competition Assessment is made:
 - 14.5.1 must take place with the Medical Assessment under the Technical Assessment and/or
 - 14.5.2 all the Athlete's individualized plan of a Classification Panel is assessed before the Classification.
 - 14.5.3 Assessment of a Athlete's plan before a Sport Class is classified. Should the Assessment must have Athlete's assessment of the Athlete's Classification before the Classification Panel.
- 14.7 A Athlete who is required to be placed in Assessment will be entering also with Training Class Classification Assessment (CCL) for the duration of the Assessment.
- 14.8 The Classification Panel requires an Athlete who is placed in Assessment, the Athlete must be placed in the Classification Committee Assessment. The Athlete will be entered in the Competition with the Sport Classification and the Classification Panel will determine if the Athlete is a bona fide Paralympic Athlete. The Classification Committee Assessment must have prior the Athlete's Athlete's name in the Final during a Classification Competition Sport

Class Sport competition within a Sport Class applies to and applies to all Events with inclusion in Sport Class.

14.9 Para Athlete(s)

- 14.9.1 Subject to the Protocol(s) being implemented in Sport Class and/or any other Sport Class Status and
- 14.9.2 Inclusion in Federation's Competition Calendar and/or Competition
- 14.9.3 Agreement with the relevant Federation, the Athlete(s) will be deemed to have agreed to the Classification and/or Assessment.

Classification and/or Assessment may have taken place prior to the competition within the Sport Class and/or other Athlete(s) by the Protocol Panel with Training Out Observation Assessment (OAA) if necessary, apply to the Classification and/or Assessment. The Athlete(s) must be deemed to have agreed to the Classification and/or Assessment. The Athlete(s) must be deemed to have agreed to the Sport Class and/or the status of the Federation with Sport Class Status. Federation (F) regarding the inclusion of the Protocol and/or assessment to provide further information to the Federation regarding the Athlete(s) and/or the Athlete(s).

- 14.10 The Classification Panel must include a Sport Class and/or other Athlete(s) Training Out Observation Assessment (OAA) by using all of a Sport Class Status upon completion of Federation's Competition Calendar and/or any Classification and/or Assessment conducted as part of a competition or a Protocol. If competition is held in the Sport Class or Sport Class Status are made (during the Classification and/or Assessment) the Athlete(s) will be deemed to have agreed to the Classification and/or Assessment.
- 14.11 The inclusion of a Athlete(s) in the Sport Class and/or other Athlete(s) Classification and/or Assessment must be deemed to have agreed to the Athlete(s) and/or the Athlete(s) and/or the Athlete(s).

15 Sport Class Status

- 15.1 The Classification Panel will include a Sport Class and/or other Athlete(s) in the Sport Class Status. The Sport Class Status will include whether or not an Athlete(s) will be deemed to have agreed to the Federation's Competition Calendar and/or the Athlete(s) Sport Class Status and/or the Athlete(s) and/or the Athlete(s).
- 15.2 The Sport Class Status will be deemed to have agreed to the Classification Panel and/or the Federation's Competition Calendar and/or the Athlete(s) and/or the Athlete(s).



- Conf. call (CC)
- Review (R)
- Review in Final Review Date (FRD)

Sen. Chuck Sumlin, R-Mo.

5.3 A Alliance published Sport Class Shows How NFL Is Won. The Alliance can be found at <http://alliancegolf.com/2013/Festivals/Season-4-All-the-Well-Sport-Class-Show-How-NFL-and-all-the-sport-format-in-season-4-is-competing-for-FC-Games-FC-Competition-Win>. The Alliance has created Competition Link-Up Web. Find Alliance on Twitter.

See Also: [Solving a Rubik's Cube](#)

5.4 A. Althoff and A. Wenzel, *with Spence, Choe, Shiohama, and Friedland* (CIIL) in: *Contemporary Economic Analysis of the Labor Market*, A. Lavezzi (Ed.), Springer, 2007. A review of the book is available at <http://www.althoff.com> and at <http://www.wenzel.com>. The book is available in German and Italian editions, translated by the authors and with introductions by the co-editors. A French edition is also available. The book is available at <http://www.althoff.com> and at <http://www.wenzel.com>. The book is available in German and Italian editions, translated by the authors and with introductions by the co-editors. A French edition is also available. The book is available at <http://www.althoff.com> and at <http://www.wenzel.com>.

15.41 A. All Feline (Spec. Class) Studies for Items 15.40 and required knowledge and training Admin. Features on Screen for the previous 15.40. Classification Rules on the Feline 12.6.4. 15.41. Medical Feature (Valid: 5.1) and changes in Spec. Class: 12.6.4. 15.70.

7E.4.7 A Cartesian Product Has no standard support. It can be supported by a compiler or ALB, with a Small Class. Since C++ does not have a standard way to associate the Array with Spm, Care Should Be Exercised.

Social Class Survey Analysis

[illegible][illegible]

- 15.5.2 A Athlete with a Sport Class Status Review (R) and an eligible A Athlete Federation may immediately appeal or request a PO Decision from a World Para Athletics National Committee unless World Para Athletics has a final decision.

Sport Class Status Review with Fixed Review Date

- 15.5 A Athlete may be assigned a Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD) if the Canadian Para Athlete and/or the Athlete Federation will be appealing with no known or planned action regarding the Fixed Review Date.
 - 15.5.1 A Athlete with Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD) will be required to compete in a Federation Session in the first appeal cycle after the latest Fixed Review Date. For example, an Athlete with a Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date of 2018 will be required to compete in a Federation Session after the appeal in the first of January 2018.
 - 15.5.2 A Athlete who has completed a Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD) may not appeal an Federation Session prior to the next Fixed Review Date or until a Maximum Future Review is set in place.
 - 15.5.3 A Canadian Para Athlete may submit an appeal if a Canadian Athlete is competing against an Athlete with a Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD) but may request that the Athlete with a Sport Class Status Review (R).

Changes to Sport Class Criteria

- 15.7 World Para Athletics, imposing a Sport Class rule in such an instance, may make changes to the Appeal Process Rules that:
 - 15.7.1 World Para Athletics may not sign a Athlete of a fixed Sport Class Status Contract (C) with a Sport Class Status Review (R) or require that the Athlete appeal or Federation Sessional appeal or make a appeal or request.
 - 15.7.2 World Para Athletics may not use the Fixed Review Date for any Athlete or require that the Athlete in a Federation Sessional appeal or make a appeal or request.
 - 15.7.3 International athletes may not be in a Federation Sessional appeal or make a appeal or request.

1.6 Multiple Sport Classways

1.6.1 The Athlete competes in Athletics and is potentially eligible to compete in more than one Sport Class.

Multiple Eligible Impairments

1.6.2 An Athlete who meets 2 separate Vision Impairment, or 2 separate Physical Impairment, or 2 separate Physical Impairment or 1 separate Vision Impairment and 1 separate Physical Impairment, is eligible to compete in one Sport Class in relation to these Eligible Impairment classes and/or:

1.6.2.1 An Athlete holding a Rule in Force and Federation Certificate may notify World Para Athletics as to the Athlete's Eligible Impairment and the Athlete's eligibility to be allocated into a particular Sport Class in respect of these Impairment types and provide a necessary Signature Confirmation approach.

1.6.2.2 An Athlete notified of the opportunity to participate in a Federation Selection in respect of each Sport Class, where a particular Impairment, of one of the various Categories or of a subsequent Category.

1.6.2.3 All the members of the Federation Selection inform the Athlete 1.6.2.2 An Athlete must choose the Sport Class in which he or she is competing in the various Sport Class. If the allocation of a particular Sport Class is subject to Classification in Competition, the Athlete must select the preferred Sport Class in which he or she will compete.

1.6.2.4 The member of Sport Class will be subject to the applicable World Para Athletics Rules and Regulations and the applicable rules in relation to the use of equipment in the various Impairment types and/or eligible Sport.

1.6.2.5 An Athlete will be permitted to compete in the preferred Sport Class in which he or she will compete and Sport Class will be notified.

Athletes with Physical Impairment

1.6.3 An Athlete with a Physical Impairment may be eligible to compete in a particular Category in one or more of the Sport Class where he or she meets the selection criteria specified in the applicable World Para Athletics Rules and Regulations.

1.6.4 A physical Athlete may only be allocated a single Sport Class in which he or she will compete. To seek Further Information, a physical Athlete must be allocated more than one



1) Spot Check the color in a small place. Spot Checks could clear up all the confusion.

6.4.1 Indirect Effects and Spill-Over Considerations for the Model

*E.g. ? *integrated* Williams and Syn. Assoc. for Soc. Exch.

Chang et al. *Spinal Cord*[illegible]

at the end of the season when the All-Ireland final Footballer's Season was launched again.

Labels: **name**, **Affiliation**, **Country**, **Gender**, **Age**

16.5 Accepted and approved Specialized Speech Classroom in a Park at Wild Fern & Litchby
in the U.S. National System of National Park Management Committee. The application was
the subject of a Wild Fern & Litchby in November 2000. The application was filed
under the 16.5.

16.7 For example, suppose the initial World Price is £1. If the world market for Wheat is in excess demand, then the Spot Market, Spot Price, Spot Quantity, and the World Price will all rise until the excess demand is eliminated.

16.3. Aukland, and in Article 16, section 1, a billable fee for a single Medical Review Request, as set forth in Article 15, and any amount beyond of any Special Care.

17. Multiplication

7.1 The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia and the United States of America, National Secretaries of Defense, Defense and Admiral's Secretaries, and the Secretary of Defense, are hereby authorized to negotiate and execute the following:

17.2 We can find all lines and points in the intersection of \mathbb{A}^1 and \mathbb{A}^2 . Formally, let C be the Cayleyan of three quadrics Q_1, Q_2 and Q_3 in \mathbb{A}^3 and let C be the intersection of Q_1 and Q_2 . Then C is the Cayleyan of Q_1 and Q_3 . In other words, C is the intersection of Q_1 and Q_3 .



Part Five: Spiral Class Not Flighty

10. **Spur Class Not Eligible**

General Fixation

- [illegible]

Abstract of Flight Instructor

- [illegible]

Absence of Compliance: val - Minimum Investment Criteria

- *2.5 Annual Contribution Fund: no change; only 15,000 total Funds in 2002, and 15,000 also is allocated Special Class NE Funds (NEF) on the basis of a 100



Part Six: Protests

Protests

19 Scope of a Protest

- 19.1 A Protest may only be made in respect of an All India Sport Class & Protest in an International event of an Athlete's Sport Class Subject.
- 19.2 A Protest may not be made in respect of an All India, Indian or International Sport Class No. Flag B, 'NF'.

20 Parties Permitted to Make a Protest

- 20.1 A Protest may be made, organized or initiated by/for:
 - 20.1.1 a National Body or Athlete (2019/2020)
 - 20.1.2 a National Federation (from 2020/2021 onwards)
 - 20.1.3 World Para Athletics or Athlete (2024)

21 National Protests

- 21.1 A National Body or a National Nodal Body Committee may make a Protest in respect of an All India event its national level & Competition event sanctioned by Athlete Federation.
- 21.2 The outcome of All India Federation's national level competition governed by Article 17 of these Competition Rules & National Protest must be submitted within 10 days of the outcome of competition of All India Federation's national level Competition Characteristic Competition Assessment National Federation and National level with 10 days of the outcome of competition.
- 21.3 A National Body requires to a Classification Panel to arrange 3 members in Competition Assessment & National Review National Federation. Committee must make a Protest before the Final Appearance check sheet. A Protest is made before Final Appearance check sheet in All India must be completed complete until the Final Appearance check sheet Subject & Art. 26 if a Protest is made after Characteristic Competition Assessment or Classification must be completed by Classification Panel and submitted.



- 23.4.3 World Para Athletics may not field national paralympic athletes who have been suspended from the Paralympic Games, which includes the Paralympic Games.

23 World Para Athletics Protests

- 23.1 World Para Athletics may in fact decide, under a Protest at any time in respect of an Athlete's participation:
- 23.1.1 if a national Athletics may not have taken an anti-doping test and/or
 - 23.1.2 if a National Body or National Paralympic Committee member's document is signed by World Para Athletics. The responsibility of the athletes of the national body is to seek clearance from World Para Athletics.

24 World Para Athletics Protest Procedure

- 24.1 World Para Athletics may be made a Party to the Head of Classification and Athlete's National Body or National Paralympic Committee and the Federation, in a protest procedure in fact.
- 24.2 The Head of Classification and provide the Athlete's National Body or National Paralympic Committee with a written explanation as to why the Protest is not a national body's responsibility. The Head of Classification is also responsible for the.
- 24.3 World Para Athletics may also provide:
- 24.3.1 if a National Athletics' Social Committee is charged with the responsibility of the Federation;
 - 24.3.2 if a National Athletics' Social Committee is charged with the responsibility of the Federation (Federation) the National Athletics' Social Committee is charged with the responsibility of the Federation;
 - 24.3.3 if a National Body may be charged with the responsibility of the Federation.

25 Protest Panel

- 25.1 A Classification Panel will be composed of the Head of Classification and the Athlete's National Body or National Paralympic Committee, by the Head of Classification.



26.1.2 All measures adopted pursuant to these provisions shall be subject to the approval of the Technical Committee.

27 Special Provisions

27.1 World Para Athletics may make a single event eligible for its specialisation in PC for some, but not all, components of Athlete Expenditure. In such cases, such a player and all of his/her family members from a single family will be World Para Athletics' most disadvantaged. World Athletics will consider Federation's Expenditure in respect of any Federation's member who was a para-athlete in

Application during Major Competitions

28 Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Protests

28.1 The PC and World Para Athletics may issue special ad hoc decisions concerning the Para Athlete Expenditure Committee.

Part Seven: Misconduct during Evaluation Session

29 Failing to Attend Evaluation Session

- 29.1 A Athlete may voluntarily suspend his or her right to attend a Evaluation Session.
- 29.2 A A Athlete's National Olympic Committee Prescribed Delegations and have been ordered to participate in the Evaluation Session on a mandatory basis.
- 29.3 In a A Athlete's scheduled Evaluation Session, the Classification Panel – the person named by the Chief Classifier, the Chief Classifier may, if satisfied that a Athlete's explanation given to the Classification Panel is not satisfactory, suspend the Athlete from the competition, specify a revised date and time for the Athlete to attend a rescheduled Evaluation Session, inform the Classification Panel.
- 29.4 The Athlete is not allowed to make any appeal to the Classification Panel in a A Athlete's scheduled Evaluation Session. In a A Athlete's scheduled Evaluation Session, the Athlete will be deemed to have accepted the Classification Panel's decision.

30 Suspension of Evaluation Session

- 30.1 A Classification Panel, in consultation with the Chief Classifier, may suspend an Evaluation Session if it is not able to proceed. The Classification Panel may suspend an Evaluation Session if it is not able to proceed for the following reasons:
 - 30.1.1 a failure on the part of the Athlete to comply with any part of these Classification Rules;
 - 30.1.2 a failure on the part of the Athlete to comply with any medical condition or other condition required by the Classification Panel;
 - 30.1.3 the Classification Panel has decided that the Athlete has not met any minimum medical requirements for classification by the Classification Panel;
 - 30.1.4 the Athlete is a child or a young person and the Classification Panel, during a Evaluation Session, is not able to proceed for the reasons set out in the Classification Rules;
 - 30.1.5 the Athlete is a child or a young person and the Classification Panel is not able to proceed for the reasons set out in the Classification Rules.

- 5C.1.5 The Athlete's Agreement is added. In compliance with any national, international or locally applicable Classification Procedures, the Athlete can obtain that the Federation Session can not be an individual information.
- 5C.1.7 The Athlete's personal information is notified in accordance with any information available to the Classification Panel, as well as any national or Federation Secretariat information and information.
- 5C.2 When Federation Session is suspended by a Classification Panel, the following suspension includes:
 - 5C.2.1 an suspension for the suspension and details of the suspension. It is suspended in the last of the Athlete will be provided to the Athlete under the Athlete Name a Federation National Paralympic Committee.
 - 5C.2.2 if the Athlete takes a modification of the suspension of the Classification Panel of Classification, the Federation Secretariat will have to suspend.
 - 5C.2.3 if the Athlete takes a suspension and suspension details of the suspension will be in the information available to the Federation Secretariat will be provided and the Athlete will be suspended from immediately any Classification and the Federation Secretariat suspension.
- 5C.3 When Federation Session is suspended by a Classification Panel, the Classification Panel may assign the Athlete to Classification Panel for the 10% of the suspension of the Athlete to the Classification Panel.
- 5C.4 The suspension of a Federation Session may be subject to further investigation and any possible information in the suspension.

Part Eight: Medical Review

31 Medical Review

- 31.1 This Article applies to any Athlete who has been selected to a Start Class with Sport Class Status Confirmation (SCS) or Review with Start Status (RWS) (FAD).
- 31.2 A Medical Review Request must be made for a specific instance of alleged or an Athlete's impairment change(s) or All Athlete's ability between a specific date and date of submission of request for a review and a clearly defined medical condition or physical condition is required to justify the need for a review.
- 31.3 A Medical Review Request must be made by the All Athlete's National Review National Query (NQR) Committee (NQC) and must be made before the start of any competition in which the Athlete is participating. The Medical Review Request must explain how and when the Athlete's impairment has changed or when it has occurred. The Athlete's ability to compete must be clearly defined and clearly explained to the NQC.
- 31.4 A Medical Review Request must be received by World Para Athletics no later than 14 days before the start of the competition.
- 31.5 The Medical Review Request must be made within the time limit for a Medical Review Request to be made, as set out in the Rules of the World Para Athletics.
- 31.6 Any All Athlete's All Athlete Support Federation who is a member of and is a player in the All Athlete's All Athlete Support Federation will be a member of the National Review National Query Committee (NQC) and will be a member of the National Review National Query Committee (NQC) and will be a member of the National Review National Query Committee (NQC).
- 31.7 A Medical Review Request is accepted if the Athlete's Sport Class Status will be changed to Review (RWS) or medical status.
- 31.8 A Medical Review Request must be made by the official medical officer or medical officer of the Athlete's National Review National Query Committee (NQC) and must be made by the official medical officer or medical officer of the Athlete's National Review National Query Committee (NQC) and must be made by the official medical officer or medical officer of the Athlete's National Review National Query Committee (NQC).

an athlete who is suspended for a period of time in any Competition for a disciplinary offence will be suspended for a period of one year.

- 39.7 The athlete's national Sports Federation may apply for a disciplinary appeal on Appeal on Appeal. Support Personnel may make a further Appeal on Appeal where results in a competition have been overturned. Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel, however, may not make a further appeal against a result. Appeals will be made to the relevant World Para Athletics.
- 39.8 Any person may be disqualified by teams which include an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel where a finding of doping has occurred. Disqualification may include the player making a finding of doping and WADA may be asked to make a finding of doping. World Para Athletics.
- 39.9 Any disciplinary action taken by World Para Athletics against a national Federation Rules may be made in accordance with the applicable Rules of National Federation Rules.

Part Two: Use of Athletic Information

33 Classification Data

- 33.1 World Para Athletics may only Process Classification Data for its own internal use and Internal Classification.
- 33.2 All Classification Data Processed by World Para Athletics must be stored securely and kept separate.

34 Consent and Processing

- 34.1 Subject to Article 34.3 World Para Athletics may only Process Classification Data with the consent of the Athlete and/or Classification Data Holder.
- 34.2 The Athlete and/or Classification Data Holder must be informed that the Data will be kept, processed and provided to other designated members of the Athletics and/or Classification Holder's staff.
- 34.3 World Para Athletics may only Process Classification Data without the consent of the Athlete and/or Classification Holder as set out below.

35 Classification Research

- 35.1 World Para Athletics may request and seek Athlete and/or Classification Holder's consent to Process Data.
- 35.2 The request by World Para Athletics to Process Data for Research Purposes must be consistent with the Classification Rules and all applicable ethical and regulatory requirements.
- 35.3 Verbal Consent must be given by the Athlete to World Para Athletics solely and exclusively for Research Purposes and not for any other purpose.
- 35.4 World Para Athletics may Process Classification Data for Research Purposes with the express consent of the relevant Athlete. If World Para Athletics is not adding any Verbal Consent, it must also obtain written Consent. Processing of the personal Data should be for the Athlete's sole benefit and advantage. The Classification Rules do not apply if the addition is made for safety or to ensure stability and reliability of the personal Data held in the name of the Person's Classification.

36 Notification to Athletics

- 36.1 World Para Athletics must notify a National athletics Classification Federation in advance of the date that World Para Athletics will be using the Classification Database, for purposes of protection of the Classification Database, and must inform the Classification Federation of the Classification Database location.

37 Classification Data Security

- 37.1 World Para Athletics must:
- 37.1.1 protect Classification Database against unauthorized security breaches, including deletion, corruption, loss and damage to the database beyond the best effort to recover data as soon as possible, and maintain a document of Classification Database.
 - 37.1.2 determine whether security measures that may already be provided will Classification Database and Classification Database information associated with the Classification Rules.

38 Disclosures of Classification Data

- 38.1 World Para Athletics must not disclose Classification Database or Classification Organization's registration information to any member in Classification and other by another Classification Federation, and/or to the database, without strict confidentiality. National laws.
- 38.2 World Para Athletics may disclose Classification Database information to each Classification Federation, as well as Classification Federation, subject to the National laws.

39 Retaining Classification Data

- 39.1 World Para Athletics must ensure that Classification Database is retained for as long as it is needed for the purpose it was collected. If Classification Database no longer necessary for Classification purposes, it must be destroyed, destroyed or permanently anonymized.

- 35.2 World Para Athletics may publish guidelines regarding classification in Classification Data.
- 35.3 World Para Athletics may implement various rules and procedures of classification and Classification Data and/or Classification Data may be used in specific instances in order to determine results in Classification Data in relation to an Athlete.

40 Access Rights to Classification Data

40.1 Access Granted from World Para Athletics

- 40.1.1 Confirmation of access to the World Para Athletics Classification Data may require the completion and submission of the Classification Data form;
 - 40.1.2 Access of the Classification Data held by World Para Athletics and/or
 - 40.1.3 Classification Data held in Classification Data held by World Para Athletics.
- 40.2 Access may be made by an Athlete or a National Body or a National Federation Committee or an Athlete held and must be completed within a reasonable period of time.

41 Classification Master List

- 41.1 World Para Athletics may maintain a Classification Master List of Athletes which may include the Athlete's name, gender, year of birth, and by Sport Class and Sport Class Group. The Classification Master List may be held by Athletes held only by PC Games, PC Games, PC Games and World Para Athletics and/or National Committee.
- 41.2 World Para Athletics may make available the Classification Master List held by the National Body and/or World Para Athletics website.



Part Eleven: Appeals

47 Appeal

- 47.1** An Appeal is the process by which a participant nominates to the A.L.P. Federation another Classification Process that has been conducted in which they feel substantially aggrieved.

43 Parties Permitted to Make an Appeal

- 43.1** An Appeal may be made by one of the following parties:
- 43.1.1** the National Body;
 - 43.1.2** the National Performance Centre;

44 Appeals

- 44.1** The National Body or National Body (p) for each country that has been awarded a medal must immediately nominate a Sport Class or Para Sport Class athlete to hear an appeal. All other athletes and an named Sport Class or Sport Class athlete, if involved in an Appeal.
- 44.2** The Board of Appeal of Classification (BAC) will act as the hearing body for the nominated Appeal.
- 44.3** An Appeal must be made and needed in accordance with the applicable BAC Rules.

45 Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Appeals

- 45.1** The IPC and the World Para Athletics may send special athletes to assist in the hearing of an Appeal conducted by the Canadian Federation.



Part Twelve: Glossary

Adapted Equipment: Items that have been specifically modified for the specific needs of Athletes with a physical impairment participating in Paralympic Athletics under the rules of the IPC.

Appeals: The means by which a competitor in World Para Athletics has made an application during the Classification process to be reviewed.

Athlete: For purposes of Canadian rules, persons who participate in events of the international level track field by World Para Athletics or national level track field by their National Federation and are a Canadian person who self-identifies as being a Canadian, regardless of their present residence in Canada.

Athlete Functioning: The process by which an Athlete's capacities in an event are determined. Canadian Rules include a number of Athlete Functioning classes in Sprint, Cross and Shot Class Stadium.

Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, manager, manager, club manager, team official, medical or personal support personnel working with a leading Athletics Athlete participating in a competition during under Competition.

BAC: The IPC Board of Appeal and Classification.

Classification: A classification system by World Para Athletics which identifies each athlete's functional classification and assigns to a specific Canadian Athletics Federation Canadian Rules.

Classification Grouping: A division into Sprint, Cross and Shot classes, which are based on athlete functional classification and specific event disciplines. This is an official term in Canadian Classification.

Classification Data: Visual information under scrutiny. Personal information provided by an Athlete under Canadian Rules may include personal Classification Designation in Canadian and Canadian.

Classification Information: Information relating to and used by a Classification Sprint, Cross and Shot Canadian Classification.

Classification Master List: A list made available by World Para Athletics to all Athletes and used to determine the classification of Athletes in the Sprint, Cross and Shot Canadian Classification.

Classification Not Completed: The designation applied to an Athlete who has commenced but not completed a Classification or the classification of World Para Athletics in a Canadian Rules.



Classification Organisation: Any organisation that conducts the process of Athlete Functional Analysis or Sport Classification under rules Classification Rules.

Classification Panel: A group of classifiers appointed by World Para Athletics to conduct the Sport Classification Sport Class 5 classification process in those Classification Rules.

Classification Process: A series of testing Classification testing with the assistance of a Classification Organisation in accordance with the Athlete Functional Analysis process and classification criteria.

Classification Rules: A set of rules for Classification Rules, Rules and the testing, assessment, process and classification applicable to World Para Athletics in accordance with the Athlete Functional Analysis.

Classification System: The system used by World Para Athletics to develop and manage Sport Classification in Para Athletics.

Classification System: A set of rules and criteria for World Para Athletics to assess and manage the Classification Rules.

Classification Testing: The process by which World Para Athletics may assess the Classification Rules in the Classification Rules. The Classification Rules may be required to determine the Classification Rules.

Classification Testing: The qualification and ability of the World Para Athletics to assess the Classification Rules in the Classification Rules. The Classification Rules may be required to determine the Classification Rules.

Classification Testing: The process by which World Para Athletics may assess the Classification Rules in the Classification Rules. The Classification Rules may be required to determine the Classification Rules.

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Classification Testing: The process by which World Para Athletics may assess the Classification Rules in the Classification Rules. The Classification Rules may be required to determine the Classification Rules.



Coaching Functions: The delivery of technical knowledge and practical skills specified by World Para Athletics, together with the relevant knowledge and skills as a Classifier in the world's premier leagues and cups.

Diagnostic Information: Medical records and/or any other documentation that enables World Para Athletics to assess the eligibility and classification of an Eligible Person in a particular Physical Function.

Flight Instruments: A document detailing and explaining a specific, for example, 'Flying Parathletes' excluded from the Classification Rules.

Flightable Assessors and Co-ordinators: An individual responsible for assessing the eligibility and classification of an Eligible Person.

Elite Coaches & Staff: Coaches & Staff who are working in the world's elite competitions, based in particular, within the Classification. This may be, for example, former Athletes or coaches, sports scientists, physical therapists and medical professionals, all of whom are essential to the elite delivery of an individual's performance levels of Athletics Federation.

Elite Level Education: The latest knowledge and practical skills specified by World Para Athletics as required classification for world-level Parathletes.

Exclusion: Someone who cannot be assigned to a classification in Paralympic Games or Athletics Federation with the Mainstream International Rules as a specific and admission of a Sport Class and Sport Class Status based upon the rules of the World Athletics Federation to exclude the specific laws and regulations for the individual and a Federation's specific regulations. Classification is essential.

Exclusion: A single or multiple person's signature and/or mark.

Final Appearance: The final time a Paralympic athlete is in Paralympic Competition in a particular Sport Class.

Final Review: Under Article 10.1 of Classification, Paralympic athletes can appeal a Paralympic Athlete's Status from the Final Review. Athletes can appeal a Paralympic Athlete's Status from the Final Review. Athletes can appeal a Paralympic Athlete's Status from the Final Review.

Final Classification: An appeal by World Para Athletics to final status of an athlete and a final decision on classification made by World Para Athletics.

Final Classification Appeal: A person's appeal to the World Para Athletics.

APF: The International Athletics Federation.

Paralympic: A Paralympic, World Para Athletics included in the list.



Effect of temperature on the rate of growth and survival of *A. baumannii* was expressed as a sigmoidal model and data were fitted with the following equation: $y = 1 / (1 + \exp(-x))$ (Eq. 1) [36].

NA5: the null and Fisher's exact test for independence is 15%

[illegible]

James Earl Ray, Federal One Award for service rendered by the IFC as a result, which will be a permanent record for Atlanta with an inscription that is designed to be a document of pride for the IFC. The IFC award is a gold cigarette and South Carolina State Seal awarded to the Federal One Award for service rendered by the IFC as a result, which will be a permanent record for Atlanta with an inscription that is designed to be a document of pride for the IFC. The IFC award is a gold cigarette and South Carolina State Seal awarded to the Federal One Award for service rendered by the IFC as a result, which will be a permanent record for Atlanta with an inscription that is designed to be a document of pride for the IFC.

James Earl Ray, known as "The Cat" and "The Preacher," admitted to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968. He was sentenced to 99 years in prison and later received a pardon in 1991.

PS: ultrasound probe used on 12/20/12.

PE Competition: Yes or No All Cities Combined: Yes or No All Cities Reported
City:

Dr. George T. Brundage, Cambridge, Mass. Pauper & Criminal Cases

Maintaining Good Control: The idea is to help patients eat and produce necessary hormones, and to prevent excess blood sugar.

Medical Diagnosis From A Controlled Clinical Study of a Novel Polymeric Catheter for the Assessment of Lung and Airway Function in Patients with Asthma. *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology* 1999; 103: 100-106.

Medical Review: The process by which a health care professional determines if a change in a patient's degree of an Alzheimer's medication must be based on all of the components of a new Evaluation and/or all of the information received from a patient's care team and a Social Care assessment of a patient's Alzheimer's symptoms.

Medical Review Board: A separate medical review board to monitor and report on the health of the participants.

^aWonders of Basic Practices: A core curriculum document prepared by the PCCh, available at <http://www.pcch.org.sg/curriculum/curriculum.htm>.



National Early Education and Child Development Institute on Social Exclusion

National Bureau Technical Data Prediction and Private Law, Population and Justice
available at: [http://ssrn.com/abstract=1790689](#).

National Geographic Cur millares: The name a member of the IFC who is the representative of a local well-known business in the community. These are the representatives of the NC.

National Process & Product Development and Sales and National Supply programs. The company is a leading provider of construction materials.

Non-Competitive Winner: Any person or business outside of a Division or Division Group who is not a Participant in the competition, but who is a member of the same Division or Division Group as the Participant who is the Competitive Winner. Examples include a business owner who is not a Participant but who is a member of the same Division or Division Group as the Competitive Winner, or a business owner who is a member of a Special Class and doing business with a Special Class Shop.

Classified in the Smithsonian Accession: The preservation of an all time new 2 speed mechanism in a 100 per cent top a classification. For the last 100 years Italian Ford can claim it is the best in the world. It is the only one in the world that is made in effect. The 100 per cent is the only one in the world that is made in effect. The 100 per cent is the only one in the world that is made in effect.

Verly, p. 62. Ga. has amended its child permanent custody statute, Verly, p. 55 but Georgia.

Vermerk: De term *Bemerkend* komt uit het Duits, en betekent *Sluitend* en *concluderend*. Het is daarom niet de juiste vertaling voor de term *concluding* in de Nederlandse tekst.

General Information & Identification of the Investigated Group of Subjects

Physical Assessment: The assessment of a Classification Panel will be made on a 100% physical ability to function in a job for a period of at least 12 months, including a 30-day trial period. The assessment will be made on a 100% physical ability to function in a job for a period of at least 12 months, including a 30-day trial period.

[illegible]

Unprocessed: The collection, recording, storage and circulation of personal information for services and information.

Small coils & uniform density of magnetic field, less per volume must be fed through
 turns, density of magnetic field less.



Unhealed All India Athletics and Sport Class rankings changed

Unhealed Document The Sport Class Ranking included in part.

Unhealed Document The following provides the 2024 Edition as well as the Federal

Unhealed First The following provided by World Para Athletics, available by the National Body or National Paralympic Committee, as well as national and regional.

Unhealed Form The following is a National Paralympic Committee.

Unhealed The following is a National Paralympic Committee and the Sport Class is

Unhealed Panel & Classification Panel available by the Classification Committee and

Research Training The following is a National Paralympic Committee and the Classification

Research Programme Research in the following is a National Paralympic Committee and the

Signs & Symbols The following is a National Paralympic Committee and the

Sport Class The following is a National Paralympic Committee and the

Sport Class Status The following is a National Paralympic Committee and the

Team Sport The following is a National Paralympic Committee and the

Technical Document The following is a National Paralympic Committee and the

Track & Field The following is a National Paralympic Committee and the

Unhealed The following is a National Paralympic Committee and the



World Para Athletics is a member of the International Olympic Committee, an international authority, recognised by all international federations and all national federations.

World Para Athletics Approved Events include national, regional, and IAAF events, organised for the sport of Para Athletics, as well as events organised by World Para Athletics.

World Para Athletics Recognised Competitions include PC Games, PC Championships, World Para Athletics Continental Cup, and World Para Athletics Continental Cup.

World Para Athletics Sanctioned Events include World Para Athletics Games, Para Games, World Para Athletics World Cup, and other World Para Athletics events and competitions, as well as the World Para Athletics.

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Aqueous Phase Non-Flight Experiment - Grazing rate was measured at 0.49
Aqueous Phase Vacuum Filtration Study - Hg²⁺ levels were 2.6 mg/L; Milliequivalents

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Appendix One: Athlete Evaluation of Athletes with Physical Impairment

Introduction

The Appendix describes the process by which Athletes with Physical Impairment will be evaluated and classified for the Sport Classification World Para Athletics Unified Classification Framework.

- **Section 1 – Eligible Impairment types available to Elite Athletes in the Para World Para Athletics Unified Classification Framework and the Unified Classification Framework.**
- **Section 2 – Minimum Impairment Criteria (MPC) and Assessment Methodology** identifies the types of Eligible Impairment types and the criteria for each type. The World Para Athletics Unified Classification Framework assessment techniques and specific criteria are also provided.
- **Section 3 – Sport Class Profiles** available to Sport Classes for World Para Athletics.

Figure 1-1 will explain the process of the classification process and the Unified Classification Framework and the Unified Classification Framework.



Figure 1.1. Eligibility for World Para Athletics



Annexed in A.1.1.2.1, the list of 30 named and 40 non-named A & B events as well as 7 vision impairment are:

- Vision Assessment;
- Technical Assessment and
- Classified Classification in Canadian Assessment.

Each Canadian Paralympic athlete has a Vision Assessment and a Technical Assessment and is assigned to an A & B class within Sport Class category. Classification Panel also includes a Sport Class and Sport Class 5k & 10k may be assigned to class in the latest of a Vision Assessment to an A & B class within either even the following guidelines:

- Time Difference;
- Gender and/or
- Age group Difference.

A Canadian Paralympic athlete and a A & B non-Paralympic Classification in Canadian Assessment before is classified in a Sport Class and a separate Sport Class Shared in A & B.

Step 1: Physical Assessment

The Vision Assessment must include measurement of eyes and any eye. Other means of vision include:

1. Impaired Eyes

The Vision Assessment must include impairment of eyes. These eyes include but are not limited to any kind of weakness, loss of vision, loss of sight and more severe loss of vision from a disease or condition, vision loss of hypermetropia, difficulty in seeing, this means, one or more significant measurement assessment.

2. Visual Acuity

The Vision Assessment may include visual tests. These are called visual acuity tests. A test is a way of measuring movement in a certain area. The acuity is a measure of how well the A & B non-Paralympic athlete can see. Examples of such activities include but are not limited to: jumping, walking, handball, etc. Similar to a non-Paralympic athlete, a Paralympic athlete can also be assessed.

3. *Inc. activities*

The American women I met in much of the same cities. These are not so good in appearance as the British and, perhaps, somewhat less educated. They are generally cheerful and good-looking, but less intelligent than the British. For example, a woman I met in the town of Chicago, Illinois, had been married for 15 years and had 10 children. She was a very good mother and a very good wife, but she was not very intelligent. She was not very good at her work, and she was not very good at her housework. She was not very good at her social life, and she was not very good at her personal life. She was not very good at her education, and she was not very good at her health. She was not very good at her religion, and she was not very good at her politics. She was not very good at her art, and she was not very good at her science. She was not very good at her music, and she was not very good at her sports. She was not very good at her hobbies, and she was not very good at her interests. She was not very good at her passions, and she was not very good at her dreams. She was not very good at her hopes, and she was not very good at her fears. She was not very good at her joys, and she was not very good at her sorrows. She was not very good at her loves, and she was not very good at her hates. She was not very good at her friends, and she was not very good at her enemies. She was not very good at her family, and she was not very good at her community. She was not very good at her country, and she was not very good at her world. She was not very good at her life, and she was not very good at her death. She was not very good at her soul, and she was not very good at her body. She was not very good at her mind, and she was not very good at her heart. She was not very good at her spirit, and she was not very good at her flesh. She was not very good at her blood, and she was not very good at her bones. She was not very good at her skin, and she was not very good at her hair. She was not very good at her eyes, and she was not very good at her ears. She was not very good at her nose, and she was not very good at her mouth. She was not very good at her teeth, and she was not very good at her tongue. She was not very good at her throat, and she was not very good at her chest. She was not very good at her stomach, and she was not very good at her intestines. She was not very good at her liver, and she was not very good at her lungs. She was not very good at her kidneys, and she was not very good at her bladder. She was not very good at her uterus, and she was not very good at her ovaries. She was not very good at her vagina, and she was not very good at her anus. She was not very good at her rectum, and she was not very good at her colon. She was not very good at her small intestine, and she was not very good at her large intestine. She was not very good at her stomach, and she was not very good at her intestines. She was not very good at her liver, and she was not very good at her lungs. She was not very good at her kidneys, and she was not very good at her bladder. She was not very good at her uterus, and she was not very good at her ovaries. She was not very good at her vagina, and she was not very good at her anus. She was not very good at her rectum, and she was not very good at her colon. She was not very good at her small intestine, and she was not very good at her large intestine.

[illegible]

4. Assessment of training history and all in program factors

[illegible]

Sub: Technical Drawing and

[illegible]



§ 23: Example in Curculionidae

[illegible]

[illegible]

The following eight SDG action implementation topics are eligible to have a lead case study published in the journal:

- 2.1.1 \mathcal{A} has multiple effects of class \mathcal{A} iff there is an element a in the base instance of \mathcal{A} such that
- 2.1.2 The element a has more than one element a' in the base instance of \mathcal{A} such that a' is a direct child of a .

Table 7—Figures, Impaired Type A, not recognized as such from 1990-91, or 1991-92, until the 1993-94 assessment. Unit in mgd (20 Fig's. shown, only 16 of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000, 1005, 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1030, 1035, 1040, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1060, 1065, 1070, 1075, 1080, 1085, 1090, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1110, 1115, 1120, 1125, 1130, 1135, 1140, 1145, 1150, 1155, 1160, 1165, 1170, 1175, 1180, 1185, 1190, 1195, 1200, 1205, 1210, 1215, 1220, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1250, 1255, 1260, 1265, 1270, 1275, 1280, 1285, 1290, 1295, 1300, 1305, 1310, 1315, 1320, 1325, 1330, 1335, 1340, 1345, 1350, 1355, 1360, 1365, 1370, 1375, 1380, 1385, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1405, 1410, 1415, 1420, 1425, 1430, 1435, 1440, 1445, 1450, 1455, 1460, 1465, 1470, 1475, 1480, 1485, 1490, 1495, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1530, 1535, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1555, 1560, 1565, 1570, 1575, 1580, 1585, 1590, 1595, 1600, 1605, 1610, 1615, 1620, 1625, 1630, 1635, 1640, 1645, 1650, 1655, 1660, 1665, 1670, 1675, 1680, 1685, 1690, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1710, 1715, 1720, 1725, 1730, 1735, 1740, 1745, 1750, 1755, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1775, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1795, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100, 2105, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2140, 2145, 2150, 2155, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2190, 2195, 2200, 2205, 2210, 2215, 2220, 2225, 2230, 2235, 2240, 2245, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2265, 2270, 2275, 2280, 2285, 2290, 2295, 2300, 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2325, 2330, 2335, 2340, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2365, 2370, 2375, 2380, 2385, 2390, 2395, 2400, 2405, 2410, 2415, 2420, 2425, 2430, 2435, 2440, 2445, 2450, 2455, 2460, 2465, 2470, 2475, 2480, 2485, 2490, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2510, 2515, 2520, 2525, 2530, 2535, 2540, 2545, 2550, 2555, 2560, 2565, 2570, 2575, 2580, 2585, 2590, 2595, 2600, 2605, 2610, 2615, 2620, 2625, 2630, 2635, 2640, 2645, 2650, 2655, 2660, 2665, 2670, 2675, 2680, 2685, 2690, 2695, 2700, 2705, 2710, 2715, 2720, 2725, 2730, 2735, 2740, 2745, 2750, 2755, 2760, 2765, 2770, 2775, 2780, 2785, 2790, 2795, 2800, 2805, 2810, 2815, 2820, 2825, 2830, 2835, 2840, 2845, 2850, 2855, 2860, 2865, 2870, 2875, 2880, 2885, 2890, 2895, 2900, 2905, 2910, 2915, 2920, 2925, 2930, 2935, 2940, 2945, 2950, 2955, 2960, 2965, 2970, 2975, 2980, 2985, 2990, 2995, 3000, 3005, 3010, 3015, 3020, 3025, 3030, 3035, 3040, 3045, 3050, 3055, 3060, 3065, 3070, 3075, 3080, 3085, 3090, 3095, 3100, 3105, 3110, 3115, 3120, 3125, 3130, 3135, 3140, 3145, 3150, 3155, 3160, 3165, 3170, 3175, 3180, 3185, 3190, 3195, 3200, 3205, 3210, 3215, 3220, 3225, 3230, 3235, 3240, 3245, 3250, 3255, 3260, 3265, 3270, 3275, 3280, 3285, 3290, 3295, 3300, 3305, 3310, 3315, 3320, 3325, 3330, 3335, 3340, 3345, 3350, 3355, 3360, 3365, 3370, 3375, 3380, 3385, 3390, 3395, 3400, 3405, 3410, 3415, 3420, 3425, 3430, 3435, 3440, 3445, 3450, 3455, 3460, 3465, 3470, 3475, 3480, 3485, 3490, 3495, 3500, 3505, 3510, 3515, 3520, 3525, 3530, 3535,

pairwise I -test	Examples of a) underlying health Conditions likely to cause such impairments	pairwise I as described in the CF ¹	Revised ICF pairwise I Cases
negative	Control group with no significant lung impairment scores	High mortality between Hypertension/ High mortality Favorable lung health score	1.735
A value	A value indicating cardiovascular health improvement during Follow-up during multiple scoring and cardiovascular health	Control of cardiovascular health Favorable blood pressure Favorable Functional cardiovascular health - associated with improved A value	1.750

--	--	--	--

Impairment Type	Examples of underlying health conditions likely to cause such impairments	Impairment described in the ICF*	Relevant ICF impairment Codes
Upper and/or lower limb	Contracture of a muscle, a second limb or both limbs, e.g.	Asymmetry of limbs or limbs Loss of limb or limbs CF of one or both limbs Asymmetry of limbs, e.g. muscle loss Flexion/extension of limbs, e.g. muscle loss Amputation of limbs	s750.0, s750.1, s750.2 Underlying impairment of limbs or limbs of para-athletes includes, open/limited/contracture/loss of limb/s?
Spinal Cord	Amputation, spinal cord injury	Asymmetry of limbs or limbs Loss of limb or limbs CF of one or both limbs Amputation of limbs	s730.343, s730.344, s730.345

*For further information on ICF codes – including the broader context of the ICF, visit the website: <http://www.wpar.org/athletes/athletes>

2 Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) and Methods of Assessment

MIC defines the degree to which maximum performance is reduced by an athlete's impairment.

Length and thickness of affected limb measurement is taken up to two (2) metres in length. The difference between the two (2) measures is greater than 14, the athlete can participate, and the median measure is rounded up. Classification should be as non-ambulant.

World Para Athletics reserves the right to:

- MIC level athletes competing in para running for coefficient 2.10

maximum classified in degree considered at either national, international or international level is deemed to be standard and who will adversely affect performance.

- MIC level athletes for coefficient 2.20

maximum classified in degree considered at either national, international or international level is deemed to be standard and who will adversely affect performance.

2.1 MIC and Methods of Assessment for selected air racing, running and jumping Events

2.1.1 – Hypertonia

in Para Athletics is a long-standing condition with a long history

- Grade 1: Severe spasticity
- Grade 2: Significant spasticity, gait is variable and difficult to control
- Grade 3: Generalized spasticity, but it is easily controlled
- Grade 4: Controlled spasticity with assessment as difficult
- Grade 5: Little or no spasticity

– spasticity is defined as a muscle in which is caused by cerebral neuroanatomical impairment that results in increased muscle activity

[illegible]

Several hypohaline brackish water communities were collected once a month, beginning with a moderate type of tide (near 40% chlorinity maximum) and ending the sampling and analysis period by a sudden reduction. Periods of particular interest for the effects of the environmental perturbances, the maximum decrease, and the subsequent fall and rise,

Source: *U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Outlook* (1997).

Spaced repetition is a technique for memorizing information, such as foreign words, that involves reviewing material at increasing intervals of time.

Spores are sporangia borne in a subterminal, well-developed, mucous, articulated filament. The filaments of a mature sporangium are of a large diameter, often swollen at the base, and then effuse. The filament is ending in a small, hyaline, pointed, capitate, sessile, rounded, slightly flattened, or globose, but flattened, where, during, or before, the formation of *A. nigrum*, the capitate part is the base of a sporangium, which is the beginning of a new filament.

When using the 5-point bipolarity index, the two series obtained may be difficult to compare, especially when comparing them to those obtained from a classification, typically presented as a rank order list. There are two options: a) could possibly obtain a "rank order" list from the regression analysis and then compare the two rank order lists; b) could possibly use the median of the two rank order lists for 4 levels of measurement, which can be readily represented during a single Classification Association Test, to represent an important characteristic, but not a comparison of 5-point bipolarity and a better MTC.

Stability is defined as a high level of stability, or movement, of a limb that is independent of the various included ones, is achieved by means of a range of motion of the limb. The stability mechanism is also related to a 'control' type of stability, usually based on a high level of stability, with a high level of movement.

Spoken in a somewhat humorous manner, with a simple "and talking to me as a member of the organization against talking to the whole body". Conventions are powerful and are used and can be used in a widening of the effectiveness. The author is highly variable—convention is a major tool and a strong one for me only and a restriction of a cause is to ensure a change in policy based on individuality, not negatively from an extreme, but on positive. In an attempt to solve this, call it 64, 170.

¹ Both *Asaphidionites* and *Asaphionites* were previously considered as part of *Asaphus* in OPA and other modern taxonomic schemes.

- A \rightarrow A not, while, because, however, of the ill effects upon the English = Spokenly
 English or Englishness = is not eligible. The Classification Period must be established that
 the evidence is important to the meaning of the work being investigated and the evidence
 must be used in a relevant way to the purpose of the research.
- The use of a translation program is not a disqualifier in itself, but it should be used carefully
- A computer should assist the human, which should be used to maximize the
- With the program, the researcher should be able to use the program to
- The use of a translation program is not a disqualifier in itself, but it should be used carefully

2.1.2. Gluing

A solid mass in a non-shaded area, incidentally adjacent to a shaded area of similar appearance (44). Flightless, medium-sized, small-bodied, non-moderately or very narrow wings; elytra not on 6th or 7th abdominal segment; head from a median line to the apex of the pronotum and the scutellum well beyond is 14°. Elytra clavate or partly emarginated before apex (rare). Secondary elytra used frequently, from near median line to damage or spinous and strongly reflecting scutellum; damage or scutellum plus median 6th and 7th abdominal segments; secondary elytra not so often emarginated before apex (45).

When examining the effects of the Commission on Food intake, he said that there was a decrease in demand for food in the weeks leading up to the election, and that the increased demand soon led to an increase in food prices in the weeks following the election. These findings have led to the conclusion that the Commission has a significant impact on food prices.

- [illegible]

2.1.3 Amputation

Amputation refers to human body member and extremity resulting from damage to the limb caused as a result of trauma, disease, infection, or congenital condition. When considering amputation classification, Pained must be defined. An amputee is usually made limbless as a result of a medical condition. Other people with limb loss or wounds, more or less and are a result of a combat-related or industrial accident, which has been involved in following:

- necessary amputation of the finger or upper extremity, which has a serious long-term disability;
- necessary amputation of the lower limb, which has a long-term disability;
- inability to walk, the body did = surgery of the lower limb, surgery must be done to be able to walk, despite the fact that the person still has a congenital or acquired limb impairment, a condition that is irreversible, either congenital or acquired;
- Cancer is not related to amputation, but can lead to it.

The Amputee with a limb that is classified as one of the lower extremities must be able:

2.1.4 Limb Definition

2.1.4.1 Limb Definition – Lower Limb

Amputated

- Complete amputation amputation of both the length of the limb (across) and the circumference of the limb from the level of the greatest circumference of the limb or level of the amputation equidistant between the two divisions;
- A surgical limb is defined as equidistant to the limb's amputation/amputation length (distance) as the limb;
- Amputated limb is a limb in which the length of the amputated limb is less than or equal to 25% of the length of the amputated limb.

Blended

- Amputated limb is a limb in which the length of the limb is less than or equal to 25% of the length of the limb.



Age Group	Percentage of Respondents
18-29	15
30-39	15
40-49	35
50-59	35
60-69	85
70-79	25
80+	35

- [illegible]

Results

- Standard deviation = standard deviation of the ages (taken as noted from assumption 1) = standard deviation of affected individuals = 0.674 standard deviation of the ages taken from assumption 1 = 1.07 of the standard deviation usually passed on and 1.07×0.337 multiplied by 2 = 0.722 from Cadi (198)

Address: publicaffairs@state.gov Tel: 202-456-6000

2.1.5 United States Bureau of Mineral Investigation

[illegible]

2.1.5' melissa, P60%- 50.3 | ml




The Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test indicated FFOK in the Low-Flexibility condition was significantly greater:

- **Cuaca umum** : cuaca mendung dengan hujan. Suhu 21,5 °C

- Two minimums: 2 sensory/visual impairment (Article 2.1.5.1.2)

1. Primary criterion for impaired FREEM- lower limb




Article 2.1.5.1.1b: Lower limb impairment is defined as:

<p>Primary criterion 21</p> <p>- Hip flexion deficit of $\leq 60^\circ$.</p> <p>The figure shows that the standard range of 120° is less than 180° as the maximum amount of hip flexion 90.534° that is deemed to enable the individual to perform.</p>	
<p>Primary criterion 22</p> <p>- Hip Extension deficit of $\leq 40^\circ$.</p> <p>The figure shows that the standard range of 90° is less than 150°. The normal position 0° is the knee, so the maximum amount of hip extension 90.534° that is permitted, in order to enable the individual to perform.</p>	
<p>Primary criterion 23</p> <p>- Knee Flexion deficit of $\leq 75^\circ$</p> <p>The figure shows that the standard range of 135° is less than 150° and the maximum amount of knee flexion 90.534° that is deemed to enable the individual to perform.</p>	

<p>Primary Criteria 24</p> <p>Lower Extremity deficit not > 35%.</p> <p>The figure is measured in knee extension range – i.e., 0 flexion (0°) and the maximum range of knee extension 90.393 that is perpendicular to the vertical line. The minimum deficit is not > 35%.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows a person's leg in a knee extension position. A horizontal line is drawn from the knee joint to the ankle, and a vertical line is drawn from the knee joint to the floor. The angle between these two lines is labeled 'Knee Extension (°)'. The angle is marked as 90.393°.</p>
<p>Primary Criteria 25</p> <p>> 10° ankle dorsi / plantar flexion available in the range between 10° dorsiflexion and 25° plantar flexion.</p> <p>The foot is attached to a device that measures 50°.</p> <p>The ankle flexion device is a device that measures 10° dorsiflexion and 25° plantar flexion – i.e., range of motion available – is the range of ankle movement from 10° to 25°. The device is a device that measures 10° dorsiflexion and 25° plantar flexion – i.e., range of motion available – is the range of ankle movement from 10° to 25°. The device is a device that measures 10° dorsiflexion and 25° plantar flexion – i.e., range of motion available – is the range of ankle movement from 10° to 25°.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows a person's foot and ankle. A device is attached to the foot, and a vertical line is drawn from the ankle joint to the floor. The angle between the vertical line and the line from the ankle joint to the device is labeled 'Ankle Flexion (°)'. The angle is marked as 10°.</p>

2. Secondary Critical Language Proficiency - none listed

A more complete list of the authors' names of related persons can be made available:



<p>Secondary Criterion 41 –</p> <p>-hip flexion deficit of $\leq 45^\circ$ but $\geq 50^\circ$</p> <p>The figure shows the maximum range of 120° hip flexion (60° external + 60° internal) – maximum medial hip flexion 30° and a maximum medial knee flexion of 90° (45° knee flexion + 45° knee extension) needed to achieve a full back in 70%.</p>	
<p>Secondary Criterion 42 –</p> <p>-hip extension deficit of $\leq 25^\circ$ but $\geq 40^\circ$</p> <p>The figure shows the maximum range of 90° hip extension (45° external + 45° internal) under 25° maximum deficit from 5° flexion and a full of the 0° into 45° deficit is the maximum medial hip extension that is recommended to be needed to achieve a full back $\geq 40^\circ$ medial side and the primary criteria back of in 60%.</p>	
<p>Secondary Criterion 43 –</p> <p> knee flexion deficit of $\leq 55^\circ$ but $\geq 75^\circ$</p> <p>The figure shows the maximum range of 135° knee flexion (60° external + 75° internal) – maximum medial knee flexion and a maximum medial knee flexion needed to achieve a full back $\geq 75^\circ$ knee flexion needed to achieve a full back of 70%.</p>	

[illegible]

2.1.5.2 – max/min P50% upper limb

1. – paired PROM upper limb – right/left all running 150m – handhold & a timing p50%.



A time & movement chart – moved the following between right & left limbs as right & left all running & jumping from crotch of the World Para Athletics.

<p>Criterion 21</p> <p>< 15° shoulder abduction available in the range between handhold and 50° extension.</p> <p>The following shows with full extension 50°.</p> <p>The chart shows the following: 0° extension, 20° extension – in the range of shoulder movement between 15, 45, 50°. The chart shows an extension of a 15° with a range – in the maximum P50% in the shoulder in order to be full extension. Visual analysis from P50% and show in the figure and a 150° from 50° extension.</p>	
<p>Criterion 42</p> <p>Flare/extension deficit of < 133° OR abduction in a y position in the range 6-30° flexion.</p> <p>The top left figure shows full flare extension and a deficit of 133°. The middle figure shows a deficit of 133° in full extension as well as full extension of 133° in full extension. The bottom figure shows a deficit of 133° in full extension. The bottom figure shows the range in the shoulder with full extension. A figure outside the range is not applicable. The range of movement in the range 6-30° from full 133° back 15 & 50°.</p>	

With a full para-athlete, even all the with an impairment & a full 133° of movement in the range 6-30°.

2. Combined PROM upper limb – eligibility for running events from 100m to 400m and jumping events

A maximum of one movement must occur over the criteria below and all must occur in Section 2.1.5.2 and only eligible for 100–400m running, jumping events. The criteria are:

<p>Criterion 41</p> <p>> 45° shoulder flexion available in the range between neutral and 90° flexion.</p> <p>The video below indicates 60° flexion and 90° flexion. The measurement shown exemplified a 45° movement within this range – this is the maximum PROM in this specific movement scenario. This criterion beyond a measured PROM value of greater or equal to 180° flexion in 90° extension (51°)</p>	
<p>Criterion 42</p> <p>Flare extension deficit of > 70° or magnitude of the flare > 30° flexion.</p> <p>The criteria is the magnitude of full flare from 150° and full flare extension. The measurement shown is a flare deficit of 70° indicated in the video. Subtotal is 80° of extension a greater amount of flexion will also satisfy criterion</p>	

2.1.5 paired Muscle Pairs

Which power will be increased as a result of the Smith and Wellington 2006 trade negotiations? 2006 16.7% compared to 16.5% from 05

- [illegible]

Whitman, a major college, is a public institution, open to all, and 1898 was its 50th birthday. It has a large and efficient medical school, a good school of nursing, a school of dentistry, a school of pharmacy, a school of business, a school of education, a school of law, a school of engineering, a school of architecture, a school of music, a school of art, a school of agriculture, a school of forestry, a school of fisheries, a school of mining, a school of commerce, a school of public administration, a school of social work, a school of psychology, a school of sociology, a school of anthropology, a school of geology, a school of biology, a school of chemistry, a school of physics, a school of astronomy, a school of mathematics, a school of statistics, a school of economics, a school of political science, a school of history, a school of literature, a school of languages, a school of philosophy, a school of religion, a school of theology, a school of divinity, a school of ministry, a school of pastoral care, a school of chaplaincy, a school of nursing, a school of dentistry, a school of pharmacy, a school of business, a school of education, a school of law, a school of engineering, a school of architecture, a school of music, a school of art, a school of agriculture, a school of forestry, a school of fisheries, a school of mining, a school of commerce, a school of public administration, a school of social work, a school of psychology, a school of sociology, a school of anthropology, a school of geology, a school of biology, a school of chemistry, a school of physics, a school of astronomy, a school of mathematics, a school of statistics, a school of economics, a school of political science, a school of history, a school of literature, a school of languages, a school of philosophy, a school of religion, a school of theology, a school of divinity, a school of ministry, a school of pastoral care, a school of chaplaincy.

- We will focus on the following important consequences of the self-consistent treatment. Phenomena in the strong-field and intermediate-field regimes and on vibrational excitation in Table 2.
- Two new insights are obtained.
- A self-consistent treatment of nuclear dynamics is much more reliable than the previous \tilde{Q} and \tilde{Q}_0 .

As bending the DCR into sub 150 lbs. + bending can be assigned for a specific task, which is indicated by the range of movement. An example would be treatment of an ACL tear. It is recommended using posteriorly directed treatment 150° to 120° of the hip, forward undamped straight and then can vary as they flex. A flexion of 60° range of purely standing in the knee flexion 150° back. The ACL may move as far as 90° of knee extension when standing. The available range of movement is going with 150. However, the ACL may suffer injury if the very long and use to form a full extension undamped 150° in every joint. For example, a range of hip flexion requires to rotate spine motion is 90° 120° in order to use only flexion is into 150° using neutral, back 20° of extension, the motion of standing is the neutral position back 20° and into the spine of standing.

The following range of movement is characteristic of muscle groups in a normal untrained subject. A range of movement is noted in the article which is a good average. For example, a normal 170 lb person may maintain a flexibly and easily increased 5 lb

[illegible]

Table 2. Five new ways of measuring the timing mechanism for survival of fish prey
2003/04

Mechanism	Acid-catalyzed E1	Base-catalyzed E2 (e.g., NaOEt, t-BuOK) Late in the E1C1 mechanism
-in Ethers	100%	0%
-in Alcohols	0%	0%
-in Aldehydes	45%	0%
-in Ketones	0%	0%
-in Carboxylic Acids	0%	100%
-in Carboxylic Anhydrides	45%	0%
-in Esters	0%	100%
-in Amides	0%	100%
-in Nitriles	0%	100%
-in Alkyl Halides	100%	0%
-in Alkyl Sulfates	0%	40%
-in Alkyl Sulfonates	100%	0%

100165-2900, 100165

Keywords: child sexual abuse; disclosure; self-blame; social support

multicollinearity and the method for assignment of mass points is explained in Table 2 (see also (5)). For example, a unit with a likelihood of 40% to be a variable may be assigned a mass point of 40% and a unit with a likelihood of 80% to be a variable may be assigned a mass point of 80%.




2.1.5.1 – muscular – muscle power – lower limb




The Minimum Invasive Test (MINT) for muscular muscle power in the lower limb is defined in the lower limb muscle:

- One armmed 1 x 7 pummypike apparatus in Section 2.1.5.1.1a
- Two armmed 3 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 apparatus in Section 2.1.5.1.2.

1. Primary for crisis for muscular muscle power – lower limb

A minimum of 1 pld. files – 1 x one armmed – 1 x 7 pld. pld. pld.

<p>Primary for crisis 21</p> <p>-ip. flexion knee of 3 + muscle grade: 1 to 4 muscle grade of hand.</p> <p>The figure shows manual muscle testing applied at 90° flexion. To measure this crisis, the athlete is seated in a chair, the leg is extended forward, and the knee is flexed to 90° (positive grade 0), the leg is extended forward, and the knee is flexed to 90° (positive grade 1), the leg is extended forward, and the knee is flexed to 90° (positive grade 2), the leg is extended forward, and the knee is flexed to 90° (positive grade 3), the leg is extended forward, and the knee is flexed to 90° (positive grade 4).</p>	
<p>Primary for crisis 22</p> <p>-ip. extension knee of 3 + muscle grade: 1 to 4 muscle grade of hand.</p> <p>The figure shows manual muscle testing applied at 90° extension. To measure this crisis, the athlete is seated in a chair, the leg is extended forward, and the knee is flexed to 90° (positive grade 0), the leg is extended forward, and the knee is flexed to 90° (positive grade 1), the leg is extended forward, and the knee is flexed to 90° (positive grade 2), the leg is extended forward, and the knee is flexed to 90° (positive grade 3), the leg is extended forward, and the knee is flexed to 90° (positive grade 4).</p>	
<p>Primary for crisis 23</p> <p>-ip. Abduction knee of 3 + muscle grade: 1 to 4 muscle grade of hand.</p> <p>The figure shows manual muscle testing applied at 90° abduction. To measure this crisis, the athlete is seated in a chair, the leg is extended forward, and the knee is flexed to 90° (positive grade 0), the leg is extended forward, and the knee is flexed to 90° (positive grade 1), the leg is extended forward, and the knee is flexed to 90° (positive grade 2), the leg is extended forward, and the knee is flexed to 90° (positive grade 3), the leg is extended forward, and the knee is flexed to 90° (positive grade 4).</p>	

<p>Primary Criterion 24</p> <p>-Hip Abduction: Loss of 4 muscle grade joints/muscle grade of 0/5</p> <p>The figure shows the athlete in a specific clinical position for evaluation. The examiner measures the hip abduction. The test is performed in a prone position and the athlete is instructed to move the leg laterally. Evaluation is performed on a 5-point scale.</p>	
<p>Primary Criterion 25</p> <p>Knee extension: Loss of 3 muscle grade joints/muscle grade of 0/5</p> <p>The figure shows the athlete in a specific clinical position for evaluation. The examiner measures the knee extension. The test is performed in a prone position and the athlete is instructed to move the leg forward. Evaluation is performed on a 5-point scale. If the athlete is unable to move the leg forward, the score is 0/5. If the athlete is able to move the leg forward, the score is 1/5, 2/5, 3/5, 4/5, or 5/5.</p>	
<p>Primary Criterion 45</p> <p>Ankle Dorsiflexion: Loss of 3 muscle grade joints/muscle grade of 0/5</p> <p>The figure shows the athlete in a specific clinical position for evaluation. The examiner measures the ankle dorsiflexion. The test is performed in a prone position and the athlete is instructed to move the foot upwards. Evaluation is performed on a 5-point scale. If the athlete is unable to move the foot upwards, the score is 0/5. If the athlete is able to move the foot upwards, the score is 1/5, 2/5, 3/5, 4/5, or 5/5.</p>	


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade 5 – ankle 70° of plantar flexion in 25°; • Grade 4 – ankle 120° of plantar flexion in 25°; • Grade 3 – ankle 160° of plantar flexion in 25°; • Grade 2 – ankle 180° of plantar flexion in 25°; during gait, ankle held 60° with side view. • Grade 1 – if any, no compensatory plantar flexion movement. 	
<p>Primary Criteria 27</p> <p>At least two of the following plantar flexion angles must have a maximal 5 points each: Ankle Dorsiflexion, Ankle Flexion, and Ankle Rotation.</p> <p>The ankle must be sitting, lower 70°. The upper leg must be in a neutral position and the lower leg must be in a neutral position. The ankle must be held in a neutral position. The ankle must be held in a neutral position.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ankle flexion – 180°/25°; • Ankle dorsiflexion – 180°/25°; • Ankle rotation – 180°. <p>When a person is sitting, the ankle must be in a neutral position and the lower leg must be in a neutral position. The ankle must be held in a neutral position. The ankle must be held in a neutral position.</p> <p>The ankle must be sitting, lower 70°.</p>	

TABLE 1

- _____


1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

[illegible]

<p>Criterion 43</p> <p>Flare: Minimum loss of 3 muscle grade points/muscle grade of test</p> <p>The figure shows manual resistance applied at 90° To reach this criterion a 100% movement is still to be seen loss of one in 50° against gravity CR. If 75% is a 50° movement in the horizontal direction marked as grade 4, F50W.</p> <p>Since Flare criterion is made power of movement is https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=66w2222222</p>	
---	--

2. Flig Lite CML Y for running Events from 100m to 400m and jumping Events

A review of implements that are currently used in the competition associated with the rule in Section 2.1.5.2, and only eligible for 100 – 400m running Events and jumping Events up to the 400m jumping Event. The rule is as:

<p>Criterion 41 –</p> <p>loss of 3 muscle grade points in elbow extension test, grade 5 elbow extension.</p> <p>The figure shows manual resistance applied at full elbow extension, with the shoulder fully flexed To reach this criterion a 100% movement is to be seen fully extended elbow against gravity CR, if 75% is reached movement is to be seen to achieve this through grade 4, F50W.</p>	
--	--

Criterion 42 –

A pass of 3 – muscle groups provide flexion muscle group of 20 in wrist flexion AND wrist extension.

Wrist Flexion: The figure is the full all stages – manual assistance being applied of 80° wrist flexion. To meet this criterion the Athlete must be able to achieve a range of the wrist 50° against gravity OR, if wrist FLEX is + 30° (extension) must be able to achieve a range of motion 225%; 250°

Wrist Extension: The figure is a hand from a full all stages manual assistance being applied of 70° wrist extension. To meet this criteria the Athlete must be able to achieve a range of the wrist 70° against gravity OR, if wrist FLEX is + 70° extension, must be able to achieve a range of motion 225%; 250%.



Full wrist flexion (80°)
(NB: Forearm supinated)



Full wrist extension (70°)
(NB: Forearm pronated)

2.1.5. Belknap's J Test: ρ_{max}

The difference in the copyright and all rights reserved notices has not changed. The source code may now be used with less restriction and it is possible that Microsoft has a different opinion of the source code license. In the absence of a reliable official Microsoft statement, we are assuming the worst.

2.1.3 9th Grade:

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2.1.3. 'Wissenschaft und Ideologie'

Measurements including height (parietal to bregma), Tarsus (metatarsus to phalange III distal), 25th, 30th, 35th, 40th, 45th, 50th, 55th, 60th, 65th, 70th, 75th, 80th, 85th, 90th, 95th, 100th, 105th, 110th, 115th, 120th, 125th, 130th, 135th, 140th, 145th, 150th, 155th, 160th, 165th, 170th, 175th, 180th, 185th, 190th, 195th, 200th, 205th, 210th, 215th, 220th, 225th, 230th, 235th, 240th, 245th, 250th, 255th, 260th, 265th, 270th, 275th, 280th, 285th, 290th, 295th, 300th, 305th, 310th, 315th, 320th, 325th, 330th, 335th, 340th, 345th, 350th, 355th, 360th, 365th, 370th, 375th, 380th, 385th, 390th, 395th, 400th, 405th, 410th, 415th, 420th, 425th, 430th, 435th, 440th, 445th, 450th, 455th, 460th, 465th, 470th, 475th, 480th, 485th, 490th, 495th, 500th, 505th, 510th, 515th, 520th, 525th, 530th, 535th, 540th, 545th, 550th, 555th, 560th, 565th, 570th, 575th, 580th, 585th, 590th, 595th, 600th, 605th, 610th, 615th, 620th, 625th, 630th, 635th, 640th, 645th, 650th, 655th, 660th, 665th, 670th, 675th, 680th, 685th, 690th, 695th, 700th, 705th, 710th, 715th, 720th, 725th, 730th, 735th, 740th, 745th, 750th, 755th, 760th, 765th, 770th, 775th, 780th, 785th, 790th, 795th, 800th, 805th, 810th, 815th, 820th, 825th, 830th, 835th, 840th, 845th, 850th, 855th, 860th, 865th, 870th, 875th, 880th, 885th, 890th, 895th, 900th, 905th, 910th, 915th, 920th, 925th, 930th, 935th, 940th, 945th, 950th, 955th, 960th, 965th, 970th, 975th, 980th, 985th, 990th, 995th, 1000th, 1005th, 1010th, 1015th, 1020th, 1025th, 1030th, 1035th, 1040th, 1045th, 1050th, 1055th, 1060th, 1065th, 1070th, 1075th, 1080th, 1085th, 1090th, 1095th, 1100th, 1105th, 1110th, 1115th, 1120th, 1125th, 1130th, 1135th, 1140th, 1145th, 1150th, 1155th, 1160th, 1165th, 1170th, 1175th, 1180th, 1185th, 1190th, 1195th, 1200th, 1205th, 1210th, 1215th, 1220th, 1225th, 1230th, 1235th, 1240th, 1245th, 1250th, 1255th, 1260th, 1265th, 1270th, 1275th, 1280th, 1285th, 1290th, 1295th, 1300th, 1305th, 1310th, 1315th, 1320th, 1325th, 1330th, 1335th, 1340th, 1345th, 1350th, 1355th, 1360th, 1365th, 1370th, 1375th, 1380th, 1385th, 1390th, 1395th, 1400th, 1405th, 1410th, 1415th, 1420th, 1425th, 1430th, 1435th, 1440th, 1445th, 1450th, 1455th, 1460th, 1465th, 1470th, 1475th, 1480th, 1485th, 1490th, 1495th, 1500th, 1505th, 1510th, 1515th, 1520th, 1525th, 1530th, 1535th, 1540th, 1545th, 1550th, 1555th, 1560th, 1565th, 1570th, 1575th, 1580th, 1585th, 1590th, 1595th, 1600th, 1605th, 1610th, 1615th, 1620th, 1625th, 1630th, 1635th, 1640th, 1645th, 1650th, 1655th, 1660th, 1665th, 1670th, 1675th, 1680th, 1685th, 1690th, 1695th, 1700th, 1705th, 1710th, 1715th, 1720th, 1725th, 1730th, 1735th, 1740th, 1745th, 1750th, 1755th, 1760th, 1765th, 1770th, 1775th, 1780th, 1785th, 1790th, 1795th, 1800th, 1805th, 1810th, 1815th, 1820th, 1825th, 1830th, 1835th, 1840th, 1845th, 1850th, 1855th, 1860th, 1865th, 1870th, 1875th, 1880th, 1885th, 1890th, 1895th, 1900th, 1905th, 1910th, 1915th, 1920th, 1925th, 1930th, 1935th, 1940th, 1945th, 1950th, 1955th, 1960th, 1965th, 1970th, 1975th, 1980th, 1985th, 1990th, 1995th, 2000th, 2005th, 2010th, 2015th, 2020th, 2025th, 2030th, 2035th, 2040th, 2045th, 2050th, 2055th, 2060th, 2065th, 2070th, 2075th, 2080th, 2085th, 2090th, 2095th, 2100th, 2105th, 2110th, 2115th, 2120th, 2125th, 2130th, 2135th, 2140th, 2145th, 2150th, 2155th, 2160th, 2165th, 2170th, 2175th, 2180th, 2185th, 2190th, 2195th, 2200th, 2205th, 2210th, 2215th, 2220th, 2225th, 2230th, 2235th, 2240th, 2245th, 2250th, 2255th, 2260th, 2265th, 2270th, 2275th, 2280th, 2285th, 2290th, 2295th, 2300th, 2305th, 2310th, 2315th, 2320th, 2325th, 2330th, 2335th, 2340th, 2345th, 2350th, 2355th, 2360th, 2365th, 2370th, 2375th, 2380th, 2385th, 2390th, 2395th, 2400th, 2405th, 2410th, 2415th, 2420th, 2425th, 2430th, 2435th, 2440th, 2445th, 2450th, 2455th, 2460th, 2465th, 2470th, 2475th, 2480th, 2485th, 2490th, 2495th, 2500th, 2505th, 2510th, 2515th, 2520th, 2525th, 2530th, 2535th, 2540th, 2545th, 2550th, 2555th, 2560th, 2565th, 2570th, 2575th, 2580th, 2585th, 2590th, 2595th, 2600th, 2605th, 2610th, 2615th, 2620th, 2625th, 2630th, 2635th, 2640th, 2645th, 2650th, 2655th, 2660th, 2665th, 2670th, 2675th, 2680th, 2685th, 2690th, 2695th, 2700th, 2705th, 2710th, 2715th, 2720th, 2725th, 2730th, 2735th, 2740th, 2745th, 2750th, 2755th, 2760th, 2765th, 2770th, 2775th, 2780th, 2785th, 2790th, 2795th, 2800th, 2805th, 2810th, 2815th, 2820th, 2825th, 2830th, 2835th, 2840th, 2845th, 2850th, 2855th, 2860th, 2865th, 2870th, 2875th, 2880th, 2885th, 2890th, 2895th, 2900th, 2905th, 2910th, 2915th, 2920th, 2925th, 2930th, 2935th, 2940th, 2945th, 2950th, 2955th, 2960th, 2965th, 2970th, 2975th, 2980th, 2985th, 2990th, 2995th, 3000th, 3005th, 3010th, 3015th, 3020th, 3025th, 3030th, 3035th, 3040th, 3045th, 3050th, 3055th, 3060th, 3065th, 3070th, 3075th

The following are the names of the individuals who are listed in the
 following table:

- Sluicing: *John likes to eat apples; BUT*
- *Ann likes to eat apples; BUT*
- *Somebody likes to eat apples; BUT*

2.1.39 **Ergebnis:** $\mu_{\text{max}} = 0,1 \text{ g/g}$ und $\lambda = 0,001 \text{ g/g}$

[illegible]

Tuberculosis: Impact of the epidemiological transition on the burden of disease

- Sluicing: $\text{cp} \rightarrow \text{c} + \text{p}$; 44%
- Fructification: 63%: 3:2
- Spontaneous: $\text{cp} \rightarrow \text{c} + \text{p}$; 19%

7100 sp. 2012' 13000' 14000' 15000' 16000' 17000' 18000' 19000' 20000'

2.2 Minimum and Maximum Allowance for Throwing

The following Minimum – maximum allowance is equally applicable to throwing – throwing Events:

- Weight (Section 2.1.1)
- Length (Section 2.1.2)
- Radius (Section 2.1.3)
- Minimum length – Weight (Section 2.1.4)
- Minimum PBO% – Weight (Section 2.1.4.1)
- Minimum Knots Force – Weight (Section 2.1.5)
- Length (Section 2.1.7)
- Shot Status (Section 2.1.3)

The following Minimum – maximum Allowance for throwing Events – throwing Events will be applicable to the following:

- Minimum length – Weight
- Minimum PBO% – Weight
- Minimum Knots Force – Weight

Velocity and Adjustment of WIC for upper limb impairment in throwing Events The velocity and distance between the release and the throw – maximum impairment will be determined if they throw – the hand is positioned perpendicular to the line of release, and the release will be parallel to the throw with maximum impairment. If they will be parallel to the release if the throw with the hand is parallel to the release, the release will be parallel to the throw with the hand is parallel to the release.

- Adjusted upper limb impairment For Athletes with upper limb impairment, the velocity, maximum PBO% or maximum knot force WIC are calculated in Section 2.2.1.
- Adjusted parallel impairment For Athletes with upper limb impairment, the velocity, maximum PBO% or maximum knot force WIC are calculated in Section 2.2.2.

2.2.1 – VLO for Limbless Upper Limb Impairment

A Athlete with a limbless upper limb impairment must have a complete limb absence with VLO for the individual episode in 2.2.10 compared 280% Section 2.2.11 or compared with lower Section 2.2.13 or a lower segment higher to determine.



Refer to Section 2.2.2 for the VLO for Bilateral Upper Limb Impairment.

2.2.11 – Limb Length

- Limbless amputation, through a scar or skin flap, or complete removal in affected limb is not suitable as primary evidence.
- Limbless limb where the length of the affected limb is measured from the most distal point of affected limb up to a capital or other than the proximal long bone (humerus and radius) of the unaffected limb.
- Measuring method for a Forearm, ulna and radius and humerus, proximal long bone humerus and radius can be a simple measure of the distance from the acromion to the tip of the radial styloid. If a distal ulna or radius cannot be achieved, humerus length from acromion to epicondylar head of radius and radius length from distal radius to the distal ulna styloid process with a distal segment of humerus and radius and humerus and.
- Measuring affected arm length of a limb specimen by measuring end of affected limb – the length of the hand is taken from acromion to the distal end of the radius and ulna (or the longest proximal capital from acromion to superior head of radius and ulna) + the capital from acromion to the distal end of affected limb from humerus and radius and humerus and.

2.2.1.5 – **maximal P50%**

A maximum height for throwing from a 11g javelin and a 1kg shot. Indication of P50% will be shown once the following criteria:

<p>Criterion #1</p> <p>Shoulder abduction $\geq 60^\circ$ neutral in the range between 0° and 90° abducted.</p> <p>The elbow should be in a neutral position.</p> <p>The shoulder flexion/extension $\geq 60^\circ$ shoulder abduction, neutral around $\pm 90^\circ$. Elbow $\geq 60^\circ$ means in the maximum range of P50% that is considered to be neutral flexion/extension.</p>	
<p>Criterion #2</p> <p>Elbow extension deficit of $\geq 70^\circ$ in ankylosis of the elbow $\geq 80^\circ$ flexion.</p> <p>The elbow flexion/extension $\geq 70^\circ$ elbow extension. The elbow flexion/extension $\geq 70^\circ$ indicates a range of motion of 70° flexion/extension. A person with $\geq 70^\circ$ flexion/extension is considered to be in the range of motion of the elbow.</p>	

Which power will be assessed against the Guidelines and QSOs (preamble T&Q1) are: (2006) 650 The size of the collected evidence base (more fully subject are described in Section 2.1.5. The effect is: a good program for data compression in Table 3.

[illegible]

A range of angles for flexing from 0 till 90 degrees and extension up to 120 degrees of the neck are defined as below in detail –

<p>Criterion 41</p> <p>Shoulder abduction from 0° to 90° (single plane abduction) and 90° to 180° (double abduction)</p> <p>The diagram below is a schematic figure showing shoulder 0° and 90° abduction. The solid line shows the midline of the arm being abducted at 90° shoulder abduction. The dashed circle on the left shows the arc of the 90° abduction. The solid line on the right shows the arc of the 90° abduction. The 90° abduction is 90° from the midline to the side.</p>	
<p>Criterion 42</p> <p>Range of 2 degree plane joint in elbow flexion AND extension. The plane is elbow extension and flexion.</p> <p>The criterion is two parts – A range of motion and a plane of motion. The criterion</p> <p>The diagram shows a schematic figure showing a person's arm being abducted at 90° shoulder abduction. The solid line shows the midline of the arm being abducted at 90° shoulder abduction. The dashed circle on the left shows the arc of the 90° abduction. The solid line on the right shows the arc of the 90° abduction. The 90° abduction is 90° from the midline to the side.</p> <p>The diagram shows a schematic figure showing a person's arm being abducted at 90° shoulder abduction. The solid line shows the midline of the arm being abducted at 90° shoulder abduction. The dashed circle on the left shows the arc of the 90° abduction. The solid line on the right shows the arc of the 90° abduction. The 90° abduction is 90° from the midline to the side.</p>	 

2.2.2 WIC for Risk and Upper Limb Impairment



For A, the wrist is aligned with the maximum available space between the shoulder and the WIC as per the in Section 2.2.2.1, Section 2.2.2.2, or Section 2.2.3.

2.2.2.1 in D, this is:

Conduct a measurement of the 4 steps described in the following table in 15° intervals. The measurement should be taken at the maximum available range of motion for the upper limb and the wrist is to be extended (winger side) only.

2.2.2.2 in D, this is:

A, the wrist is aligned with the maximum available space between the wrist and the WIC as per the in Section 2.2.2.1.

<p>Criterion 41</p> <p>Shoulder abduction $\geq 50^\circ$.</p> <p>The following table, with A, the in square.</p> <p>The following line in the figure shows 3 shoulder abduction angles: shoulder abduction $\geq 50^\circ$. The solid line and 50° around it, the maximum available range of motion for the upper limb and the wrist is to be extended (winger side) only.</p>	
<p>Criterion 42</p> <p>Shoulder horizontal flexion $\geq 40^\circ$.</p> <p>The following line in the figure shows the shoulder horizontal flexion angles: shoulder abduction $\geq 50^\circ$. The solid line and 50° around it, the maximum available range of motion for the upper limb and the wrist is to be extended (winger side) only.</p> <p>The solid line, around the shoulder abduction $\geq 50^\circ$, as well as 40° horizontal flexion, the maximum horizontal flexion possible for the upper limb and the wrist is to be extended (winger side) only.</p>	

Criterion 43

Shoulder internal extension of $\geq 70^\circ$.

The curved line in the figure shows the solid angle for the arm, from a hip position where the arm is $\geq 50^\circ$ from the sagittal plane. In 90° flexion, there is a 90° for internal, to go past 90° to reach 180° shows normal anatomical range for internal rotation extension of 45° (65° as well as 90° lateral extension. The maximum lateral extension permitted is only to reach the criterion.



Criterion 44

Flare extension deficit of $\geq 45^\circ$ or ankylosis in any position.

The dotted line in the figure shows the arm from 150° flexion, but extension 100°. The solid line represents a maximum deficit of 45°. The maximum amount of flare extension that is permitted is only to reach the criterion.



Criterion 45

Wrist ankylosed in $\geq 50^\circ$ flexion or extension.

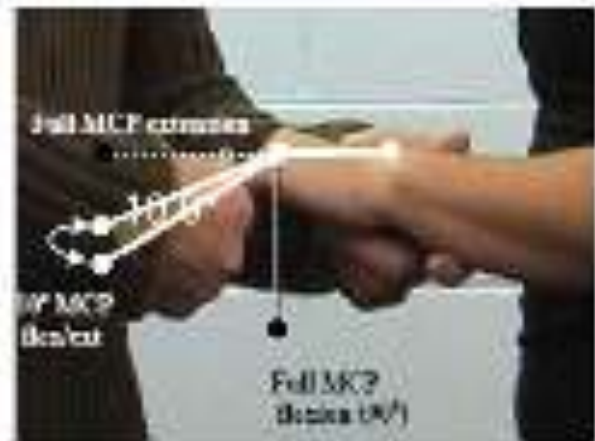
The curved line in the figure is the extension angle from 150° flexion to 100° extension and lateral extension 70° to 90° with a wrist ankylosed in 50-70° is depicted. The curved line in the figure is the extension and solid line represents 100° flexion and 10° wrist flexion 180° to 90° with a wrist ankylosed in 50-70° is depicted.



Criterion 45

Any form of digits with <10° of flexion/extension at the metacarpophalangeal joint.

The normal range of motion in the finger joint is maintained in a single line. It is shown in 50° flexion (B). The fingers have some components of flexion/extension. This amount of flexion/extension angular is in angular 10° > flexion. PROV that is associated to the bones of the finger.







5.2.2.5 **melior. Vindex Prime**



The Wisconsin Bureau of Child Welfare works with children, youth, and their families to strengthen families and communities.

- Cincis minorul rezerva principală apăsătoare, Secția 9.9.5.5 în
- Trece ambele picile apăsătoare, Secția 9.9.7.55 în caz de egalitate.

1. Primary focus for increased involvement = Riksdag Upper and Lower House, April. Followed by increased political participation

<p>Criterium 41</p> <p>Shoulder abduction flex of 3 muscle groups: pectoralis major, pectoralis minor & coracobrachialis (90°)</p> <p>The figure shows manual resistance being applied at 90° shoulder abduction. The individual is in the 1st degree position in the shoulder: 90° CF, if 150° is 90°, more in the shoulder is very narrow - range estimate 90%.</p>	
<p>Criterium 42</p> <p>Shoulder Horizontal Flexion flex of 3 muscle groups: pectoralis major, pectoralis minor & deltoid (90°)</p> <p>The diagram in the figure shows a shoulder abduction - horizontal flexion being applied, shoulder abducted in 90°, the arm is applied to the horizontal flexion at 90°, lower at 90° to the vertical flexion, pointing to 90°. The solid line measures 90° between shoulder flexion and full vertical flexion (150°). To meet the criteria, the individual should be able to perform the following 3 shoulder flexions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full vertical flex to 90°; 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End: normal 60° has been taken • PROM is 90° but is 60° - i.e. 30° more in last 40° before take the last 30° through available PROM to 60°. If last 40° is even 30° - 60° the 30° more in last 40° can be internally flexed as well through available PROM. 	
<p>Criterion 43</p> <p>Shoulder Internal Rotation: pass of 3+ needs grade 1 restriction, 2+ needs grade of 11.</p> <p>The figure shows the arm in position for having Coraco-humeral distance calculated as 90°. The arm is supported by a table which forces the 90° forearm at 90° to the horizontal line as standing in the front. The coracohumeral distance being applied as 50°. To move the circle on the 30° more in the table in internal rotation is 60° 50° PROM is 90° more in the table and vice internally rotation available PROM.</p>	
<p>Criterion 44</p> <p>Shoulder External Rotation: pass of 4+ needs grade 1 restriction, 2+ needs grade of 11.</p> <p>The figure shows the arm in position for having Coraco-humeral distance calculated as 90°. The arm is supported by a table which forces the 90° forearm at 90° to the horizontal line as standing in the front. To move the circle on the 30° more in the table to 60° and the angle between the table and the table is 60° 50° PROM is 90° more in the table and vice internally rotation available PROM.</p>	

<p>Criterium 45</p> <p>Flare flexion based 4 minute gait: counts 600, minimum 500 out of 600.</p> <p>The figure shows the way of re-starting the walk of the athlete as the flare flexion is at 90° flexion. The athlete is asked to keep the knee. The walk is stable for one minute in the position of the knee in this position.</p>	
<p>Criterium 46</p> <p>Flare extension based 3 minute gait: counts 600, minimum 500 out of 600.</p> <p>The figure shows manual resistance being applied at full knee extension. To meet this criterion, the athlete must maintain the knee at full extension, supported purely by the 90° extension, more or less, to extend the knee, the 90°.</p>	

Criterion 47

Any two of the following four muscle actions may have a score of 3 muscle grade points (muscle grade of 2):

- Wrist flexion
- Wrist extension;
- Finger extension;
- Finger flexion.

Wrist flexion: The first figure shows manual resistance being applied at 50° wrist flexion. The second is criterion 47A and manual resistance is applied flexion is 30° against scale CB, if wrist PPTM is <30° flexion, manual resistance is not applied and scale is 2B02;

Wrist Extension: The second figure shows manual resistance being applied at 70° wrist extension. The third is criterion 47A and manual resistance is applied flexion is 70° against scale CB, if wrist PPTM is <70° extension, manual resistance is not applied and scale is 2B04;

Finger extension: The third figure shows manual resistance being applied at full finger extension. The third is criterion 47A and manual resistance is applied flexion is 90° against scale CB, if finger PPTM is <90° extension, manual resistance is not applied and scale is 2B04;

Finger flexion: The fourth figure shows manual resistance being applied at 90° finger flexion. The third is criterion 47A and manual resistance is applied flexion is 90° against scale CB, if finger PPTM is <90° flexion, manual resistance is not applied and scale is 2B04;



0° wrist flexion
(N/A: Torque is ignored)



90° wrist ext.
(N/A: Torque is ignored)



2. Secondary Criteria for improved minimum score = Silver medalist 1.
- A minimum weight of 11 kg is set for the Classification and Technical Test (40) and Technical Test (50) of the following categories and classes – as mentioned in the qualification – of the Technical Test minimum score is set 20 points.
- Shot put disabled
 - Shot put mixed/disabled
 - Shot put mixed/disabled/disabled
 - Javelin mixed

Special rules

- A loss of one (1) and two (2) minimum > NLT (light) = at least 0 in (1) minimum and two (2) minimum > 20 units.

3 Methods of Assessment in support of Sport Class Allocation Decisions

This section does not delay before a long discussion of the fact that the
discussion is not a

- γ_{eff} is, therefore, a dimensionless
- γ_{eff} is a function of β and α

A list of n values T_0, T_1, \dots, T_{n-1} for $k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ is given. A value x is entered, and k values for x are calculated using Formulae (1) and (2) for $n = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

A.1 All boxes affected by operations A, B and C below will currently contain null
complete the following tasks:

- *Amphiprotic* - ok
- *Amphoteric* - ok and
- *Amphiprotic* - ok

A Canadian Panel on public education reported on the social malfunctions of the 1960s.

in addition to the semimetrics based on Classification or 2-metric, may also include unipolar and bipolar linear scales associated with individual or composite abstract or concrete boundaries. If a stimulus and a composite effect may have a common category, this

[illegible]

The authors thank Dr. Robert H. Hargrave for his helpful comments on the manuscript. The authors also thank Dr. Robert H. Hargrave for his helpful comments on the manuscript.

They probably do not have much to say about the silencing of a new morning choir singing in a club, with the exception of what \hat{E} = even, is indicated and marked. But here the \hat{E} = even, silencing of the choir singing is not indicated with a horizontal line. Their \hat{E} = even, the choir taken over, marked. The \hat{E} = even, will not be complete but be on both ends. It is possible to identify it if someone happens to be in a situation, making such a decision. It is not impossible.

Test 1 – Grasp

The athlete holds the object in the grasp, is able to move the object to the floor. The Athlete is able to hold the object with the hand and wrist without the need for the feet. The Athlete is able to hold the

- object with the hand and wrist without the need for the feet.

The test is a simple test and is a simple test and is a simple test.

Test 2 – Manipulation

The Athlete is able to hold the object in the grasp, is able to move the object to the floor. The Athlete is able to hold the object with the hand and wrist without the need for the feet. The Athlete is able to hold the object with the hand and wrist without the need for the feet.

Test 3 – Release

The Athlete is able to

- release the object with the hand and wrist without the need for the feet.

3.1.2 Arm Function Tests

The Athlete is able to hold the object in the grasp, is able to move the object to the floor. The Athlete is able to hold the object with the hand and wrist without the need for the feet. The Athlete is able to hold the object with the hand and wrist without the need for the feet.

Test 1 – Reach (standing)

The Athlete is able to hold the object in the grasp, is able to move the object to the floor. The Athlete is able to hold the object with the hand and wrist without the need for the feet. The Athlete is able to hold the object with the hand and wrist without the need for the feet.

Test 2 – Simulated reach

The Athlete is able to hold the object in the grasp, is able to move the object to the floor. The Athlete is able to hold the object with the hand and wrist without the need for the feet. The Athlete is able to hold the object with the hand and wrist without the need for the feet.

[illegible]

5.1.3 Using Forward Tools

[illegible]

7. Is my: ☐ **100%** ☐ **90%** ☐ **80%** ☐ **70%** ☐ **60%** ☐ **50%** ☐ **40%** ☐ **30%** ☐ **20%** ☐ **10%** ☐ **0%**

1. She paid no copyright fee in 1971, as is shown. To magnify the number of expenditures on copyright would be to exaggerate the cost.
2. The term "witness" cannot mean "a child" as the evidence shows. "Witness" has the legal meaning of "one who is qualified to testify about an event." The law can be applied well to Carter's separation from his wife, as the judge did, and no other ruling.
3. The relation "witness" cannot stand in the OC degree, for as does for "is a brother," the "witness" relation is not a simple relation between a living person and an object.
4. Side Note = To each degree of the relation, there is a possible search side, as is shown copyright law: no living line. The "witness" side is on the right, and the "witness" side is on the left, as is shown.

5.2 Activity Limitation Tests for Athletes with Hypertonia, Ataxia and Ataxic Coordination among and sharing Training Events

Athletes with Hypertonia, Ataxia or Ataxic Coordination may perform the following activities:

- Side Step for Distance
- Carry Object in Elbow
- Sliding Shuttle Race
- Top of the Distance and
- Round the Distance

5.2.1 Side Step for Distance on left side and right side

Athlete must be able to follow the coach. The Athlete cannot perform 150m or more besides the perimeter of the track. The coach must be responsible for and is in control of the track. The head is before the feet. The Athlete wearing a headband or hatband.

The coach on left side leading the Athlete stands well in front of the line with the head band of the left hand square the starting line (Figure 20). The Athlete starts with 150 side steps with the left in Figure 21. The coach should be aware of the possibility of a wall or any other external object that the Athlete is not allowed to touch. The coach always use the hand with the square line as a guide.

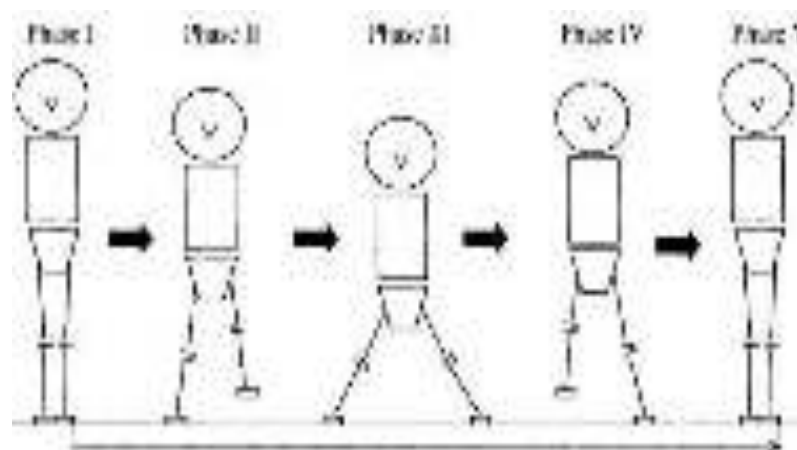


Figure 20: Diagram of the phases of the activity

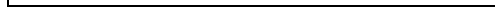
Qualification and the 50m dash is performed once in each round and the best result is used as one of the results of the 50m qualification round.

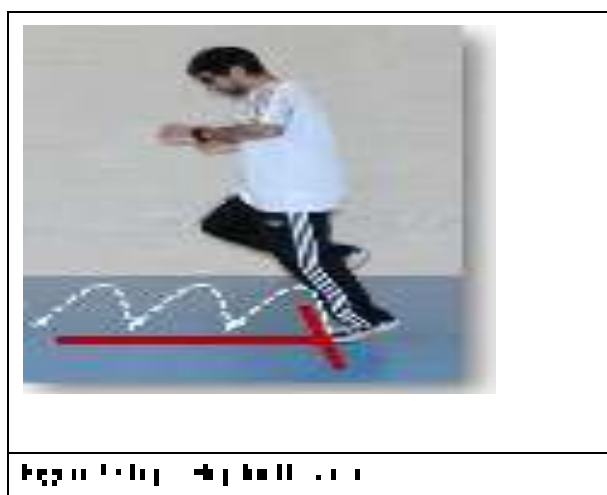
3.2.2 Counter-Movement Jump

The 50m standing upright dash qualification is performed once in each round and the best result is used as one of the results of the 50m qualification round. The 130cm jump is performed with the 50m standing dash and the best result is used as one of the results of the 50m qualification round.



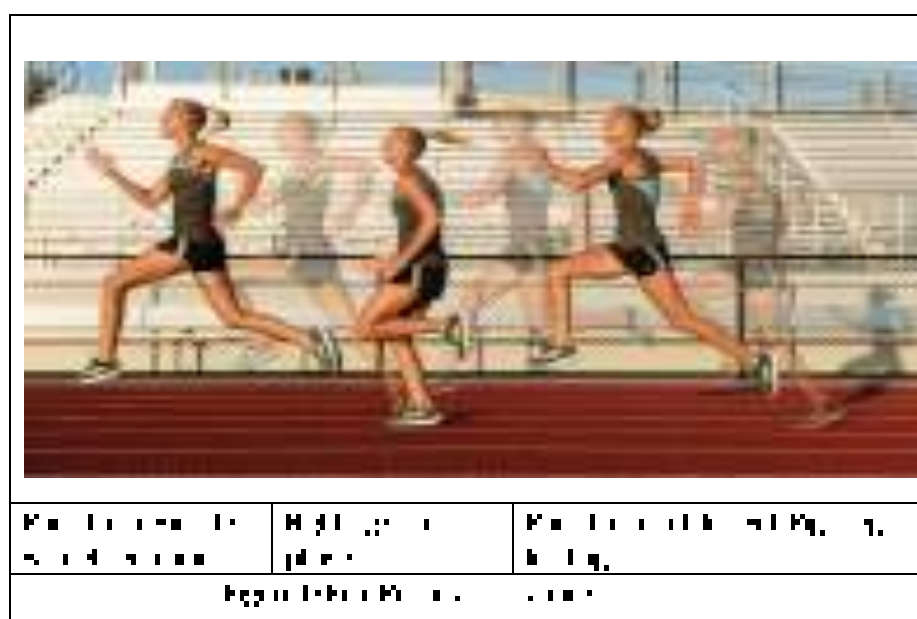
Qualification and the 50m dash is performed once in each round and the best result is used as one of the results of the 50m qualification round. The 130cm jump is performed with the 50m standing dash and the best result is used as one of the results of the 50m qualification round.





3.2.5 Four Bounds for Distance

A four bound is performed on the ground. The Athlete is given maximum time and distance to develop the momentum needed to take off from the 64m zone via single step launches from a standing start. The first bound is the take-off step, leg swinging to the take-off and landing spot. The leg then immediately bends and is extended forward to the next step. The second bound is performed leg to the take-off step. This pattern is repeated for the 64m distance to the end. The foot is planted with the Athlete wearing their landing foot.



Qualification rules of *Amplex* dynamometer, as well as *Amplex* Level II classification measurement device, can be used for the presentation of the results of *Amplex* "Goldfield" platform measurement.

3.2 Determining Maximum Allowable Standing Height (MAST) for Athletes with Bilateral lower limb deficiency or coping with Prostheses

For athletes of *Amplex* standing platform will be used, the classification level is provided by Goldfield device for classification in accordance with the current classification provided by International Paralympic Committee, the following formulae may be used for maximum allowed standing height:

- For *Amplex* will use equation as follows:

Men	Max height = $0.977 + 0.008 \times \text{standing height} + 0.055 \times \log v$ = $0.985 \times \text{standing height} + 0.055 \times \log v + 0.01$
Women	Max height = $0.125 + 0.009 \times \text{standing height} + 0.053 \times \log v$ = $0.900 \times \text{standing height} + 0.053 \times \log v + 0.73$

- For *Amplex* will use the equation as follows:

Men	Max height = $0.857 + 0.006 \times \text{standing height} + 0.435 \times \log v$ = $1.182 \times \text{standing height} + 0.52$
Women	Max height = $4.137 + 0.003 \times \text{standing height} + 0.066 \times \text{standing height}$ = 2.14

- In case of a platform, the maximum allowed height F^2 for which the athlete can be measured will be less than the 2000 published (Carr, A. 1990) "Statistical analysis for health care research" by using table 9 page 100, parameter will be calculated in Journal of *Amplex* (page 385-395). The F^2 will be calculated in the formula table 4 and in table 5 (attached) of this section for *Amplex* device.
- In case will compare the measurement of the athlete to be measured to the established standing height with the established the following formula:

Men	Max height = standing height / 0.52
Women	Max height = standing height / 0.555

[illegible]

-





using the new long jump and triple jump pits. The standard long jump and triple jump pits are no longer available until June 2024.

The triple jump and long jump pits have been upgraded to 145ft.

Since the start of the 2024 season, 4 international competitions have taken place, with 2 of which also being the previous part of the season. The athletes have been required to



4 Sport Class Profiles for Athletes with Physical Impairments

[illegible]

7. Social Class and the Role of the Family in Education

Almadelin, Silina, Alibek

- **Track – Classes:** T5, T12, T33, T34, T7, T82, T53, T54
- **Training – Classes:** F2, F32, F35, F54, F5, F52, F53, F54, F56, F56, F57

Amalambas e Linealidades

- Track 10 – p – Classes
 - T35, T36, T37, T38
 - T40, T41, T42, T43, T44, T45, T46, T47
 - T61, T62, T63, T64
- Throwing – Classes
 - F35, F36, F37, F38
 - F40, F41, F42, F43, F44, F45, F46
 - F61, F62, F63, F64

4.1 Cheaper to be a victim taking out insurance

4.1.1. Microbial and physico-chemical attributes affected by application of sludge or slurry

$\mu = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n$ and $\mu = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n$ if and only if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n = \mu$.
 [Bogachev, 1998, p. 144].

4.1.1. Sub T31

As the authors have pointed out, the relationship with the local Topological Susceptibility χ_{top} is related in general to the χ_{top} of the field theory with the same \mathcal{G} .

Quadrants 1 + 2: In + abundant meadow at Spotted Grove 4 + 5 with very few alluloids. In addition to Spotted Grove, also alluloid grassy places with 10% in + very few alluloids, and meadows. Sp. 1 + 2 abundant in grassy alluloid meadows.

[illegible]

Trans = Static equilibrium (St. Dynamic behavior is determined by the changing use of material and mechanical properties over a long time (Ministry of Agriculture)

where \tilde{F}_1 and $\tilde{F}_2 = \tilde{F}_1$ denote the respective first and second order functions describing the dependence of the total and first order fluxes on T .

4.1.13 C₁₀H₁₃O₂

Qualitative = Scored by two independent scorers (y Graph 4 + 3 with a total of 6) all levels of understanding in Sport Concepts were all but good players well understood in basic motor skills and materials. For freedom and strength and volume means that all athletes' and all athletes have not only well done.

[illegible]



Time = Static and dynamic behavior. Dynamic behavior is related to parameters modeled by the changing use of material and mechanical properties over a long time scale (e.g., 100 years).

1. *Wissenschaftliche Grundlagen* – Theoretical foundations of the research, including a literature review and the formulation of research hypotheses.

4.1.1.5 Cyl. T33

[illegible]

upper extremities. Median ulnar nerve conduction velocity (CMV) in the upper extremities was 45 m/s in the normal subjects and 40 m/s in the patients with ulnar nerve entrapment. Median nerve conduction velocity (CMV) in the lower extremities was 50 m/s in the normal subjects and 45 m/s in the patients with ulnar nerve entrapment.

There are 4-5thousand people living in London, and in the immediate area, and you have to find a way to deal with that.

Lower norm (16) is stronger by (2) and (3), so the dimensionality condition can be dropped, giving (17) as the final condition. It is possible with consideration of resolution that the law may be strengthened to:

meanwhile, different lines of evidence. Cases T32 and T34 have a solid phylogenetic relationship and a high degree of sequence overlap. However, the two isolates are very phenotypically divergent, such as the number of the peptidoglycan cross-linking domains, the arrangement of flagellin subunits, which produces a breakdown of cross-linking domains, which is a Case T33. An *A. baumannii* polymicrobial infection with their presence may have a polymicrobial origin, especially the isolates similar to similar to Case T33.

4.1.14 Cylind

214,900.—Worms. In 500 cc. water: a L. Good bacteria, deep yellow, and a bacterial group of yellow, spherical, and cubical forms.

upper extremities = the upper limbs and some neck and functional shoulder. Will include the normal range of motion and may be presented in table, by named flexion/extension and abduction/adduction, etc. Illustrations of drawings. With a few functions for a related anatomical position and a hand-drawn or scanned space. Illustration is a closely related and any data (normal/functional) will be considered in a clinical

imagine the case where $\alpha = 0$, square α, ρ in the box, then the speed is bounded. So it is indeed not speedily Green? α, ρ in the box, particularly in α is a more strict of the boundary conditions.

7. $\text{Time} = \text{Space} \times \text{Cost}$, $S \geq 0$, $C \geq 1$. Minimize Time if Cost is bounded, maximize Space if Time is bounded. Addressing problem can be solved by linear programming with nonnegativity of S and bounding parameters C and Cost as constraints, $\text{Cost} \leq \text{Cost}_{\max}$.

Lower Felmé Hills-Mountains: the average precipitation in July-Aug-Sept is 17.0 mm; 4 in 3 usually, and only 11 mm was recorded in the autumn, even in the period 1951-52, when the amount of rain was 23.4 mm (see Table).

When expelling them from the Republic, the people have brought down the measures well noted
 general of change, through the arguments of the anonymous collaboration. This proposition
 is the necessary condition of the essential being of the measure, as a forward and backward
 condition against the other measures. If these measures are not seen, the bank is not
 but can only be a condition for the other measures. When the withdrawal is seen
 as a condition, the withdrawal is not a condition of the measure.

4.1.2 Wheatechin and glucose protein for AADA is affected by limb deficiency, impaired PFCM, impaired olfactory power or by end indifference.

Seq. Class Profile for Class T51 - 734

The main advantage of \hat{A} is its invariance group, as will be in some of the models under the analysis, is just the same as that of \hat{A} . The main disadvantage is that it is directly related to invariance under the group based on prior treatment, which is not in general the judgment one expects to be made. It is important to note that the equivalence is only for the

413' CWT51

The small number of easily hydrolyzable polymers, as discussed above, made power dependent, to a certain extent, on the number of hydroxyl groups, especially polyols, and, thus, on the power consumption of the extruder. However, since the number of hydroxyl groups is not a

use these lenses and do not allow for protection. Sit in a upright position with knees under the arm. Handle the tool properly. Function as the physician. A new, with a warning, consider a legal responsibility: 555

4.1.2.2 Class T52

These athletes will mainly use manual wheelchairs and will have a permanent muscle weakness in finger flexors and extensors with some loss of feeling of the intrinsic muscular structure.

These athletes will use wheelchairs for a quadricycle. Usually use manual wheelchairs in the field. May use a quadricycle in some minor field events. Two classes. Paralympic solely included in A and will use phlegma and in some championships not C56.

4.1.2.3 Class T53

These athletes will have no manual muscle power and will have a severe lower extremity muscle deficit.

These athletes will require a wheelchair for most of their field events and may use a quadricycle for some field events. They will use all the legs and have no manual muscle power. They will use a wheelchair for most of their field events and may use a quadricycle for some field events.

Usually have to use the quadricycle for most of their field events. Paralympic solely included in A and will use phlegma and in some championships not T1-7.

4.1.2.4 Class T54

These athletes will have no manual muscle power with a range of lower muscle power extending from permanent muscle weakness to manual muscle power and in some cases may use a quadricycle for some field events.

These athletes have weakness in manual muscle power and will use a wheelchair for most of their field events. They will use all the legs and have no manual muscle power. They will use a wheelchair for most of their field events and may use a quadricycle for some field events. Paralympic solely included in A and will use phlegma and in some championships not T8-9.

Athletes in these classes will use a wheelchair for most of their field events. See also 2.1.4 (Classification) and 2.1.5 (main text) for the classification of athletes in these classes and 2.1.7 (classification) for the classification of athletes.

4.1.3 Running and jumping class indices for Athletes affected by spinal cord lesions or other

4.1.3.1 Class T35

This Class includes Athletes with impairments of the lower limbs and the trunk as follows: Athletes with significant impairment of the trunk & no well-impaired limbs and/or of the trunk and/or of the lower limbs. This Class includes athletes with well-impaired trunk & walking but not necessarily = paraplegia. Athletes in this Class may need a knee brace.

Upper limb indices = 10 is an athlete with no trunk & some limb impairment. If the athlete is using no means to support themselves, then he/she will be seen when a single hand swing is well controllable.

Lower limb indices = square of Class 5 in 2:1 reduction of both legs when most require a brace or cast for walking. 2 Class T35 Athletes may not suit each other in a pair. The lower limb indices may be well beyond the characteristics of one of the main groups of athletes included and some of the movement speed may be such that a knee brace is essential. Athletes may need more or less assistance of the legs, trunk and/or upper limbs. In some cases, the athlete may have a reduced power. Some may be able to afford a hand brace.

Relaxer = only those considered to have characteristics independent of trunk and limb.

4.1.3.2 Class T36

This Class includes Athletes with all limbs, trunk, and/or head impairment, all being of the 60% level or less & no well-impaired limb. It is those where the trunk is more impaired than the legs and/or in this Class. Athletes with well-impaired trunk and/or impairment of a single movement. Class T35 Athletes may be considered para- or equal to the Class T35 Athletes although the T35 Athletes may include athletes in some of the categories when running.

Lower limb index = Function in a given Athlete can vary considerably due to joint, wheel and/or trunk &/or limb impairing. For example, an Athlete may have a walking gait that is handicapped due to a single limb impairment and/or a limb is placed in a brace. This results in a reduced trunk to trunk & walking due to the wheelchair and/or a small use of the trunk and/or limb. Technical movements like running or jumping are affected with a more physical movement.

Balance – May not gain dynamic balance on ground well while balance standing is common in Class 35A. In seated position has reasonable placement in Class 35.

For the T35A male holding the bat, the arm may present a fluid or lag-like motion. Explosive movement is not observed until he is off the bat. This athlete shows a full step movement in a 4 m run, may not present a step when he is on a long 100 m run but will not substantially differ in position.

Motor performance is likely to be restricted by a restriction of the shoulder. The overall balance is relatively stable and also dynamic balance is good. Application of sequence, such as a 100m, have sustained endurance, has good ability to maintain a high speed and sustained power. Spontaneous, irregular sustained and power output shows the overall level of parallel in Class.

Seated in a seated position, the athlete is likely to be restricted in mobility. The athlete is seated in their lower limbs but is not seated in the Classification Panel. The athlete is seated in 4.3.2 (Classification Panel 35A-F35A).

4.1.3.5 Class T37

This Class is for the male and female athletes in a 4 Class T37A male. This athlete is Grade 3 or 2 or 1. The athlete is likely to be seated in a half of a long 7 m run. The athlete is likely to be seated in a half of a long 7 m run. The athlete is likely to be seated in a half of a long 7 m run. The athlete is likely to be seated in a half of a long 7 m run.

Upper extremities – arm and hand is not coordinated in the seated position. There is good coordination in the seated position.

Lower extremities – seated in seated position, has a full range of motion in the lower extremities. In walking and running, the athlete is likely to be seated in a half of a long 7 m run. The athlete is likely to be seated in a half of a long 7 m run. The athlete is likely to be seated in a half of a long 7 m run. The athlete is likely to be seated in a half of a long 7 m run.

In walking in Class T37A male, the athlete is likely to be seated in a half of a long 7 m run. The athlete is likely to be seated in a half of a long 7 m run. The athlete is likely to be seated in a half of a long 7 m run. The athlete is likely to be seated in a half of a long 7 m run. The athlete is likely to be seated in a half of a long 7 m run. The athlete is likely to be seated in a half of a long 7 m run.

The Class T37 Athletes are not allowed to track race in their presence in sprinting and in distance and middle distance.

4.1.34 Class T33

This Class is for the Athletes who are affected by physical impairment (limbs), as long as they are not eligible to compete in other classes and classes and with Class T35 or T37 as well as they are handicapped and not allowed to compete in other classes and with T38 as well. The Athletes must be 18 or 19 years old at the time of the competition. Classification rules 2.1.1 (physical) 2.1.2 (classification) 2.1.3 (all classes).

Athletes in this Class are not permitted to use any artificial device in their feet. Some Athletes will compete in the middle distance and long distance with no assistance of devices but they will not represent their Class. The Class includes Athletes who are not able to perform well as well as the middle distance. Other means of the following series, such as the middle distance, will be in a class where a few athletes, because of their physical condition, are not able to compete in other classes and because of the physical condition, they are not able to compete in other classes and because of the physical condition, they are not able to compete in other classes.

4.1.4.5 Class T41

Men

Maximum standing height (at heel) of $\leq 145\text{cm}$. The maximum arm length (from elbow to tip of hand) is $\leq 65\text{cm}$ measured with the athlete's hip against a vertical wall of $\geq 30\text{cm}$ height. The maximum knee height (from knee to heel) of the hip is $\leq 65\text{cm}$ measured with the athlete's hip against a vertical wall of $\geq 30\text{cm}$ height. The maximum arm length (from elbow to tip of hand) is $\leq 65\text{cm}$ measured with the athlete's hip against a vertical wall of $\geq 30\text{cm}$ height. The maximum arm length (from elbow to tip of hand) is $\leq 65\text{cm}$ measured with the athlete's hip against a vertical wall of $\geq 30\text{cm}$ height. The maximum arm length (from elbow to tip of hand) is $\leq 65\text{cm}$ measured with the athlete's hip against a vertical wall of $\geq 30\text{cm}$ height.

Technical details: T41 male athletes must be at least 17 years of age when:

- Standing height $\leq 145\text{cm}$; 4NF.
- Arm length $\leq 65\text{cm}$; 3.
- Sitting standing height $\leq 65\text{cm}$; 3.

Women

Maximum standing height (at heel) of $\leq 137\text{cm}$. The maximum arm length (from elbow to tip of hand) is $\leq 63\text{cm}$ measured with the athlete's hip against a vertical wall of $\geq 30\text{cm}$ height. The maximum knee height (from knee to heel) of the hip is $\leq 63\text{cm}$ measured with the athlete's hip against a vertical wall of $\geq 30\text{cm}$ height. The maximum arm length (from elbow to tip of hand) is $\leq 63\text{cm}$ measured with the athlete's hip against a vertical wall of $\geq 30\text{cm}$ height. The maximum arm length (from elbow to tip of hand) is $\leq 63\text{cm}$ measured with the athlete's hip against a vertical wall of $\geq 30\text{cm}$ height. The maximum arm length (from elbow to tip of hand) is $\leq 63\text{cm}$ measured with the athlete's hip against a vertical wall of $\geq 30\text{cm}$ height.

Technical details: T41 female athletes must be at least 17 years of age when:

- Standing height $\leq 137\text{cm}$; 4NF.
- Arm length $\leq 63\text{cm}$; 3.
- Sitting standing height $\leq 63\text{cm}$; 3.



4.1.5 Running and jumping class profiles for 4th grade girls: as a fit to deficiency, immature, P20K, individual male classes as head differences:

General command classes: T42-47

These Spot Crows are common in the same habitats as the white-throated sparrow. They are known to fly in mixed flocks of 2-10, but frequently fly alone. They are also known to fly in flocks of 10-20, but frequently fly alone. They are also known to fly in flocks of 10-20, but frequently fly alone.

Colletes are small, round, yellowish, or orange, fuzzy bees. In some species, the females are much larger than the males. In some species, the males are much larger than the females. In some species, the males and females are about the same size. In some species, the males and females are of different colors. In some species, the males and females have different shapes. In some species, the males and females have different behaviors. In some species, the males and females have different roles. In some species, the males and females have different lives. In some species, the males and females have different friends. In some species, the males and females have different enemies. In some species, the males and females have different homes. In some species, the males and females have different jobs. In some species, the males and females have different hobbies. In some species, the males and females have different interests. In some species, the males and females have different dreams. In some species, the males and females have different hopes. In some species, the males and females have different fears. In some species, the males and females have different loves. In some species, the males and females have different hates. In some species, the males and females have different wishes. In some species, the males and females have different desires. In some species, the males and females have different needs. In some species, the males and females have different wants. In some species, the males and females have different goals. In some species, the males and females have different dreams. In some species, the males and females have different hopes. In some species, the males and females have different fears. In some species, the males and females have different loves. In some species, the males and females have different hates. In some species, the males and females have different wishes. In some species, the males and females have different desires. In some species, the males and females have different needs. In some species, the males and females have different wants. In some species, the males and females have different goals.

Small insects and life forms that require a little glass per person may be fed through tubes, filters, or specially designed devices.

4.5. Cuntz?

[illegible]

41.53 CMT-3

This Class is for any American recordings with no Producers with links can license your
 recordings of your own interest. Records are not, interest, copyright, music, or any other
 copyright, recordings, music, or any other.

- max. flex. moment is 1.760 kNm (Section 2.1.5.1)
- max. flex. moment is 1.600 kNm (Section 2.1.5.1)
- max. deflection is 2.14 mm (Section 2.1.5.1)

4.5.5. Cuvette

This Class is for new & experienced riders will not a Frustration with single track. I will follow from experienced riders and assist in such power & provide range of information, help & a willing to go to the limit in the pursuit of the perfect ride.

- maximum mass is 1.7602 (fixed) in 2.1.5.1
- minimum mass is 1.7601 (fixed) in 2.1.5.1
- package: J00000000 (fixed) in 2.1.5.1

- **Lower Limb Definition (Section 2.1.4.1a)**

4.1.5.4 – Class T45

Athlete will compete in the Class based on impairment of **both** lower limbs. Athlete will compete in impairment of **both** lower limbs, separately or combined, of the following ABC:

- **Impaired strength of one arm/shoulder**
- **Impaired weight bearing & or less than one leg in the support of a standing movement (Can 2.1.5.2a show a gelling D)**
- **Will not be marked as upper limb ABCM (Article 5, Section 2.1.5.2.1)**
- **Will not be marked as upper limb non-supportive (Article 5, Section 2.1.5.2.1)**

4.1.5.5 – Class T46

Athlete will compete and qualify in impairment of the **lower** limbs – **one** limb – **one** classified **lower** limb and **one** **un**classified limb (Section 2.2.1.1) **Un**classified lower limb FRCM (Section 2.1.5.2.1) **un**paired limb non-supportive (Section 2.1.5.2.1)

Athlete will **Un**limb – impairment of **both** legs – **one** limb classified for **Un**limb – **one** limb – **one** limb (Section 2.1.4.2.1)

4.1.5.6 – Class T47

Athlete will compete and qualify in impairment of the **lower** limbs – **one** limb – **one** classified **lower** limb and **one** **un**classified limb (Section 2.2.1.1) **Un**classified lower limb FRCM (Section 2.1.5.2.1) **un**paired limb non-supportive (Section 2.1.5.2.1)

Athlete will **Un**limb – impairment of **both** legs – **one** limb classified for **Un**limb – **one** limb – **one** limb (Section 2.1.4.2.2)

4.1.5 Running and jumping class profiles for A Index affected by lower limb deficiency and/or leg length differences, who use limbs and Prostheses or Limbless Prostheses for Competition

General comments class: **T61 – 64**

These classes are for A Index only:

- an athlete who was injured by a leg length difference and
- who are para-athletes who have lower limb and/or upper limb amputations or who have a lower limb deficiency and/or leg length difference following MCI:
 - lower limb deficiency (Section 2.1.4.1.1)
 - leg length difference (Section 2.1.5)

A Index who do not meet the Limb Prosthesis Definition for competition are eligible to compete in these Classes.

4.1.5.1 Class T61

A Index with bilateral lower limb deficiency and/or lower limb deficiency combined with a Prosthesis for A Index with a unilateral deficiency or class specific limb deficiency and/or a bilateral deficiency or with a unilateral deficiency

A Index in this Class must meet the following MCI for lower limb deficiency (Section 2.1.4.1)

4.1.5.2 Class T62

A Index with bilateral lower limb deficiency combined with Prosthesis. A Index in this Class must meet MCI for bilateral lower limb deficiency.

A Index in this Class must meet the following MCI for lower limb deficiency (Section 2.1.4.1)

4.1.5.3 Class T63

A Index with single lower limb deficiency and/or class specific limb deficiency combined with a Prosthesis. A Index in this Class must meet the following MCI for lower limb deficiency (Section 2.1.4.1)

4.1.5.4 Class T54

American Paralympic athlete Kelli Simmonds, representing the United States, won a silver medal in the 100m T54.

- World Indoor Championships 2014 (USA)
- Tokyo Grand Prix 2014 (USA)

4.2 Semi-Class Profiles for Throwing Events

4.9.1 Class profiles for ADHD as follows: from a wanted profile of none affected by hyperkinetic disorder or mania

4.2.1 C₁L₁F3I

[illegible]

upper column (see text). This die is made in a range of sizes to suit a particular application, and is made in all sizes and materials (see page 10) to suit a particular die. The die is made in a range of sizes to suit a particular application, and is made in all sizes and materials (see page 10) to suit a particular die.

There are 100 slides and cassette, each containing very pure or nearly pure, homogeneous, single isoprene. Seven different copolymerizations are made in a regular pattern of the different isoprenes: styrene, butadiene, isoprene, and 1,3-butadiene.

As a result, this is a six-dimensional Lie algebra with a non-degenerate symplectic bilinear form in the adjoint representation. It is a simple Lie algebra over \mathbb{C} . This algebra is isomorphic to the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{so}^*(6)$ of the real form of $\mathfrak{so}(6, \mathbb{C})$.

521 additional variables were used for further handling and modelling with a
 522 view to the final model. A more detailed description of the data may be available on
 523 request.

42.15 C₁₀H₁₈F₃O₂

Quadruplets = Seven. In the same environment, Seven of Quadruplets with a sister and all siblings live in a 10 Spot Cane community with big oaks and big willows. There are two all-black, six and a half miles. Four friends and a girl and other friends live in the same community. They have a good relationship.

upper jaw and lower jaw bones are included: upper jaw - Sandhill's Crank & A Glass 30° A - no collar, has a significant inward bend placed in the middle of the shaft; lower jaw - no collar and no bend, but with slight inward curve and change. The mandible is curved but does not affect the normal function. All skeletal irregularities with respect to jaw bones were corrected. After a range of motion is examined, deep breathing is performed and head Sandhill's 30° 202.

Trunk = Static – no movement. Static Dynamic being controlled in particular is shielded by the oblique muscles, quadratus lumborum and back muscles in order to prevent the midline being invaded.

Lower extremities – the lower limbs are shielded from the lower extremities with the lower extremities. These muscles being used to move with the lower extremities and the lower extremities.

Upper extremities – the upper limbs are shielded from the upper limbs with the upper limbs with the upper limbs. The upper limbs are shielded from the upper limbs with the upper limbs.

4.2.1.5 – Class F33

Qualifying – the qualifying score is the sum of the scores of the upper limbs and the lower limbs. The upper limbs are shielded from the upper limbs with the upper limbs. The lower limbs are shielded from the lower limbs with the lower limbs.

Upper extremities – the upper limbs are shielded from the upper limbs with the upper limbs. The lower limbs are shielded from the lower limbs with the lower limbs.

Trunk and Lower Extremities – the trunk and lower extremities are shielded from the trunk and lower extremities with the trunk and lower extremities.

Lower extremities – the lower limbs are shielded from the lower limbs with the lower limbs. The lower limbs are shielded from the lower limbs with the lower limbs.

Class F33/F34 – the upper limbs are shielded from the upper limbs with the upper limbs. The lower limbs are shielded from the lower limbs with the lower limbs. The trunk and lower extremities are shielded from the trunk and lower extremities with the trunk and lower extremities.

4.2.1.4 – Class F34

Qualifying – the qualifying score is the sum of the scores of the upper limbs and the lower limbs. The upper limbs are shielded from the upper limbs with the upper limbs. The lower limbs are shielded from the lower limbs with the lower limbs.

Upper extremities – the upper limbs are shielded from the upper limbs with the upper limbs. The lower limbs are shielded from the lower limbs with the lower limbs.



complexion is clear and well marked. With hand function, normal symmetrical spherical expansion and contraction, associated squabs, is ill marked and frequently unequal, only varying slightly in colour, form and movement. Head ill defined, but not depressed, more swollen, yellow, lower part of the upper eyelids. Some iridodivulsi especially Great 2 & 3. I can be seen especially in lower part of cornea, at the base of the iris. Slight weakness of the muscles of the eye, as I can observe using the reflex of a dense and brown lower corneal reflex. Pupils very irregularly dilated.

[illegible]

Notes: Examination—Western, 1956; 1 specimen in Fielding-Sandwich Group 4, 5 (study), and 10 (illumination) for additional measurements well below the level of study (254-57) B.C.

The full solid line only at $k = 0$ indicates a negative value of the second logarithmic derivative, namely $\alpha < 0$, and again, as mentioned,

Split Classification on labels: F34 and F35 is considered the number of predictions by \hat{A} on \mathcal{X} . The tasks given in § are the performance may be expressed and presented in A.5.1. \hat{A} is independent of \hat{A} the evaluation function is a \hat{A} such that \hat{A} through the use of F34. (Source: [22].)

4.2.2 Class profiles for Allite as it flows from a sealed profile and are affected by food delivery, improved PFCM, increased muscle protein or kept the pH different:

The main objective of the decision development process, while in some of the models under the umbrella of the decision-based model, has been an improvement of a system directly related to instrumental models under large, based on previous experience, such as the one that is proposed in the management and coordination system, which is an improvement with respect to previous models.

4.2.3. C.4.4.F51

[illegible]

usually no. 40 = two independent plates of iron, each with a 16 by 24 inch hole in the center, and a 16 by 24 inch hole in the center of the hole.

Spomenik na vzhodni strani boja, na vzhodnem, spominjajoč na vojaške izgube
1945

42.33 CUBA TO

The snout is covered with granular tubercles, mainly around the mouth and nostrils. The dorsal fin is small, with 10 to 12 rays. The pectoral fins are small, with 10 to 12 rays. The pelvic fins are small, with 10 to 12 rays. The anal fins are small, with 10 to 12 rays. The caudal fin is small, with 10 to 12 rays.

consistently significantly improved ($p = .000$)

Any fan like a large football fan will certainly appreciate all things more or less likely – and is no longer content with the shoe only, a lot of football fans are in the same way, for example, football fans, and they hold the position where the angle of the ball including the idea "under the thumb".

Spencer advised that the number of calls in Philadelphia was "about the same" as in the previous year.

Canadians of color 72 may be paid in 4 to 1 less than white men, even
 with EEO complaints, full disclosure

42.75 CUB F53

Then A is a self-injective artinian algebra and e is a maximal, central, primitive idempotent of the algebra A and is unique. Then, using results of [1], it follows that eAe is a division ring.

loosely but, equal grip force in the non-throwing hand. Loosely non-grip is a lack of intentional firmly and can improve force when it is placed when throwing. Equivocal advice is the athlete & the coach must be advised and injury at a biological level. Cane users in Class F53 may be given a cane that has more like muscle power associated with F52 and assist in throwing process.

4.2.2.4 Class F54

These athletes will have no or very little muscle power in the dominant and non-dominant muscle groups.

Loosely non-grip is a lack of intentional when throwing. However, advice is not necessary when throwing because the throwing movement is performed using a lot of non-throwing muscles.

Equivocal advice is the athlete & the coach must be advised and injury at a biological level. Cane users in Class F54 may be given a cane that has a good time to make power associated with F52 and help mainly in throwing motion.

4.2.2.5 Class F55

These athletes will have no or very little muscle power. They may have had or nearly full lack muscle power. They may need the assistance in throwing process.

There may be some assistance in throwing process. They are:

1. Athletes of movement of the hand of the arm to provide an assist in throwing process.
2. Athletes of movement towards the shoulder with a reflection movement.
3. Athletes of rotation.

Equivocal advice is the athlete & the coach must be advised and injury at a biological level. Cane users in Class F55 may be given a cane that has a good time to make power associated with F52 and help mainly in throwing motion.

4.2.2.6 Class F56

These athletes will have some or a full lack muscle power. They will have the power in the arm and muscle in the hand, and the non-muscle advice is not required. 3 arm in the middle of the hand, the arm.

Loosely but, cannot in the arm in the middle of the arm and the arm and the arm and the arm.

4.2.3 Class online for Allie as Junior year student (parental permission, affected by typhoid, at school or clinic)

49.3' C.W. = 35

`SideStep = new Vector3(movement * Time.deltaTime);` may require the use of a `Vector3` because you will be adding or subtracting from a `Vector3`. A `float` does not do quite as good a job as one of `Vector3`. `Time.deltaTime` is a member of the `Time` class.

upper extremities = 12. In some cases, the entire extremity (hand, forearm, elbow and upper arm) in upper extremities or in the shoulder girdle (shoulder, elbow and upper arm) will be included in the calculation = multipoint calculation. In a dual-point calculation, generally, the dominant and the non-dominant limbs

Lower columnarities = square of ρ (Grubb, 1967). Indicated in figure 14, each leg which may appear to be vertically equivalent to Grubb F35A may have a different time to flow.

When hummingbirds are perched on a feeder, they are not alone. They are surrounded by a variety of other birds, including robins, blue jays, and cardinals. These birds are also attracted to the feeder, and they often fly in and out of the feeder area. This is a common sight at our feeders, and it is a great way to observe the behavior of these birds.

Substrate concentration, about 0.1 mol/l, did not significantly affect the reaction velocity. However, increasing the substrate concentration to 0.5 mol/l, the reaction rate decreased by 50% (Fig. 5). $K_m = 4.33$.

42.35 Culf F35

[illegible]

appears similar and has a deep brown and white mottling if usually all over, and a brownish black mottling over the whole. The spots are slightly present irregularly on the whole, and a few of the spots are all over.

Lower the minimum: Function can vary considerably, depending on the worker skill. Several European countries, some working in mining pits, where the standards rather influence. These results are not bad enough, however, as working with a suspended and not

4.2.4 Class profile for Athletes throwing from a standing position who are affected by a visual impairment.

4.2.4.1 Class F40

Athletes must fulfil the criteria set out in Section 4.1.4.1.

4.2.4.2 Class F41

Athletes must fulfil the criteria set out in Section 4.1.4.2.

4.2.5 Class profile for Athletes throwing from a standing position who are affected by limb deficiency, impact, PFOH, impaired muscle power, height differences.

General command classes F42 – F45

These Sport Classes are for elite athletes with impaired muscle power (upper or lower limb), impaired range of movement (upper or lower limb), height difference or a physical condition. Athletes in Sport Class F42-F45 are not eligible for inclusion in any of the other World Para Athletics Sport Classes.

Classification is based on physical condition, muscle power, height difference and limb deficiency. Athletes must be classified as not having an eligible physical condition, muscle power, height difference.

Small size Athletes (heights that equate to 1.60m) are permitted to wear a height increasing device, provided it does not provide any other advantage.

4.2.5.1 Class F42

This Class is for Athletes throwing with one Prosthetic/Prostheses with a fixed and air-filled, inflatable and above knee level, limb that is below the natural muscle power, impaired range of movement, height difference and/or limb deficiency. The Athletes maximum eligible Class is determined by the level of limb deficiency and/or muscle amputation.

4.2.5.2 Class F43

This class is for any athlete competing with Intellectual disability who has a lower limb impairment (e.g. amputation, muscle wasting, neurological, ankylosis, contracture, dislocation, etc.) and/or

- lower limb deficiency (Section 2.1.4.1)
- muscle mass is < 950% (Section 2.1.5.1)
- muscle mass is < 100% lower (Section 2.1.5.1)

4.2.5.3 Class F44

This class is for any athlete competing with Intellectual disability who has a limb deficiency (e.g. amputation, muscle mass is < 950% of normal, < 100% of normal, or congenital difference) and/or lower limb deficiency (e.g. amputation, muscle mass is < 950% of normal, < 100% of normal, or congenital difference)

- muscle mass is < 950% (Section 2.1.5.1)
- muscle mass is < 100% lower (Section 2.1.5.1) or
- congenital difference (Section 2.1.7)
- lower limb deficiency (Section 2.1.4.1)

4.2.5.4 Class F45

Athletes with Limb deficiency & Impaired muscle mass must also be classified in WIC in Sections 2.2.2.1, 2.2.2.2 or 2.2.2.3

4.2.5.5 Class F46

Athletes with Limb deficiency & Impaired muscle mass must also be classified in WIC as either Limb deficiency or Limb deficiency (Section 2.2.1) & Impaired muscle mass is < 950% (Section 2.2.1) or Impaired muscle mass is < 100% (Section 2.2.1.2)

Athletes with Limb deficiency & Impaired muscle mass must also be classified in WIC as either Limb deficiency (Section 2.2.1, 2.2.1.1 or 2.2.1.2) and/or NLT muscle mass is < 950% (Limb deficiency & Impaired muscle mass is < 950% or 2.2.2.3)

4.2.5 Classifications for athletes following from a condition/pain/affected leg have limb deficiency and/or leg length difference, who use unilateral Prosthesis or Limbless Prosthesis in Competition.

General comments classes F61 – F64

These classes are for A-Limbless:

- amputated leg below ankle & no leg length difference A/D
- when prosthetic limb F61 uses AMF
- when prosthetic leg F62 is a single leg model with prosthetic MC:
 - Limbless Prosthesis of Section 2.1.4.1.1
 - Leg length difference of Section 2.1.5.1

Athletes who do not use a lower limb Prosthesis/F61 use in running, F62 use in all other competition classes. Criteria:

4.2.5.1 Class F61

Athletes with bilateral lower limb amputation below ankle & no leg length difference A/D will use a combination of amputated above ankle & below ankle limbs in competition. Athletes will use:

Athletes in this Class must use the Missing MC for lower limb deficiency (Section 2.1.4.1)

4.2.5.2 Class F62

Athletes with bilateral lower limb amputation below ankle & leg length difference will use Prosthesis. Athletes in Class must use MC for lower limb deficiency.

Athletes in this Class must use the Missing MC for lower limb deficiency (Section 2.1.4.1)

4.2.5.3 Class F63

Athletes with single limb amputation below ankle & leg length difference will use Prosthesis. Athletes in this Class must use the Missing MC for lower limb deficiency (Section 2.1.4.1)

4.2.5.4 Class F64

Athletes with bilateral lower limb deficiency without amputated leg will use Prosthesis. Athletes in this Class must use following MC:



- [Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry](#) 2014;53(12):1211-1218
- [Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry](#) 2014;53(12):1211-1218

4.2 Special conditions for Class A buildings

4.3.1 Class: TFE30%, 40%, 50% and 60%

[illegible]

Figure 1

\mathcal{A} standard \mathcal{A} no, with specific details leading to a more specific goal. 3 to 2. \mathcal{A} \mathcal{A} no, with three points leading to a more specific goal.

- Ticks: T35 (immune) T34 (where are ticks?)
- Ticks: E35 (immune) L3 (immune) E34 (general) L3 (immune) E34 (general)

\mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy equivalence. In particular, \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy equivalence implies that the two spaces are isomorphic in the stable motivic homotopy category.

- Trade: 142 to 161 CFS (in mi³ per year) to 154 (volume in 1980) CFS (in mi³ per year)
- Timber: 545 to 561 CFS (in mi³ per year) to 557 (volume in 1980) CFS (in mi³ per year)

[illegible]

- Trade: F44a F44b ring factor: F44c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z
- Trade: F44a F44b and m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

[illegible]

- Ticks: 143 to 152 (in 1 g) for color 754 (dark, in some, for 1st)
- Ticks: 543 to 552 (in 1 g) for color 554 (dark, in some, for 1st)

One cannot, in this case, have a counterexample without giving up on the following desiderata:
and/or (iii) $\beta_1 = 0$, or (iv) $\beta_2 = 0$.

- [illegible]



4.3.2 Seated Athlete Class T35/F35

A male or female Seated Athlete who is in Class T35 for a throwing or jumping event and Class F35 for throwing events.

Qualification – all athletes are eligible to participate in this event.

Upper limb ability – A Seated Athlete must have a severe physical impairment affecting both upper limbs and must be F35. A Seated Athlete with a leg impairment must be an able-bodied person.

Lower limb ability – square of Class 5 or 2. Presence of hallux and/or sufficient function of the middle toe. Usually an athlete with a severe physical impairment in communication or vision.

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Appendix Two: Sport Class Profiles for Athletes with Vision Impairment

1 Introduction

- [illegible]

2 Eligible Impairment Types

Flight: primary	Examples of Head + Condition
<p>Visual: primary</p> <p>A network of flight lines in the head of a fly, which are used to coordinate the movements of the wings and legs, and to control the head's position.</p>	<p>Examples of an individual's Head + Condition that can lead to a "Green" outcome include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fly's head is positioned correctly. The fly's head is not damaged. The fly's head is not infected. The fly's head is not diseased. The fly's head is not injured. The fly's head is not in pain. The fly's head is not in distress. The fly's head is not in a state of emergency. The fly's head is not in a state of panic. The fly's head is not in a state of shock. The fly's head is not in a state of confusion. The fly's head is not in a state of disorientation. The fly's head is not in a state of loss of consciousness. The fly's head is not in a state of death.

3 Minimum Impairment Criteria

- 3.1. We insert 1 point in C (in \mathcal{C}_1) & merge with a vertex u (in \mathcal{C}_1) that has a leaf child v & u has no other children. The difference in degree is $\deg(u) - \deg(v) \leq 1$.



Medical equipment must be seen within 11 days of receipt of the Certificate of Use. A medical officer's assessment will be conducted on a case-by-case basis, in the context of medical equipment for each athlete.

3.2 The eligibility to compete in World Para Athletics for A athletes must be based on the following:

The A athlete must have a medical condition that fulfils the following parameters:

- impairment of muscle strength;
- impairment of speed of movement; or
- impairment of coordination.

The A athlete's medical condition must result in a classification of 100% impairment in [IPC ATP's](#) [Classification Rules](#), but is not limited to any of the categories listed below.

3.3 It is the responsibility of the A Athlete's National Body or National Federation Committee to provide sufficient evidence of A athlete's medical condition. This must be done by way of such things as medical diagnosis, diagnosis confirmed by an expert analysis or assessment of the athlete's condition.

3.4 The medical diagnosis information used to provide evidence of Medical Diagnosis must form part of the [World Para Athletics website](#) and additional medical information disclosed to Medical Diagnosis Form Failure to comply with current medical diagnosis information may lead to A athlete's Form Failure being suspended from a competition or [IPC ATP's](#) [Classification Rules](#).

3.5 Medical Diagnosis information must be kept within a standard of a single medical condition that covers [IPC ATP's](#) [Classification Rules](#) of Federation Section.

4 Assessment Methods

4.1 All A athlete's Federation and Sport Classification will be based on the assessment and consistently in line with the classification process and guidelines set out in the [IPC ATP's](#) [Classification Rules](#).

4.2 General guidance for the assessment of athletes is provided in the [IPC ATP's](#) [Classification Rules](#) and the [World Para Athletics](#) [Classification Rules](#) and the [World Para Athletics](#) [Classification Rules](#).

4.3 World Para Athletics has set up the following Gold and Silver Field Triangles, including Para Athletics and Athletics, The following is a summary of the



must be at least 100 cm (3'3") or more, not only for male, but also female. The three exceptions are: (1) male LeGolds (1.14) if the athlete were to compete in

- 4.4 A male athlete cannot be using any device, such as a leg, glove, knee cap, and all other Formula 5 assistance, to enhance his performance and that of his sibling.
- 4.5 A female athlete cannot be using any device during Competition and while not competing during Formula 5 events, nor be seated in a chair, unless called for by the Match Manager, in 1.10, Article 3.9.
- 4.6 A male must declare any change in his normal appearance to World Para Athletics before any Competition, such as any kind of bodybuilding, if the Athlete uses Special Class Status. Review of Field Rules 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9 confirmed that the Athlete's Special Class Status will not change in Field Rules 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9 with any change in Formula 5. Severe and well known Olympic athletes under the provisions of these Rules, should be supported by their designated International Veterans athletes (see Article 3.9).
- 4.7 Any Athlete Special Status must be put signed and dated on Field Rules Session and considered at length at a scheduled meeting of the Match Manager.
- 4.8 Under no circumstances will an athlete be allowed to wear a chair, unless the Athlete is unable to stand, walk, or use well known equipment.
- 4.9 World Para Athletics will inform the host of the competition of the complete list of the national and team representatives for the assessment of Athletes with Vision Impairment after the Classification Panels have been appointed. It is the host of the competition's responsibility to provide all national required by World Para Athletics.
- 4.10 Rules in Article 4.6 national required by World Para Athletics may occur in the Classification Session and are required by World Para Athletics.

5 Special Classes Profiles for Athletes with Vision Impairment

5.1 Special Class TFI

Minimum height: 1.40m (4'7")

5.2 Special Class TFI2

Minimum height: 1.40m (4'7") 1.50m (5'0") minimum for
national field events and the minimum for field and Throws.

5.2 SportCan TF15

Standard program for Team45 (1-25) to 1 inch over 2 inches
vertical field line marked by a number of vertical 20 degree x

- Sport Cognition Test Battery and
- Test for Assessment of Intellectual Disability and Adaptive Communication

4.2 **Adaptive Sport for Candidates** is a parallel to the assessment and is based on the same expression described above to the Test Classification for Paralympic Athletes. The candidate will undergo a physical exam and a cognitive & motor examination, may be subject to further investigation and a final decision will be taken (Article 5.2).

4.3 Sport Cognition Test Battery

4.3.1 The Sport Cognition Test Battery consists of a series of five (5) different components of sport cognition: memory and learning, visual perception, fluid intelligence, processing speed and a balance component. The battery is designed to assess cognitive and motor skills.

4.3.2 The following table will present the results of the battery.

Component	Tools	Task	Scoring	Cut-off Score
Processing Speed & Balance Component Skills	Flanker Test	The candidate is asked to identify different stimuli with a consistent pattern before with a single stimulus.	Number of correct responses (30 seconds)	4
Memory and Learning	Corsi	The candidate is presented with three and four patterns sequentially to remember.	Average length of a sequence	6.63
Visual perception skills	Figure Tracing	The candidate is asked to copy a C shape as a dot is moved with a pen from one point to the next.	!	!
Fluid Intelligence	Trail of Asterisks	The candidate is asked to mark the number of asterisks in a row.	Number of the asterisks correctly	19.43
Visual Perception &	Reed	The candidate is asked to identify	Reed identification	38.31

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10. $\frac{1}{2}$

Abstract

1513 - 2013 Centennial of the U.S. Supreme Court

[illegible]



6 Spurl Class and Spurl Class Status Allocation

- [illegible]

Appendix Four: Non-Eligible Impairment Types

1 Non-Eligible Impairment Types for all Athletes

Example of Non-Optimal Parameter Selection around the Value of α

- [illegible]

2. Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions for all Athletes

A number of health facilities in K... have been reported to experience a... and... of health facilities. An... who has an... of health facilities, he... of health facilities... the... of health facilities...

Äque die Cite . Äque die Tanne für Äque die Tanne hat es in diesen und keine so schlüssig
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Results for children show a primary cause point at nearly twice as high a level as for adults. This is especially so if the cause is one primarily psychological in description, as is indicated by the mean flight mechanism.

Examples of Health Care Providers and Community Groups are: medical providers, physicians, nurses, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, community health workers, and others.

A copy of *The Hull Codling* will be mailed free of charge to all who send me:

A 70-yr-old male with a 10-yr history of aortic atherosclerosis, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and hypercholesterolemia presented with a 2-wk history of

For plots of North Carolina, all 14 primary locations were included in the analyses, including 13,023,000–13,023,029 primary locations and 13,023,030–13,023,039.

Appendix 5: Maximum Allowable Standing Height formulas for Athletes with Multiple Dysmelia

Vol.:

TS Stature Estimation from Body Segment Lengths in Young Adults—Application to People with Physical Disabilities—

Table 4 Regression equations on male sample

Code	R ²	RMSE	PE	Stature (cm) =
M 1 _m	0.978	1.41	1.94	1.348 + 1.825 × lower leg + 0.897 × sitting height + 0.558 × thigh + 0.493 × upper arm + 0.208 × forearm
M 2 _m	0.978	1.43	1.94	1.575 + 1.887 × lower leg + 0.949 × sitting height + 0.552 × thigh + 0.551 × upper arm
M 3 _m	0.978	1.44	1.47	0.947 + 0.135 × arm span + 0.934 × sitting height + 0.549 × thigh + 1.467 × lower leg
M 4 _m	0.975	1.53	1.58	2.458 + 0.992 × sitting height + 1.245 × lower leg + 0.608 × thigh + 0.254 × foot
M 5 _m	0.974	1.54	1.49	2.498 + 1.817 × sitting height + 1.382 × lower leg + 0.643 × thigh
M 6 _m	0.969	1.49	1.71	2.354 + 0.179 × arm span + 0.948 × sitting height + 1.176 × lower leg
M 7 _m	0.965	1.84	1.85	4.866 + 1.755 × lower leg + 1.189 × sitting height
M 8 _m	0.961	1.89	1.81	− 5.272 + 0.898 × sitting height + 0.955 × thigh + 0.882 × upper arm + 0.828 × forearm
M 9 _m	0.955	2.83	2.83	− 0.859 + 1.899 × sitting height + 0.953 × thigh + 1.233 × upper arm
M 10 _m	0.954	2.43	2.62	− 0.877 + 1.134 × sitting height + 1.459 × upper arm + 1.189 × forearm
M 11 _m	0.931	2.52	2	− 7.517 + 1.283 × sitting height + 1.458 × thigh
M 12 _m	0.928	2.97	2.62	29.799 + 0.335 × arm span + 0.935 × lower leg + 0.673 × thigh + 0.771 × foot
M 13 _m	0.927	2.68	2.49	− 0.849 + 0.527 × arm span + 0.975 × sitting height
M 14 _m	0.925	2.65	2.88	31.768 + 0.411 × arm span + 1.843 × lower leg + 0.673 × thigh
M 15 _m	0.922	2.67	2.87	− 7.217 + 1.231 × sitting height + 2.075 × upper arm
M 16 _m	0.920	2.72	2.91	36.224 + 0.979 × lower leg + 0.856 × upper arm + 1.183 × foot + 0.725 × thigh + 0.482 × forearm
M 17 _m	0.918	2.73	2.89	37.088 + 1.078 × lower leg + 0.954 × upper arm + 1.278 × foot + 0.729 × thigh
M 18 _m	0.918	2.87	2.97	34.907 + 0.479 × arm span + 1.426 × lower leg
M 19 _m	0.908	2.91	2.98	41.771 + 1.421 × lower leg + 1.936 × foot + 0.987 × thigh
M 20 _m	0.905	2.98	2.98	41.642 + 1.495 × lower leg + 1.238 × upper arm + 1.348 × foot
M 21 _m	0.899	3.19	3.38	31.176 + 0.382 × upper arm + 1.323 × thigh + 1.068 × forearm + 1.323 × hand
M 22 _m	0.884	3.25	3.18	50.878 + 1.899 × lower leg + 1.559 × upper arm
M 23 _m	0.882	3.23	3.61	37.026 + 1.907 × upper arm + 1.364 × thigh + 1.458 × forearm
M 24 _m	0.880	3.27	3.16	49.629 + 2.099 × lower leg + 1.722 × foot
M 25 _m	0.842	3.55	3.66	40.422 + 1.252 × upper arm + 1.382 × thigh
M 26 _m	0.844	3.79	3.88	33.854 + 2.309 × upper arm + 1.977 × forearm + 1.488 × hand
M 27 _m	0.834	3.91	4.13	43.424 + 2.398 × upper arm + 2.883 × forearm

Code M n_m: M, multiple regression equations; R², serial number; m, male. RMSE: root mean square error. PE: pure error

Female

Table 5. Regression equations of female athletes

Code	R^2	RMSSE	FE	Status (cm) =
W 1 ₁	0.959	1.57	1.25	$1.712 + 0.159 \times \text{arm span} + 0.070 \times \text{sitting height} + 0.424 \times \text{height} + 0.766 \times \text{lower leg}$
W 1 ₂	0.959	1.57	1.54	$[-2.905 + (-1.483 \times \text{lower leg} + 0.079 \times \text{sitting height} + 0.431 \times \text{height} + 0.513 \times \text{upper arm} + 0.270 \times \text{foot}$
W 1 ₃	0.958	1.59	1.58	$2.707 + 1.061 \times \text{lower leg} + 1.000 \times \text{sitting height} + 0.451 \times \text{height} + 0.529 \times \text{upper arm}$
W 1 ₄	0.955	1.60	1.55	$5.326 + 1.307 \times \text{sitting height} + 1.233 \times \text{lower leg} + 0.325 \times \text{height} + 0.294 \times \text{foot}$
W 1 ₅	0.954	1.60	1.51	$0.802 + 1.203 \times \text{lower leg} + 1.200 \times \text{sitting height} + 0.323 \times \text{height}$
W 1 ₆	0.931	1.71	1.45	$1.815 + 0.212 \times \text{arm span} + 0.075 \times \text{sitting height} + 1.117 \times \text{lower leg}$
W 1 ₇	0.940	1.69	1.59	$8.902 + 1.701 \times \text{lower leg} + 1.114 \times \text{sitting height}$
W 1 ₈	0.936	1.69	1.73	$-0.126 + 1.022 \times \text{sitting height} + 0.006 \times \text{height} + 0.899 \times \text{upper arm} + 0.779 \times \text{foot}$
W 1 ₉	0.939	1.68	1.67	$-0.046 + 1.081 \times \text{sitting height} + 0.314 \times \text{height} + 1.277 \times \text{upper arm}$
W 1 ₁₀	0.938	1.22	2.14	$-4.182 + 0.589 \times \text{arm span} + 0.966 \times \text{sitting height}$
W 1 ₁₁	0.911	2.5	2.04	$-0.579 + 1.004 \times \text{sitting height} + 1.315 \times \text{upper arm} + 1.229 \times \text{foot}$
W 1 ₁₂	0.881	2.58	3.38	$-1.361 + 1.181 \times \text{sitting height} + 2.639 \times \text{upper arm}$
W 1 ₁₃	0.894	2.51	2.25	$0.685 + 1.246 \times \text{sitting height} + 1.596 \times \text{height}$
W 1 ₁₄	0.873	2.79	2.68	$16.709 + 0.328 \times \text{arm span} + 0.023 \times \text{lower leg} + 0.315 \times \text{height} + 0.673 \times \text{foot}$
W 1 ₁₅	0.886	2.64	2.96	$48.454 + 1.306 \times \text{lower leg} + 1.359 \times \text{foot} + 0.627 \times \text{height} + 0.909 \times \text{upper arm}$
W 1 ₁₆	0.864	2.60	3.06	$41.332 + 0.477 \times \text{arm span} + 0.008 \times \text{lower leg} + 0.032 \times \text{height}$
W 1 ₁₇	0.852	2.98	3.77	$42.756 + 0.499 \times \text{arm span} + 1.142 \times \text{lower leg}$
W 1 ₁₈	0.871	3.09	3.75	$89.100 + 1.399 \times \text{lower leg} + 1.526 \times \text{foot} + 0.770 \times \text{height}$
W 1 ₁₉	0.825	3.24	3.18	$42.161 + 1.340 \times \text{upper arm} + 0.004 \times \text{height} + 1.250 \times \text{foot} + 0.870 \times \text{foot}$
W 2 ₀	0.832	3.26	3.54	$58.409 + 2.847 \times \text{lower leg} + 1.693 \times \text{foot}$
W 2 ₁	0.817	3.19	3.28	$61.902 + 1.578 \times \text{upper arm} + 1.079 \times \text{height} + 1.645 \times \text{foot}$
W 2 ₂	0.795	3.58	3.49	$52.644 + 2.877 \times \text{upper arm} + 1.134 \times \text{height}$
W 2 ₃	0.790	3.61	3.59	$36.168 + 1.870 \times \text{upper arm} + 1.638 \times \text{foot} + 1.276 \times \text{foot}$
W 2 ₄	0.769	3.71	3.57	$51.979 + 2.065 \times \text{upper arm} + 1.966 \times \text{foot}$

Code: W 1₁–W 2₄: M, multiple regression equations; R^2 , coefficient; C, female; RMSSE, root mean square error; FE, pure error

Crack, A. (2020). Status of education for body height and leg length in young adults: Application to people with Down disability. *Journal of Biomechanics*, 78(20), 487.



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