



**FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI
INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION
INTERNATIONALER SKI VERBAND**

BOOK VI

JOINT REGULATIONS FOR SNOWBOARDING

**JOINT REGULATIONS
SLALOM / GIANT SLALOM
PARALLEL EVENTS
SNOWBOARD CROSS
HALFPIPE
BIG AIR
SLOPESTYLE**

**INTERNATIONAL
SNOWBOARD
COMPETITION RULES**

(ICR)



APPROVED BY THE
46th INTERNATIONAL SKI CONGRESS, CAPE TOWN (RSA)
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200 Joint Regulations for all Competitions

200.1 All events in the FIS Calendar must be held under the applicable FIS Rules.

200.2 Organisation and Conduct

Rules and instructions for the organisation and conduct of the various competitions are to be found in their respective rules.

200.3 Participation

Competitions listed in the FIS Calendar are only open to all properly licenced competitors entered by their National Ski Associations in accordance with current quotas.

200.4 Special Regulations

The FIS Council can authorise a National Ski Association to adopt rules and regulations to organise national or international competitions with different grounds for qualification but only provided that they do not go beyond the limits laid down in the present rules.

200.5 Control

All competitions listed in the FIS Calendar must be supervised by a Technical Delegate of the FIS.

200.6 Every legal sanction imposed and published in respect of a competitor, official or trainer will be recognised by the FIS and the National Ski Associations respectively.

201 Classification and Types of Competitions**201.1 Competitions with Special Rules and/or Limited Participation**

National Ski Associations affiliated with the FIS - or clubs belonging to these National Ski Associations with the approval of their association - may invite neighbouring National Ski Associations or their clubs to their own competitions. But these competitions must not be promulgated or announced as international competitions, and the limitation must be made clear in the announcement.

201.1.1 Competitions with special rules and/or limited participation or including non-members may be held under special competition rules as approved by the FIS Council. Any such rules must be published in the announcement.

201.2 Competitions with Non-Members of the FIS

The FIS Council can authorise one of its member National Ski Associations to invite a non-member organisation (military etc.) to competitions, or accept invitations from such an organisation.

201.3 Classification of Competitions

- 201.3.1 Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Junior Ski Championships
- 201.3.2 FIS World Cups
- 201.3.3 FIS Continental Cups
- 201.3.4 International FIS Competitions (FIS Races)
- 201.3.5 Competitions with Special Participation and/or Qualifications
- 201.3.6 Competitions with Non-Members of the FIS

201.4 FIS Disciplines

A discipline is a branch of a sport and may comprise one or several events. For example Cross-Country Skiing is a FIS Discipline, whereas the Cross-Country Sprint is an Event.

- 201.4.1 *Recognition of Disciplines in the International Ski Federation*
New disciplines, comprising one or several events, widely practised in at least twenty-five countries and on three continents may be included as part of the programme of the International Ski Federation.
- 201.4.2 *Exclusion of Disciplines from the International Ski Federation*
If a discipline is no longer practised in at least twelve National Ski Associations on at least two continents the FIS Congress may decide to exclude the discipline from the programme of the International Ski Federation.

201.5 FIS Events

An event is a competition in a sport or in one of its disciplines. It results in a ranking and gives rise to the award of medals and/or diplomas.

201.6 Types of Competitions

International competitions consist of:

- 201.6.1 *Nordic Events*
Cross-Country, Rollerskiing, Ski-Jumping, Ski-Flying, Nordic Combined, Team Competitions in Nordic Combined, Nordic Combined with Rollerskiing or In-line, Team Ski-Jumping, Ski-Jumping on plastic jumping hills, Popular Cross-Country
- 201.6.2 *Alpine Events*
Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super-G, Parallel Competitions, Combined, KO, Team Competitions
- 201.6.3 *Freestyle Events*
Moguls, Dual Moguls, Aerials, Ski Cross, Half Pipe, Team Event
- 201.6.4 *Snowboard Events*
Slalom, Parallel Slalom, Giant Slalom, Parallel Giant Slalom, Super-G, Half Pipe, Snowboard Cross, Big Air, Special competitions, Slopestyle

- 201.6.5 *Telemark Events*
- 201.6.6 *Firngleiten*
- 201.6.7 *Speed Skiing Events*
- 201.6.8 *Grass Ski Events*
- 201.6.9 *Combined Events with other Sports*
- 201.6.10 *Children's, Masters, Disabled Events, etc.*

201.7 FIS World Championship Programme

- 201.7.1 To be included in the programme of the FIS World Championships, events must have a recognised international standing both numerically and geographically, and have been included for at least two seasons in the World Cup before a decision about their admission can be considered.
- 201.7.2 Events are admitted no later than three years before specific FIS World Championships.
- 201.7.3 A single event cannot simultaneously give rise to both an individual and a team ranking.
- 201.7.4 Medals may only be awarded at the FIS World Championships and FIS Junior World Championships in all disciplines (Alpine, Nordic, Snowboard, Freestyle, Grass Skiing, Rollerski, Telemark, Speed Skiing) when there are a minimum of 8 nations participating in team competitions and 8 nations represented in an individual event.

202 FIS Calendar

202.1 Candidature and Announcement

- 202.1.1 Each National Ski Association is entitled to present its candidature for the organising of the FIS World Ski Championships in accordance with the published "Rules for the Organisation of World Championships"
- 202.1.2 For all other competitions, the registrations for inclusion in the International Ski Calendar have to be made to FIS by the National Ski Association according to the Rules for the FIS Calendar Conference published by the FIS.
 - 202.1.2.1 The applications of the National Ski Associations (NSA) have to be sent to FIS using the FIS Calendar program (<ftp://ftp.fissski.ch/Software/Programs/>) by 31st August (31st May for the Southern Hemisphere).
 - 202.1.2.2 *Allocation of competitions*
Allocation of the competitions to the National Ski Associations is made through the electronic communication process between FIS and the National Ski Associations. In the case of FIS World Cup competitions, the calendars are subject to the approval of the Council, on proposal of the respective Technical Committee.

202.1.2.3 *Homologations*
Competitions that appear in the FIS Calendar may only take place on competition courses or jumping hills homologated by the FIS.
The homologation certificate number must be indicated when applying for the inclusion of competition in the FIS Calendar.

202.1.2.4 *Publication of the FIS Calendar*
The FIS calendar is published by FIS on the FIS website www.fis-ski.com. It will be updated to reflect cancellations, postponements and other changes continuously by FIS.

202.1.2.5 *Postponements*
In case of the postponement of a competition listed in the FIS Calendar, the FIS has to be informed immediately and a new invitation must be sent to the National Ski Associations, otherwise the competition cannot be considered for FIS points.

202.1.2.6 *Calendar Fees*
In addition to the annual subscription, a calendar fee is set by the FIS Congress and is due for each year and for each event listed in the FIS Calendar. For additional events, a 50% surcharge will be made in addition to the regular calendar fee for applications submitted 30 days before the date of the competition. The calendar fee for a competition that has to be rescheduled remains the responsibility for payment in full of the original organising National Ski Association.

At the beginning of the season, each NSA will receive an invoice for 70 % of its total invoice from the previous season. This amount will be debited from its FIS account. At the end of the season each NSA will receive a detailed invoice for all registered competitions during the season. The balance will be subsequently be debited or credited to the NSA account at FIS.

202.1.3 *Appointment of Race Organiser*
In the event that the National Ski Association appoints a race organiser, such as an affiliated ski club, it shall do so using the form "Registration Form National Ski Association and Organiser" or by means of a similar written agreement. An application by a National Ski Association for inclusion of an event on the International Ski Calendar shall mean that the necessary agreement to organise the event has been established.

202.2 **Organisation of Races in other Countries**
Competitions which are organised by other National Ski Associations may only be included in the FIS Calendar when the National Ski Association of the country concerned where the competitions will be organised gives its approval.

203 Licence to participate in FIS Races (FIS Licence)

A licence to participate in FIS races is issued by a National Ski Association to competitors who fulfil the criteria for participation through registering the competitor with FIS in the respective discipline(s).

- 203.1 The FIS licence year begins on July 1st and finishes on June 30th of the following year.
- 203.2 To be eligible for participation in FIS events, a competitor must have a licence issued by his National Ski Association. Such a licence shall be valid in the Northern and Southern hemispheres for the licence year only. The validity of a licence can be limited to participation in one specific country or in one or more specific events.
- 203.2.1 The National Ski Association must guarantee that all competitors registered with a FIS Licence to participate in FIS races accept the Rules of the International Ski Federation, in particular the provision which foresees the exclusive competence of the Court of Arbitration for Sport as the court of appeal in doping cases.
- 203.3 A National Ski Association may only issue a FIS licence to participate in FIS races when the competitor has signed the Athletes Declaration in the form approved by the FIS Council and returned it to his National Ski Association. All forms from under-age applicants must be counter signed by their legal guardians.
- 203.4 During the FIS licence year, a competitor may only participate in International FIS competitions with a FIS licence to participate in FIS races issued by one National Ski Association.
- 203.5 A competitor must possess the citizenship and passport of the country for which he/she wishes to compete.
- 203.5.1 In addition, the competitor must have had his/her principal legal and effective place of residence in the new country for a minimum of two (2) years immediately prior to the date of the request to change registration to the new country/National Ski Association, except where the competitor is born in the territory of the new country or whose mother or father is a national of the new country.
- 203.5.2 The FIS Council reserves the right in its absolute discretion, to grant or to decline to grant, a change of licence notwithstanding the fulfilment of the aforementioned conditions where it deems there to be truly exceptional circumstances and it is in the best interests of snow sport to do so.
- 203.5.3 The onus shall be on the athlete to demonstrate in writing to the satisfaction of the FIS Council that such exceptional circumstances exist.
- 203.5.4 Every competitor automatically loses his FIS points if he changes his National Ski Association. The FIS Council may grant exceptions for justifiable cases.
- 203.5.5 A competitor whose licence to participate in FIS races has been suspended may have a new licence to participate in FIS races issued after he has proved that any sanctions imposed have been fulfilled.

204 Qualification of Competitors

- 204.1** A National Ski Association shall not support or recognise within its structure, nor shall it issue a licence to participate in FIS or national races to any competitor who:
- 204.1.1 has conducted himself in an improper or unsportsmanlike manner or has not respected the FIS medical code or anti-doping rules,
 - 204.1.2 accepts or has accepted, directly or indirectly, any money-payments for the participation at competitions,
 - 204.1.3 accepts or has accepted a prize of a higher value than fixed by article 219,
 - 204.1.4 permits or has permitted his name, title or individual picture to be used for advertising, except when the National Ski Association concerned, or its pool for this purpose, is party to the contract for sponsorship, equipment or advertisements.
 - 204.1.5 knowingly competes or has competed against any skier not eligible according to the FIS Rules, except if:
 - 204.1.5.1 the competition is approved by the FIS Council, is directly controlled by the FIS or by a National Ski Association, and the competition is announced "open",
 - 204.1.6 has not signed the Athletes Declaration,
 - 204.1.7 is under suspension.
- 204.2 With the issuance of a licence to participate in FIS races and race entry the National Ski Association confirms, that valid and sufficient accident insurance for training and competition is in place for the competitor and assumes full responsibility.

205 Competitors Obligations and Rights

- 205.1 The competitors are obliged to make themselves familiar with the appropriate FIS Rules and must comply with the additional instructions of the Jury.
- 205.2 Competitors are not permitted to compete while under the influence of doping.
- 205.3 Competitors must follow the FIS rules and regulations and instructions of the Jury.
- 205.4 Competitors who do not attend the prize-giving ceremonies without excuse lose their claim to any prize including prize money.
In exceptional circumstances, the competitor may be represented by another member of his team, but this person has no right to take his place on the podium.
- 205.5 Competitors must behave in a correct and sportsmanlike manner towards members of the Organising Committee, officials and the public.

205.6 Support for the Competitors

205.6.1 *A competitor is registered with FIS by his National Ski Association to participate in FIS races may accept:*

205.6.2 full compensation for travel cost to training and competition,

205.6.3 full reimbursement for accommodation during training and competitions,

205.6.4 pocket money,

205.6.5 compensation for loss of income according to decisions of his National Ski Association,

205.6.6 social security including insurance for training and competition,

205.6.7 scholarships.

205.7 A National Ski Association may reserve funds to secure a competitor's education and future career after retiring from active competitive skiing. The competitor has no claim to these funds which shall be dispensed only according to the judgement of his National Ski Association.

205.8 Gambling on Competitions

Competitors, trainers, team officials and technical officials are prohibited from betting on the outcome of competitions in which they are involved.

206 Sponsorships and Advertising

206.1 A National Ski Association or its pool may enter into contracts with a commercial firm or organisation for financial sponsorship and or the supply of goods or equipment if the specific company or organisation is acknowledged as an Official Supplier or Sponsor by the National Ski Association.

Advertising using photographs, likeness or names of FIS competitors with any sportsman not eligible according to either the FIS eligibility rules or the eligibility rules of the IOC, is forbidden.

Advertising with or on competitors with tobacco or alcohol products or drugs (narcotics) is forbidden.

206.2 All compensation under such contracts must be made to the National Ski Association or its ski pool which shall receive the compensation subject to the regulations of each National Ski Association.

Competitors may not directly receive any part of such compensation except as stated in art. 205.6. The FIS may at any time call for a copy of the contract.

206.3 Equipment goods supplied to and used by the national team must, with reference to markings and trade marks, conform with the specifications stated in art. 207.

206.4 Competition Equipment at FIS Events

Only the competition equipment, according to the FIS rules on advertising, provided by the National Ski Association, complete with the commercial markings approved by the National Ski Association, may be worn in FIS

World Cup and FIS World Ski Championship competitions. Obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment are forbidden.

206.5 Competitors are not permitted to take off one or both skis or snowboard before crossing the red line in the finish area, as defined by the organiser.

206.6 At FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cups and all events of the FIS Calendar, a competitor is not allowed to take equipment (skis/board, poles, ski boots, helmet, glasses) to the official ceremonies which have anthems and/or flag raising. Holding/carrying equipment on the victory podium after conclusion of the whole ceremony (handing over trophies and medals, national anthems) for press photos, pictures, etc. is however permitted.

206.7 Winners presentation / Equipment on the podium

At FIS World Ski Championships and all events of the FIS Calendar, a competitor is allowed to take the following equipment on the podium:

- Skis / Snowboards
- Footwear: The athletes may wear their boots on their feet, but are not allowed to wear them anywhere else (such as around their neck). Other shoes cannot be taken on the podium during presentation except if they are worn on the feet.
- Poles: not on/around skis, normally in the other hand
- Goggles: either worn or around the neck
- Helmet: if worn only on the head and not on another piece of equipment, e.g. skis or poles
- Ski straps: maximum of two with name of the producer of skis; eventually one can be used for a wax company
- Nordic Combined and Cross-Country Ski Poles Clips. A clip can be used to hold the two poles together. The clip can be the width of the two poles, though not wider than 4 cm. The length (height) can be 10 cm. The long side of the clip is to be parallel to the poles. The commercial marking of the pole manufacturer can cover the entire surface of the clip.
- All other accessories are prohibited: waist bags with belt, phones on neckbands, bottles, rucksack/backpack, etc.

206.8 An unofficial presentation (flower ceremony) of the winner, and the winners ceremony immediately after the event in the event area with the national anthem even before the protest time has expired, is allowed at the organiser's own risk. Visible wearing of the starting bibs is mandatory.

206.9 Visible wearing of the starting bib of the event or other outerwear of the NSA is mandatory in the restricted corridor (including the leaderboard and TV interview locations).

207 Advertising and Commercial Markings

Technical Specifications about the size, the form and the number of commercial markings are decided by the FIS Council each spring for the following competition season and published by the FIS.

207.1 The rules covering advertising on equipment must be followed.

- 207.2 Any competitor who breaches these rules shall be reported to the FIS forthwith.
- 207.3 If a National Ski Association fails to enforce these rules or for any reason prefers to refer the case to the FIS, the FIS may take immediate steps to suspend a competitor's licence. The competitor concerned and/or his National Ski Association have the right to make an appeal before a final decision is taken.
- 207.4 If an advertiser uses the name, title or individual picture of a competitor in connection with any advertisement, recommendation or sale of goods without the approval or knowledge of the competitor, the competitor may give a "power of attorney" to his National Ski Association or to the FIS to enable them, if necessary, to take legal action against the company in question. If the competitor concerned fails to do so, the FIS shall judge the situation as if the competitor had given permission to the company.
- 207.5 The FIS Council shall review if and how far infractions or breaches of rules have taken place in regard to qualification of competitors, sponsorship and advertising and support for the competitors.
- 207.6 In all competitions of the FIS Calendar (especially for the FIS World Cups) the "FIS Advertising Guidelines" must be observed in regard to advertising possibilities in the competition area, respectively in the TV area. These "FIS Advertising Guidelines", approved by the FIS Council, are an integral part of the FIS contracts with cup organisers.

208 Electronic Media including Television, Radio and New Media

208.1 Definitions

In the context of this rule the following definitions will apply:

Television is defined as the distribution and reception of television programmes, both analogue and digital, comprising video and sound, by means of a television screen receiving signals over the air, by wire, or through connection with a cable or satellite service. Pay-per-view, subscription, interactive, video on demand services and IPTV may also be included in this definition, depending on the rights acquired and exploited.

Radio is defined as the distribution and reception of radio programmes, both analogue and digital, over the air, by wire or via cable to devices, both fixed and portable.

New Media are defined as the distribution and reception of digital content (text, audio, video, images, etc) to fixed, mobile or portable devices by means of wireless communications technologies, the Internet and any other similar technology existing or still to be invented.

208.2 General Principles

208.2.1 *Rights of the National Member Associations*

Each of the FIS affiliated National Ski Associations, and only those Associations, is entitled to enter into contracts regarding the sale of rights

to television, radio and new media distribution of FIS events which the Association organises in its country.

In cases where a National Ski Association organises events outside its own country, the following rules also apply to bi-lateral agreement.

Such contracts shall be prepared in consultation with the FIS and shall be in the best interest of the sports of skiing and snowboarding and of the National Ski Associations.

This applies to the transmission in the Association's own country as well as for transmission in other countries.

208.2.2

Access to events

In all cases, admission to the different media areas will be determined by the type of access granted to rights holders and non-rights holders.

208.2.3

Control by the FIS Council

The FIS Council exercises control over the adherence by National Ski Associations and all organisers to the principles of art. 208.2.1. Contracts, or individual clauses thereof, which adversely affect the interests of the FIS, of a member National Ski Association, or of its organiser must be appropriately evaluated by the FIS Council.

208.2.4

Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Championships

All Electronic Media rights to the Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships belong to the IOC and to the FIS respectively.

208.3

Television

208.3.1

Best and most extensive publicity through high quality TV

In terms of agreements with a TV organisation or agency, attention must be paid to the quality of TV transmissions for all ski and snowboard events

- especially for FIS World Cup competitions
- published in the FIS Calendar, in particular concerning:
 - Top quality and optimal production of a TV signal in which sport is the centrepiece;
 - Adequate consideration and presentation of advertising and event sponsors;
 - A standard of production appropriate to current market conditions for the discipline and level of the FIS competition series, especially the production of the entire event for live transmission, including coverage of all competitors and a world feed;
 - Transmission on those TV channels offering the greatest potential audience exposures based on size and/or demographics.
 - Where it is appropriate to the nature of TV market in the region of the host nation, there should be live TV transmission in the country where the event takes place and in the most interested other countries.
 - Live TV transmission must include appropriate graphics, particularly the official FIS logo, timing and data information and results, and international sound.

208.3.2

Production costs

The expenses relating to accessing the basic television signal (original picture and sound without commentary) and other production costs have

to be agreed between the producing company or the agency/company managing the rights, as applicable, and the networks having bought the rights.

208.3.3

Short Reports

Short reports and information (news access) are to be provided to television companies according to the following rules, recognising that in a number of countries national legislation and broadcaster relations govern the use of news material.

- a) In those countries where legislation exists regarding news access to sporting events then this legislation will apply for reporting on FIS events.
- b) In those countries where agreements exist between competing broadcasters regarding news access on programme material acquired on an exclusive basis by one network, then those agreements will apply.
- c) In those countries where the TV rights on FIS competitions are acquired and transmitted on an exclusive basis and no agreement exists regarding news access by competing networks, then a maximum of 180 seconds news access will be granted to competing networks four hours after the rights holder has shown the competition. The use of this material will cease 48 hours after the end of the competition. If the rights holding network delays its transmissions by more than 72 hours from the end of the competition, then competing networks can show 60 seconds of news material 48 hours after the event itself.
- d) In those countries where no transmission rights have been purchased by a national television company, all television organisations will be able to transmit news access of 180 seconds as soon as the material is available.

News reports will be produced and distributed by the host broadcaster or the agency/company managing the rights, unless an alternative arrangement is agreed, and will be restricted to regularly scheduled news bulletins.

208.4

Radio

The promotion of FIS events through radio programmes will be encouraged by making available accreditation to the principle radio station(s) in each interested country. The access granted will be solely for the production of radio programmes, which can also be distributed without change to their content on the internet site of the radio station.

208.5

New Media

208.5.1

Internet

On a national level, if the television rights holder has acquired the necessary rights, it can distribute moving images on his own web site, provided that the site is geoblocked against access from outside its own territory.

If the necessary rights have not been acquired, and also for access from outside the country, broadcasters will be able to place photographs of the

competition (maximum one photo per minute) on their websites. For access to video material they will direct the visitor to the FIS website which will be the only source of Internet news access on an international scale. The maximum duration of the news material from the competitions to be placed on the FIS website will be 30 seconds per discipline/per session. There will be no limit on non competition material. The news material will be provided within two hours and a half of the end of the competition or, for major events, within four and a half hours by the company responsible for the international programme of FIS World Cup events, and will be available on the website until 48 hours after the end of the event.

208.5.2

Mobile and portable devices

The content of any live streaming of television programmes on a national basis through mobile and portable devices shall not be different to the programmes available through normal distribution channels.

News clips of a maximum duration of 20 seconds will be offered to operators on the condition that they pay all related editing and distribution costs as well as any rights payment that may be requested by and negotiated with the rights owner concerned. Should they seek to have more material for their services then this will be a matter of negotiation with the relevant rights holder. To ensure that this provision is not abused, these longer reports shall be produced and distributed by the company responsible for the international programme of FIS World Cup events.

208.5.3

Future technologies

The principles governing New Media contained in this Rule 208.5 shall be the basis for the exploitation of FIS rights by future technologies, and the FIS Council, on the recommendation of the relevant commissions and experts will establish the limitations considered appropriate.

209

Film Rights

Agreement between a film producer and an organiser of FIS World Championships or other international competitions regarding film recording of those events must be approved by the FIS Council if the films are to be shown for commercial purposes in other countries than those in which the competition takes place.

210

Organisation of Competition

211

The Organisation

211.1

The Organiser

211.1.1

The organiser of a FIS competition is the person or group of persons who make the necessary preparations and directly carry out the running of the competition in the resort.

211.1.2

If the National Ski Association itself is not the competition organiser, it may appoint an affiliated club to be the organiser.

211.1.3

The organiser must ensure that accredited persons accept the regulations regarding the competition rules and Jury decisions, and in World Cup

ances the organiser is obliged to obtain the signature of all persons who do not have a valid FIS season accreditation to this effect.

211.2 The Organising Committee

The Organising Committee consists of those members (physical or legal) who are delegated by the organiser and by the FIS. It carries the rights, duties and obligations of the organiser.

211.3 Organisers which hold competitions involving competitors not qualified under art. 203 - 204 have violated the International Competition Rules and measures are to be taken against them by the FIS Council.

212 Insurance

212.1 The organiser must take out liability insurance for all members of the Organising Committee. The FIS shall provide its employees and appointed officials, who are not members of the Organising Committee (e.g. equipment controller, medical supervisor, etc.), with liability insurance when they are acting on behalf of the FIS.

212.2 Before the first training day or competition, the organiser must be in possession of a binder or cover notes issued by a recognised insurance company and present it to the Technical Delegate. The Organising Committee requires liability insurance with coverage of at least CHF 1 million; whereby it is recommended that this sum is at least CHF 3 million; this sum can be increased according to decisions of the FIS Council (World Cup etc).
Additionally, the policy must explicitly include liability insurance claims by any accredited participant, including athletes, against any other participant including but not limited to officials, course workers, coaches, etc

212.3 The Organiser respectively its' National Ski Association may request the FIS insurance broker to arrange cover for the competition (at the cost of the Organiser) if the organiser does not have the necessary insurance cover in place.

212.4 All racers participating in FIS events must carry accident insurance, in sufficient amounts to cover accident, transport and rescue costs including race risks. The National Associations are responsible for adequate insurance coverage of all their racers sent and inscribed by them.
The National Ski Association or their competitors must be able to show proof of the respective insurance coverage at any time on request of the FIS, one of its representatives or the organising committee.

213 Programme

A programme must be published by the organisers for each competition listed in the FIS Calendar which must contain the following:

213.1 name, date and place of the competitions, together with information on the competition sites and the best ways of reaching them,

213.2 technical data on the individual competitions and conditions for participation,

- 213.3 names of principal officials,
- 213.4 time and place for the first team captains' meeting and the draw,
- 213.5 timetable for the beginning of the official training and the start times,
- 213.6 location of the official notice board,
- 213.7 time and place for the prize-giving,
- 213.8 final date of entry and address for entries, including telephone, telefax and e-mail address.

214 Announcements

- 214.1 The Organising Committee must publish an announcement for the event. It must contain the information required by art. 213.
- 214.2 Organisers are bound by the rules and decisions of the FIS in limiting the number of entries. A further reduction in entries is possible under art. 201.1 provided it is made clear in the announcement.
- 214.3 Postponements or cancellations of competitions and programme alterations must be communicated immediately by telephone, e-mail or telefax to the FIS, all invited or entered National Ski Associations and the appointed TD. Competitions moved to an earlier date must be approved by the FIS.

215 Entries

- 215.1 All entries must be sent so that the Organising Committee receives them before the final date of entry. The organisers must have a final and complete list not later than 24 hours before the first draw.
- 215.2 National Ski Associations are not permitted to enter the same competitors in more than one competition on the same date.
- 215.3 Only National Ski Associations are entitled to make entries for international competitions. Every entry should include:
 - 215.3.1 code number, name, first name, year of birth, National Ski Association;
 - 215.3.2 an exact definition of the event for which the entry is made.
- 215.4 Entries for FIS World Championships (see Rules for the Organisation of FIS World Championships).
- 215.5 The entry of a competitor by the National Ski Association for a race shall constitute a contract solely between the competitor and the organiser and shall be governed by the Athletes Declaration.

216 Team Captains' Meetings

- 216.1 The time and location of the first team captains' meeting and of the draw must be shown in the programme. The invitations for all other meetings

have to be announced to the team captains at their first meeting. Emergency meetings must be announced in good time.

- 216.2 Representation by a substitute from another nation during discussions at team captains' meetings is not allowed.
- 216.3 The team captains and trainers must be accredited by the organisers according to quota.
- 216.4 Team captains and trainers must obey the ICR and the decisions of the Jury and must behave in a proper and sportsmanlike manner.

217 Draw

- 217.1 Competitors' starting order for each event and each discipline is decided according to a specific formula by draw and/or point order.
- 217.2 The competitors entered by a National Ski Association will only be drawn if provided written entries have been received by the organiser before the closing date.
- 217.3 If a competitor is not represented at the draw by a team captain or trainer, he will only be drawn if it is confirmed by telephone, telegram, e-mail or telefax by the beginning of the meeting that the competitors who are entered will participate.
- 217.4 Competitors who have been drawn and are not present during the competition, must be named by the TD in his report, indicating if possible the reasons for absence.
- 217.5 Representatives of all the nations taking part must be invited to the draw.
- 217.6 If a competition has to be postponed by at least one day, the draw must be done again.

218 Publication of Results

- 218.1 The unofficial and official results will be published in accordance with the rules for the specific event.
 - 218.1.1 *Transmission of Results*

For all international competitions, there must be direct communication between the Start and the Finish. In Olympic Winter Games the communications must be assured by fixed wiring. In the data service area, access to the internet (at least ADSL speed) is required for World Cup, World Championships and Olympic Winter Games competitions.
- 218.2 The data and timing generated from all FIS competitions is at the disposal of FIS, the organiser, the National Ski Association and participants for use in their own publications, including websites. Use of data and timing on websites is subject to the conditions laid down in the FIS Internet Policies.

218.3 FIS Internet Policies and Exchange of Data relating to the FIS Competitions

218.3.1 General

As part of the ongoing promotion of skiing and snowboard, the International Ski Federation encourages and appreciates the efforts made by the National Ski Associations to provide messages and information to their members and fans. An increasingly important medium for this provision of information is through the Internet.

The following policy has been established in order to assist National Ski Associations through the provision of data from FIS competitions, and to clarify certain conditions that relate to the use and presentation of the data from FIS competitions.

218.3.2 FIS Calendar data

A specific FIS Calendar programme has been developed for the free use of National Ski Associations and other third parties. An updated Fiscal zip file containing revised calendar information will be available every week from the ftp site: <ftp://ftp.fisiski.ch> for uploading into the FIS Calendar programme.

Thereafter it may be exported into National Ski Association's own software if necessary for planning purposes, etc. This data may not be passed on to third parties or organisation for commercial use.

218.3.3 Results and Standings

National Ski Associations can obtain official results, after they have been approved by the FIS points verification procedure at the FIS Office. This data will be available on request to the FIS IT Manager who will provide the necessary instructions and/or routines on a case-by-case basis. The FIS World Cup results will include a credit to the results service providers. Standings from the various Cup series will also be available after receipt from the results service providers in the case of the FIS World Cup, or they have been input manually for other Cup series.

1. The results and data from FIS competitions may only be used on the National Ski Associations', Organisers' and participants' websites and may not be passed on for commercial use to third parties or organisations.

The National Ski Association may download the data into its' own software for evaluating performances, etc.

2. National Ski Associations who wish to display results on their website, but do not have a database structure to upload the raw data can create a link to the relevant page of the FIS website. The exact addresses can be obtained from the FIS IT Manager.
3. A link will be established from the FIS Website to all National Ski Associations with their own website, as well as the ski industry and relevant media websites on requests. A reciprocal link to the FIS website should also be created.

218.3.4

Organisers access to results

Organisers of FIS World Cup races can obtain official results from their races after they have been approved by the FIS points verification procedure in the results database. The upload is a computer-automated procedure for World Cup races and takes place immediately after the end of the race.

The pdf file containing the results and standings can be downloaded from www.fis-ski.com and from <ftp://ftp.fis-ski.ch/> followed by the discipline code and the name of the site: AL (Alpine), CC (Cross-Country), JP (Ski Jumping), NK (Nordic Combined); SB (Snowboarding), FS (Freestyle) etc. The individual competition can be identified by the competition codex as published on the detailed page of the calendar on www.fis-ski.com.

219

Prizes

219.1

The detailed rules concerning the awarding of prizes will be published by the FIS. Prizes shall consist of mementos, diplomas, cheques or cash. Prizes for records are forbidden. The FIS Council decides in the autumn on the minimum respectively maximum values of the prize money approximately one and a half years before the competition season. The organisers have to inform the FIS by October 15th of the amount.

219.2

If two or more competitors finish with the same time or receive the same points, they shall be given the same placing. They will be awarded the same prizes, titles or diplomas. The allocation of titles or prizes by drawing lots or by another competition is not allowed.

219.3

All prizes are to be awarded no later than the final day of a competition or event series.

220

Service Personnel, Suppliers and Firms' Representatives

In principle these regulations apply to all disciplines, taking into consideration the special rules.

220.1

The Organising Committee of an event must provide the Technical Delegate with a list of suppliers and equipment service personnel accredited to the competition.

220.2

It is forbidden for suppliers and for persons in their service to advertise inside the restricted area or to wear clearly visible commercial markings on their clothing or equipment which do not conform with art. 207.

220.3

Accredited service personnel and suppliers receive from the FIS an official FIS accreditation and must perform their specified function. The individual organisers are free to accredit additional company representatives or other important persons.

220.4

All accredited service personnel, suppliers and other persons who have the official FIS accreditation or a special accreditation from the organiser for course or jumping-hill have access to the courses and jumping-hills (according to special rules of the discipline).

220.5 The Different Types of Accreditation

- 220.5.1 Technical Delegates, the Jury, and the persons mentioned in art. 220.3 with clearly visible accreditation have access to the courses and jumping-hills.
- 220.5.2 Servicemen attached to teams are permitted entry to start area and service area at the finish. They are not allowed entry to the courses or jumping-hills.
- 220.5.3 Company representatives accredited at the discretion of the organisers who do not have FIS accreditation are not permitted entry to the courses and restricted service areas.

221 Medical Services, Examinations and Doping

- 221.1 National Ski Associations are responsible for the fitness of their competitors to race. All competitors, male and female are required to undergo a thorough evaluation of their medical health. This evaluation is to be conducted within the competitor's own nation.
- 221.2 If requested by the FIS Medical Committee or its representative, competitors must undergo a medical examination before or after the competition.
- 221.3 Doping is forbidden. Any offence under these FIS Anti Doping Rules will be punished under the provisions of the FIS Anti-Doping Rules.
- 221.4 Doping controls may be carried out at any FIS competition (as well as out-of competition). Rules and procedures are published in the FIS Anti-Doping Rules and FIS Procedural Guidelines.

221.5 Gender of the Competitor

If any question or protest arises as to the gender of the competitor, FIS shall assume responsibility for taking the necessary steps to determine the gender of the competitor.

221.6 Medical Services Required from Event Organisers

The health and safety of all those involved in a FIS competition is a primary concern of all event Organisers. This includes the competitors as well as volunteers, course workers and spectators.

The specific composition of the medical support system is dependent on several variables:

- The size and level of the event being held (World Championships, World Cup, Continental Cup, FIS-level, etc.)
- The estimated number of competitors, support staff and spectators
- The scope of responsibility for the Event Medical Organisation (competitors, support staff, spectators) should also be determined.

The Organiser / The Chief of Medical and Rescue Services must confirm with the race director or technical delegate that the required rescue facilities are in place before starting the official training or competition. In the

event of an incident, the back up plan must be in place before recommencing the official training or competition.

The specific requirements concerning facilities, resources, personnel and team physicians are contained in the respective discipline rules and the FIS Medical Guide containing Medical Rules and Guidelines.

222 Competition Equipment

222.1 A competitor may only take part in a FIS competition with equipment which conforms to the FIS Regulations. A competitor is responsible for the equipment that he uses (skis, snowboard, bindings, ski boots, suit, etc). It is his duty to check that the equipment he uses conforms to the FIS specifications and general safety requirements and is in working order.

222.2 The term competition equipment encompasses all items of equipment which the competitor uses in competitions. This includes clothing as well as apparatus with technical functions. The entire competition equipment forms a functional unit.

222.3 All new developments in the field of competition equipment must be approved in principle by the FIS.
The FIS does not take any responsibility for the approval of new technical developments, which at the time of introduction may contain unknown risk to the health or cause an increase in the risk of accidents.

222.4 New developments must be submitted by May 1st, at the latest, for the following season. The first year new developments can only be approved provisionally for the following season and must be finally confirmed prior to the subsequent competition season.

222.5 The Committee for Competition Equipment publishes equipment by-laws after approval by the FIS Council (definitions or descriptions of the equipment items which are allowed).
In principle unnatural or artificial aids which modify the performance of the competitors and/or constitute a technical correction of the individual's physical predisposition to a defective performance, as well as competition equipment which impact the health of the competitors or increase the risk of accidents are to be excluded.

222.6 Controls

Before and during the competition season or on submission of protests to the Technical Delegate at the competition concerned, various controls can be carried out by members of the Committee for Competition Equipment or official FIS Equipment Controllers. Should there be a well-founded suspicion that regulations were violated, the equipment items must be confiscated immediately by the controllers or Technical Delegates in the presence of witnesses and be forwarded sealed to the FIS, which will submit the items to a final control by an officially recognised institution. In cases of protest against items of the competition equipment, the losing party will bear the investigation costs.

No testing of equipment or material in independent laboratories may be requested at races where a FIS Technical Expert has performed the controls, unless it can be demonstrated that the controls have not been carried out according to the rules.

222.6.1 At all FIS events where official FIS measurement experts using the official FIS measurement tools are appointed, the result of measurements carried out at the time are valid and final, irrespective of previous measurements.

223 Sanctions

223.1 General Conditions

223.1.1 *An offence for which a sanction may apply and a penalty be imposed is defined as conduct that:*

- is in violation or non-observance of competition rules, or
- constitutes non-compliance with directives of the jury or individual members of the jury in accordance with 224.2 or
- constitutes unsportsmanlike behaviour

223.1.2 *The following conduct shall also be considered an offence:*

- attempting to commit an offence
- causing or facilitating others to commit an offence
- counselling others to commit an offence

223.1.3 *In determining whether conduct constitutes an offence consideration should be given to:*

- whether the conduct was intentional or unintentional,
- whether the conduct arose from circumstances of an emergency

223.1.4 All FIS affiliated associations, including their members registered for accreditation, shall accept and acknowledge these rules and sanctions imposed, subject only to the right to appeal pursuant to the FIS Statutes and ICR

223.2 Applicability

223.2.1 *Persons*

These sanctions apply to:

- all persons who are accredited by the FIS or the organiser for an event published in the FIS calendar (an event) both within and without the confines of the competition area and any location connected with the competition, and
- all persons who are not accredited, within the confines of the competition area

223.3 Penalties

223.3.1 *The commission of an offence may subject a person to the following penalties:*

- Reprimand - written or verbal
- Withdrawal of accreditation
- Denial of accreditation
- Monetary fine not more than CHF 100'000.--
- A time penalty

223.3.1.1 FIS-affiliated associations are liable to the FIS for the payment of any fines and incurred administrative expenses imposed on persons whose registration for accreditation they arranged.

- 223.3.1.2 Persons not subject 223.3.1.1 also are liable to the FIS for fines and incurred administrative expenses. If such persons do not pay these fines, they shall be subject to a withdrawal of any permission to apply for accreditation to FIS events for a period of one year.
- 223.3.1.3 Payment of fines is due within 8 (eight) days following their imposition.
- 223.3.2 *All competing competitors may be subject to the following additional penalties:*
- Disqualification
 - Impairment of their starting position
 - Forfeiture of prizes and benefits in favour of the organiser
 - Suspension from FIS events
- 223.3.3 A competitor shall only be disqualified if his mistake would result in an advantage for him with regard to the end result, unless the Rules state otherwise in an individual case.
- 223.4 A jury may impose the penalties provided in 223.3.1 and 223.3.2, however they may not impose a monetary fine of more than CHF 5'000.-- or suspend a competitor beyond the FIS event at which the offence occurred.
- 223.5 The following Penalty decisions may be given verbally:**
- reprimands
 - the withdrawal of accreditation for the current event from persons who had not been registered with the organiser through their National Associations
 - the withdrawal of the accreditation for the current event from FIS-accredited persons
 - the denial of accreditation to the current event from persons who are within the confines of the competition area or any other location connected with the competition.
- 223.6 The following Penalty decisions shall be in writing:**
- monetary fines
 - disqualification
 - impaired starting position
 - competition suspensions
 - withdrawal of accreditation from persons who had been registered through their National Association
 - withdrawal of accreditation of FIS accredited persons
- 223.7 Written Penalty decisions must be sent to the offender (if it is not a competitor), the offender's National Association and the Secretary General of FIS.
- 223.8 Any disqualification shall be recorded in the Referee's and/or the TD's Report.
- 223.9 All penalties shall be recorded in the TD's Report.

224 Procedural Guidelines

224.1 Competence of Jury

The Jury at the event has the right to impose sanctions according to the above rules by majority vote. In the case of a tie, the chairman of the Jury has the deciding vote.

224.2 Within the location, especially during the training and the competition period, each voting Jury member is authorised to issue oral reprimands and withdraw the accreditation which is issued for the current event.

224.3 Collective Offences

If several persons commit the same offence at the same time and under the same circumstances, the Jury's decision as to one offender may be considered binding upon all offenders. The written decision shall include the names of all offenders concerned, and the scope of the penalty to be assessed upon each of them. The decision will be delivered to each offender.

224.4 Limitation

A person shall not be sanctioned if proceedings to invoke such sanction have not been commenced against that person within 72 hours following the offence.

224.5 Each person who is a witness to an alleged offence is required to testify at any hearing called by the Jury, and the Jury is required to consider all relevant evidence.

224.6 The Jury may confiscate objects that are suspected of being used in violation of equipment guidelines.

224.7 Prior to the imposition of a penalty (except in cases of reprimands and withdrawal of accreditation according to 223.5 and 224.2), the person accused of an offence shall be given the opportunity to present a defence at a hearing, orally or in writing.

224.8 All Jury decisions shall be recorded in writing and shall include:

224.8.1 The offence alleged to have been committed

224.8.2 The evidence of the offence

224.8.3 The rule (s) or Jury directives that have been violated

224.8.4 The penalty imposed.

224.9 The penalty shall be appropriate to the offence. The scope of any penalty imposed by the Jury must consider any mitigating and aggravating circumstances.

224.10 Remedies

224.10.1 Except as provided for in 224.11, a penalty decision of the Jury may be appealed in accordance with the provisions in the ICR.

- 224.10.2 If an appeal is not filed within the deadline established in the ICR, the penalty decision of the Jury becomes final.
- 224.11 The following decisions of the Jury are not subject to appeal:**
- 224.11.1 Oral penalties imposed under 223.5 and 224.2
- 224.11.2 Monetary fines less than CHF 1'000.-- (One Thousand Swiss Francs) for single offence and a further CHF 2'500.-- for repeated offences by the same person.
- 224.12 In all remaining cases, appeals are to be directed to the Appeals Commission, as per the ICR.
- 224.13 The Jury shall have the right to submit to the Appeals Commission recommendations for penalties in excess of monetary fines of CHF 5'000.- and suspensions beyond the event in which the offence occurred (223.4).
- 224.14 FIS Council shall have the right to submit to the Appeals Commission comments with respect to any written penalty decisions by the Jury.
- 224.15 Costs of Proceedings**
Fees and cash expenses, including travel expenses (costs of the proceedings) are to be calculated comparable to costs paid to TD's and are to be paid by the offender. In the case of a reversal of Jury decisions, in whole or in part, the FIS covers all costs.
- 224.16 Enforcement of Monetary Fines**
- 224.16.1 The FIS oversees the enforcement of monetary fines and the costs of proceedings. Enforcement costs are considered costs of the proceedings.
- 224.16.2 Any outstanding monetary fines imposed on an offender is considered a debt of the National Association to which the offender is a member.
- 224.17 Benefit Fund**
All monetary fines are paid into the FIS Youth Promotion Fund.
- 224.18 These rules are not applicable to any violation of FIS Doping rules.
- 225 Appeals Commission**
- 225.1 Appointments**
- 225.1.1 The FIS Council shall appoint from the Discipline Sub-committee for Rules (or Discipline Committee if there is no Rules Sub-Committee) a Chairman and a Vice Chairman of the Appeals Commission. The Vice Chairman shall preside when the Chairman is either unavailable or is disqualified for bias and prejudice.
- 225.1.2 The Chairman shall appoint 3 members, which may include himself, to the Appeals Commission from the Discipline Rules Sub-Committee (or Discipline Committee if there is no Rules Sub-committee) for each case appealed or submitted to be heard, whose decisions shall be by majority

vote. When serving on an Appeals Commission, members are independent of the FIS Council.

225.1.3 To avoid either actual bias and prejudice or the appearance of bias and prejudice, members appointed to an Appeals Commission shall not be members of the same National Association as the offender whose case is under appeal. In addition, members appointed to an Appeals Commission must report voluntarily to the Chairman any bias and prejudice they may hold for or against the offender. Persons who are biased and prejudiced shall be disqualified from serving on the Appeals Commission by the Chairman or, in the event the Chairman is disqualified, by the Vice Chairman.

225.2 Responsibility

225.2.1 The Appeals Commission shall only hold hearings with respect to appeals by offenders or by the FIS Council from decisions of competition juries, or matters referred to it by competition juries recommending penalties in excess of those provided for in the Sanction rules.

225.3 Procedures

225.3.1 The Appeal must be decided within 72 hours of receipt of the Appeal by the Chairman, unless all parties involved in the Appeal agree in writing to an extension of time for the hearing.

225.3.2 All appeals and responses must be submitted in writing, including any evidence the parties intend to offer in support of or in response to the Appeal.

225.3.3 The Appeals Commission shall decide on the location and format for the Appeal.
The Appeals Commission members are required to respect the confidentiality of the appeal until the decision is made public and to consult only with the other members of the panel during the deliberations. The Chairman of the Appeals Commission may request additional evidence from any of the parties involved, providing this does not require disproportionate means.

225.3.4 The Appeals Commission shall allocate costs of the appeal pursuant to 224.15.

225.3.5 Decisions of the Appeals Commission may be announced orally at the conclusion of the hearing. The decision, together with its reasoning, shall be submitted in writing to the FIS, which shall deliver them to the parties involved, their National Associations and all members of the Jury whose decision was appealed. In addition, the written decision shall be available at the FIS Office.

225.4 Further Appeals

225.4.1 Decisions of the Appeals Commission, may be appealed to the FIS Court in accordance with Article 52; 52.1 and 52.2 of the Statutes.

225.4.2 Appeals to the FIS Court shall be in writing and submitted to the FIS Secretary-General in accordance with the time limits prescribed in Article 52;

52.1 and 52.2 of the Statutes from the date of the publication of the Appeals Commission decision.

225.4.3 An Appeal to the Appeals Commission or to the FIS Court will not delay the implementation of any penalty decision of the Competition Jury or Appeals Commission.

226 Violation of Sanctions

Where there is a violation of a sanction that has been imposed (according to ICR 223 or the FIS Anti-Doping Rules, the Council may impose such further and other sanctions that it considers appropriate.

In such cases, some or all of the following sanctions may apply:

226.1 Sanctions against individuals involved:

– a written reprimand;

and/or

– a monetary fine not to exceed the sum of CHF 100'000.--

and/or

– competition suspension at the next level of sanction - for example if a three month suspension for a doping offence was imposed, a violation of the suspension will cause a two year suspension; if a two year suspension for a doping offence was imposed, a violation of the suspension will cause a lifetime suspension;

and/or

– withdrawal of accreditation from individuals involved.

226.2 Sanctions against a National Ski Association:

– withdrawal of FIS funding to the National Ski Association;

and/or

– cancellation of future FIS events in the country involved;

and/or

– withdrawal of some or all FIS membership rights, including participation in all FIS calendar competitions, voting rights at the FIS Congress, membership of FIS Committees.

Rules Common to Snowboard Competitions

For the technical organisation of the Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Championships (Snowboard disciplines) the rules of the Snowboard FIS World Cup shall be valid, where not otherwise specified in the ICR.

2000 Organisation

Reference is made to Article 211.

2001 Organising Committee and the Jury

2001.1 Composition

The Organising Committee consists of those members (physical or legal) who are delegated by the organiser and by the International Ski Federation. It carries the rights, duties and obligations of the organiser.

2001.2 Appointments by the International Ski Federation

The International Ski Federation appoints the Technical Delegate and Head-Judge (HP, SBS and BA) for all competitions and:

2001.2.1 In World Cup Races:

- the Referee (Race Director) and
- the Head-Judge and Judges (5) for HP, SS and BA

2001.2.2 In Continental Cup Races:

- the Head-Judge and Judges (5) for HP, SS and BA

2001.2.3 For the Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships and FIS Snowboard Juniors World Championships:

- all Jury members and Judges

2001.2.4 In all other races the Technical Delegate appoints:

- the Referee

2001.3 Appointments by the organiser

The organiser appoints all other members of the Organising Committee (except TD and Judges). The chairman or his representative represents the committee in public, leads the meetings and makes decisions concerning all matters that are not made by other persons or groups. Before, during and after competition he works closely with the International Ski Federation and their appointed officials. He takes on all other duties that are necessary for carrying out the competition. The following officials must be appointed.

2001.3.1 The Chief of Competition

The Chief of Competition supervises the work of all course officials, summons the meetings of the competition committee for consideration of technical questions and generally acts as chairman of the team captains' meetings after consultation with the Technical Delegate.

- 2001.3.2 *The Chief of Course*
The chief of course is responsible for the preparation of the courses in accordance with the directives and decisions of the Jury. He must be familiar with local snow conditions on the terrain concerned.
- 2001.3.3 *The Start Referee*
The start referee must remain at the start from the beginning of the official inspection time until the end of training and/or competition. He is responsible for the organisation and supervision of the start and observance of all regulation i.e.
- He makes sure that the regulations for the start and the start organisation are properly observed.
 - He determines late and false starts.
 - He must be able to communicate immediately with the Jury at all times.
 - He reports the names of all competitors who did not start, have made a false or late start and informs the Jury of all rule infringements.
- 2001.3.4 *The Finish Referee*
The finish referee must remain at the finish from the beginning of the official inspection time until the end of training and / or competition. He is responsible for the organisation and supervision of the finish and observance of all regulations i.e.
- He makes sure that the regulations for the organisation of the finish and the finish in-run and out-run are properly observed.
- He supervises the finish controller, the timing and the crowd control in the finish area.
 - He must be able to communicate immediately with the Jury at all times.
 - He reports the names of all competitors who do not finish and informs the Jury of all rule infringements.
- 2001.3.5 *Chief of Finish (Snowboard Cross only)*
The Chief of Finish is responsible for the organisation and supervision of the finish area (see also 2003.3.4) and the finish line Judges. The Chief of Finish will accept protests in the finish area. The Chief of Finish must report all protests immediately to the other jury members.
- 2001.3.6 *Chief of Pipe*
The Chief of Pipe is responsible for the construction and preparation in accordance with the FIS Halfpipe specifications of the Halfpipe site before and during the competition. He must be familiar with the local snow conditions and preferably be from the host resort.
- In addition, the Chief of Pipe:
- Should be a member of the Organising Committee
 - Is under the direction of the Jury and the FIS Race Director
 - Must assure that the Halfpipe at all times during training and competition conforms with FIS Half pipe recommendations and specifications
 - Oversees the building and construction of the Judges podium
 - Provides for adequate accommodations (i.e. tables, chairs, partitions, heaters etc.) to fulfil the needed requirements on the Judges podium
 - Supervise Halfpipe training in the absence of the Head Judge and/or the TD
 - Must attend all Halfpipe Team Captains meetings
 - Provide for sufficient food and refreshments etc. for the Judges as requested by the Head Judge.

- Must have experience in building and maintaining Halfpipes. FIS has the possibility to request the presence of a technical adviser appointed by FIS for the preparation and maintenance of the Halfpipe.

2001.3.7 *The Chief of Timing and Calculations*

The chief of timing and calculations is responsible for the coordination of officials at the start and finish, including timing, calculations and Judges scores. In alpine events, he or a special assistant along with the Jury will decide the interval between starts. The following officials are under his direction:

- Starter
- Assistant Starter
- Start Recorder
- Chief Timekeeper
- Assistant Timekeepers
- Finish Controller
- Chief of Calculations and his Assistants

2001.3.8 *The Chief Gate Judge*

The chief gate judge organises and supervises the work of the gate Judges. He designates the gates each will supervise and places them in position. At the end of the 1st run and the end of the competition he will collect the gate Judges control cards for delivery to the referee. He must distribute, in good time, to each gate judge the material that they need (control card, pencil, start list, etc.) and be prepared to offer assistance either to help keep the spectators off the course or to help maintain the course, etc. He must make sure that the numbering and the marking of the gates is done within the required time.

2001.3.9 *The Gate Judges*

A gate judge will be responsible for the supervision of one or more gates. A gate judge must observe accurately whether the passage of the competitor was correct through his area of observation. He must also fulfil a number of other important functions, all of which are described in detail under article 2071.

2001.3.10 *The Race Secretary*

The race secretary is responsible for all secretarial work for the technical aspects of the competition and amongst others for the preparation of the draw. They must ensure that the official results contain the information required by art. 2027.3. They are responsible for the minutes of the competition committee, Jury and team captains' meetings. They must ensure that all forms for start, finish, timing, calculations, and gate judging are well prepared, and handed over to the officials concerned in good order at the proper time. They can receive official protests and give them to those who are concerned. They must facilitate the calculation of results by appropriate preparation and ensure that they are duplicated and published as quickly as possible after the completion of the competition.

2001.3.11 *The Chief Steward*

The chief steward is responsible for extensive safety precautions to ensure that spectators are kept off all parts of the course. Sufficient personnel must be used according to an exact plan. At places where large numbers of spectators are expected, ropes or fences should be erected in advance.

Attention should be paid that there is sufficient space behind the barriers to permit circulation of spectators.

- 2001.3.12** *The Chief of Medical and Rescue Services*
The chief of medical and rescue services is responsible for organising adequate first aid and medical coverage during the official training periods and the actual competition. They must be sure that telephone or radio communication is available over the entire length of the course and must coordinate plans with the chief of competition before the start of official training.
They must arrange for quarters to which injured competitors may be taken and treated.
The competition doctor must meet with the team doctors before the start of official training to co-ordinate plans.
During the competitions they must be in telephone or radio communication with his assistants.
A doctor, who must be a good skier or snowboarder, should be ready at the start to deal with any eventuality and has to stay in contact with the Jury and the members of the rescue service. This task can be delegated to a team doctor. Details of the Medical Support Requirements are given in Chapter 1 of the FIS Medical Guide (containing Medical Rules and Guidelines).
- 2001.3.12.1** *First Aid and Medical Service*
The first aid and medical services must be completely operational during all training times. Details of the Medical Support Requirements are given in Chapter 1 of the FIS Medical Guide containing Medical Rules and Guidelines.
- 2001.3.13** *The Chief of Course Equipment and Technical Equipment*
The chief of course equipment is responsible for the provision of all equipment and tools for the preparation and maintenance of the courses, for the conduct of the competition, and for the diffusion of information, when these duties have not specifically been assigned to another official.
- 2001.3.14** *The Chief of press*
The chief of press is responsible for all briefing and information for journalists, photographers, television and radio reporters, in accordance with the instructions of the Organising Committee.
- 2001.3.15** *The Chief of Communications and sound*
The Chief of Communications is responsible to arrange and coordinate all communications and announcements including radios, sound equipment, choice of music and briefing of announcers.
- 2001.3.16** *Other Officials within the Organising Committee – the following officials are recommended (with written job descriptions)*
– Chief of Finance (treasurer)
– Chief of Accommodation and Meals
– Chief of Protocol
- The organiser is authorised to include other officials within the Organising Committee.

2002 Hosting Duties of the Organising Committee

2002.1 The Organising Committee is responsible to provide all relevant information and materials to the parties concerned (see art. 212, 213, 214). Information about accommodation and travel details should be circulated at least two (2) months prior to the competition.

2003 Basic Costs of the Organising Committee

2003.1 The Organising Committee must pay the sanction fees of the competition according to the regulations in the FIS Calendar.

2003.2 The Organising Committee must compensate the Judges according to the current policy of the FIS.

2003.3 The Organising Committee must compensate the FIS Technical Delegate according to the current policy of the FIS.

2003.4 The Organising Committee must provide accommodation in accordance with the current policies of the FIS.

2003.5 The Organising Committee must provide lift tickets for training and competition in accordance with the current policies of the FIS. The maximum amount for lift tickets in FIS races is Euro 15 per day (Snowboard competition on level 3 and 4). For COC competitions (Snowboard competition on level 2) see Rules for the Snowboard Continental Cups.

2004 The Jury

2004.1 The following members of the Jury, who are members of the organising committee, are responsible for technical matters within the closed competition areas (exception see WC- and CoC-rules):

2004.1.1 *Alpine events (PGS, PSL, SL, GS,*
– the Technical Delegate
– the Referee
– the Chief of Competition

2004.1.2 *Snowboard Cross*
– the Technical Delegate
– the Chief of Finish
– the Chief of Competition

2004.1.3 *Halfpipe, Slopestyle, Big Air and other judged events*
– the Technical Delegate
– the Head Judge
– the Chief of Competition or Chief of Pipe

For all Jury decisions the FIS professionals (FIS Coordinator, Race Director) may act as an advisor (see also WC and CoC-rules).

2004.2 Appointment of the Jury for Olympic Winter Games and FIS Snowboard World Championships

2004.2.1 The FIS Council appoints:

- the Technical Delegate
- the Referee
- the Head Judge
- the Judges
- the Start Referee
- the Finish Referee
- the Video Controller

2004.2.2 The TD-Working Group Snowboard proposes qualified TD's as Jury members to the Snowboard Committee, who in turn submit the names to the FIS Council for approval.
In order to qualify, a proposed member must hold a valid licence as a Technical Delegate of the FIS.

2004.2.2.1 The Judges-Working Group Snowboard proposes qualified Head Judges and Judges to the Snowboard Committee, who in turn submits the names to the FIS Council for approval
In order to qualify, a proposed Head Judge or Judge must hold a valid FIS licence and meet all other qualification requirements of the FIS.

2004.2.3 The organising National Ski Association submits its proposal for the Chief of competition in the Organising Committee to the Council for approval.

2004.2.4 All members of the Jury must be able to understand each other in one and the same FIS language.

2004.2.5 Persons, who work for a National Ski Association with responsibility for a snowboard team, may not be members of the Jury.

2004.2.6 For Olympic Winter Games and FIS Snowboard World Championships a visiting nation can be represented on the Jury by only one FIS Council approved member (including the TD).

2004.3 Appointment of the Jury for International Competitions (see also WC and COC rules)

2004.3.1 FIS appoints the Technical Delegate and Judges incl. Head-Judge.

2004.3.2 The TD appoints
– the Referee
– Substitute Jury members in case of force majeure.

2004.3.3 For international ladies competitions, the Jury should include a lady.

2004.3.4 The Chief of Competition and Chief of Finish in Snowboard Cross have to belong to the organising National Ski Association.

2004.4 Exclusions

2004.4.1 A competitor cannot be a member of the Jury.

2004.5 Tenure of the Jury

2004.5.1 The appointed Jury members gather for their first meeting prior to the first Team Captains meeting.

2004.5.2 The active duty of the Jury begins with its first meeting and ends, if no protest is submitted, at the expiration of the protest deadline, otherwise after dealing with all submitted protests.

2004.5 Voting and Franchise (see also FIS WC and CoC rules)

2004.5.1 The TD is chairman of the Jury. He conducts the meetings.

2004.5.2 Each of the following has one vote in the Jury

- the TD for all competitions
- the chief of competition for all competitions
- the chief of finish for Snowboard Cross events
- the Head Judge for the Half pipe, Slopestyle and Big Air events
- the Referee for all Alpine events
- FIS Race Director for Snowboard Cross events

2004.5.3 Decisions are made by simple majority vote of members present and voting (exception art. 2056.3).
In the case of a tie, the TD has the casting vote (also see FIS World Cup Rules).

2004.5.4 Minutes are to be kept of all meetings and decisions of the Jury and signed by each individual member of the Jury, with each individual vote on decisions recorded, as per art. 2001.3.10

2004.5.5 The minutes must be written in at least one of the FIS languages (English, French or German).

2004.5.6 In cases where an immediate decision must be made and it is not possible to convene the entire Jury, each member of the Jury has the right, prior to or during the race, to make decisions which according to the rules per se are reserved to the Jury as a whole; but only provisionally with the obligation to have the decision confirmed by the Jury as soon as possible.

2004.6 Duties of the Jury

2004.6.1 The Jury monitors the adherence to the rules throughout the entire competition, including the official training.

2004.6.2 *From a technical standpoint particularly by:*

- Checking the competition-course and the set courses as well as official warm-up areas
- Checking the snow conditions on and beside the course
- Checking the preparation of the course
- Approving the use of snow compacters and other chemicals.
- Checking the crowd control systems

- Checking the start, the finish area and the run-out from the finish
- Checking the first aid service
- Appointing the course setters
- Fixing the time of course setting
- Overseeing the work of the course setters and Snowboard Cross builder/designer
- Checking the fastening of the gate flags
- Opening or closing the competition courses for training in consideration of the technical preparations and the prevailing weather conditions
- Determining the manner of the course inspection
- Inspection of the course before the competition
- Determining the number of forerunners for each run and setting the start order of the forerunners
- Debriefing the forerunners
- Changing the start order in consideration of course conditions and in extraordinary conditions
- Changing the start intervals
- Giving instructions to and obtaining information from the gate Judges.
- Checking the Judges stands and the Judges working conditions.

2004.6.3

From an organisational viewpoint particularly by:

- Ranking of the competitors for the draw
- Division of the competitors without points into groups according to some determined basis
- Granting of provisional runs and re-runs
- Cancellation or suspension of the competition: (beforehand)
- if there is too little snow cover on or beside the course, or the snow surface on the course is badly or unevenly prepared
- if areas are deemed to be insufficiently protected
- if the first aid and medical service are inadequate or at all lacking
- if the crowd control is insufficient
- Shortening the course, if snow or weather conditions make this appear necessary
- Interruption of the competition if the prerequisites of art. 2033 are present,
- Termination of the competition if the prerequisites of art. 2034 are present.

2004.6.4

From a disciplinary viewpoint particularly by:

- Decision on a proposal of the Technical Delegate to exclude a competitor for lack of physical and technical ability
- Enforcement of the checks on regulations concerning advertising on equipment and clothing in the competition area
- limitation of quotas for officials, technicians and medical personnel for admission to the competition-course
- Pronouncement of disqualifications
- Decisions on infractions by team captains, trainers, course setters, service personnel and company representatives, if they are accredited to the competition
- Pronouncement on disciplinary measures and sanctions
- Imposition of sanctions
- Decisions on protests
- Issue of particular directives throughout the entire competition

- 2004.7 Questions not Covered by Rule**
In general, the Jury takes decisions on all questions not clarified by the ICR.
- 2004.8 Radios**
At all competitions entered in the International FIS Calendar, the Jury members must be equipped with radios. These must function on a single reserved frequency and be free of interference. In Snowboard Cross and Slopestyle, the course Judges and if utilized connection coaches, must be equipped with radios.
- 2004.9 Duties and rights of the Referee**
For international races, when possible and deemed appropriate, the referee should be of another nationality than the TD and Chief of Competition.
- 2004.9.1 Duties and Rights of the Referee*
- Drawing of the start numbers
 - Inspection of the course immediately after it is set, alone or accompanied by members of the Jury and / or any invited parties.
 - Changing the course by taking out or adding gates; if the referee alone inspects the course, his decision is final.
 - The course setter and all Jury members must be informed of such changes, if due to circumstances they were not present at this inspection.
 - Receiving the reports of the start and finish referees and the competition officials about the infractions of the rules and the gate faults at the end of the first run, and again at the end of the competition.
 - Checking, signing and posting the referees minutes immediately after each run, on the official notice board and also at the finish hut, a list with the names of the competitors disqualified, the gate numbers where the faults occurred, the names of the gate Judges who noted the faults leading to the disqualifications and the exact time the disqualifications were posted.
 - Sending a report to the FIS in special cases or in the event of a difference of opinion among the Jury members or in the case of severe injury at a competitor.
- 2004.9.2 Collaboration with the TD*
The referee and the assistant referee must work very closely with the TD.
- 2004.10 Technical Advisor**
To support the Jury, FIS can appoint a Technical Advisor for all categories of competitions.
The Technical Advisor has the right to express his opinion within the Jury – without the right to vote.
- 2004.11** The FIS can impose sanctions against a Jury or individual Jury members.

2005 The Technical Delegate (TD)

2005.1 Definition

2005.1.1 The primary duties of the TD

- to make sure that the rules and directions of the FIS are adhered to
- to see that the competition runs in a fair manner
- to advise the organisers within the scope of their duties
- to be the official representative of the FIS

2005.1.2 Responsibility

The TD structure comes under the responsibility of the Snowboard Committee. The TD working group for Snowboard Technical Delegates exercises this authority.

2005.1.3 Prerequisites

The TD must hold a valid TD licence (exception see art. 2005.3).

2005.1.4 Development

2005.1.4.1 The development for a TD is:

- Attend TD Clinic / Update Seminar
- Applicant (after being involved at a national association level – min. 2 years) Nominated by active TD's and approved by National FIS TD Commissioner or responsible party
- Candidate (Supervision and monitoring of on hill activities and understanding of all snowboard competition elements and rules.
- Practical TD on hill examination
- Written examination
- TD-Proposed to FIS Snowboard TD Working Group

2005.1.4.2 Each National Association may nominate capable persons for the position of a Technical Delegate (Applicant). The Technical Delegate Working Group for Snowboard has the final decision as to the acceptance of Applicant's or Technical Delegate Candidates as well as proposed Technical Delegates.

2005.1.5 Training

2005.1.5.1 The training of the Applicant is the responsibility of each National Association.

2005.1.5.2 The Candidates must pass various on hill activities as well as a written examination, as drafted by FIS, before being proposed as a potential Technical Delegate. Examinations will take place in an official FIS language. Candidates must within two consecutive years, successfully carried out three practical assignments at different international competitions encompassing all Alpine and Freestyle elements (different supervising competition TD's are recommended). The third practical assignment counts as the Candidates practical examination and is supervised by an officially delegated examining TD.

Candidates must attend the FIS sponsored update courses held by national associations.

2005.1.5.3 At any competition only one TD candidate may undertake an examination. Exceptions can be authorised by the FIS Snowboard Technical Delegate Working Group.

2005.1.5.4 TD Candidate assignments are coordinated by the various national responsible official for TD matters. The FIS Office maintains control of the Candidate performance and examination reports.

2005.1.5.5 TD Candidates have no right to reimbursement of costs while undertaking their assignments and examination.

2005.1.5.6 The TD Candidates examination assignments are under the control and judgement of the officially assigned TD of the competition concerned. The official report by the assigned examining TD must be submit to the FIS and the Candidates national responsible official for TD matters on the applicable FIS form(s). The examining TD must send his report in duplicate to the FIS Office, which, if not already indicated as having been done so, sends a copy to the TD candidate's national responsible official.

2005.1.5.7 The TD Candidate must write their own report(s) on the competition in question. The report must be submitted to the FIS Office and to the TD responsible official of his nation.

2005.1.5.8 The TD is responsible for training and any examination of the candidate assigned to him.

2005.1.5.9 After completion of the practical examination and confirmation of acceptance by the Working Group of Technical Delegates, the TD Candidate will receives their personal and numbered TD licence.

2005.1.6 *Licence*

The licence is a numbered identification document valid for 12 months. It must be renewed each year and is obligatory for every FIS TD.

2005.1.7 *Further Training and Expiration of the Licence*

Every licenced TD must take part annually in a FIS organised update program. A TD who without good reasons misses the update for two consecutive years and / or fails to undertake an assigned TD assignment will be subject to loss of their, TD licence. In order to be able to regain a TD licence, a person must repeat and complete the present TD candidate examination requirement.

2005.2 **Assignment**

2005.2.1 For Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships and FIS Junior World Snowboard Championships the appointment is made by the FIS Council on recommendation of the Snowboard Committee.

2005.2.2 For all other international competitions assignments are made by FIS Snowboard Technical Delegate Working

2005.2.3 A Technical Delegate cannot be a member of the organising association. In exceptional cases or exception geographic areas the FIS can appoint a Technical Delegate from the same country. He may not be a member of the organising club or of the regional association.

2005.3 Technical Delegate Replacement

2005.3.1 If the TD for Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships or FIS Junior World Snowboard Championships is unable to serve, the FIS Council as well as the National Ski Association to which the TD belongs are to be notified. The FIS Council will immediately undertake the appointment of another TD.

2005.3.2 For all other competitions the National Ski Associations responsible TD party, to which the TD belongs, is responsible for the immediate appointment of a replacement. The Organising Committee in question and the FIS are to be immediately informed.

2005.3.3 If for unforeseen reasons, a TD for the Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships or FIS Junior World Snowboard Championships does not arrive or arrives too late at the competition and thereby is partly or completely unable to fulfil their function at the competition, a deputy is to be named by the FIS Council from amongst the members of the Jury present at the competition site.

2005.3.4 At all other international competitions, a deputy for the absent TD is to be named on the spot by the Jury. The replacement must likewise meet the requirements of art. 2005.1.3.

In an emergency, a TD may also be named who does not meet these requirements, but is competent to ensure the conduct (continuation) of the competition. In the choice of this person stringent criteria are to be used.

2005.3.5 The replacement TD has the same rights and duties as the originally assigned and appointed.

2005.4 Organisation of the Assignment

2005.4.1 The organiser must establish contact with the TD in good time.

2005.4.2 Cancellations or postponements of competitions must be announced to the TD and to the FIS Office immediately, taking into account any applicable deadlines.

2005.4.3 For all international competitions, the TD must arrive at the competition site at least 24 hours before the competition or the start of official training.

2005.5 Duties of the TD for all Competitions

2005.5.1 *Before the competition*

The TD

- Reviews where applicable the homologation file and consults with the organiser about the possible existence of a special authorisation.

- If he establishes that no homologation exists, the Jury must cancel the race.
- Reads the TD reports about previous competitions at the site and checks whether the improvements proposed in these reports have been carried out.
- Requests and inspects the liability insurance certificate as required by art 212 and reports to the FIS where necessary.
- Inspects the competition and training courses.
- Supervises the official training. He also controls the fastening of the gate flags
- Collaborates in the administrative and technical preparations.
- Checks the official entry lists, including FIS points
- Checks the validity of the competitors FIS licence and the age-limit
- Checks on the presence of sufficient radios for all members of the Jury.
- Checks the accreditation and the authorisation for entry to the slope.
- Checks over the competition courses with regard to preparation, marking, crowd control, as well as the layout of start and finish areas.
- Supervises the course setting together with the Jury.
- Supervises the course building in Snowboard Cross, Slopestyle and Big Air competitions together with the race Jury.
- Checks the location of the television towers and sees they are adequately protected.
- Supervises the locations of the first aid service along the course as well as the organisation of the medical care.
- Checks on all technical installations such as timekeeping, hand timing, communications, transport of people, Judges stand, etc.
- Is present in the competition area during all training.
- Takes part in all meetings of the Jury and of the team
- Works closely together with the officials of the Organising Committee and the FIS Technical Advisor.
- Is chairman of the Jury with a casting vote in case of a tie.
- If necessary, appoints members to the Jury.
- Has the right, if a slalom or giant slalom cannot be carried out on the homologated course because of “force majeure”, to move the competition to a “substitute course” proposed by the organiser. This on the explicit condition that the necessary homologation measures and requirements can be fulfilled.

2005.5.2

During the competition

The Technical Delegate

- Must be present in the course area.
- Works closely with the Jury, the team captains and the coaches.
- Keeps watch on whether the valid rules and directives are obeyed in regard to advertising, etc, on clothing and competition equipment.
- Supervises the technical and organisational conduct of the competition.
- Advises the organisation concerning the observance of the FIS Rules and Directives.

2005.5.3

After the competition

The Technical Delegate

- Helps with the compilation of the referee's disqualification report.
- Presents properly submitted protests to the Jury for decision.

- Signs the official result lists established by the competition secretary and gives the authorisation for the award ceremony.
- Fills out the TD report, including any supplementary reports, and is responsible for their dispatch within three days, to the FIS Office and the other appropriate places.
- Presents to the FIS Office any applicable proposals for changes in the competition rules on the basis of practical experience at the competition in question.
- For all interrupted or terminated competition(s) (Art.XXXX), a fully detailed report is to be made by the TD to the FIS and the organising National Ski Association. The report has to contain a well-founded recommendation, whether the terminated competition is to be taken into consideration for FIS points or not.

2005.5.4

In general

The Technical Delegate

- Decides on questions which are not covered or are insufficiently covered by the FIS Rules, in so far as these have not already been decided by the Jury and do not fall within the purview of other authorities.
- Works very closely with the Referee and Assistant Referee.
- Has the right to order the interruption of a competition, if the prerequisites of art. 2033 are present, to cause the termination of a competition, if the prerequisites of art. 2034 are present.
- Has the right to propose to the Jury the exclusion of competitors from participation in the competition.
- Has the right to obtain support from the Organising Committee and all officials under its jurisdiction in all matters necessary to the fulfilment of his duties.
- In exceptional and extraordinary circumstances, the decision of the TD is final and binding. In such a case, the TD must put his decision in writing, together with the reasons for it, and bring it immediately to the attention of the FIS Office.

2005.6

Expense Accounts

The Technical Delegate has a right to reimbursement for his travel expenses up to a maximum of CHF 600.--¹ For longer distances (train, first class or air fare, tourist class) or car per kilometer, CHF 0.70 or equivalent which amount included any applicable highway taxes. The TD is entitled to receive free accommodation and meals during the assignment. This rule also applies to inspections.

In addition, a fixed daily rate of CHF 100-- is added for the travel days to and from, as well as each day of the assignment, which includes postage charges for mailing reports, etc. Double charges (e.g. travelling home on the same day as the last race) is not permitted. If overnight accommodation during the journey to and from the assignment is necessary such expense shall be justified and reimbursed separately.

¹ The maximum payment of CHF 600.-- is valid for all races except WC and COC competitions unless due to geographic considerations an exception is granted.

- 2005.7 Sanctions**
Sanctions can be imposed against Technical Delegates as well as all accredited participants and officials.
- 2006 Judges**
- 2006.1 Definition**
- 2006.1.1 The Judges for a competition will be a group of qualified officials with the correct licence for each competition level (certified by the FIS Snowboard Judges Working Group). The Judges must judge based upon the current FIS rules and judging criteria (see also FIS Snowboard Judges Manual).
- 2006.1.2 *Responsibility*
The Judges structure comes under the responsibility of the Snowboard Committee. The Snowboard Judges Working Group exercises this authority.
- 2006.1.3 *Prerequisites*
A Judge and Head-Judge are required to have the correct licence for the different competition levels undertaken (see also FIS Snowboard Judges Manual).
- 2006.1.4 *Development*
- 2006.1.4.1 The development for a Judge is:
 - Applicant
 - Written entrance examination (Judges Clinic)
 - Candidate
 - Practical Judges examination
 - C-Licence Judge up to A-Licence
- 2006.1.4.2 National Associations may nominate capable individuals as Judge Applicants for participation in the FIS development process. The Judges Working Group for Snowboard has the final decision as to their acceptance.
- 2006.1.5 *Training*
- 2006.1.5.1 The initial training of the applicant is the responsibility of each National Association.
- 2006.1.5.2 Applicant are required to attend a FIS International Judges-Clinic, pass a written examination and be approved by the FIS Snowboard Judges Working Group. The examination will be given in an official FIS language.
- 2006.1.6 *Licences*
- 2006.1.6.1 National Associations can issue only C level licences. A, A-prov., B and B-prov. can be issued only by FIS Snowboard Judges Working Group. (See FIS Snowboard Judges Manual).

2006.2 Assignment

2006.2.1 For Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships and FIS Junior World Championships the appointment of the entire Judges panel is made by the FIS Council on recommendation of the Snowboard Committee.

2006.2.2 For all other international competitions the assignment of the entire Judges panel is made by FIS Snowboard Judges Working Group.

2006.3 Judges Replacement

2006.3.1 If a Judge for Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships or FIS Junior World Snowboard Championships is unable to serve, the FIS Council as well as the National Ski Association to which the judge belongs, are to be notified. The FIS Council must appoint another judge immediately.

2006.3.2 For all other competitions the National Ski Association together with FIS to which the Judge belongs is responsible for the immediate appointment of a replacement. The Organising Committee in question and the FIS are to be informed immediately.

2006.3.3 If for unforeseen reasons, a Judge for the Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships and FIS Junior World Championships does not arrive or arrives too late at the competition and thereby is partly or completely unable to fulfil their function at the competition, the Assistant Head Judge or the Score Verifier will replace them.

2006.4 Organisation of Assignments

2006.4.1 The organiser must establish contact with the Judges, especially with the Head-Judge in advance of the competition.

2006.4.2 *Cancellations or postponements of competitions must be announced to all Judges and to the FIS immediately, taking into account any applicable deadlines.*

2006.4.3 Concerning OWG, WCS, JWCS and WC, National Associations can make proposals to the FIS Snowboard Judges Working Group within the following deadlines:

OWG: Nations proposals must be made prior to the annual fall FIS meetings – approximately 1.5 years prior the games.

WSC: Nations proposals must be made prior to the annual spring FIS meetings – approximately about 1 year prior the competition.

WJC: Nations proposals must be made prior to or at the annual fall FIS meetings of the respective season.

WC: Nations proposals must be made prior to or at the annual fall FIS meetings of the respective season.

2006.5

The Rights and Duties of the Head Judge

- The Head Judge must possess a valid judging licence for the level of the competition.
- The Head Judge is a member of the Jury (with voting right)
- The Head Judge is preferably a non-judging member of the judging panel, responsible for checking the accuracy of the Judges decisions, checking the memory boards and scoring results with the Chief of Calculation and confirms the verified results with the TD and polices the Judges area / stand.
- The Head Judge may act as a substitute judge in emergencies.
- If six Judges are present, the Head Judge will not be a scoring judge.
- The Head Judge is responsible to check if and insure that all Judges follow the current FIS Snowboard Judges Criteria's.
- Must participate at all jury and team captain meetings – The Head Judge should present the panel of Judges at the last meeting before the competition.
- The Head Judge is responsible for ensuring that all arrangements for transportation, accommodation, and expenses are organised for each judge. As well as being responsibility for the entire communications, scheduling, timetables, materials, clinics, attendance, etc. Thus the Head Judge must accept all responsibility for any irregularity in the service provided by the Judges to the competition.

2006.6

Judging Procedures – Halfpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air

Each judge will use memory boards/scorecards which indicate the Judges name and the name and bib number of each competitor. All memory boards/scorecards will indicate a score for each category utilized to assign a final score (closed scoring system).

2006.6.1

Judges must use the current FIS Snowboard Judging criteria at each FIS competition.

2006.6.2

Each judge maintains a permanent written record (memory board and score card) of their scores at all times.

2006.6.3

No scores shall be released as official until verified and approved by the Head Judge in conjunction with the TD.

2006.6.4

Judges will be separated on the Judges stand by a minimum of one half meter. There will be minimal discussion between the Judges concerning the competitor's scores (except as initiated by the Head Judge).

2006.6.5

No competitor or spectator will be allowed to approach the judge's area and talk to the Judges during the competition.

2006.6.6

Any problems or disputes related to the Judges or with the judging must be dealt with by the Jury. The Jury may refer any problem that it cannot resolve to the FIS.

2006.6.7

The Judges have a right to reimbursement for their expenses (See Art. 2006.8)

2006.7 Number of Judges for Halpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air

2006.7.1 For OWG and WSC there are 8 Judges:
– 5 Scoring Judges – 1 Assistant Head Judge
– 1 Head Judge – 1 Score Verifier
It is mandatory that all scoring Judges and the Head Judge be from different countries.

2006.7.2 For FIS World Cup, FIS Snowboard Junior World Championships and all other International competitions there are 6 Judges:
– 5 Scoring Judges
– 1 Head Judge
In special cases at International competitions – COC and lower level FIS - 1 head judge + 3 scoring Judges can be allowed (exceptions can be made only by FIS).

2006.8 Expense Accounts

A Judge has a right of reimbursement for his travel expenses up to CHF 600.--¹ (highway taxes included), as well as free accommodation and meals during the assignment. This rule also applies to inspections as well as the trip to the competition (train, first class for longer distance air fare, tourist class or car per kilometer, CHF 0.70 or equivalent).

In addition a fixed daily rate of CHF 100.-- is added for the travel days to and from, as well as each day of the assignment. Double charges (e.g. travelling home on the same day as the last race) are not permitted. Overnight accommodation during the journey to and from the assignment is necessary, must be justified and reimbursed separately.

2007 Course Setter / Course Builder

2007.1 Prerequisites

2007.1.1 For Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships, FIS Junior World Snowboard Championships, World Cup:
– nomination by FIS (only experienced course setters will be considered).

2007.1.2 For all other international competitions entered in the International FIS Calendar:
– nomination by the FIS or through Jury or Organising Committee.

2007.2 Appointment

2007.2.1 For Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships, FIS Snowboard Junior World Championships and World Cups, the appointment of course setters and course builders are made by the FIS after examination of the venue by the Race Director. The course setter for SBX will be the FIS Race Director together with the Jury and if utilized the Connection Coach(s).

¹ The maximum payment of CHF 600.-- is valid for all races except WC and COC competitions, unless due to geographic considerations an exception is granted.

2007.2.2 For international competitions included in the International FIS Calendar, the appointment of course setter is made by the Jury. For competitions in two runs i.e SL, GS, each run should to be set by a different course setter.

2007.3 Supervision of the Course Setters / Course Builders

2007.3.1 For all competitions the work of the course setters / course builders is supervised by the Jury.

2007.4 Organisation of the Assignment

For OWG, WSC, JWSC and WC competitions the course setters and course builders' assignment is managed by the Race Director in concert with the Jury. For all remaining competitions the assignment is managed by the Jury.

2007.5 Replacement of Course Setters

2007.5.1 For Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships, FIS Junior World Snowboard Championships the Race Director in concert with the Jury names a replacement Course Setter.

2007.5.2 For all other competitions entered in the International FIS Calendar, the Jury names a replacement Course Setter.

2007.5.3 The replacement Course Setter should have the same qualifications as the absent course setter.

2007.6 Rights of the Course Setter

2007.6.1 To recommend the introduction of changes in the course terrain and security measures.

2007.6.2 Availability of a sufficient number of course workers for the setting of the course, so that the Course Setter can concentrate solely on the course setting activity.

2007.6.3 Be provided all necessary materials by the Chief of Course equipment.

2007.6.5 Choice of the color, with which to begin the flagging of the course. The visibility should be the determining factor.

2007.7 Duties of the Course Setter

2007.7.1 In order to set the course appropriately, respecting the terrain, the snow cover and the ability of the participating competitors, the Course Setter conducts a pre-inspection of the race terrain in the presence of the TD, the Referee, the Chief of Competition, and the Chief of Course.

2007.7.2 The Course Setter who is setting the competition course should also considering available security measurements.

2007.7.3 Course Setters must take care to set a symmetrical course so as not to favor goofy or regular stance competitors. There should be no turn between the start and the first gate.

- 2007.7.4 Courses must be completely set and ready no later than the start of schedule course inspection so that the competitors are not disturbed during course inspection.
- 2007.7.5 The course setting is a task of the Course Setter. They are responsible for adhering to the rules of the ICR and is advised by members of the Jury.
- 2007.7.6 The Course Setters must participate in all team captains' meetings at which a report is to be made about the course.
- 2007.7.7 The course setters must cooperate with the Jury members.

2007.8 Arrival at the Competition Site

- 2007.8.1 For all competitions this should be the day before competition, if possible, but always before the first team captains' meeting. For OWG, WSC, WJC and WC competitions the Race Director will determine how many days in advance of the competition arrivals should be undertaken.

2008 Acceptance / Rights and Duties

2008.1 Officials, Medical* and Technical Personnel

Quotas for the right of access to the competition venue: up to 3 competitors:

- 3 trainers 2 doctors* 2 technicians
 - 4 or 5 competitors:
 - 3 trainers 2 doctors* 3 technicians
 - 6 or 10 competitors:
 - 5 trainers 2 doctors* 4 technicians
- as well as representatives of the FIS in an official capacity.

These quotas include the national team officials (team captains, etc.). These persons must be identified by armband. If necessary, the Jury can reduce these quotas.

The persons accredited according to art. 220.3. and 220.5, as well as the official technicians and medical personnel must comply with all directions of the officials charged by the organiser with responsibility for overall security (e.g.: stewards, police, etc.).

The instructions given by the Jury have priority in all cases in regard to all accredited people i.e. journalists, coaches and team captains as well as all Medical personnel includes doctors, physiotherapists, first aid people, etc.

2008.2 Team Captains and Trainers

The team captains and trainers must be accredited by the organisers according to applicable quotas. The acceptance of accreditation confers on an individual the following rights and duties:

- to be a member of the Jury;
- to be nominated as a competition official if these have not been appointed by the FIS or if the appointed person is not present;
- to be issued with a pass or armband during the training or competition
- to be issued with a pass or armband stating the function or marked course.
- to follow all direction and instructions of the Jury

- 2008.2.1 Team captains and trainers must obey the ICR and the decisions of the Jury, and must behave in a proper and sportsmanlike manner.
- 2008.2.2 A team captain or trainer must fulfil the duties they have accepted as a member of the Jury, or as a course setter.

2009 Forerunners

- 2009.1 The organiser is obliged to provide at least three qualified forerunners.
In extraordinary conditions, the Jury may increase or decrease the number of forerunners. The Jury may designate different forerunners for each run.
- 2009.2 The forerunners must wear forerunner's start numbers (bibs) and all FIS required equipment (see 2607).
- 2009.3 The nominated forerunners must command sufficient riding ability to cover the course in a racing fashion.
- 2009.4 Competitors disqualified in the first run are not permitted to start as forerunners in the second run. Competitors suspended for disciplinary reasons cannot be named as forerunners.
- 2009.5 The Jury determines the forerunners and their start order. After an interruption of the competition additional forerunners may be authorised as needed.
- 2009.6 The times of the forerunners may not be published.
- 2009.7 Upon request, the forerunners shall report to members of the Jury regarding the snow conditions, the visibility and the course line.

2010 Competitors' Responsibilities

2010.1 Insurance

Each competitor must provide adequate accident insurance and must have signed the FIS athletes declaration for an international FIS licence.

2010.2 Start numbers (Bibs)

Shape, size, lettering and attachment method may not be altered on penalty of being sanctioned. The figures must be at least 8 cm high and easily legible.

Start numbers can carry commercial name or commercial mark if every start number has the same marking. The individual letters or numbers may not surpass a height of 10 cm.

2010.3 Advertising

The advertising on material and equipment which is worn during competitions and training must conform with the FIS guidelines.

2010.4 Competitors must have a thorough knowledge of the rules, regulations and judging criteria.

2010.5 Competitors, if applicable, must attend the awards ceremony, and must properly wearing the correct event bib. Also, winners must attend media

activities. The time for the awards ceremony must be fixed in the official competition announcement information. The competitor is not obliged to attend award ceremonies held on a different day than the competition day.

2010.6 Helmets: In all Snowboard Events - all competitors and forerunners must wear approved helmets manufactured for snowboarding/or ski racing allowing clear vision during all inspections, training and competition sessions and participation.

2011 Age Limits

2011.1 The FIS competition year is July 1st – June 30th of the following year. In order to compete in international competitions (except children's competitions) a competitor must have reached his 15th birthday before the end of the calendar year (January 1st – December 31st) in question. With the exception of Halfpipe and Slopestyle where the competitors must have reached their 13th birthday before the end of the calendar year in question.

The right to compete starts at the beginning of the competition year (July 1st) even if the competitor has not yet reached his 15th birthday for Alpine, Big Air and Snowboard Cross and his 13th for Halfpipe and Slopestyle at that time.

2011.2 International junior competitions are restricted to those competitors whose 20th birthday falls in or after the calendar year in question.

2011.3 Classification at International Competitions

Admitted years of birth

| FIS Competition Year | 08/09 | 09/10 | 10/11 | 11/12 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Children 1 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| Children 2 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
| Juniors | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 |
| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
| | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
| | | | | |
| Licensed Competitors Alpine, BA & SBX | 1993 and earlier | 1994 and earlier | 1995 and earlier | 1996 and earlier |
| Halfpipe & Slopestyle | 1995 and earlier | 1996 and earlier | 1997 and earlier | 1998 and earlier |

2020 Start, Finish, Timing and Calculations

Technical Installations

2020.1 Communications & Cabling

In all international competitions, there must be multiple communication (telephone or radios, etc.) between the start and finish. Voice communication between starter and finish must be assured by fixed wire connection or radio. In case of radio, this must be on a separate channel from that used by any other function.

In Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships, World Cup and FIS Junior World Snowboard Championships all communications and timing connections between start and finish must be assured by fixed wiring (except HP).

2020.2 Timing Equipment

For all competitions in the FIS Calendar, electronic timers, start gates and photocells homologated by the FIS must be used. Specifications and procedures for timing are more fully described in a separate FIS Timing Booklet.

2020.2.1 Electric Timing

For all international competitions, FIS World Cup, FIS Continental Cups and FIS competitions, two synchronized electronically isolated timing systems operating in time-of-day must be used. One system will be designated system A (main system), the other system B (back up system) prior to the beginning of the race.

All time of day times must be immediately and automatically sequentially recorded on printed strips to at least the 1/1000th (0.001) precision. Both systems must allow for the calculation of net times by the mathematical comparison of each competitor's start time to finish time. The final result for each competitor's run is then expressed to 1/100th (0.01) precision by truncating the calculated net time on course.

For all competitions, system A must be connected to its respective start gate contact. System B must be separately connected to another electronically isolated start gate contact.

Refer to the FIS Timing Booklet for more details regarding cabling and complete wiring descriptions, diagrams and start gate installations.

All timing equipment and technical installation should be set up or protected in such a way that danger to the competitors is avoided where possible.

Synchronization of the timing system must occur within 60 minutes of the start of each run – Minimum of 30 minutes is the recommended time before the start. Synchronization of all systems must be maintained throughout each run. Timers may not be re-synchronized during a run.

2020.2.2 *Start Gate*

The posts supporting the starting gate should be approximately 80–90 cm apart. Additional posts may be secured in place in order to "push off", if the timing gates are deemed not usable for the "push off".

The starting gate, consisting of two (Parallel), four (SBX) or six (SBX) independent starting mechanisms connected on to a one wand system or start system will be placed so that starting is impossible without its opening or engaging.

2020.2.3 *Photocells*

For all competitions, there must be two photocell system(s) homologated by the FIS installed at the finish line. The cells are placed in such a height that a competitor finishing normally cuts the beam with the lower half of his legs, between the ankle and the knee.

2020.2.4 *Hand Timing*

Manual (hand) timing, completely separate and independent of the electronic timing, must be used for all competitions listed in the FIS Calendar. Stopwatches or hand operated battery powered timers that are installed at both the start and the finish and capable of expressing times to at least 1/100th (0.01) precision qualify as proper hand timing devices. They must be synchronized prior to the start of each run, preferably with the same time-of-day as system A and system B. Printed records, either automatic or hand-written, or recorded hand times must be immediately available at the start and at the finish.

2020.2.5 *Presentation of times and scores*

Organisers shall provide appropriate facilities for continuous visual or acoustic presentation of all registered times and/or scores of all competitors.

2020.2.6 *Timing without Cable*

For FIS Level 3 competitions only, it is permitted to use homologated timing equipment in such a way that a on hill cable connection system between the start and finish is not required. Refer to the FIS Timing Booklet for a detailed discussion of how this is to be undertaken.

2020.3 Timing

2020.3.1

With electric timing, the time is taken when a competitor crosses the finish line with any part of his body or equipment and so breaks the beam between the timing photo cells.

In case of a fall at the finish where the competitor does not come to a full stop, the time can be taken without both of the competitor's feet having crossed the finish line. (see 2025.3)

- For the registered time to become valid, the competitor must immediately completely cross the finish line with the board. (Without the board will disqualify the competitor).
- With hand timing the time will be taken when any part of the competitor crosses the finish line.
- The finish controller determines the correctness of passage across the finish line.

2020.3.2 In the case of a failure of the main electric timing system (system A), the results of the electric back-up system (system B) will be valid as per art. 2020.2.1.
In case of a failure in the lines of the timing system between start and finish, this back-up system will allow the calculation of the times to 1/1000ths of a second.
In case that calculated net times from either system A or system B are not available for a competitor, the calculated net manual time as per art. 2020.3.2.1 will be considered valid.

2020.3.2.1 *Utilization of times taken by hand*
Hand times may be used in the official results after a correction has been calculated.

Calculation of the correction
Calculate the difference between the times taken by hand and the electric times of the 5 competitors starting before the missing time and the 5 starting after or if necessary the 10 nearest competitors.
The sum of the 10 time difference is divided by 10 to give the correction which must be applied to the hand time of the competitor without an electronic time.

2020.3.3 The official timing strips from the printer will be given to the Technical Delegate for review. They will be kept by the Organisers until the official approval of the competition or any appeal dealing with timing or race results.
A technical timing report form as prescribed by the FIS must accompany the race results and must be reviewed and signed by the chief of timing and reviewed and signed by the TD as his approval of the race. All printed records from system A, system B and hand timing must be retained by the Organiser for a period of three (3) months after the competition or after any appeal dealing with timing or race results.

2020.4 Private timing of the teams
Any request to install private timing equipment has to be made to the Jury by the team captain concerned, and the Jury decides concerning approval of the installation. At Olympic Winter Games and FIS Snowboard World Championships only the organisers timing equipment is allowed.

2021 Start and Finish Officials

2021.1 The Starter
Must synchronize his watch with those of the Assistant Starter and by telephone or radio with the chief timekeeper within ten minutes of the start. The starter is responsible for the warning signal and the start command as well as for the accuracy of the intervals between these signals. He assigns the supervision of the competitors to the Assistant Starter. For Freestyle events the starter must be in contact with the Head Judge.

2021.2 The Assistant Starter
The Assistant Starter is responsible for calling the competitors to the start in their correct order.

- 2021.3 The Start Recorder**
The Start Recorder is responsible for recording the actual start times of all competitors.
- 2021.4 The Chief Timekeeper**
The Chief Timekeeper is responsible for the accuracy of the timing. He synchronizes the watches with the starter as shortly before and after the competition as is possible. He must publish unofficial times as quickly as possible (on the score-board, etc.) If the electric timing fails, the Chief Timekeeper must communicate this fact immediately with the Start Referee and the TD.
- 2021.5 The Assistant Timekeeper**
Two Assistant Timekeepers operate stop watches according to art. 2020.2.4. One Assistant Timekeeper maintains a complete record with the registered times of all competitors.
- 2021.6 The Finish Controller / Chief of Finish (Snowboard Cross)**
The Finish Controller / Chief of Finish has the following duties:
– Supervision of the section between the last gate and the finish.
– Supervision of the proper crossing of the finish line.
– Recording the order of finish for all competitors who complete the course.
- 2021.7 The Chief of Calculations**
The Chief of Calculations is responsible for quick and accurate calculation of results. He supervises the immediate duplication of unofficial results and upon notification by the TD publishes the official results after expiration of the protest interval, or after any protests have been dealt with.
- 2022 The Start**
- 2022.1 The Start Area**
The start area must be closed off to everyone except the starting competitor, accompanied by only one trainer and the start officials. The start area must be protected appropriately against inclement weather. A special roped off area must be provided for trainers, team captains, service personnel etc., in which they may take care of the waiting competitors without being interrupted by the public. An adequate shelter must be prepared for the competitors waiting for the call to start.
- 2022.2 The Start Ramp**
The start ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the start. Push off posts will be installed on the starting installation for all alpine and Snowboard Cross events, the specifications will be adjusted to the needs of the specific event.

2022.3 Start Procedure

No official or attendant who could possibly give an advantage to or disturb the starting competitor may be behind him. All outside help is forbidden. By order of the starter, the competitor must take his place behind the wand or start mechanism. The starter must not touch the competitor at the start. Pushing off from the start posts or other similar aids is allowed.

2022.4 Start Signals/Commands

2022.4.1 For all single timed events (GS, SL, SBX) the start signal is as follows:

Ten seconds before the start, the starter will tell each competitor »Ten Seconds«. Five seconds before the start, he shall count »5, 4, 3, 2, 1« and then give the start command »Go – Partez – Los«.

If possible, an automatic audible signal is to be used. The starter will let the competitor see the start clock.

2022.4.2 For Parallel events the start command is as follows:

Before the starter gives the command – “Go” or a single audible signal, he must first ensure that the competitors are ready by asking: “red course ready, blue course ready, attention”.

“Riders ready” only can be used in connection with an audible command (series of short beeps followed by one louder starting beep when doors open).

2022.4.3 For Freestyle events (HP, BA, SBS) the start command is as follows:

Before the starter gives the command “Go” to the next competitor he must wait till he receives a “Judges Ready” from the Head-Judge. The starter confirms to the Head-Judge for example “bib number 22 dropping in right (or left)”.

2022.4.4 For SBX Finals the start command is as follows:

„Riders ready – attention” – randomly 1–4 seconds before the doors open (this 1–4 seconds is up to the starter).

2022.5 Start Timing

The start timing shall measure the exact time the competitor crosses the start line with his leg below the knee.

2022.6 Delayed Start

A competitor who is not ready to start on time will be sanctioned. The Start Referee may, however, excuse such a delay if, in his opinion, the delay is due to “force majeure”.

For example, breakdown of a competitor's personal equipment or minor sickness of a competitor, does not constitute “force majeure”.

In case of doubt, the Start Referee may allow a provisional start, which start must be confirmed or denied by the Jury

2022.6.1 In the case of fixed start intervals, the delayed competitors may start at the fixed interval after he has reported to the Start Referee, in accordance with the decision of the Start Referee. The start referee informs the Jury as to when (after which start number) a delayed competitor is starting.

2022.6.2 In the case of irregular start intervals, the delayed competitor will start according to art. 2105.3.1. The Start Referee informs the Jury as to when (after which start number) a delayed competitor is starting.

2022.6.3 The Start Referee makes the decisions after consultation with the Jury and must record the start numbers and names of competitors who were sanctioned by not being allowed to start because of late appearance, or who were allowed to start in spite of late appearance, or who were allowed to start provisionally.

2022.7 Valid and False Starts

In competitions with a fixed start interval the competitor must start on the start signal. The start time is valid if it occurs within the following limits: 5 seconds before and 5 seconds after the official start time. A competitor who does not start within that space of time will be sanctioned.

For Freestyle (HP + SBS + BA) events the start time is valid if it occurs within the following limits: within 1 minute after the official "Go" from the starter. A competitor who does not start within that space of time will be sanctioned. The start referee must inform the Referee or Head-Judge of the start numbers and names of the competitors who made a false start or have contravened the starting rules.

2023 Public Address System

2023.1 Music can be used in all events but is mandatory for Halfpipe and Big Air. The sound system must be powerful enough so that the competitor can hear the music clearly and without distortion while on any part of the course. The speakers must be on the side(s) of the course, and evenly distributed from top to bottom. The sound should reach the competitor on the whole course simultaneously.

2023.2 The Chief of Sound will be in radio contact with the competition officials at all times.

2023.3 The Chief of Sound is responsible for stock music during the competition and is responsible for the cueing of tapes.

2024 Course and Competition

2024.1 Course

2024.1.1 *Technical Parts of a Competition Course*
Start and finish installations, television towers, measuring equipment, sponsor advertising equipment, etc. are necessary items for a competition.

2024.2 Course Setting

2024.2.1 Assistance

Assistance must be provided for the course setter, at a time to be fixed by the Jury, so that they can concentrate on the actual course setting and not be distracted by fetching poles, etc.

The Chief of Course equipment must provide enough of the following:

- enough blue and red poles (long poles and stubbies)
- a corresponding number of flags, divided by colors
- sledge-hammers, drills, gate-keys, wedges, etc.
- enough gate numbers
- coloring matter for marking the position of the poles.

2024.2.2 Triangular banners position

All gates with triangular banners must be set in a right degree angle (90°) to the general fall line of the course.

2024.2.3 Marking of the gates

The positions of the gate poles are to be marked with an easily recognizable coloring substance which remains visible throughout the entire competition.

2024.2.4 Numbering the gates

The gates must be numbered from top to bottom of the course and the numbers attached to the outside pole. Start and finish are not counted or considered as gates.

2024.2.5 Marking of the course and terrain

In all events the course, at the direction of the Jury, may be marked using:

- small pine needles or similar material spread on the course *and/or*
- colored dye used on such things as vertically from gate to gate, lip of the Halfpipe, edges on kickers inclusive landing, etc. as well as horizontally across the course (SBX, etc.), notably on the approaches indicating changes in terrain, jumps, transitions, finish lines etc.

2024.2.6 Spare Poles

The Chief of Course is responsible for the availability and correct placing of enough spare poles. They must be placed so that the competitors are not misled or confused by them.

2024.3 Warm up slope

Appropriate warm up slopes, closed to the public, must be made available and should be as similar to the race course as possible.

2024.4 Closing and modification of the course

On a closed course no one except for the Jury is permitted to change gates or flags, mark the course or modify the course structure (jumps, bumps, etc.).

Competitors who enter a closed competition course will be subject to being sanctioned by the Jury (exception: normal competitor inspection).

Photographers and camera teams are allowed into the closed course area for the necessary documentation of the competition. Their total number can be limited by the Jury. They will be located by the Jury where possible and may only remain in this area.

Trainers, servicemen etc., who are allowed on a closed competition course are to be determined by the Jury. Similarly the number and places for photographers and camera teams, insofar as they are situated inside the barriers, must be approved by the jury.

2024.5 Competition

2024.5.1 Passage of the Gates

A gate must be passed according to art. 2070.4.1.

2024.5.2 Interdiction to Continue after a Gate Fault

If a competitor misses a gate, he may no longer continue through further gates and should abandon the course as soon as possible.

2025 The Finish

2025.1 The Finish Area

2025.1.1 The finish area must be plainly visible to the competitor approaching the finish. It must be wide, with a gently sloped smooth outrun. It must be prepared.

2025.1.2 In setting the course with gates, particular attention shall be paid to directing competitors across the finish on a natural line adapted to the terrain.

2025.1.3 The finish area is to be completely fenced in. Any unauthorised entry must be prevented.

2025.1.4 Finish installations and closures should be set up or secured through suitable security protection measures.

2025.1.5 For competitors who have finished their runs, a special area, separated from the actual finish, is to be provided. In this area or corridor, it should be possible if applicable to make contact with the press (written and audio-visual).

2025.2 The Finish Line and its Markings

The finish line is marked by two posts (or three or four for Parallel events) or vertical banners which are connected by a horizontal banner.

In PSL/PGS each finish must be at least 8 m wide (together minimum 16 m), in GS and SBX the finish must be no less than 10 m wide, in HP the finish line position will be decided by the Head Judge and extends from roll out deck to roll out deck across the bottom of the pipe (the finish line is the last take off point for judging).

In exceptional cases, the Jury can decrease this distance for technical and security reasons or because of the terrain. The width of the finish is considered to be the distance between the two finish posts or banners. The

timing supports must also be at least this far apart and are to be protected. The timing supports can usually be placed directly behind the finish posts or banners, on the downhill side. The finish line must be clearly marked horizontally with coloring substance.

2025.3

Crossing the finish line

The finish line must be crossed:

- with at least one foot attached to the board
- with both feet in case of a fall in the immediate finish area. In this case the time is taken when any part of the competitor's body or equipment stops the timekeeping system.
- in Snowboard Cross the competitors place of finish is determined when any part of the body or snowboard crosses the finish line.

2026

Microphones at Start and Finish

Within the areas of start and finish as well as in the area of the fenced section, the use of microphones installed without the agreement of the organiser (“roving” and so-called “gallows”, microphones set into cameras or other technical instruments) is forbidden in training as well as in the competition.

2027

Calculation and Announcement of Results

2027.1

Unofficial Times and Scores

Times taken by the timekeepers shall be considered unofficial times. Scores announced before they have been checked and verified shall be considered unofficial. They shall be posted on a score-board which shall be readily visible from the area provided for the competitors who have finished, and from the press area. Whenever possible, unofficial times and scores should be announced to the public over loud-speakers. In Halfpipe, Snowboard Cross and Slopestyle events a scoreboard should be provided at both the top and bottom of the course.

2027.2

Announcement of Unofficial Times, Scores and Disqualifications

2027.2.1

As soon as possible after completion of the competition, (race or heat in Snowboard Cross) unofficial times, scores and disqualifications shall be announced on the official notice board and also at the finish.

The 15 minute time limit for filing of protests, in all but Snowboard Cross (See Art. 2027.2.2), commences following the posting and or announcement of disqualifications.

2027.2.2

The announcement of unofficial times at the finish and start, together with written and oral announcement of disqualifications, may replace the announcement on the official notice board. In this case it can be decided likewise that protests can be delivered orally to the referee at the finish line. In Snowboard Cross any protests must be submitted before the next race or heat begins), in all other event other than Snowboard Cross, at the latest, within 15 minutes after the announcement of the disqualification or sanction. Protests submitted after such time will not be accepted and will be considered null and void. The Team Captains must be informed beforehand.

2027.3 Official Results

2027.3.1 Official results are determined from the official times, scores or finishes (Snowboard Cross) of those competitors who have been officially classified.

2027.3.2 If two or more competitors have the same time, the same score, the same number of points or the same place and the tie cannot be broken pursuant to the rules, they will receive the same place (points) but the competitor with the higher start number shall be listed first on the official list of results.

2027.3.3 The official result list must contain the following:

- the name of the organising club or association;
- the name of the competition, the site, discipline and category (men or ladies);
- the date of the competition;
- all technical data such as the name of the course, altitude at start and finish, vertical drop, the length of the course, number of features, course builder, Inclination HP, Height of BA jump, Inclination landing in BA, etc.
- the names and nations of the members of the Jury and the Judges;
- for each run, the names and nations of the course setter and the fore-runner(s), and if applicable the number of gates and the start time;
- the weather, the snow conditions on the course and the air temperature at start and finish areas;
- all details concerning the competitors, finish order, start number, FIS competitor code number, name and first name, nation time and competition points;
- the start number, FIS competitor code number, name, first name and nation of those competitors who were not at the start, did not finish or were disqualified in each run;
- the names of the official service companies, e.g. timing company, computer service etc.
- Complete Scoring Calculations (i.e.: individual Judges scores, total score applicable for each run and category of judging; the signature of the Technical Delegate.
- the signature of the Technical Delegate

2027.3.4 The result lists (official and unofficial) as well as the start lists must be printed on white paper:

2027.3.5 Nations must be indicated by the designated FIS code of three capital letters (see FIS Bulletin or FIS Website).

2028 Award Ceremony

The award ceremony may not be held before the completion of the competition and not before the Technical Delegate has authorised it. The organiser has the right to present the probable winners before this time. This presentation is unofficial and is organised at a place different from that of the official award ceremony.

2030 Start Order

For the Olympic Winter Games, FIS Snowboard World Championships, Junior World Snowboard Championships, FIS World Cup and the FIS Continental Cups special regulations may be issued.

2031 Starting Order and Seeding

2031.1 The classification of competitors who are present is made by the Jury.

2031.2 The FIS points list provided by FIS must be used for the classification of competitors. If a competitor does not appear in the last valid FIS points list, he shall be assigned to that group of competitors without points.

2031.3 The FIS points list will be used to determine the starting order. The first group will consist of 16 and can be reduced to 10 if there are less than 30 competitors or such other number as determined by the Jury.

For Alpine events and Snowboard Cross a random manual draw will take place for the first group. The remaining competitors will be placed according to their ranking. All competitors without points will be drawn.

For Freestyle events (HP, SS and BA) a random draw by the computer can be done for the first group. The remaining competitors with points will be also randomly drawn within their grouping as well as all competitors without points within their grouping.

At World Cup competitions special rules for World Cup apply.

2031.4 The draw must take place on the day before the competition. This is not valid for night competitions.

2031.5 The draw must be held in a team captains meeting. A double draw is recommended with a simultaneous draw of the start number and the name of the competitor.

2031.6 Starting Order in Extraordinary Conditions (Excluding First Seed)

2031.6.1 In extraordinary conditions, the Jury may change the starting order (when snowing, etc.). A group of at least 6 competitors, nominated in advance, start before start number 1. These 6 competitors are drawn from among the last 20% of the start list. They will start in reverse order of their start numbers. This rule is not applied when the organiser provides at least six qualified forerunners.

2032 Start Intervals

2032.1 Regular intervals

In Giant Slalom, Slalom, competitors will normally start at regular intervals in between 30–60 seconds. The Jury may fix different intervals. For Freestyle events the start interval is controlled by the Head-Judge.

2032.2 Special Start Intervals

The start interval may be changed under the following conditions:

- 2032.2.1 To meet TV transmission broadcast requirements the Jury may consider a request to allowing increasing of the start interval.
- 2032.2.2 The start interval for the first 25 competitors (Bib group 1–25) may be 120 seconds maximum.
- 2032.2.3 The start interval may not be less than 30 seconds in giant slalom.

2033 Provisional Re-runs

2033.1 Prerequisites

- 2033.1.1 A competitor who is hindered while competing by the error of an official, by a spectator, by an animal, or by any other justifiable causes outside their control can apply to any member of the Jury for a provisional re-run immediately after the occurrence of the interference. This claim can also be made by the team captain of the hindered competitor. The competitor must leave the course immediately or as soon as feasible after the interference and may not continue riding further down in the course (only on the side of the course). This does not apply in Snowboard Cross.
- 2033.1.2 In special situations or other technical failures i.e. failure of start gate(s) or timing systems), the Jury may order a provisional re-run.
- 2033.1.3 If a competitor is stopped by a yellow flag in SBX, he has the right to request a provisional rerun, under the condition that the Jury considers this possible from an organisational point of view. The jury should ensure that the competitors provisional re-run takes place before the last competitor on the start list.

2033.2 Grounds for Interference

- 2033.2.1 Blocking of the course by an official, a spectator, an animal, or other hindrance.
- 2033.2.2 Blocking of the course by a fallen competitor, who did not clear the course soon enough (does not apply in Snowboard Cross Final).
- 2033.2.3 Objects in the course such as equipment of a previous competitor (does not apply in Snowboard Cross Final).
- 2033.2.4 Activities of the first aid service which hinder the competitor.
- 2033.2.5 Absence of a non-marked gate knocked down by a previous competitor, and not promptly replaced (does not apply in Snowboard Cross Final).
- 2033.2.6 Other similar incidents, which, beyond the will and control of the competitor, cause significant loss of speed or affects the competitors performance and thereby his result (does not apply in Snowboard Cross).

2033.3 Validity of a Provisional Re-Run

- 2033.3.1 In case the Referee or another Jury member is unable to question immediately the appropriate officials or to judge the justification for the provi-

sional re-run request, he may, to avoid delay for the competitor or competition, grant a provisional re-run. This provisional rerun will be valid only if it is confirmed by the Jury.

2033.3.2 If the competitor was already disqualified before the incident entitling him to request a provisional re-run, the request for the provisional re-run is deemed to be not valid.

2033.3.3 The provisionally or definitively approved re-run remains valid even if it proves worse than the original run.

2033.3.4 If the claim for provisional re-run is shown to be unjustified, the competitor will be subject to sanction(s).

2033.4 Start Time of the Provisional Re-Run

2033.4.1 In case of fixed start intervals, the competitor may start a provisional re-run at the fixed interval, after he has reported to the start referee. The start referee's should allow the competitor a reasonable amount of time to compose themselves prior to such start.

2033.4.2 With non-fixed start intervals, the procedure is in accordance with the provisions of art. 2022.4 and 2022.7.

2034 Interrupted Competition or Training

If an interrupted competition cannot be finished on the same day, it is to be treated as a terminated competition.

2034.1 Interruption by the Jury

2034.1.1 To allow for course maintenance, the times and durations of any interruption(s) should be announced immediately.

2034.1.2 For unfavorable or inconsistent weather, security and snow conditions.

2034.1.2.1 The competition will to be restarted, as soon as the Jury determines that the work on the course has been finished and if the weather and snow conditions are such that a proper competition can be assured.

2034.1.2.2 A repeated interruption of the competition ordered for the same reason(s) should lead the Jury to consider termination of the competition.

2034.2 Brief Interruption

Each member of the Jury is entitled to order a brief interruption of an competition. A gate judge may request a brief interruption.

2034.3 Report

In all such cases, a fully detailed report by the TD is to be made to the FIS and the organising national association. The TD report has to contain a well founded recommendation, whether the terminated competition is to be taken into consideration for FIS points or not.

2035 Termination of a Competition

2035.1 By the Jury

- if the competitors are significantly affected by external disturbing influences,
- if different conditions arise or the proper conduct of the competition seems no longer to be guaranteed.

2035.2 Reports

see art. 2034.3

2036 Appeal

Appeals can be made against the decision of the Jury (art 2057), and protests can be made against the decision of the Technical Delegate (art. 2051) for cancellation, interruption or termination of a competition and must be made to the FIS Office within 24 hours of the announcement of the decision in question.

2037 Not Permitted to Start / Sanction

A competitor will be subject to being sanctioned, which sanction may include not be permitted to start in any FIS International Snowboard competition who:

- 2037.1 wears obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment (art. 206.7) or behaves in an unsportsmanlike manner (art. 205.5).
- 2037.2 violates the FIS rules in regard to equipment (art. 222) and commercial markings (art. 207). Needs new commercial marking Art Number
- 2037.3 refuses to undertake a FIS required medical examination (art. 221.2)
- 2037.4 trains on a course closed for competitors (art. 2024.4)
- 2037.5 does not wear a helmet in any of the Snowboard Competitions that conforms to the FIS competition equipment specifications (see art. 2010.6).
- 2037.6 was eliminated from first run.
- 2037.7 If a competitor has actually started in a competition and is later determined by the Jury to have been in violation of these rules, the Jury must sanction the competitor.

2038 Penalties / Sanction

A penalty / sanction may be assessed by the Jury against a competitor where the competitor:

- 2038.1 violates the rules governing advertising on equipment (art. 207.1)
- 2038.2 alters the start number in a way which is not allowed (art. 2010.2)
- 2038.3 does not wear or carry the official start number.
- 2038.4 goes through a gate or practices turns parallel to those required by gates on a course.

- 2038.5 is not ready to start on time or makes a false start.
- 2038.6 continues the race after committing a gate fault.
- 2038.7 receives outside help during a competition.
- 2038.8 would be deemed to be in violation of any items in art. 2037.

2039 Disqualifications /Sanctions

A disqualification / sanction may be assessed by the Jury against a competitor where the competitor:

- 2039.1 participates in the competition under false pretences.
- 2039.2 either jeopardizes the security of persons or property or actually causes injury or damage. Is determined to have caused interference to another competitor.
- 2039.3 trains on a course closed for competitors, alters the course in a manner forbidden according to the art. 2024.3 or acts contrary to the instructions of the Jury as to the execution of the training or the competition,
- 2039.4 does not wear an acceptable helmet pursuant to the rule or the official start number in training, at the inspection, in the competition or alters this start number in any way.
- 2039.5 appears late at start, makes a false start or violates the regulations for the execution of the start,
- 2039.6 fails to cross the gate lines with at least one foot buckled to the board.
- 2039.7 fails to cover the course on their board or to pass the finish in accordance with the art 2025.3
- 2039.8 accepts outside help in any form during the competition,
- 2039.9 fails to give way to an overtaking competitor at the first call thus interfering with his run, does not apply in Snowboard Cross Final.
- 2039.10 unjustifiably requests a provisional re-run, which is later shown to be unsubstantiated,

2040 Appeals Commission

- 2040.1 See art. 225

2050 Protests

2051 Types of Protests

- 2051.1 Against admittance of competitors or their competition equipment,
- 2051.2 Against the course or its condition,
- 2051.3 Against another competitor or against an official during the competition,
- 2051.4 Against disqualifications,

- 2051.5 Against timekeeping or score calculations,
2051.6 Against instructions of the Jury.

2052 Submission of Protests

The various protests are to be submitted as follows:

- 2052.1 Protests according to the art. 2051.1–2051.6 at the location designated on the official notice board or at a place announced at a team captains' meeting.
- 2052.2 Protest according to the art. 2034 with the FIS.
- 2052.3 A Jury may only accept a protest if it is based upon physical evidence.
- 2052.4 A Jury is only permitted to re-evaluate its previous opinions where new physical evidence exists that relates to the original jury opinion.
- 2052.5 All Jury decisions are final, except those that may be protested or appealable under the rules contained herein.

2053 Protest Deadlines

- 2053.1 Against the admittance of a competitor:**
– before the draw.
- 2053.2 Against the course or its condition:**
– not later than 60 minutes before the beginning of the competition.
- 2053.3 Against another competitor or competitor's equipment or against an official because of irregular behaviour during the competition:**
– within 15 minutes after the last competitor has passed the finish.
– for Snowboard Cross Finals and PGS Finals before the next heat begins
- 2053.4 Against disqualification:**
– within 15 minutes after the posting or announcement of the disqualification.
- 2053.5 Against the timekeeping:**
– within 15 minutes after the posting of the unofficial result list.
- 2053.6 Against the instructions of the Jury:**
– immediately and no later than the deadlines for submittal of protests according to the art. 2053.4.
- 2053.7 Protests Concerning False Calculation and Clerical Errors**
A complaint, based not on an alleged breach of the rules on the part of an official or a competitor, but on an alleged error in calculating the results, shall be considered, if sent by registered letter through the competitor's association at any time within one month of the date of the competition. If the mistake shall be proven, a corrected list of results shall be published and any prizes redistributed.

2054 Form of Protests

- 2054.1 Protests are to be submitted in writing.
- 2054.2 As exceptions, protests according to the art. 2051 .3, 2051.4 and 2051.5 can be made verbally (art. 2027.2.2).
- 2054.3 Protests must be substantiated in detail. Proof must be submitted and any pieces of evidence must be included.
- 2054.4 The sum of 100.-- Swiss Francs or the equivalent in another valid currency or such sum as announced by the Jury must be deposited with the submission of the protest. This deposit will be returned if the protest is upheld, otherwise it goes to the FIS for development activities.
- 2054.5 A protest may be withdrawn by the protesting party before the publication of a decision by the Jury. In this case, the money deposit must be returned.
A withdrawal of the protest is, however, no longer possible when the Jury or a member of the Jury takes, for reason of time, an intermediate decision, e.g. a provisional decision.
- 2054.6 Protests not submitted on time or submitted without the protest fee are not to be considered.

2055 Authorisation

The following are authorised to submit protests (written or verbal according to the rules):

- National Associations
- Trainers
- Team Captains
- Competitors (SBX)

2056 Settlement of Protests by the Jury

- 2056.1 The Jury meets to deal with the protests at a predetermined place and time as announced by the Jury.
- 2056.2 For protest(s) concerning gate passage, the gate judge and, if needed, the gate judge of the adjacent gate combinations or any other involved officials, the competitor in question and the protesting team captain or trainer shall be invited to attend the Jury meeting. Moreover, any additional evidence such as videotape, photos, films should be reviewed and considered.
- 2056.3 Only the Jury members are to be present for the vote. The TD chairs the proceedings. Minutes of the Jury meetings are to be kept and signed by all voting members of the Jury. The decision requires a majority of all voting members of the Jury, not just of those present. In case of a tie, the TD' s vote is decisive.
The rules on which the decision is to be based shall be applied and interpreted in such a way that the integrity of the discipline is guaranteed.

2056.4 The decision is to be made public immediately after the Jury meeting by posting the decision on the official notice board with the publication time stated. In Snowboard Cross the decision maybe announced orally.

2057 Right of Appeal

2057.1 The Appeal

2057.1.1 Can be made:

- against the decisions of the Jury regarding monetary fines as per art. 224.11
- against the decision of the Jury to terminate a competition (art. 2035)
- against the recommendation of the Jury that a terminated race should count for FIS points
- against the official result. This appeal has to be directed exclusively against an obvious and proved calculation mistake.

2057.1.2 Appeals must be submitted to the FIS Office.

2057.1.3 Time Limits

2036.1.3.1 Decisions of a competition jury are appealable to the respective Appeals Commission within 48 hours.

2057.1.3.2 The official results may be appealed to the Council via the FIS Office within 30 days for matters that are outside the competence of the jury.

2057.1.4 The decisions concerning appeals are taken by:

- the Appeals Commission
- the FIS Court.

2057.2 Postponing Effect

The evidence submitted (protest, appeal) may not cause a postponement of the appeal.

2057.3 Submission

All appeals must be in writing to be substantiated. Proof and evidence are to be included. Appeals submitted too late must be declined by the FIS.

2058 Homologation

All FIS Alpine Snowboard competitions have to take place on homologated courses. In special cases exceptions and deviations of the technical data and requirements can be approved by FIS or Competition Jury. (Art. 202.1.2.3 is not valid for Halfpipe, Snowboard Cross and Slopestyle.)

2070 Gate Judging

2070.1 Every gate judge receives a gate judge card with the following information

2070.1.1 Name of the gate judge

- 2070.1.2 Number(s) of the gate(s)
- 2070.1.3 Designation of the run (1st or 2nd / Qualification or Final)
- 2070.2 If a competitor does not pass a gate (or a gate dye mark) correctly according to art. 2070.4 the gate judge must mark the following immediately on the gate Judges card in the columns provided:
- 2070.2.1 The (bib) start number of the competitor.
- 2070.2.2 If the gate judge is responsible for more than one gate, then the gate number where the fault was made.
- 2070.2.3 The letter F (Fault).
- 2070.2.4 A drawing of the fault committed (sketch map – absolutely required).
- 2070.3 The gate judge must also watch that the competitor accepts no outside help (e.g. in the case of a fall). The slightest outside help will subject a competitor to being sanctioned. A fault of this nature must likewise be entered on the gate Judges card.

2070.4 Gate Passage

- 2070.4.1 A gate has been passed correctly when the competitor has at least the front foot fixed in the bindings on the board and the entire board crosses the gate line. In case of a fall, the competitor must pass through the turning gate line.
- 2070.4.2 The gate line in triangular banner Slalom, Parallel Slalom, Giant Slalom, Parallel Giant Slalom and Snowboard Cross is the extension of the line past the turning pole which connects the two points at the base of the banner.
- 2070.4.3 In the event that a competitor removes a pole from its vertical position before the competitor's board and both feet have passed the gate line, the board and feet still must pass the original gate line (dye marking in the snow). In the event that a gate pole or stubbie is missing the competitor is obligated to turn around the original placement mark to be considered as having passed the gate correctly.
- 2070.4.4 *Interdiction to Continue after a Gate Fault*
 If a competitor misses a gate and does not go back to pass it correctly, they no longer have the right to pass through further gates.
 If a competitor fails to comply with this prohibition, they can be sanctioned by the Jury, which sanction may include disqualification and / or a monetary fine.
- It will be presumed that a competitor was aware of his fault if he passed two or more gates incorrectly and obviously deviated from one of the possible correct passages gate lines.

2071 Gate Judges

2070.1 Every gate judge receives a check card with the following notations

2070.1.1 Name of the gate judge

2070.1.2 Number(s) of the gate(s)

2070.1.3 Designation of the run (1st or 2nd / Qualification or Final)

2071.1 Each gate judge, must have a thorough knowledge of the competition rules and must follow instructions of the Jury.

2071.2 It can happen, that despite close observation of the competitions, a competent gate judge does not recognise, a fault committed by a competitor or judges a fault in error.

When an adjacent gate judge, a member of the Jury or an official video controller makes a report concerning a competitor which differs from the notes of the gate judge in question, the Jury will freely interpret these notes in view of a possible sanctioning of a competitor or of a decision concerning a protest.

2071.3 The decision handed down by the gate judge must be clear and non partisan. His conduct must be calm, watchful and prudent. In case of doubt, the gate judge should hold to the principle, "give the benefit of the doubt to the competitor".

2071.4 The gate judge must declare a fault only when he is convinced that a fault has been committed. In case of a protest, he must be able to explain clearly and definitively how the fault was committed.

2071.4.1 If the gate judge is in doubt whether a fault has occurred, he can consult the adjacent gate judge in order to confirm their notes. He can even request via a member of the Jury that the competition be briefly interrupted, so that the tracks on the course may be checked.

2071.4.2 The opinions of the public cannot be allowed to influence their judgment. Likewise he may not accept the opinions of witnesses, even though they may be experienced ones. Gate judges must form their own opinion.

2071.5 In slalom, parallel slalom, giant slalom, parallel giant slalom and Snowboard Cross the responsibility of the gate judge begins with the approaching of the competitor to the first gate he controls and ends when the competitor has passed through the last gate under their jurisdiction.

2072 Responsibility to the Competitor

2072.1 A competitor may in the case of an error or a fall, question the gate judge. The gate judge, where possible, must inform a competitor if he has committed a fault that would lead to a sanction / disqualification.

2072.2 In either case with a clear, decisive voice, the gate judge answers the competitor's question or informs him with one of the following words:

2072.2.1 »Go!« if the competitor should expect no sanction / disqualification, since the gate judge has determined that the gate passage was correct;

2072.2.2 »Back!« if the competitor may expect a sanction / disqualification.

- 2072.3 In principle the gate judge speaks these words in the language of the host country. The competitor should learn these expressions and it might be useful to announce them at a team captains' meeting.
- 2072.3.1 The competitors themselves are fully responsible for their actions and in this respect they cannot hold the gate judge liable.

2073 Immediate Announcement of Sanctions / Disqualifying Faults

- 2073.1 Particularly in slalom, giant slalom, Snowboard Cross (or in parallel competitions) the gate judge can immediately signal a disqualifying fault.
- 2073.2 The immediate indication of a disqualifying fault can be made in the following ways:
- 2073.2.1 In good visibility by raising a flag of a particular color.
- 2073.2.2 In bad visibility or fog, by a sound signal.
- 2073.2.3 By other means as provided by the organisers and approved by the Jury.
- 2073.3 The immediate announcement does not relieve the gate judge from recording all incidents on his gate judge card.
- 2073.4 The gate judge is required to make himself available to the Jury and provide information to the jury members as requested.

2074 Duties of the Gate Judge at Completion of each run

- 2074.1 In accordance with the instructions given by the Jury, the Chief Gate Judge (or his assistant) collects all the gate judge cards. He then passes them on to the Referee.
- 2074.2 At the conclusion of the 1st run, the Chief Gate Judge distributes the gate judge cards for the 2nd run.

2075 Duties of the Gate Judge at the Conclusion of the Competition

- 2075.1 Each gate judge who has recorded a disqualifying / sanction fault or who has been witness to an incident leading to a provisional re-run must be available to the Jury until after the settlement of any protests.
- 2075.2 It is the responsibility of the Technical Delegate to dismiss a gate judge who is waiting to be called by the Jury.

2076 Supplemental Duties of the Gate Judge

- 2076.1 After the necessary entries have been made in their gate judge card, the gate judge must shift immediately to his other duties. Most frequently he must do the following
- 2076.1.1 Replace gate poles vertically (a leaning pole can aid or hinder a competitor).
- 2076.1.2 Replace knocked out poles in their exact positions, the position is marked by the dye in the snow.
- 2076.1.3 Torn or missing flags should, wherever, possible be replaced. The flags must always be placed at the bottom of the poles.

- 2076.1.4 Replace broken gate poles according to colour (blue or red), the pieces of broken poles must be stored in a way that will not endanger competitors or spectators.
- 2076.1.5 Maintain and repair his section of the course.
- 2076.1.6 Keep the course clear.
- 2076.1.7 Remove or try to repair any markings made on the course by competitors or third parties.
- 2076.2 If no control personnel have been designated for his section of the course, the gate judge must take care that all persons (spectators, photographers, other competitors, etc.) maintain sufficient distance from the competition course, so that competitor(s) will not be hindered in any way during their run.
- 2076.2.1 The gate judge, in accordance with orders from the Jury must direct accredited persons to the most favorable places where they can do their work and maintain course security without hindering the competitors.
- 2076.3 The gate judge must watch that the instructions issued by the Jury are adhered to (training opportunities, approved kinds of training, inspections, time schedules etc.).
- 2076.4 If a competitor is hindered during his run, he must immediately leave the competition course and report this to the nearest gate judge. The gate judge must enter the circumstances of the incident on his gate judge card and have this available for the Jury at the end of the 1st or 2nd run. The gate judge must request the competitor in question to report immediately to the Referee or another Jury member.

2077 Location of the Gate Judge

- 2077.1 The gate judge must choose or be placed in an isolated secure location. They must be placed so that they can properly observe the terrain or the gates and course sections which they oversee, near enough to be able to take prompt action, but distant enough not to hinder security or the competitors. The gate poles and gates must be clearly visible to the competitor at all times.
- 2077.2 The organisers are obligated to provide the gate judges with supplies for carrying out their assigned duties. Clothing and identification bibs worn by gate judges should not be of such a color as to be confused with a gate flag. It is recommended that for identification purposes gate judges should be issued and wear bibs.

2078 Number of Gate Judges

- 2078.1 The organiser is responsible for having a sufficient number of competent gate judges available. The organiser may have them assembled, if necessary, for final instructions in the presence of the Chief Gate Judge. If needed, the TD can participate in this session.
- 2078.2 The organiser must inform the Jury of the number of gate Judges available for the training and particularly for competition.

2079 Support of the Gate Judges

- 2079.1 The gate judge should be in their position well before the start of the competition. Their work could last several hours and may be subject to varying atmospheric conditions. It is advisable for the organisers to provide, if possible, the gate judges with protective clothing .
- 2079.2 The organiser should supply a number of replacement gate judges who could replace gate judges during a competition (or for the second run) should there appear to be any need for replacement.
- 2079.3 The organiser should endeavor to provide the gate judges with some form of nourishment at their positions.
- 2079.4 At particularly difficult places where poles are often knocked down or broken, it is advisable that an assistant be assigned to help the gate judge.
- 2079.5 The equipment necessary for the proper fulfilment of the gate judge's functions must be anticipated and put at their disposal. In particular:
- 2079.5.1 A special plastic cover for the gate judge card to protect it against snow and water.
- 2079.5.2 A pencil, if possible attached to the cover by a string along with extra pencils and a few sheets of blank paper to note any incidents.
- 2079.5.3 The necessary tools to work on keeping the course in proper condition: shovel, rake, crow bar, drill, wedges, etc.
- 2079.5.4 Enough replacement poles of the right colours. These replacement poles must be stored and placed far enough from the course so as to not confuse the competitors. The replacement poles should be planted obliquely in the snow, pointed ends down so as not to be a security issue and, if possible, with a banner or flag already attached.
- 2079.5.5 In the case of Snowboard Cross all section control gate judges must be equipped with radios to ensure communication to the Chief of Finish during the entire competition.

2080 Video Control

When the organiser has the technical installation for an official video control, the Jury will appoint an official video controller. The duties of the Video Controller are to observe the competitors passage on the course. For SBX and Parallel events, the official video controller can make final decisions about disqualifications / sanctions.

2085 Gate flags

2085.1 Triangular gate flags (banners / panels) may be used with the following sizes. (Slight variations from the following dimensions will be acceptable).

| | PSL/SL | PGS/GS/SBX/SBS |
|--------------------|--------|----------------|
| Base length: | 100 cm | 130 cm |
| Height long side: | 80 cm | 110 cm |
| Height short side: | 45 cm | 45 cm |

2085.2 At all competition levels it is allowed to use PGS/GS gate flags for PSL/SL.

2085.3 The gate flags have to be placed at right angle (90°) to the fall line at the bottom of the gate. The gate flags are to be fastened at the bottom of the gate.

2085.4 The gate flags must be the same color as the stubby pole and long out-sidepole (red or blue).

2085.5 The gate flag must be of wind-permeable material.

2085.6 Advertising on gate flags should not reduce wind permeability or the release mechanism of the flags.

2089 Poles

All poles used in the Alpine disciplines and Snowboard Cross are subdivided into rigid poles and flex poles.

2089.1 Rigid Poles

Round, uniform poles with a diameter between a minimum of 20 mm and a maximum of 32 mm and without joints are allowed as rigid poles. They must be of such a length that, when set, they project at least 1.80 m out of the snow and they must be made of a non-splintering material (polycarbonate plastic or material with similar properties).

2089.2 Flex Poles

Flex-poles are fitted with a spring loaded hinge. They must conform to the FIS specifications.

2089.2.1 Stubby Poles

Stubby flex poles are flex poles or flex material with a length of not more than 45 cm above the bottom of hinge to the top end of the pole and padded or hollow on the top.

- Soft padding (approximately) 35 cm
- Base length (approximately) 25 cm

2089.3 Use of Flex Poles

Flex-poles must be used for all Alpine Snowboard competitions in the International Ski Calendar. In Giant Slalom a rigid pole may be used for the outside pole of the gate. For SBX and SBS both types can be used.

2089.3.1 *Slalom and Parallel Slalom*
The slalom poles are colored red or blue and must carry a triangular banner of the matching color. The turning pole must be a stubbie flex pole with a screw in bottom. The outside pole is a normal flex-pole.

2089.3.2 *Giant Slalom and Parallel Giant Slalom*
In these events, the gate is made up of one slalom pole and one stubbie pole with a triangular banner. The inside turning pole must be a stubbie flex pole. The outside pole can be a flex-pole or a solid one (in windy conditions).

2089.3.4 *Snowboard Cross*
In this event, the gate is made up of one slalom pole and one stubbie flex pole with a triangular banner. The inside turning pole must be a stubbie flex pole. The outside pole can be a flex-pole or a solid one (in windy conditions).

2090 Competitors Equipment

2090.1 Snowboards

Only Snowboards can be used in competitions. The boards minimal width is restricted as follows:

| Gliding surface length. | Minimal width: |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| up to 135 cm | 14 cm |
| more than 135 cm | 16 cm |

2090.2 Bindings

The bindings must be fixed diagonally on the long axis of the board. The boots cannot overlap each other.

2090.3 Retention devices, leashes

Safety leashes are optional unless required by the organiser or the ski area.

2090.4 Balance and Speed control

The competitors are not allowed to wear anything on the hands besides gloves or to use any kind of devices to additionally support their balance, reduce or accelerate their speed, like poles or sticks etc. Back support may be worn by competitors so long as such equipment does not offer an aerodynamic advantage.

Particular Rules for the different Disciplines

2100 SLALOM

2101 Technical Data

2101.1 Vertical Drop

2101.1.1 Courses for all races: must be a minimum of 120 meters and a maximum of 180 meters in vertical drop. The same course may be used for men and ladies.

2101.2 Length

2101.2.1 The course should have a length on the ground of a minimum of 400 meters and a maximum of 600 meters. The length of the course must be measured with either a measuring tape, wheel or GPS and has to be published on the start list and the results.

2101.3 Width

2101.3.1 The course must be at least 30 m wide, if two runs are set on the same slope. In special cases the inspector or Jury can authorize exceptions for short parts of the course. If the 2nd run is reset on the first track the minimum width is 20 m.

2101.4 Gates

2101.4.1 A slalom gate consists of one stubby flex pole (turning pole) and one long slalom flex pole (outside pole) which are connected with a triangular gate flag (see also art. 2085 and 2089).

2101.4.2 Consecutive gates must alternate in color.

2101.4.3 The distance between off-set turning poles must be between 8 and 15 meters.

The distance between turning poles in a combination must be between 6 and 8 meters.

– At least one triple or quadruple and at least 3 double combinations must be included.

– Banana gates cannot be set in Slalom.

2101.4.4 The triangular gate flags have to be placed at right angles (90°) to the fall line at the bottom of the gate. The triangular gate flags are to be fastened at the bottom of the gate.

2101.5 **Number of gates**
Minimum: 35 gates
Maximum: 55 gates

2102 **The Courses**

2102.1 **General Characteristics of the Course**

2102.1.1 The ideal slalom course, taking into consideration the drop and the gradient specified above, must include a series of turns designed to allow the competitors to combine maximum speed with neat execution and precision of turns. Course should be symmetrical and not favor goofy or regular competitors.

2102.1.2 The slalom should permit the rapid completion of all turns. The course should not require acrobatics incompatible with normal technique. It should be a technically clever composition of figures suited to the terrain, linked by single and multiple gates, allowing a fluent run, but testing the widest variety of Snowboard technique, including changes of direction with different radius. Gates should never be set only down the fall-line, but so that some full turns are required, interspersed with traverses

2102.1.3 **Preparation of the Course**

Slalom competitions must be raced on a hard prepared snow surface. If snow falls during the race, the Chief of Course must ensure that it is packed or, if possible, removed from the course.

2103 **Course Setting**

2103.1 **Course Setters**

2103.1.1 *Inspection of the Slalom Slope*

This inspection must be carried out by the Course Setter before they sets the course. The slalom should correspond to the average ability of the first 30 competitors.

2103.2 **Number of Gates and Combinations for Slalom**

A slalom must contain horizontal (open) and vertical (closed) gates as well as a minimum of one and a maximum of three vertical combinations consisting of three to four gates (triple/quadruple) and at least three hairpin (double) combinations.

2103.3 **Setting**

In setting a slalom the following principles should be observed:

- Avoidance of monotonous series of standardized combinations of gates
- Gates, which impose on competitors sudden or sharp braking, should be avoided, as they spoil the fluency of the run without increasing the difficulties a modern slalom should have.
- It is advisable before difficult combinations of gates to set at least one gate which allows the competitor to ride through the difficult combination under control.

- It is not advisable to set difficult figures either right at the beginning or end of the course. The last gates should be rather fast, so that the competitor passes the finish at a good speed.
- The last gate should not be too near to the finish, in order to maintain the security of the competitors and timekeepers. It should direct competitors to the middle of the finish line.
- The slalom poles should be drilled or rammed in by the Chief of Course or his designated assistants immediately after they have been set, so that the course setter can supervise the operation.

2103.4 Checking the Slalom Course

The Jury must check that the course is ready for inspection and / or competition once the course setter has set it, paying special attention that:

- The slalom poles are firmly rammed in.
- The gates are in the right color order.
- The position of the poles is marked.
- The numbers are in the right order on the outside poles.
- The poles are high enough above the snow.
- The two slalom courses are far enough from each other to avoid misleading the competitors.
- The fencing of each course is far enough from the slalom poles.
- Obstacles at the edge of the course are either removed or neutralized.
- The last gate before the finish directs the competitors to the middle of the finish.
- The reserve poles are correctly placed not to mislead the competitors.
- Start and finish are in accordance with art. 2022 and art. 2025.

2104 Inspection of the Course

2104.1 The course must be in final competition conditions from the time the competitors' inspection starts and the competitors must not be disturbed during the inspection by workers on the course. The Jury decides the method of the inspection. Competitors must carry their start numbers. They may not ride down the prepared course or through the gates. They are not permitted to enter the course on foot without being attached to their board. Competitors are not allowed to "shadow ride" the course. Competitors are not allowed to touch (hold) the gates during inspection. First offense is penalized by a warning sanction and the, second offense can include a disqualification sanction from the competition.

2104.2 It is absolutely essential to have a prepared practice (warm-up) slope available for competitors near the competition venue.

2105 Start

2105.1 Start Intervals

The start takes place at irregular intervals in slalom. The Chief of Timing and Calculation or his special assistant tells the starter when each competitor should start. A competitor on course needs not to be through the finish line before the next competitor can start.

2105.2 Starting Order

2105.2.1 In the first run according to the start numbers. Starting numbers are distributed according to the ranking lists or by a manual random draw.

2105.2.2 For the second run see art. 2031.7.

2105.3 Start Signal

As soon as the starter has received the order for the next start, he gives the competitor the warning "Attention, Achtung, Ready" and a few seconds later the start signal "Go! – Partez! – Los!"

The start time is valid if it occurs within the following limits: 5 seconds before and 5 seconds after the official start time. A competitor who does not start within that space of time will be sanctioned / disqualified.

2105.3.1 A competitor who has not appeared at the start 1 minute after being called by the official, will be sanctioned / disqualified unless they were late due to "force majeure". Advanced start times caused by the non-arrival of proceeding competitors have to be taken into account. The Start Referee may, however, approve a delay which, in his opinion, is due to "force majeure". In doubtful cases he may allow in concert with the Jury the competitor a provisional start.

2105.3.2 Push off posts will be installed on the starting installation for all events. The specifications will be adjusted to the needs of the specific events.

2106 Execution of the Slalom

2106.1 Two runs

A Slalom must always be decided by two runs on two different courses. Both courses must be used one after the other, in the order decided by the Jury. Division of the competitors into two groups starting simultaneously on both courses is not allowed. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.

2106.2 Limitations in the Second Run

The top 15 female and the top 25 male finishers of the first run are qualified for the second run. At Continental Cup and lower level competitions the Jury may allow 45 men and 25 ladies to start in the second run if time permits. This must be announced no less than 1 hour before the start of the first run.

The top 15 ladies and the top 15 men will start in the reversed order of their first run's result. The remaining competitors will start in order of their results of the first run.

2106.3 Video and Film Control

At all International Ski Calendar races, a video or film control is recommended.

2200 GIANT SLALOM

2201 Technical Data

2201.1 Vertical Drop

2201.1.1 Courses must have a minimum vertical drop of 200 meters and a maximum vertical drop of 400 meters. The same course may be used for men and ladies.

2201.2 Length

2201.2.1 The length of the course must be measured with either a measuring tape, wheel or GPS and has to be published on the start list and the results.

2201.3 Width

2201.3.1 The course must be at least 30 meters wide. If two runs are set on the same slope (ladies and men) the course must be at least 40 meters wide. In special cases the inspector or Jury can authorize exceptions for short parts of the course.

2201.4 Gates

2201.4.1 A giant slalom gate consists of one stubby flex pole (turning pole) and one long slalom pole (outside pole) which are connected with a triangular gate flag (see also art. 2085 and 2089).

2201.4.2 Consecutive gates must alternate in color except banana gates which must be the same color gates and flags.

2201.4.3 The distance between the nearest poles of two successive gates must not be less than 10 meters. The gates must be set so that the competitors can distinguish them clearly and quickly even at high speed. The banner of a gate should be set at right angles to the racing line.

2201.4.4 The triangular gate flags have to be placed at right angles (90°) to the fall line at the bottom of the gate. The triangular gate flags are to be fastened at the bottom of the gate.

2201.5 Number of gates

The Giant Slalom has to be set as follows:

It is recommended to set with a distance of between 20–27 meters between turning gates in Giant Slalom (Exception: Banana Gates). The results list should show the number # of turns and number # of gates. Example: 25 (turns) / 30 (gates).

2202 The Courses

2202.1 General Characteristics of the Courses

The terrain should preferably be undulating and hilly. The course must be at least 40 m wide.

The inspector authorised to homologate the course decides whether this minimum width is adequate and if necessary can order it to be widened. In exceptional cases as determined by the inspector or TD the course may be less than 40 m wide.

2202.2 Preparation of the Course

The track must be closed to the public at least 20 (twenty) hours before the competition. The track must be as flat as possible from one side to the other. The snow must be compacted to provide a hard competition surface. The use of artificial means of preparation is permitted (salt, water, etc.). In critical places the Organising Committee may be required to install security (mattresses, pads, nets etc.) as prescribed in the homologation report or as requested by the Jury.

2203 Course Setting

2203.1 Setting

In setting a giant slalom the following principles should be observed:

2203.1.1 The first run should be set the day before the race. Both runs can be set on the same course but the second run must be re-set.

2203.1.2 The skillful use of the terrain when setting a giant slalom is, in most cases, even more important than for a slalom, since figures play a less important role owing to the prescribed width of the gates and the greater distances between them. It is therefore better to set mainly single gates, while exploiting the terrain to the utmost. Figures can be set, but mainly on uninteresting terrain.

2203.1.3 A giant slalom should present a variety of long, medium and small turns. The competitor should be free to choose his own line between the gates, which must not be set down the fall-line of the slope. The full width of a hill should be used wherever possible. Courses should be set "symmetrically" so as not to favor goofy or regular competitors.

2204 Inspection of the Course

2204.1 The course will remain closed for training on the day of competition. The course and gates must be in final condition at least one hour before the start of competition inspection.

The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, by slowly sliding down alongside the course or side slipping through the course as directed by the Jury. Boarding through gates, or practicing turns parallel with those required by gates on the course, will lead to sanctions or disqualification. Competitors must carry visible their start numbers.

Competitors are not allowed to touch (hold) the gates during inspection. First offence is a warning sanction, second offense can include a disqualification sanction.

2204.2 It is absolutely essential to have a prepared practice (warm-up) slope near the competition venue.

2205 Start

2205.1 Start area

Push off posts will be installed on the starting installation for all competitions. The specifications will adjusted to the needs of the specific events.

2205.2 Starting Order

In the first run according to the start numbers. Starting numbers are distributed according to the ranking lists, or by a manual random draw (art. 2031 and art. 2032).

2205.3 Limitation for the second runs

The top 15 female and the top 25 male finishers from the first run are qualified for the second run. At Continental Cup and lower level competitions the jury may however allow 45 men and 25 ladies to start in the second run if time permits. This must be announced no less than 1 hour before the start of the first run. At Continental Cup and lower level competitions the jury may allow 45 men and 25 ladies to start in the second run if time permits. This must be announced no less than 1 hour before the start of the first run.

The top 15 ladies respectively the top 15 men will start in reverse order of their first run result. The remaining competitors will start in order of their position in the first run (see also 2031.7).

2206 Execution of the Giant Slalom

A giant slalom must always be decided by two runs. The second run may be held on the same slope, but the gates must be reset. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.

2206.1 Video and Film Control

At all International Ski Calendar races, a video or film control is recommended.

2500 PARALLEL EVENTS

2501 Definition

A parallel is a competition where two competitors ride simultaneously side by side down two parallel courses. The setting of the courses, the configuration of the terrain and the preparation of the snow are to be as identical as possible.

2502 Technical Data

2502.1 Technical Data Parallel Slalom

For Parallel Slalom (PSL) the vertical drop of the course must be between 80 and 120 meters with a minimum of 18 gates. It is recommended to set around 25 gates in PSL with a horizontal distance (turning pole to turning pole) of between 10–14 meters.

The course should have a length on the ground of a minimum of 250 meters and a maximum of 450 meters – recommended length is approximately 350 meters. In general the courses should be between 17° to 22° in average steepness for PSL and a minimum width of 30 meters.

2502.2 Technical Data Parallel Giant Slalom

For Parallel Giant Slalom (PGS) the vertical drop of the course must be between 120 and 200 meters with a minimum of 18 gates. It is recommended to set around 25 gates in PGS with a horizontal distance (turning pole to turning pole) of between 20–27 meters.

The course should have a length on the ground of a minimum of 400 meters and a maximum of 700 meters – recommended length is approximately 550 meters. In general the courses should have the same variety of terrain like a GS and with a minimum width 40 meters.

2502.3 Gates

2502.3.1 A PSL/PGS gate consists of one stubby flex pole (turning pole) and one long slalom pole (outside pole) which are connected with a triangular gate flag (see also art. 2085 and 2089).

2502.3.2 The distance between the nearest poles of two successive gates (banana gates only in PGS) must not be less than 10 meters and set with the same color gates and flags. The gates must be set so that the competitors can distinguish them clearly and quickly even at high speed. The banner of a gate should be set at right angles to the racing line.

2502.3.3 The triangular gate flags have to be placed at right angles (90°) to the fall line at the bottom of the gate. The triangular gate flags are to be fastened at the bottom of the gate.

2503 Choice and Preparation of the Course

2503.1 Choose a slope wide enough to permit two or more courses, preferably slightly concave (permitting a view of the whole course from any point). The terrain variations must be the same across the surface of the slope. The course layouts must have the same profile and the same difficulties.

2503.2 Over the full width of the chosen slope, the snow must be consistently hard, similar to course preparation for slalom, so that it is possible to offer equal race conditions on both courses.

2503.3 There must be a lift available to the course to ensure that the races are run smoothly and rapidly.

2503.4 The course must be entirely closed off by barriers. It is recommended to fence off reserved places intended for trainers, competitors and servicemen.

2504 The Courses

2504.1 When the two courses are set, the left course (looking from the top) will be set with red poles and red triangular gate flags and the right course (looking from the top) will be set with blue poles and blue triangular gate flags.

2504.2 The same course setter establishes the courses and makes sure they are identical and parallel. He must ensure that the course flow is smooth and that there is variety in the curves (very pronounced curves) and that the course causes rhythm changes. In no case should this event resemble a long straight run from top to bottom.
It is permitted to set double and triple combinations.
The recommended number of gates is approximately 23 – 30 for PSL and 18 – 25 for PGS.

2504.3 The first gate in each course must be placed no less than 8 m and no more than 10 m from the start.

2504.4 Shortly before the finish line, after the last gate, the separation between the two tracks must be well defined so that they direct each competitor towards the finish line. The course setter must place the last gate in such a manner that the competitors are guided towards the center of each finish line.

2504.5 Distance between the two Courses

The equidistance between two corresponding course markers (from turning pole to turning pole) must be for:

| | |
|-----|------------|
| PSL | 8 to 10 m |
| PGS | 9 to 12 m. |

The first gate (red and blue course) should be set the same distance apart as the start gates.

2505 Start

2505.1 Start Ramp

The Start Ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the start. Push off posts will be installed on the starting installation for all events. The specifications will adjusted to the needs of the specific events.

2505.2 Start Gates

Two different procedures to start with different start gates are possible:

- Simultaneously
the gates have to open simultaneously for both runs and a competitor must not be able to push the gates open.
- Delayed
the gates have to open simultaneously in the first run. In the second run the start gates open with the time difference of the first run. Competitor must not be able to push the gates open.

2505.3

False Starts

Disqualification will take place:

- If a competitor manipulates the starting gates
- If a competitor is trying to pass the starting gates before the final starting signal has been given (audible and/or visible).

2505.4

Malfunction of the start gate

If one or both starting machine gates have clearly been blocked because of technical malfunction, without the competitor touching the gate before the starting signal was given, the start must be repeated.

2505.5

Start command

Before the starter gives the command – “Go” or a single audible signal, he must first ensure that the competitors are ready by asking: “red course ready, blue course ready, attention”.

“Riders ready” only can be used in connection with an audible command (series of short beeps followed by one louder starting beep when doors open).

2506

Finish

2506.1

The finish areas must be symmetrical. The line of the finish must be parallel with the line of the starts (see also art. 2025).

2506.2

Each finish line is marked by two poles connected by a banner which form the finish. Each of these must be at least 8 m wide. The finish lines are separated by a post or vertical banner with a maximum width of approximate one meter.

2506.3

It is necessary to set up visually separate finish approaches and exits.

2507

Course Setting

2507.1

Course setters

The course setter is designated by the Jury of the competition (if he is not chosen by the FIS). Before setting the course, he must conduct an inspection and study of the course in the presence of the Jury and those responsible for the course (the chief of competition and the chief of course).

2507.2

Setting

- Gates, which impose on competitors a sudden sharp braking action, should be avoided, as they spoil the fluid aspect of the run without increasing the difficulties of a modern course.
- It is advisable before difficult combinations of gates to set at least one gate which allows the competitor to ride through the difficult combination under control.
- It is not advisable to set difficult figures either right at the beginning or end of the course. The last gates should be rather fast, so that the competitor passes the finish at a direct good speed.
- The last gate should not be too near to the finish to avoid danger to competitors and timekeepers. The last gate should direct competitors to the middle of the finish line.

- The slalom poles should be drilled or rammed in by the Chief of Course or his assistants immediately after they have been set, so that the course setter can supervise the operation.

2507.3

Checking the Courses

The Jury must check that the course is ready for racing once the course setter has set it, paying special attention that:

- That all poles are firmly rammed in.
- The gates are in the right color order.
- The position of the poles is marked.
- The numbers are in the right order on the outside poles.
- The poles are high enough above the snow.
- The gate flags are properly fixed.
- The security fencing and other security installations are acceptable.
- The last gate before the finish directs the competitors to the middle of the finish.
- The reserve poles are correctly placed not to mislead the competitors.
- Start and finish are in accordance with art. 2022 and art. 2025.

2508

Timing

2508.1

Qualification

The running time of each competitor will be registered with two independently homologated timing systems (see also art. 2020.2, art. 2020.3).

2508.2

Finals

As the start is simultaneous, only the difference in time between the competitors at the finish will be registered with two independent homologated timing systems. The first competitor that breaks one of the signals starts the chronometer and receives the time "zero", the following competitor (2nd) stops successively the clocks (chronometers) and receives the time difference in 1/100-seconds to the first competitor.

2509

Execution of Parallel Events

2509.1

Qualification formats for the Parallel Final

2509.1.1

Separate Qualifying run

2509.1.1.1

One Run Qualifying

A separate qualifying run has to be set. This run must be similar to the Parallel courses, i.e. number of gates, fall line, and inclination. All competitors get one run on this course. The top 16 men and ladies, will qualify for the parallel finals -in case there are less than 50 competitors, only 8 will take part in the parallel finals.

In FIS- and COC-level competitions a second qualification run is allowed (both times to be added).

2509.1.1.2

Two runs Qualifying

A separate qualifying run will be set (one course for ladies one for men – dependent upon the number of competitors the Jury may decide to utilize only one course). This run must be similar to the Parallel courses, i.e. number of gates, fall line, and inclination. All competitors get one run on

this course – the top 8 timed ladies and 8 men are qualified directly to the finals. Places 9-24 for the ladies and places 9-32 for the men have a second run on the same course but in reverse start order (place 9 starts first, place 24/32 starts last). Again the top 8 ladies and 8 men (only by the time from the second run) are qualified for the finals.

2509.1.1.3 Tie-Breaking in separate Qualification
In case of a tie for place 8 in the first qualifying run or place 16 in the second qualifying run there shall be another run for each of the competitors involved on the qualification course. This run will take place immediately after the qualifications. The start order will be drawn at the start.

2509.1.1.4 The number of competitors qualified for the finals depends on the number of participants in the qualification runs:

- if there are 50 or more participants in the qualifications,
- 16 competitors will be qualified for the finals
- if there are less than 50 participants in the qualifications,
- 8 competitors will be qualified for the finals.
- If there are less than 50 Men and Ladies starters the Jury, if time permits, may allow 16 Men and Ladies to compete in the finals. This must be announced a minimum of one hour before the start of qualifications.

2509.1.2 *Parallel Qualifying run*

2509.1.2.1 Parallel Qualifying System

The course is set parallel from the beginning. These courses are the same or similar to the parallel finals courses.

This Qualification system consists of two runs:

Qualification run (1st run):

In the Qualification run, all competitors are sorted according to their FIS points ranking (except a random draw for the top 16). Each competitor has one time run – odd numbers (1,3,5,...) on red course, even numbers (2,4,6,...) on blue course.

The top 16 ranked ladies and men on the red and the top 16 ranked ladies and men on blue course (32 ladies and 32 men) advance to the Elimination round.

Elimination run (2nd run - 32 ladies and 32 men):

Course exchange: The top 16 ladies and men from the red course qualification run on the blue course. The top 16 ladies and men from the blue course qualification run on the red course. Run 1 from the qualification and run 2 from the Elimination will be added together (“one red run and one blue run”). The top timed 16 athletes per gender advances to the finals.

Ranking:

The competitors who participate in both qualification and elimination run will be ranked according to their total time of two runs. The remaining competitors will be ranked according to their results of the first qualification run.

2509.1.2.2 Tie-Breaking in Qualification

If two or more competitors with two qualification runs are tied, the ties will be broken by the best run of two. If they are still tied the tie will be broken using the highest current World Cup Standings (at World Cup competitions) or current FIS points (at FIS/COC level competitions). If they are still

tied all will receive the same rank but the competitor with the higher bib number will be ordered first. The exception is if they are tied for the 16th place (see 2509.1.2.3)

2509.1.2.3 Tie-Breaking for place 16th

In case of a tie for place 16 there shall be another run for each of the competitors involved on the red course (same course for both). This run will take place immediately after the qualifications. The start order will be drawn at the start.

2509.2 Parallel Finals

2509.2.1 *Parings for Parallel Finals*

8 resp. 4 pairs are formed as follows using the results of the Qualifications:

| Groups | Men | Ladies |
|--------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Place 1 - Place 16 | Place 1 - Place 8 |
| | Place 8 - Place 9 | |
| | Place 5 - Place 12 | Place 4 - Place 5 |
| | Place 4 - Place 13 | |
| | Place 3 - Place 14 | |
| | Place 6 - Place 11 | Place 3 - Place 6 |
| | Place 7 - Place 10 | |
| | Place 2 - Place 15 | Place 2 - Place 7 |

2509.2.2 *Starting order*

For each pair the competitor which is listed first or respectively on top of the pairing will do his first run on the red course. Following the order in the table, from top to bottom, all groups race in succession. For the second run the competitors change courses. All runs in the parallel final are done using this system.

2509.2.3 *A parallel final consist of:*

- 1/8-finals
- 1/4-finals
- 1/2-finals
- small and big finals

2509.2.3.1 1/8-finals

The winners of the 1/8-finals heats qualify to the 1/4-finals.

2509.2.3.2 1/4-finals

The winners of the 1/4-finals heats qualify to the 1/2-finals.

2509.2.3.3 1/2-finals

The winners of the 1/2-finals heats qualify to the big final. The losers of the 1/2-finals heats qualify to the small final

2509.2.3.4 Small and Big Finals

The winner of the big final will be ranked 1st. The loser of the big final will be ranked 2nd.

The winner of the small final will be ranked 3rd. The loser of the small final will be ranked 4th.

- 2509.2.3.5 If the Parallel Qualifying System (2509.1.2) for qualification is used, a Final with only 8 men and 4 ladies is allowed.
- The Jury needs to announce this at the Team Captains meeting before the competition
- 2509.2.4 Places 5 to 8 and places 9 to 16 are determined by the times of the qualification run(s). In any case a competitor which has qualified for a certain group will remain in this group even if his qualification time was slower than one or more of the qualification times for competitors eliminated in a lower group.
e.g.: Once a competitor is qualified for inclusion in the top 8 the competitor will remain in the top 8.
- 2509.2.5 The losers of the elimination rounds 7–10 race their first run for the 3rd and 4th positions before the finalists race their first run, then the losers of the third elimination round run their second run and then the finalists run their final race.
- 2509.2.6 *Two run format for parallel finals*
Each pair of competitors has to make two runs. The competitors change courses for the second run. A competitor who does not finish or is disqualified in the first run, starts the second run with a 4 % (max. 1,5 sec.) penalty (see art. 2512).
A competitor who does not start (DNS) the first run receives the penalty time. When both competitors do not start in the first run, the competitor who wins the second run advances automatically. When both competitors do not start in the second run, the competitor who won the first run, advances automatically. Additionally when one competitor is a DNS and the other competitor in a pair is a DSQ, the competitor who did not start will receive the penalty for the first run, in the second run the competitor who started (but DSQ'd) will advance.
If competitors are tied in each of both runs, the competitor with the fastest qualification time advances to the next round.
In the case where both competitors have the same qualification time (=combined time of qualification run and elimination run), the tie is broken by the best run of 2. If there is still a tie than both competitors will receive the same ranking, however the competitor with the higher bib number will be ranked as first.
(Only if a delayed start gate is used and if two competitors are tied crossing the finish line of the second run, the competitor who lost the first run will be the winner).
- 2509.2.7 *Single run format for parallel finals*
The 8 resp. 4 pairs are formed as in rule 2509.2.
Each pair of competitors has to make only one run. After each heat the competitor with the faster qualification time can chose either the red or blue course). If both competitors are disqualified at the same gate or are tied by the real time a second run will to be conducted. The applicable course will be chosen by draw.
- 2509.2.8 *Did not start (DNS) in Parallel Finals*
If a competitor does not start in the eighth or quarter final, they will be automatically ranked in the 16th (eighth final) or 8th (quarter final) position.

If two or more competitors do not start, the (DNS) competitors will be ranked on (15/16th) and (7th/8th) place according to their qualification times (and so on with three (3) or more DNS competitors).

If a competitor does not start in the first run in the small or big final the other competitor must start only once.

2509.3 Inspection of the courses

2509.3.1 The competitors are allowed a minimum of 10 minutes to inspect the parallel courses (qualification and finals). The method of inspection is determined by the Jury.

Competitors are not allowed to touch (hold) the gates during inspection. First offense will be a warning sanction, second offense may result in a disqualification sanction from the competition.

2510 Control of the Races

The gate Judges are situated on both exterior sides of the courses. Each gate judge may be supplied with a flag which corresponds to the color of the course they are controlling (either blue or red). This flag is to be used immediately to notify the Jury of a potential disqualification / sanction in his section of the course. An official (judge) appointed by the Jury may be located approximately half way down the course with a yellow flag where immediate judging of a gate judge's sanction / disqualification is done by raising the yellow flag in the direction of the course where the disqualification has been indicated. The raising of the yellow flag confirms the disqualification of the competitor.

2511 Disqualifications / Sanctions

2511.1 Causes for disqualifications are the following:

- false start (art. 2505.3)
- disturbing opponent, voluntarily or not
- incorrect gate passage
- turn not executed on the outside of a gate
- not finishing the run with at least one foot fixed to the board.

2511.2 The competitor who is disqualified or does not finish the first run of a round will start in the second run with a penalty time.

2511.2.1 The competitor who is disqualified or does not finish / abandons in the second run is eliminated.

2511.2.2 In case both competitors do not finish, the competitor that passes the most gates:

first run: wins the first run

second run: advance to the next round

2512 Penalty Time

The Penalty Time will be calculated using the best time of the qualifications for both ladies and men. A 4 % penalty of this time, with a maximum of 1.5 seconds, will be used in the parallel finals.

In all cases the maximum time difference for the first run of each pairing can never be higher than the penalty time. i.e. the actual time difference is

3 seconds, the penalty time is 1.5 seconds, then the second run will be started with a handicap of 1.5 seconds for the losing competitor of the first round.

If both competitors are tied after the second run by their respective penalty times the competitor who wins the second run advances to the next round. If both competitors are disqualified in the second run at the same gate, the competitor who won the first run advances to the next round.

2600 HALFPIPE

2601 Technical Data

2601.1 Definition

The Halfpipe is a channel constructed in the snow.

2601.2 Specifications

| Traditional Pipe | Minimum | Recommended | Maximum |
|----------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| Inclination | 14° | 16° | 18° |
| length (meters) | 100 m | 120 m | 140 m |
| width (lip to lip) | 14 m | 16 m | 18 m |
| Wall Height | 3 m | 3.5 m | 4.5 m |
| Transition | 3 m | 4 m | 5 m |
| Vertical | | max. 0,2 m @ 83° | |
| Bottom Flat | | 5 m maximum | |
| Drop in Area | | Flat to 2 m | |
| Banner fence from wall | | 2 m | |
| Outside fence from banners | | 0.5 m | |
| Oversized Pipe | | | |
| Inclination | 14° | 16° | 18° |
| length (meters) | 120 m | 140 m | 160 m |
| width (lip to lip) | 16 m | 18 m | 20 m |
| wall height | 4.7 m | 5.2 m | 5.7 m |
| transition | 5.2 m | 6.2 m | 7.2 m |
| vertical | | max. 0,2 m @ 83° | |

These measurements are given as recommendations and guidelines to aid in consistency.

2602 The Halfpipe site

2602.1 The Halfpipe site must conform to the technical data/specifications (art.2601.2).

The Halfpipe site must be finished and ready for training at least one day before the start of the competition.

2602.2 All Olympic Winter Games, World Championship and World Junior Snowboard Championship and FIS World Cup Halfpipes must conform to the recommended and approved specifications and must have a grooming machine specifically designed for Halfpipe preparation. Training periods must be observed with two (2) days of scheduled training being provided

before the competition. The Jury may reduce the training period under special conditions.

2602.3 Only maneuvers deemed to be executed within the Halfpipe venue will be scored.

2603 Training

Training shall be at the discretion of the Jury and will be announced at the first Team Captains meeting. (See Article 2602.2)

2604 Competition formats

2604.1 Single Format (Finals: one out of two)

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---|
| Qualification 1st run | Ladies Men | All Participate All Participate | 1-3 Qualify 1-6 Qualify |
| Qualification 2nd run (start order is reverse of rank from Q1) | Ladies Men | 4-15 from 1 st Q Participate 7-25 from 1 st Q Participate | 1-3 Qualify 1-6 Qualify |
| Finals 1st Run (start order is revers of Q2 and then Q1 rank) | Ladies Men | 6 Participate 12 Participate | |
| Finals 2nd Run (start order is revers of Final Run 1 st) | Ladies Men | 6 Participate 12 Participate | |
| Final Rank as follows | Ladies | 1-6 7-15 16..... | Best run of Final Run 1 or 2 Result of Q Run 2 Result of Q run 1 |
| | Men | 1-12 13-25 26..... | Best run of Final Run 1 or 2 Result of Q Run 2 Result of Q Run 1 |

2604.1.1

Single Format (Finals: one out of two, all for 2nd qualification)

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|--|
| Qualification 1st run | Ladies Men | All Participate All Participate | 1–3 Qualify 1–6 Qualify |
| Qualification 2nd run (start order is reverse of rank from Q1) | Ladies Men | 4–all from 1 st Q Participate 7–all from 1 st Q Participate | 1–3 Qualify 1–6 Qualify |
| Finals 1st Run (start order is revers of Q2 and then Q1 rank) | Ladies Men | 6 Participate 12 Participate | |
| Finals 2nd Run (start order is revers of Final Run 1 st) | Ladies Men | 6 Participate 12 Participate | |
| Finals 3rd Run (start order is revers of Final Run 2 st) | Ladies Men | 6 Participate 12 Participate | |
| Final Rank as follows | Ladies | 1–6 7– | Best run of Final Run 1 or 2 Result of Q Run 2 |
| | Men | 1–12 13– | Best run of Final Run 1 or 2 Result of Q Run 2 |

First run: both competitors with an unbreakable tie at 6 (men) or 3 (ladies) advance to the finals. One less competitor advances from the second run. Second run: both competitors with an unbreakable tie at 12 (men) or 6 (ladies) advance to the finals. There will be one more competitor in the finals.

2604.2

Single Format (Finals: two out of three)

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|--|
| Qualification 1st run | Ladies Men | All Participate All Participate | 1–3 Qualify 1–6 Qualify |
| Qualification 2nd run (start order is reverse of rank from Q1) | Ladies Men | 4–15 from 1 st Q Participate 7–25 from 1 st Q Participate | 1–3 Qualify 1–6 Qualify |
| Finals 1st Run (start order is revers of Q2 and then Q1 rank) | Ladies Men | 6 Participate 12 Participate | |
| Finals 2nd Run (start order is revers of Final Run 1 st) | Ladies Men | 6 Participate 12 Participate | |
| Finals 3rd Run (start order is revers of Final Run 2 st) | Ladies Men | 6 Participate 12 Participate | |
| Final Rank as follows | Ladies | 1–6 7–15 16..... | Best two runs of Final Run 1,2 or 3 Result of Q Run 2 Result of Q run 1 |
| | Men | 1–12 13–25 26..... | Best two runs of Final Run 1,2 or 3 Result of Q Run 2 Result of Q Run 1 |

2604.2.1

Single Format (Finals: two out of three, all for 2nd qualification)

| | | | |
|---|--------------|--|--|
| Qualification 1st run | Women Men | All Participate All Participate | 1 – 3 Qualify 1 – 6 Qualify |
| Qualification 2nd run (start order is reverse of rank from Q1) | Women Men | 4–all from 1 st Q Participate 7–all from 1 st Q Participate | 1 – 3 Qualify 1 – 6 Qualify |
| Finals 1st Run (start order is revers of Q2 and then Q1 rank) | Women Men | 6 Participate 12 Participate | |
| Finals 2nd Run (start order is revers of Final Run 1 st) | Women Men | 6 Participate 12 Participate | |
| Finals 3rd Run (start order is revers of Final Run 2 st) | Women Men | 6 Participate 12 Participate | |
| Final Rank as follows | Women | 1–6 7– | Best two runs of Final Run 1,2 or 3 Result of Q Run 2 |
| | Men | 1–12 131– | Best two runs of Final Run 1,2 or 3 Result of Q Run 2 |

First run: both competitors with an unbreakable tie at 6 (men) or 3 (ladies) advance to the finals. One less competitor advances from the second run. Second run: both competitors with an unbreakable tie at 12 (men) or 6 (ladies) advance to the finals. There will be one more competitor in the finals.

2604.3**Heat Format**

2604.3.1

Qualification

Competitors will be grouped into heats of:
Men: 20-30 per heat, Ladies 15-25 per heat.

The seeding will be done as follows:

- Number of heats will be decided by the Jury before the Team Captains Meeting, based on time and number of entered participants in the competition.
- If a semi-final will be used it will be decided by the Jury before the Team Captains Meeting, based on time and number of entered participants in the competition.
- Competitors will be ranked according to their highest ranking on current FIS WC points list or FIS points list in Halfpipe. (If competitors are tied the higher points in the second category will decide their position. If they are still tied their position will be decided by draw.)
- If there will be two heats, the competitors will be divided with even and odd ranking:

- Heat 1: Ranking 1, 3, 5, 7 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2, 4, 6, 8 etc.
- If there will be three heats, each third competitor will be in each heat from the ranking:
- Heat 1: Ranking 1, 4, 7 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2, 5, 8 etc. Heat 3: Ranking 3, 6, 9 etc.
- Every heat will have a scheduled warm-up of between 15-40 minutes (time to be decided by the Jury), directly followed by the two qualification runs with the best run to count.

2604.3.2 *Qualification direct to the Finals will be as follows if no Semi-Final is held:*

Men:

With two heats: Top six (6) ranked competitors from each heat advance

With three heats: Top four (4) competitors from each heat advance.

Ladies:

With two heats: Top three (3) ranked competitors from each heat advance.

With three heats: Top two (2) ranked competitors from each heat advance.

2604.3.3 *Qualification direct to the Finals will be as follows if a Semi-Final is held.*

In the heat system utilizing semi-finals, 6 competitors will qualify directly to the finals according to their results in the qualification heats(s). In the case of two heats, the top 3 competitors in each heat will qualify directly to the finals. In the case of 3 heats the top 2 competitors from each heat will qualify directly to the finals.

The competitors will be ranked in reversed order on start position 7–12 in the finals. In case of a two heat qualification, the number 1 ranked competitors will be position number 12 and 11 in the finals, the number 2 ranked competitors will be position number 10 and 9 and number 3 ranked competitors will be position 8 and 7. In case of a three heat qualification, the number 1 ranked competitors will be position number 12, 11 and 10 and the number 2 ranked competitors will be position number 9, 8, and 7. The qualification results determine the reverse order (best competitor gets the highest start number).

The other finalists (position 1-6) will be the 6 qualified competitors from the semi finals. The semi-final results determine the reversed order (best competitor gets the highest start number).

2604.3.4 *Finals: (6 ladies and 12 men)*

Start order for finals will be the reverse ranking of the top two/three/four competitors from heat one (1), then reverse ranking from the top two/three/four competitors from heat two:

Final ranking will be as follows:

| | | |
|--------|-------|--|
| Ladies | 1–6 | Best single run out of Final run(s) 1 or 2 |
| | 7–end | Best single run out of Qualification run(s) 1 or 2 |

Men 1–12 Best single run out of Final run(s) 1 or 2
13–end Best run out of Qualification run(s) 1 or 2

2604.4. Double-up Format (For FIS and COC level competitions - only for Qualification)

The Judges will be divided into two (2) different judging panels with one (1) Head Judge. Each of the two (2) panels will consist of 3 Judges. The Judges will judge the competition based upon an Overall Impression basis.

Qualifications: The starting field will be divided and grouped into two (2) heat sections for seeding.

Seeding will be done in the following manner: Competitors will be ranked according to their highest ranking on the current FIS Points List. Ties will be decided based upon a draw. Competitors will be ranked into two (2) heats, with even and odd ranking: Heat 1: Competitors ranked 1, 3, 5, 7 etc. Heat 2: Competitors ranked 2, 4, 6, 8 etc. Competitors will receive two (2) runs and each Judging panel will judge all competitors once. The combined score from each Judges panel will determine a competitors' total score. This total score will be used to rank all competitors in the qualification round.

Example: Scores for Competitor – Bib #1

Run #1 Run #2

Judges Panel 1. Judges Panel 2.

Judge A – score – 7.0 Judge D – score – 5.0

Judge B – score – 6.5 Judge E – score – 5.5

Judge C – score – 7.0 Judge F – score – 6.0

1st Run Score: 20.5 2nd Run Score: 16.5

Total Qualifying Round Score for Bib #1 = 36.5

Top ranked twenty (20) men and ten (10) ladies will advance to the final round.

2604.5 Jam-Session (Only for FIS level competitions + only for Finals)

12 men and 6 ladies will be in Finals.

Two groups of three Judges (A-B), all judging Overall Impression. Each competitor will ride for a total of one (1) hour or such time as determined by the Competition Jury. The 2 best total panel scores out of each competitors runs will be added together to determine the final result.

2604.6 Semi-Final Format (Only for FIS and COC level competitions)

After utilizing one (1) of the qualification formats an additional Semi-Final run can be added by the Jury to further break down the competitor finals field size. The use of a Semi-Final format must be announced by the Jury at the team Captain Meeting held prior to the start of competition.

Recommended: Semi-Final field sizes between 15–25 competitors. Each competitor will receive one (1) run with each judge utilizing an Overall Im-

pression judging format. The top ranked 5–10 competitors will advance to the finals.

2604.7 Heat Competition Format with Semi Final

Before the Team Captains meeting, the Jury (Head Judge, Technical Delegate and Chief of Competition) with the Race Director will decide which format will be used.

2604.7.1 Qualification:

Competitors will be grouped into heats of: Men: 20–30 per heat, Ladies 15–25 per heat

2604.7.2 The Seeding will be done as follows:

- Number of heats will be decided by the Jury before the Team Captains meeting, based upon time and entered participants in the competition.
- If a semi-final will be used it will be decided by the Jury before the Team Captains meeting based on time and entered participants in the competition.
- Competitors will be ranked according to their highest ranking on the current WC points list or FIS points list in Halfpipe. (If competitors are tied the higher points in the second category points list will decide their position. If they are still tied their position will be decided by a draw).
- If there are be two (2) heats, the competitors will be divided with even and odd ranking
- See 2604.3.1 for seeding examples and procedures

2604.7.3 Qualification directly to Finals will be as follows if Semi-Finals are utilized

Men

With two (2) heats: top three (3) ranked competitors from each heat (3+3=6)

With three (3) heats: top two (2) ranked competitors from each heat (2+2+2=6)

Ladies

With two (2) heats: top two (2) ranked competitors from each heat (2+2=4)

With three heats: top one (1) ranked competitor from each heat (1+1+1=3)

2604.7.4 Semi-Final Qualifier to Finals will be as follows:

Men

With two (2) heats: Rank: 4th - 9th competitors from each heat (6+6=12)

With three (3) heats: Rank 3rd - 6th competitors from each heat (4+4+4=12)

Ladies

With two (2) heats: Rank 3rd-5th competitors from each heat (3+3=6) With three (3) heats: Rank 2nd-3rd competitors from each heat (2+2+2=6)

Competitors will receive two (2) more runs and the following will advance to the Finals.

Men

Top ranked competitors: 1st–6th advance to the Finals

Ladies

Top ranked competitors: 1st–3rd advance to the Finals

2605

Execution of a Halfpipe

The qualification run(s) is/are part of the Halfpipe competition.

The official results of the qualification run shall determine the qualified competitors for the finals. The number of competitors to qualify for the finals (maximum 24 men / 12 ladies) must be announced at the Team Captains Meeting held before competition commences.

Only the finals shall determine the final ranking for the qualified competitors

The official results will include:

- the ranking list from the qualification run(s)
- the final ranking of the qualified competitors from the finals.

The competition format can be alter between the knockout format and the single format. The decision is taken by the Jury and must be announced at the Team Captains meeting.

If a competitor leaves the start (after the Head Judge has signified that the Judges are ready and the Starter gives the competitor a signal to start) the run will count and be Judges as such (even if the competitor stops before the first hit – no rerun or restart will be allowed.

A competitor who does not start (DNS) or who is disqualified (DSQ) in qualification round 1 is not allowed and has no right to start in qualification round 2.

2606

Seeding

Competitors ranked 1-16 (men and ladies) will be randomly drawn in the first seed and competitors ranked 17 through the end will be randomly drawn for the second seed.

In the Heat format, seeding will be done differently (see art. 2604.3).

2607

Competitors Equipment

2607.1

Bibs

The shape and size of the start numbers may not be changed on penalty of disqualification / sanction. All bibs must be worn in the proper position at all times during warm-up, training, competition and awards.

- 2607.2 *Helmets*
Helmets are mandatory for all FIS Snowboard events during inspection, training and competition. All competitors and forerunners must wear helmets manufactured for snowboarding /or ski racing allowing clear vision (see art. 2010.6). It is strongly recommended that competitors consider utilization of back protection.
- 2608 Public Address System**
- 2608.1 Music is used in pipe competitions. The sound system must be powerful enough for the competitor to hear the music clearly and without distortion while on any part of the pipe. The sound technician is responsible for stock tapes during the competition.
- 2609 Judges Stand**
- 2609.1 The minimum size of the scaffolding area must be 5 meters by 2,5 meters. The judges viewing area should be constructed to provide ample room for the appropriate number of officials and to provide room for viewing and the proper amenities for the operation of the competition. The Judges stand must be at the bottom of the Halfpipe.
The Judges area should be fenced and closed off to competitors as well as spectators.
- 2610 Start and Finish officials**
- 2610.1 The Starter**
The Starter is responsible for the warning signal, the start command and that the competitors are wearing their bibs and helmets. The Starter must be in radio contact with the Head Judge.
- 2610.2 The Finish Official**
The Finish Official is in charge of the finish area. They are responsible to ensure that there is an exit for all competitors and there is spectator control.
- 2611 Start**
The start area must be closed off to everyone except the starting competitor, accompanied by one coach and the start official (Starter) (see art. 2022).
- 2611.1 Start Signal**
Start signals for the competition will be given by the Starter (see art. 2022.4.3).

- 2611.2 Drop-in area**
The drop in area gives the competitors the opportunity to enter the Half-pipe with proper speed, momentum and is not used to attempt a maneuver.
- 2612 Finish**
The finish area should be flat in nature and large enough to allow the competitor to come to a controlled stop. The finish area should be fenced off and controlled. Fences utilized should be laid out so as to provide maximum visibility for officials, media and spectators. The exit gate must be set up so that competitors are required to remove their board before leaving the finish area (see also art. 2025).
- 2612.1 Finish line**
The finish line should be marked by a painting colored line across the bottom of the pipe and up the walls to the lip. The placement of the finish line shall be under the control of the Head Judge. The finish line is the last point where a competitor can take off and perform a trick that will count as part of the competitor's score. Any tricks performed after the finish line must not be counted in the score.
- 2613 Judges (Competition Levels)**
- 2613.1 Level 3–4 Competitions (FIS and Nationals)**
One (1) Judge must be from a foreign nation
- Level 2 Competitions (COC)*
Two (2) scoring Judges must be from a foreign nation and the Head Judge should be from a foreign nation.
- Level 1 Competitions (WC, WJC, WJC and OWG)*
All Judges must be from different nations (except the Head Judge and one scoring judge can be from the same nation) (see also FIS Snowboard Judges Manual).
- 2613.2 If due to "force majeure" or other issues the FIS together with a competition Jury can make exceptions to the composition of the judging panel. In level 2, 3, or 4 competitions. In level 1 competitions only the FIS can authorize exceptions.
- 2614 Halfpipe Judging**
- 2614.1 For each Halfpipe competition, the Head Judge and 5 international Judges will be present during the entire competition including preparation.
- 2614.2 Judges must score competitors during the Halfpipe competitions in accordance with the FIS Judging Criteria.

- 2614.3 Use of score cards by Judges to mark competitor scores should include information such as: bib number(s), and Judges will also keep a memory board to record notations on competitor runs i.e (tricks, falls, scores etc.)
- 2614.4 Discussions by Judges concerning competitors scores should be minimal in nature unless initiated by the Head Judge.
- 2614.5 No competitor, team representative, or spectator will be allowed to approach the Judges stand or speak with Judges during the competition.
- 2614.6 Any protest or problem arising from the judging will be dealt with by the Head Judge and the Competition Jury.
- 2614.7 Judges may not be assigned to competitions in which a family member is participating (children, brother, sister, husband, wife).

2615 Judges/Head Judge responsibilities and duties

2615.1 Judges responsibilities and duties

- 2615.1.1 To adjudicate and rank every competitor fairly, without bias, without regard to former impressions, and without regard to the competitor's national affiliation, race, color or creed.
- 2615.1.2 All Judges shall articulate all potential conflicts of interest to the Head Judge prior to accepting an assignment.
- 2615.1.3 The Judges while in their professional capacity shall refrain from discussing personal viewpoints of the judging to team captains, competitors, and spectators before, during and after the course of the competition.
- 2615.1.4 A judge shall be discreet and reasonable in all discussions.
- 2615.1.5 A judge shall not predict outcomes in advance.
- 2615.1.6 A judge shall accept criticism calmly and maintain composure in all situations.
- 2615.1.7 A judge shall not in any way communicate the conduct of any judge in a disparaging manner. Any criticism of a judge's performance or behavior shall be directed to the competition Head Judge.
- 2615.1.8 All Judges shall be skilled in identifying the various maneuvers that the competitors perform.
- 2615.1.9 Judges shall attend all Judges briefings and post-competition sessions, team captain meetings, and be available to the Head Judge.
- 2615.1.10 All Judges need to be able to judge in an effective and timely manner.
- 2615.1.11 To follow the FIS judging criteria in all aspects.

2615.2 Head Judge responsibilities and duties

- 2615.2.1 To help coordinate the Judges' accommodations, per diem and related transportation.

- 2615.2.2 To attend the team captain's meeting the day before the contest and conduct the Judges briefings and post competition analysis with the Judges.
- 2615.2.3 To attend all necessary course inspections with the TD, the Chief of Competition / Chief of Pipe, and available team captains.
- 2615.2.4 Brief Judges secretaries and ready administrative materials for judging (supplies, scorecards, comfort items).
- 2615.2.5 To accept all properly executed protests.
- 2615.2.6 To insure the appropriate behavior of the Judges at all times during the competition.
- 2615.2.7 To lead all discussions during training and forerunning for the purpose of calibration.
- 2615.2.8 Determines which judge will be used for specific categories and overseas changes in assignments if deemed appropriate.
- 2615.2.9 Supervision and control scoring procedures, including dialogue concerning divergent scores.
- 2615.2.10 Announcing to the starter when Judges are ready for competitors and to articulate to the Judges the number of the next competitor.
- 2615.2.11 Responsible for the total control of the Judges stand and the activities that take place upon it.
- 2615.2.12 Responsible for the calculation and the checking of all score.
- 2615.2.13 To check the accuracy of all tie breaking procedures.
- 2615.2.14 To act as a substitute judge in emergencies.
- 2615.2.15 To inspect as a member of the Jury the judge's stand for purposes of approving its location, facilities, layout, and line of sight. The inspection by the Jury should occur at least one day before the day of competition.
- 2615.2.16 To be responsible as a member of the Jury and with the other Jury members together with the Chief of Halfpipe for the oversight of the Halfpipe construction and maintenance during practice and competition.
- 2615.2.17 To be the final authority on all judging issues at the competition, and to accept all responsibility for any irregularity in the service provided by the Judges to the competition.
- 2615.2.18 To be part of the Jury with the Technical Delegate, and the Chief of Competition/Chief of Pipe.

2616 Halfpipe Scoring System

- 2616.1 Each judge must use a ten point system. Judges will score by tenths, for example: 3.8. 6.7, 7.3, 9.9, etc.

Each judge can give a maximum of 10 points for a maximum total of 50 points for each competitor run where a judging panel of 5 Judges is utilized.

2616.2 Each judge will judge Overall Impressions.

2616.3 All scores must be posted after each run.

2616.4 Tie breaking

2616.4.1 *Single Run*

If a tie exists, the comparison of the two highest competitor scores in the tied run shall be determine the winner. If they are still tied, the comparison of the highest three scores in the tied run shall determine the winner. If they are still tied, they will remain tied and the competitor with higher bib will be ranked first.

2616.4.2 *Two Run Combined*

– If a tie exists in a two run combined score, the competitor with the highest two scores runs shall be determine the winner. If they are still tied, the highest three scored runs shall determine the winner. If they are still tied they will remain tied and the competitor with higher bib will be ranked first.

2616.4.3 *Two Run Final (Best of two runs)*

– If two (2) or more competitors obtain the same score in the best run of two, a comparison of the two (2) highest Judges marks in the best run of two (2) shall determine the winner. If they are still tied, the highest three scores in the tied run will determine the winner. If they are still tied, then comparison of the two (2) highest Judges scores of the other final run will determine the winner. If they are still tied, the highest three (3) Judges scores of the other final run will determine the winner. If they are still tied, they will remain tied and the competitor with the higher bib number will be ranked first.

2616.4.4 *Ties to qualify for the finals*

– If two or more competitors are tied for the last place to qualify for the finals in the first run, all tied competitors will be qualify for the finals. In such a case the number of qualifiers in the second run will be accordingly reduced (see art. 2604).

2617 Judging Criteria

2617.1 Overall Impression (OI) – 5 Judges

The Judges will score the run by evaluating overall precision, including the execution of the run and the routine attempted. The OI Judges evaluate the precise nature of the run in relation to maneuvers attempted, both individually and as a sequence. The overall composition of the run is most important as the OI Judges evaluates the sequences of tricks, the amount of risk in the routine, and how the competitor uses the pipe. The OI Judges

take falls and stops into consideration and will deduct based on deduction scale (see 2617.2) of the run/judge for each fall/stop.

Criteria Considerations

The OI judge looks at the overall routine of how the run progresses and flows, taking everything into consideration. This means the amplitude, difficulty, variety, pipe-use and execution of all tricks. Amplitude means the height of the tricks performed. Difficulty refers to not only the tricks performed but also the placement of the tricks and the combinations used. Variety refers to a good mix of Standard Airs and Rotations, performed on both walls of the pipe. Execution refers to the stability, fluidity and control of maneuvers performed.

In a Halfpipe run, there must be a minimum of one straight air/rotation to maximize the OI scores. If these are not performed, a full deduction will be deducted from the score, (2.0x5 Judges = 10.0 points).

The OI judge is looking how competitor puts together the run to show a variety of tricks that are well executed and difficult. The OI judge looks at falls as not only affecting the trick attempted, but also on the next few hits since the competitor may have lost momentum. The OI Judges also consider the competitor's intensity, smoothness and pipe-use. Thus high amplitude and higher risk taking will increase a competitor's score, as will attempting a difficult maneuver at the beginning of a run. Also sequences of tricks are important, for example, back to back 720's may be more difficult than splitting them up in the run.

2617.2

Deductions for falls will be as follows:

- 0.1–0.4 Small mistakes as: flat landings, unstable body during landings, snow brakes and possible small hand touch.
- 0.5–0.9 Using hands for stability, hand drags.
- 1.0–1.5 Hard touchdowns and Minor falls, body contact with snow.
- 1.6–1.9 Complete falls without stop or interruption.
- 2.0 Any complete stop

2617.3

Special Procedures: Halfpipe

Stops

If a competitor stops in the Halfpipe for more than 10 seconds, the competitor will be scored to that point and the run will be considered terminated. The competitor should then exit the course as soon as possible.

2618

Considerations of the judging criteria

To help Judges in accessing a Halfpipe run, three key concepts elements are considered:

First is the concept of "variety". A competitor who can do a large number of different tricks, shows a high mastery of the sport and is thus better than someone who can only do a limited number of maneuvers. Second is the concept of "difficulty". A good competitor must be able to perform tricks that are difficult in nature. Third, each trick must be performed with ideal

controlled “execution”. Execution is of a primary concern due to the fact that this is where discrepancies in judging opinion are often encountered. For example: one who performs a method air by barely bending his knees and just touching his board has not performed the trick in a difficult and well executed manner compared to someone who performs a solid grab of his board, pulls it over his head, holds it, and straightens his legs. It’s up to the judge to make this distinction.

Obviously, experience and observation are the keys when it comes to judging execution, and difficulty.

2700 SNOWBOARD CROSS (SBX)

2701 Technical Data

2701.1 Vertical Drop

2701.1.1 Courses for all SBX events: must have a minimum vertical drop of 100 meters and a maximum vertical drop of 240 meters. The same course may be used for both men and ladies events.

2701.2 Length / Inclination

2701.2.1 The length of the course must be measured with either a measuring tape, wheel or GPS and has to be published on the start list and the results. Recommended length on the ground of the course is approximately 500 to 900 meters – with a running time of approximately 40 seconds to 70 seconds. Average slope should be 14°–18° (emphasis on the lower slope angle is generally best considered).

2701.3 Width

2701.3.1 The SBX slope must be a minimum of 40 m wide. In special cases the inspector or Jury can authorize exceptions for short parts of the course.

2701.4 Gates

2701.4.1 A snowboard cross gate consists of one stubby flex pole (turning pole) and one long slalom pole (outside pole) which are connected with a triangular gate flag (see also art. 2085 and 2089).

2701.4.2 Consecutive gates must alternate in color except banana gates (which are considered to be one turn therefore one color) which must be the same color gates and flags.

2701.4.3 The gates must be set so that the competitors can distinguish between them clearly and quickly even at high speed. The triangular gate flag of a gate should be set at right angles to the racing line.

2701.4.4 In certain circumstances competitors may be required to pass between two gates of the same color (for example: corridors).

2702 Courses

2702.1 General characteristics of the courses.

The slope should preferably be of a medium pitch (not flat/not steep—ideally 14°–18° in average) with varied terrain. The SBX slope must be a minimum of 40m wide (as wider as better). Under certain conditions for short sections (50m or less) the course width maybe a minimum of 20 m. The most important part is from the start to the first bank (approximately 80 meters straight better 100–150 m) – where it should be not too steep (approximately 13–15°) a long flat area with features in it to separate the riders before the first bank.

The ideal SBX slope will allow for the construction of all or some of the following terrain features:

Banks (crescent shaped), Double Banks, Single, Double, or Triple Jumps Rollers, Offset Rollers - (Single, double, triple, etc.), Step-up jumps, spines and double spines, Pro style jumps, Hip jumps, Table top jumps, Step-down jumps. Medium or long GS type turns can be included (but not generally recommended) only when building a feature is not possible.

Other terrain features can be built, but competitor security considerations must always be a priority. Gap jumps are not permitted under any circumstances and a Snowboard Cross should not contain a corner jump at the last feature. The course and features should be designed so that competitors are attempting to gain speed and not having to break before each feature.

2702.2 Course preparation

The track should be closed to the public at least 20 hours before training. Terrain features and jumps must be built with sufficient time so that the snow has been compacted to insure that they can be properly maintained during training and competition. The use of artificial means is permitted (salt, water, etc.).

2703 Course setting

2703.1 The setting of the gates must be done before the official inspection and training and should incorporate the skillful use of the terrain with the integration of terrain features and jumps into the setting. Minor adjustments in the setting may be necessary during the training to adjust the course for a smooth race line. Any changes made during training should be announced in the start area so all competitors and Team Captains are aware of any such changes.

2703.2 The total number of terrain features and jumps should be at the discretion of the course designer but will incorporate as many different possibilities as practical. Blind jumps or terrain features where a competitor is unable to see the landing from the take-off should be avoided. The course should be designed so as to separate the competitors as quickly as possible after the start (i.e. 3–5 rolls or other terrain features between the start and the first turn). These terrain features should be placed in a straight line from

the start to the first turn. Minimum distance of the straight section of the course between the start and the first turn should be approximately 80 meters. The start should be relatively flat (12–14°).

2704 Inspection/Training

The competitors are allowed to inspect the course by slowly sliding down through or alongside the course. Inspection times are at the discretion of the Competition Jury but should be a minimum of 15 minutes. Competitors must visibly wear their start numbers and their helmets.

At least one training run prior to the actual competition is mandatory normally the training session should be 1–2 hours in length and if possible should be held the day before the actual competition (under certain mitigating circumstances the competition Jury may decide other possibilities).

2705 Execution of a Snowboard Cross

2705.1 Qualification

2705.1.1 Timed runs are used to qualify competitors for the finals.

2705.1.2 There are Two (2) timed qualification formats.

a) Qualification – One Run: -- all competitors take one(1) timed run.

b) Qualification – Two Runs – all competitors take two (2) timed runs – the best time one (1) run out of two runs timed runs determines the qualification ranking

A competitor who does not start (DNS) in qualification run one (1) is not allowed to start in qualification run two (2) – competitors who did not finish (DNF) or were disqualified DSQ in qualification run one (1) can participate in qualification run two (2).

2705.1.2.1 For the 2nd qualification run the top 16 competitor - both men and ladies will start in reverse order compared to the 1st qualification run. Competitors with start numbers 17 and higher will keep the same start position for the 2nd qualification run.

2705.1.3 *Ties in Qualification*

If two (2) or more competitors have the same best time, the tie will be broken by their total time of the two (2) qualification runs. If they are still tied the tie will be broken using the highest current World Cup Standing (at World Cup competitions) or current FIS points (at FIS/CoC level competitions). If they are still tied all the competitors will receive the same rank but the competitor with the higher bib number will be ordered first. The following tie-breaking rules do not apply to competitors who are tied for the qualification rank of (16th ladies or 32nd men place). If two or more competitors are tied for the 16th and 32nd places, all competitors will run as many run-offs as required until the ties are broken. In this run-off format both (or more) competitors run together. This rule does not count for

OWG. During OWG the run-off will be an individual run. In case of a tie, lane choice will be decided by draw at the start.

2705.2 Finals

2705.2.1 Finals are based on 48 men / 24 ladies / 6 riders per heat or 32 men / 16 ladies / 4 competitors per heat or such other numbers as determined by the Jury.

2705.2.2 SBX will be run according to a single knockout format.

2705.2.3 The first 3 competitors (6 riders per heat) or first two 2 competitors (4 competitors per heat) advance from round to round as determined by their place of finish in each heat. Place of finish is determined by the first part of the body or Snowboard that crosses the finish line. Whenever possible, a finish line camera (video or photo finish) should be available. In case of a tie, at the finish line, such tie(s) will be broken after reviewing if available the photo-finish presentation. If a tie still exists, the competitors concerned will be ranked according to the fastest qualification time. In the case where the same qualification time exists (best time out of two runs), the tie will be broken by the using the total time of both qualification runs. If a tie still exists, the competitor with the higher bib number (based upon qualifying time) will be scored as first.

2705.2.4 The competitors who finished the heat 3rd and 4th will be ranked according to their qualification times in the respective group. In any case a competitor which has qualified for a certain group (1/8 final, 1/4 final, etc.) will remain in this group and be ranked there. For example: Once a competitor is qualified for top 16 they will remain for scoring purposes in the top 16 group.

2705.2.5 If two (2) or more competitors do not finish or are disqualified (pushing, holding, missing a gate etc.) they will be ranked according to the length of the course finished – determined by the number of gate negotiated. If two (2) or more competitors do not finish the course, stop or fall or were disqualified at the same gate, the qualification rank will be utilized to determine their position at the end of the heat.

2705.4 Bibs / competitors identification

2705.4.1 Numbered bibs with numbers on front, back and sleeves for better visibility by the course Judges should be utilized.

2705.4.2 The bib numbers for the qualification start from 17 or 33 (depending on the finals parings). The lower numbers are reserved for the finals.

2705.4.3 To aid in competitor identification (competitors 4–6) different coloured bibs, arm or leg bands may be used in addition to race bibs. They should be placed on the front arm or leg for better visibility. If coloured bibs will be utilized (see art. 2707.2)

2705.5**Gate Judges**

Between 4-8 Gate Judges (with control section gate Judges being provided radios connected with the Finish Referee and the rest of the Jury) on a SBX is necessary. Control section gate judges must be familiar with the rules (Inspection, Training, Gate-DSQ's, Contact etc.).

2705.6**Competition Clothing.**

SBX competition suits must be two piece – pants and separate top. Form fitting speed or downhill suites are not permitted. Non protruding body protection and padding is recommended. Protective equipment i.e. back protection must be worn on the body. No straps, fastening devices or other methods can be used to tighten the suit material closer to the body.

2706**SBX Finals Parings**

Pairings for the finals will be according to the following:

2706.1**FINALS****Ranking for 8 heats/4 per heat (32) MEN**

| Heat # | 1 st position | 2 nd position | 3 rd position | 4 th position |
|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 16 | 17 | 32 |
| 2 | 8 | 9 | 24 | 25 |
| 3 | 5 | 12 | 21 | 28 |
| 4 | 4 | 13 | 20 | 29 |
| 5 | 3 | 14 | 19 | 30 |
| 6 | 6 | 11 | 22 | 27 |
| 7 | 7 | 10 | 23 | 26 |
| 8 | 2 | 15 | 18 | 31 |

2706.2**Ranking for 4 heats/4 per heat (16) LADIES**

| Heat # | 1 st position | 2 nd position | 3 rd position | 4 th position |
|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 16 |
| 2 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 13 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 14 |
| 4 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 15 |

2706.3**Ranking for 8 heats/6 per heat (48) MEN**

| Heat # | 1 st position | 2 nd position | 3 rd position | 4 th position | 5 th position | 6 th position |
|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 |
| 2 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 25 | 33 | 41 |
| 3 | 6 | 11 | 19 | 27 | 35 | 43 |
| 4 | 4 | 13 | 21 | 29 | 37 | 45 |
| 5 | 3 | 14 | 22 | 30 | 38 | 46 |
| 6 | 5 | 12 | 20 | 28 | 36 | 44 |
| 7 | 7 | 10 | 18 | 26 | 34 | 42 |
| 8 | 2 | 15 | 23 | 31 | 39 | 47 |

2706.4**Ranking for 4 heats/6 per heat (24) LADIES**

| Heat # | 1 st position | 2 nd position | 3 rd position | 4 th position | 5 th position | 6 th position |
|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 |
| 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 17 | 21 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 22 |
| 4 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 15 | 19 | 23 |

2707**Start****2707.1***Start Ramp and Start Gates*

The start ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line and can quickly leave the start. Push off posts must be installed – part of the start gate – for all competitions.

The specifications will be adjusted to the needs of the specific competitions. The four/six start boxes have to open simultaneously and it must be impossible for a competitor to open the gates himself. The starting block (behind the board) must be covered with Teflon to protect the board. The System should be mechanical controlled for reasons of reliability and portability. Therefore, electronic systems are not approved unless authorised by the FIS. All start devices for FIS World Cup, World Championships and Olympic Winter Games need to be approved by the FIS.

The measurements should be as follows:

Width between the gates: 90–100 cm
(recommended 100 cm)

Height of the board: 30–40 cm
(recommended 40 cm)

Width between handles: 80–90 cm
(recommended 80 cm)

Length of the handles: 10 cm

Width of handles: 3–4 cm
(recommended 4 cm)

Adjustability “Handles”: Yes

Distance between the gates: 5–60 cm
(recommended 60 cm)

2707.2*Start lanes – Two Formats*

Each starting position is identified by colour and/or number. Looking down the course the positions are set from left to right.

Colours: blue–red–yellow–black (green–white)

Numbers: 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – (5 – 6)

Colours are determined by qualification ranking(time) in each heat:

1st ranked Qualification competitor – Red

2nd ranked Qualification competitor – Blue

3rd ranked Qualification competitor – Yellow

4th ranked Qualification competitor – Black

2707.3 *Choice of Starting lane*
The choice of the starting lane, during each heat is based upon the qualification ranking (time). First ranked competitor from the qualifications can chose their lane, with the second fastest the next lane and so on.
A missed start is considered a disqualification / sanction. It is the competitors responsibility to arrive at the start in time to compete (see rule 2022).

2707.4 *Start Command*
Riders ready – attention” – randomly 1–4 seconds before the doors open (this 1-4 seconds is up to the starter).

2707.5 *False start or malfunction of the start gate*
Disqualification / Sanctions will take place:
– If a competitor manipulates the starting gates
– If a competitor is trying to pass the starting gates before the starting signal has been given (e.g. jumping over the start gate).
– If a competitor falls over the start gate before they open (exception a malfunction of the start gate).
If the starting gate has clearly been blocked because of technical malfunction, without the competitor touching the gate before the start signal was given, the start must be repeated.

If the starting gate is opened by one of the competitors and not by the starter because of a technical malfunction the start must be repeated.

2708 Contact

Intentional contact by pushing, pulling or other means which causes another competitor to slow down, fall or exit the course is not allowed and is an automatic disqualification sanction. Unavoidable "casual contact" may be acceptable. All contact infractions will be at the discretion of the course Judges and competition Jury.

2709 Protests

2709.1 Report of Protests

Disqualification / Sanctions will be announced and/or posted immediately after each heat at a designated area at the bottom and/or top of the course.

All protests must be reported to the Chief of Finish and or another Jury member or to a jury appointed person (which is announced at the Team Captains meeting) before the next heat begins. Protests received after this time will not be accepted. A competitor does not need to stop their run and/or raise their hand if they think that they have been interfered with by another competitor in order to have the right to protest Protests need not be in writing but all other ICR rules for protests will apply. The protest fee must be paid at or before the conclusion of the competition.

2709.2 Handling of Disqualifications / Sanctions caused by intentional contact

If a competitor is disqualified /sanctioned because of intentional contact, they will be automatically ranked as last in their heat. All other competitors, even if they are victims of this intentional contact, will be ranked as they came into the finish.

It is not allowed to do re-runs in SBX in cases of intentional contact(s). Re-runs will only be consider by the Jury in the case of force majeure or if the competitor(s) were interfered with by other persons or circumstance outside of that presented by fellow competitors in that heat.

2710 Final Ranking

2710.1 Six Person Format

Competitors 1 to 6 are ranked according to their place of finish in the final heat. Competitors 7-12 are ranked according to their place of finish in the consolation round. All remaining competitors' are ranked according to the round they go out in (e.g. quarter finals) and their qualification times within that round (example: riders ranked 13 to 24 in the quarter final would be ranked according to their qualification times).

2710.2 Four Person Format

Competitors 1 to 4 are ranked according to their place of finish in the final heat. Competitors 5 to 7 are ranked according to their place of finish in the consolation round. All remaining competitors' are ranked according to the round they go out in (e.g. quarter finals) and their qualification times within that round. (example: competitors ranked 8 to 16 in the quarter final would be ranked according to their qualification times).

2710.3 DNS, DSQ, DNF in SBX Finals

If a competitor does not start in the round of 32 or the round of 16 they will be automatically ranked in the 32nd or 16th position. If two or more competitors do not start, the DNS competitors only will be ranked on 31/32nd (15/16th) place according to their qualification times and so on with 3 or more DNS competitors. Order of placing – DNF/DSQ (sports disqualification/sanctions) to be ranked first, DSQ (intentional contact, etc.) to be ranked second, and DNS to be ranked third.

2800 Big Air

2801 Technical Data

2801.1 In-Run

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Pitch: | 22° ($\pm 2^\circ$) |
| Length: | 60 m (± 2 m) |
| Width: | 8 m minimum |
| Flat area before jump: | 0° for 5–10 m minimum |

2801.2 Jump

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Width: | 5 m minimum |
| Height: | 2,5 m–3,5 m |
| Take off angle: | 25°–30° |
| Jump take off to knoll: | 10–18 m |

2801.3 Landing Hill

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Pitch: | 30° ($\pm 2^\circ$) |
| Width: | 22 m minimum |
| Length: | 35 m |
| Transition to flat: | 10 m |

2801.4 Finish Area

| | |
|--------|-------|
| Width: | 30 m |
| Depth: | 30 m |
| Pitch: | 0°–3° |

2802 Big Air Site

2802.1 The Big Air site must conform to the applicable FIS technical data (see art. 2801).

2802.2 The Big Air site must be finished and ready for training at least one day before the start of competition. The drop in allows the competitor(s) to adjust their speed for the jump and the landing should have sufficient angle to accommodate both flips and spins.

2802.3 Only maneuvers on the official kicker will be scored, no maneuvers above or below the official kicker will be scored.

2803 Training

Training for the Big Air is mandatory. There will be a starter at training to regulate the flow of the competitor's. Training times will be communicated by the Jury (TD or Chief of Competition) during the first Team Captains meeting.

2804 Competition Format

2804.1 Standard Format

| | | | |
|--|----------------|--|--|
| Qualification 1st run: | Men/ Ladies | All Participate | 1–6 Qualify to finals 1–3 Qualify to finals |
| Qualification 2nd run: (start order is reverse of rank from Q1) | Men/ Ladies | 7–25 or 7–all 5–20 or 5–all from 1 st Q Participate | 1–6 Qualify to finals 1–34 Qualify to finals |
| Finals 1st Run (start order is revers of Q2 and then Q1 rank) | Men/ Ladies | 12 Participate 6 Participate | |
| Finals 2nd Run | Men/ Ladies | 12 Participate 6 Participate | |
| Finals 3rd Run | Men/ Ladies | 12 Participate 6 Participate | |
| Final Rank as follows | Men/ Ladies | 1–12 1– 6 13–25 / 7–20 26..... / 21..... | Best 2 runs out of 3 Qualification nr 2 Qualification nr 1 |

2804.2 Qualifications - Elimination rounds

The qualifications will be organised the same day of the finals.

The starting order (ladies or men first) shall be communicated during the first TC meeting. The qualification shall be organised in 2 runs as follows:

- 1st round: All competitors shall start. Out of the first round the top five (5) men s and the top three (3) ladies scores shall advance to the finals.
- 2nd round: Out of the second round all remaining competitors shall start and the top five (5) men and the top three (3) ladies scores shall qualify for the finals.

2804.3 Finals

2804.3.1 *Best 2 runs out of 3 Judged Runs*

In the finals the twelve (12) men and the six (6) ladies finalists will have the opportunity to take three runs. Only the two highest individual scores will count. The winner will be determined by the competitor with the two highest combined scores of the three judged runs.

2804.3.2 *Best 1 run out of 2*

A best one (1) out of two (2) run final is also permitted. In this case the 2nd final run should start in reverse order of the results of the 1st final run, subject to the determination of the Jury.

2804.4 Heat Format

2804.4.1 Qualification:

Competitors will be grouped into heats of:
Men: 5–35 per heat, Ladies: 5–25 per heat.

2804.4.2 The seeding will be done as follows:

- Number of heats will be decided by the Jury before the TC meeting, based on time and the number of entered participants in the competition.
- Competitors will be ranked according to their highest ranking on the current FIS WC points list or FIS points list in Big Air. (If competitors are tied the higher points in the second category will decide their position. If they are still tied their position will be decided by draw).
- If a two heat format is used, the competitors will be divided into groups of even and odd ranking as illustrated below:
Heat 1: Ranking 1, 3, 5, 7 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2, 4, 6, 8 etc.
- If a three heat format is used, the competitors will be divided into groups of even and odd ranking as illustrated below:
Heat 1: Ranking 1, 4, 7 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2, 5, 8 etc.
Heat 3: Ranking 3, 6, 9 etc.
- Each heat will receive a warm-up period of 15-30 minutes (Subject to determination by the Jury). The two (2) qualification jumps will directly follow the applicable warm-up period with the best jump to count.

2804.4.3 Qualification to Final will be as follows:

Men / Ladies

With a two heats format: The top five (5) men / three (3) ladies ranked competitors from each heat will advance to the finals

With a three heats format: The top three (3) men / two (2) ladies ranked competitors from each heat + the top one (1) Men highest scoring competitor from all the remaining competitors will advance to the finals.

2804.4.4 Finals: (10 Men / 6 Ladies – best 2 runs out of 3)

In the finals, ten (10) men and the six (6) ladies will have the opportunity to take three jumps. Only the two highest individual scores will count. The winner will be determined by the competitor with the two highest combined scores of the three runs.

Start order for final jump 1:

In case of two (2) heats the competitors will be seeded according to their results in the qualifications. Number 1 of each heat will be seeded at positions 10 and 9. Numbers 2 will be seeded at position 8 and 7. The number 3 will be seeded at position 6 and 5 etc.

In case of three (3) heats the competitors will be seeded according to their results in the qualification. Number 1 from each heat will be seeded at positions 10, 9 and 8. Numbers 2 will be seeded at positions 7, 6, and 5. Numbers 3 will be seeded a positions 4, 3 and 2.

The highest scored competitor of all heats will be seed at position 1.

The position of number 1 respectively numbers 2 and 3 will be determined by their scores.

Start order for final jump 2:

The start order for final jump 2 is the same as final jump 1.

Start order for final jump 3:

All competitors will be seeded in reversed order of their best single result out of final jump 1 and 2.

Ranking:

The final score of each competitor will be determined by adding the best score of final jump 1 or 2 plus the results of final jump 3. The counted trick from Jump number 1 or jump number 2 must be different from jump number 3. Jump 3 is always counted.

Jumps are different if there is:

- a clear difference of number of rotations
- a different take off (switch stance & normal / forward)
- a clear different direction of rotation

2804.5 Knockout Competition Format:

2804.5.1 Qualification:

Competitors will be grouped into heats of: Men: 15–30 per heat

2804.5.2 The seeding will be done as follows: (see art. 2804.4.2)

- Number of heats will be decided by the Jury before the Team Captains meeting, based on time and entered participants on the competition.
- Competitors will be ranked according to their highest ranking on the current FIS WC points list or FIS points list in Big Air. (If competitors are tied the higher points in the second category will decide their position. If they are still tied their position will be decided by draw.)
- If there are two heats, the competitors will be divided within even and odd rankings:
Heat 1: Ranking 1, 3, 5, 7 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2, 4, 6, 8 etc.
- If there are three heats, each third competitor will be placed in each heat from the rankings:
Heat 1: Ranking 1, 4, 7 etc. Heat 2: Ranking 2, 5, 8 etc.
Heat 3: Ranking 3, 6, 9 etc.
- Every heat will receive a warm-up period of from 15-30 minutes (decided by the Jury), to be directly followed by the two (2) qualification jumps with the best scored jump of the two (2) to count.

2804.5.3 Qualification to Final will be as follows:

Men

With two heats: top eight ranked competitors from each heat.

With three heats: top five ranked competitors from each heat + the top one following highest scored competitors from all the remaining competitors.

Finals: (16 men – head to head)

Pairing for Head to Head final

Pair 1: Place 1 – Place 16

Pair 2: Place 8 – Place 9

Pair 3: Place 5 – Place 12

Pair 4: Place 4 – Place 13

Pair 5: Place 3 – Place 14

Pair 6: Place 6 – Place 11

Pair 7: Place 7 – Place 10

Pair 8: Place 2 – Place 15

2804.5.4

A head to Head final consist of:

- 1/8-finals
- 1/4-finals
- 1/2-finals
- small and big finals

– 1/8-finals

The winners of the 1/8-finals pairs qualify to the 1/4-finals

– 1/4-finals

The winners of the 1/4-finals pairs qualify to the 1/2-finals

– 1/2-finals

The winners of the 1/2-finals pairs qualify to the big final

The losers of the 1/2-finals pairs qualify to the small final

– Small and Big Finals

The winner of the big final will be ranked 1st

The loser of the big final will be ranked 2nd

The winner of the small final will be ranked 3rd

The loser of the small final will be ranked 4th

- Two jumps / best jump to count
- Winner goes further
- Highest score from Qualifications will start as No. 2 throughout the finals
- Rank 1–2: Ranking from Big Final
- Rank 3–4: Ranking from Small Final
- Rank 5–8: Ranking from Qualification results
- Rank 9–16: Ranking from Qualification results

2804.5.5

The competitor can only perform a maximum of two (2) of the same tricks during the knock-out format in finals (maximum of four (4) winning jumps).

If a competitor performs the same trick more than two (2) times during the finals the second highest trick will be counted. If it still is the same trick as earlier performed, the jump will receive a JNS, JNS – Jump Not Scored.

Different jumps are defined as follows:

- Clear difference of number of rotations
- Different take off (switch stance & normal / forward)
- Clear different direction of rotation with at least 180 degrees.

For example a competitor performs the following:

1/8-final: Winner jump: Backside 720° tail grab – 22.3 pts

¼-final: Winner jump: Backside 720° tail grab 27.5 pts

Semi final: Winner jump

High score jump: Backside 720° tail grab 29.7 pts

Second highest jump: Cab 900 tail grab: 21.8 pts

The Backside 720 will be JNS and the Cab 900 will be counted

Note: If a competitor performs rotations in the same way / direction (Backside or Frontside), the competitor should consider that his jumps have to be a clear difference in number of rotations.

For example: If the competitor performs his first jump as a backside 720* and over rotated 45°, this will be considered by the Judges as the same jump as a 45° under rotated backside 900* = same jump and only one jump will be scored.

2804.6 Knockout Competition Format with Semi-Final

2804.6.1

Qualification:

Competitors will be grouped into heats of: Men 15–30 per heat
Ladies 15–25 per heat

2804.6.2

The seeding will be done in the following manner:

- The number and size of heats will be decided by the Jury before the Team Captains meeting based upon time and entered number of participants in the competition.
- If a semi final format will be used such decision will be made by the Jury before the Team Captains meeting, based on the time and entered number of participants in the competition.
- Competitors will be ranked according to their highest ranking on the current FIS WC points list or FIS points in Big Air.
- If competitors are tied the higher points in the second category will decide their position. If they are still tied their position will be decided by draw.
- If there will be two heats, the competitors will be divided within even and odd rankings:
 - Heat 1: Ranking 1,3,5,7 etc. Heat 2: 2,4,6,8 etc.
- If there will be three heats, each third competitor will be placed in each heat from the rankings.
 - Heat 1: Ranking 1,4,7 etc. Heat 2: 1,5,8 etc. Heat 3: 3,6,9 etc.
- Every heat will receive a warm-up period of from 15-30 minutes (decided by the Jury) to be directly followed by the two (2) qualification jumps with the best jump of the two (2) to count.

2804.6.3

Qualification directly to Final will be as follows:

Men

With two heats: top 4 ranked competitors from each heat (4+4=8)
With three heats: top 3 ranked competitors from each heat (3+3+3=9)

Ladies

With one heats: top 4 ranked competitors (4)
With two heats: top 2 ranked competitors from each heat (2+2+4)

2804.6.4

Semi-final qualifier to Final will be as follows:

Men

With two heats: Ranking 5–12 from each heat (8+8=16)
With three heats: Ranking 4–8 from each heat (5+5+5=15)

Ladies

With one heat: Ranking 5–13 from that heat (8)
With two heats: Ranking 3–6 from each heat (4+4=8)

Competitors will receive two more jumps and the best one will count and the following competitors will advance to the finals

Men

With two heats: Top ranked competitors 1–8
With three heats: Top ranked competitors 1–7

Ladies

With one heat: Top ranked competitors 1–4
With two heats: Top ranked competitors 1–4

2804.6.5

Finals:

Men

(16 men – head to head)
Parings for Head to Head final:

Pair 1: Place 1 – Place 16
Pair 2: Place 8 – Place 9
Pair 3: Place 5 – Place 12
Pair 4: Place 4 – Place 13
Pair 5: Place 3 – Place 14
Pair 6: Place 6 – Place 11
Pair 7: Place 7 – Place 10
Pair 8: Place 2 – Place 15

Ladies

(8 ladies – head to head)
Parings for Head to Head final:
Pair 1: Place 1 – Place 8
Pair 2: Place 4 – Place 5
Pair 3: Place 3 – Place 6
Pair 4: Place 2 – Place 7

2804.6.6

A Head to Head final consist of:
– 1/8-finals

- 1/4-finals
- 1/2-finals
- small and big finals

– 1/8-finals

The winners of the 1/8-finals Pairs qualify to the 1/4-finals.

– 1/4-finals

The winners of the 1/4-finals Pairs qualify to the 1/2-finals.

– 1/2-finals

The winners of the 1/2-finals Pairs qualify to the big final.

The losers of the 1/2-finals Pairs qualify to the small final

– Small and Big Finals

The winner of the big final will be ranked 1st.

The loser of the big final will be ranked 2nd.

The winner of the small final will be ranked 3rd.

The loser of the small final will be ranked 4th.

- Two jumps / best jump to count.
- Winner goes further.
- Highest score from Qualification will start as nr 2 throughout the finals
- Rank 1–2: Ranking from Big Final
- Rank 3–4: Ranking from Small Final
- Rank 5–8: Ranking from Qualification result
- Rank 9–16: Ranking from Qualification result

Big Air Competition format Men

| Rider | 1/8 final | Quarter F | Semi F | Small final | Final | Prize Giving |
|---------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1 16 | Pair 1 [] [] | QF 1 [] [] | | | | |
| 8 9 | Pair 2 [] [] | | Semi 1 [] [] | | | |
| 5 12 | Pair 3 [] [] | QF 2 [] [] | | | | |
| 4 13 | Pair 4 [] [] | | | Small Final [] [] | Final [] [] | |
| 3 14 | Pair 5 [] [] | QF 3 [] [] | | | | |
| 6 11 | Pair 6 [] [] | | Semi 2 [] [] | | | |
| 7 10 | Pair 7 [] [] | QF 4 [] [] | | | | |
| 2 15 | Pair 8 [] [] | | | | | |

Two jumps / best count

Rank 1–2 Big Final

Rank 3–4 Small Final

Rank 5–8 Determined from Qual Result

Rank 9–16 Determined from Qual Result

| Ladies | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Rider | Quarter F | Semi F | Small final | Final | Prize Giving |
| 1 8 | QF 1 [] [] | | | | |
| | | Semi 1 [] [] | | | |
| 4 5 | QF 2 [] [] | | | | |
| | | | Small Final [] [] | Final [] [] | |
| 3 6 | QF 3 [] [] | | | | |
| | | Semi 2 [] [] | | | |
| 2 7 | QF 4 [] [] | | | | |
| Two jumps / best count Rank 1–2 Big Final Rank 3–4 Small Final Rank 5–8 Determined from Qual Result Rank 9–16 Determined from Qual Result | | | | | |

2805 Execution of a Big Air

All runs are scored in the Big Air contest unless marked as JNS “Jump Not Scored”. Since the limited field size impacts final standings the entire field of ten men and six ladies will be ranked. All other competitors will be ranked according to their highest score of the two elimination round jumps.

2806 Competitors Equipment

2806.1 Bibs

As per FIS specifications.

2806.2 Helmets

As per FIS specifications and requirements (see art. 2010.6)

2807 Public Address System

2807.1 Music will be used at Big Air events. The sound system must be powerful enough for the competitors to have the opportunity to hear the music while at the top of the Big Air course.

2807.2 The Chief of Sound is responsible for the tapes or CD's during the competition.

2808 Judges Stand

2808.1 The recommended specifications for the Judges Stand is 5-10 meters by 2-3 meters. The Judges viewing area should be constructed so as to provide ample room for the appropriate number of officials, to provide room for viewing and all proper amenities for the operation of the competition.

2809 Big Air Judging

2809.1 For each Big Air Event: The five (5) judges and the Head Judges must be present during the entire competition. Note: at lower level FIS competitions the utilization of a three (3) judge panel is permitted. For scoring purposes where a five (5) member Judging panel is utilized the highest and lowest score will drop and the three middle scores will be added together to determine a competitors score. For a three (3) Judge panel all score will be utilized.

2809.2 Judges must determine scores during the Big Air events in accordance with the FIS Big Air Judging Criteria. They must be available to the Head Judge during preparation and throughout the competition.

2809.3 Judges can use score cards to mark scores by bib numbers and will keep a memory board to note the tricks, falls and other specifics scoring elements.

2809.4 No discussions are allowed concerning competitors scores unless initiated by the Head Judge.

2809.5 No competitor, team representative, or spectator will be allowed to approach the Judges stand or speak with the Judges during the competition.

2809.6 Any protest or problem arising from the judging will be dealt with by the Head Judge and the competition jury.

2809.7 Judges may not be assigned to competitions in which a family member is participating (grandparents, parents, children, brother, sister, husband, wife).

2809.8 The Judges Responsibilities and Duties

The main areas of the Judges responsibilities and duties are outlined in the Halfpipe section (art. 2615.1). The responsibilities and duties for the Big Air Judges are the same in principal as that which exists for Halfpipe and Slopestyle Judges.

2809.9 The Head Judges Responsibilities and Duties

The main areas of the Head judge responsibilities and duties are outlined in the Halfpipe section (art. 2615.2). The responsibilities and duties for the Big Air Head Judge are the same in principal as that which exist for Halfpipe and Slopestyle Head Judges.

2810 Big Air Scoring System

2810.1 Each judge will use a ten (10) point scoring system. Judges may also utilize tenths when awarding scores, for example 3.8, 6.7, 7.3, 9.8 etc. Each judge can give a maximum of 10 points per competitor for a total by the five (judges) of 50 points for each jump.

2810.2 All scores must be posted after each run.

2810.3 Tie breaking

If a tie exists, the competitor with the comparison of the two highest scores in the tied run shall be determine the winner. If they are still tied the comparison of the highest three scores in the tied run shall determine the winner. If they are still tied they will remain tied and the rider with higher bib will be ordered first.

2810.3.1 Elimination Heats

If ties still exist after 2810.3, this will be done:

Heat 1: Competitors tied for 5th/3rd place men and 3rd/2nd place ladies respectively will be qualified for the finals. When a tie such as this occurs the number of qualified competitors from Heat 2 will be reduced accordingly to allow 10 men and 6 ladies in the finals.

Heat 2: Ties in round two will be broken by the highest round 1 score. If still tied, the competitors ranked on the same final qualifying place will advance to the finals thus increasing the number of competitors in the finals.

2810.3.2 Finals (combined best two out of three jumps)

For a three run final the competitor with the highest single score (of the two combined scores used for the final ranking) will be the winner. If both of these are tied then the competitor with the highest non-combined score (3rd score) will be the winner. If a tie still remains, both competitors will remain tied and receive the same ranking.

2811 Judging Criteria

Each judge will evaluate the run by Overall Impression IO and divide the run into three components:

- 1) Control of the trick (Execution, Difficulty, Control)
- 2) Amplitude
- 3) Landing

2811.1 Control of the trick

When the competitor performs a trick they must show a mastery of the trick. Execution of the trick needs to be smooth, with the body in good bal-

ance and control. Spins must be demonstrated in one unique movement with a equal rotational rhythm from beginning to the end. Rewinds / reverts performed in landings are not penalized if they are clearly done on purpose.

Any grab (s) chosen must be held for as long as possible during a trick or spin. Furthermore grabs need to be sharp. Unclear grabs such as quick double grabs and small hand touches will not be given full consideration by the Judges.

Tricks performed should be smooth in nature and exhibit a high degree of execution skill, difficulty and amplitude.

2811.2 Amplitude

In Big Air, Amplitude is considered as a combination the height and the length of the jump as performed by a competitor. Because it is more difficult to master a trick with a bigger hang time, where competitors execute the same trick, the competitor with greater controlled amplitude / hang time will receive more points.

2811.3 Landing

The landing is the final phase of a trick.

It is also the part of the trick that makes the difference between a completed trick and a non-completed trick.

In order to separate the completed trick from non-completed trick, Judges will deduct points for what is considered a bad landed trick.

Deduction scale

0,1– 0,9 point for minor fault: hand rag

1,0– 1,9 points for medium fault: two hands down, reversing the trick due to instability

2,0– 2,9 points for major fault: body contact with the snow

3,0 points for huge faults: the board is not the first thing to touch the snow

A deduction by the Judges is taken from the score that would have been given with a correct completed landing.

For example a competitor, considered to be not under control in the air, could be awarded 4,5 points by a Judge for the trick and receive a 2,5 point deduction for a major landing fault, thus giving the competitor a score of 2,0.

Special Rules

2900 Competitions under Artificial Light

- 2900.1 The running of competitions under artificial lights is permitted.
- 2900.2 The lighting must meet the following specifications:
- 2900.2.1 The light level anywhere on the course may not be less than 80 lux, measured parallel to the surface. The lighting should be as uniform as possible.
- In case the competition will be broadcasted on Television the level of lighting has to be checked with the responsible person for the television production. Special arrangements may need to be made.
- 2900.2.2 Lighting must be placed so that the light does not alter the topography of the slope. The light must show the competitor the exact picture of the terrain and must not alter the depth perception and exactness.
- 2900.2.3 Care should be taken that the lights cast only a minimal amount of the competitor's shadow into the racing line and should not blind the competitor by lighting glare.
- 2900.2.4 Obstacles and buildings in the immediate vicinity of the course must be clearly lighted.
- 2900.3 The TD together with the Jury must check ahead of time that the lighting conforms to the rules. The organisers shall provide the TD and Jury with light meters having cosine correction.
- 2900.4 The TD must submit a supplementary report on the quality of the lighting.
- 2900.5 The course setter must set the course on the section of the competition venue which provides the opportunity for the best lighting.

3000 SLOPESTYLE

3001 The Slopestyle

The competition will be held on a course with a variety of hits, jumps, rails, tables, big-air, etc. with two or more lines that the competitors may choose from.

3002 Technical Data

3002.1 General characteristics of the course

The average slope inclination should be approximately 12 degrees. The slope should have a somewhat regular pitch, while offering various degrees of the inclination.

The Slopestyle course must be a minimum of 30 meters wide. The course must be a minimum of 100 and a maximum of 200 meters in vertical drop.

3002.2 Slopestyle course description

The Slopestyle course shall contain a variety of features (table top jumps, fun boxes, quarter pipes, waves/jumps, rails and ridges, or other features). The course should have a minimum of three (3) different features and a minimum of six (6) features in total. The course should not favoring regular or goofy foot competitors while providing the competitors the opportunity to display their freestyle skills and talents. The distance between the features should allow a smooth transition and performance. The course should be designed to require a minimum run time of 20+ seconds. The features and the overall course should be designed in such a manner so as to allow usage by both men and ladies competitors.

The ideal Slopestyle course should be technically challenging, with a wide variety and balance of features in diverse combinations.

3002.3 Start and finish area

The start area must be flat and wide enough for competitors to prepare for the competition and for coaches, staff and media teams to work. The finish area should be designed both as to width and depth so as to provide the competitors a secure termination for their performance. The entire course should be visible from the judging stand(s).

3002.4 Exceptions

Exceptions to venue standards may be approved by the FIS and or the Competition Jury i.e. indoor or in-city competitions, course configurations.

3002.5 Security considerations

There should be as determined by the Jury rescue / first aid personnel at the start area at all times during practice and competition.

The Competition Jury is tasked with the obligation to inspect the venue and the security elements utilized.

3003 Competition equipment

3003.1 Bibs

Bibs are distributed by the Organising Committee and may not be changed in shape or size. Freestyle bibs should be used. All bibs must be worn in the proper position at all session concerning the competition (inspection, training, qualification, finals and prize giving ceremony).

3003.2 Helmets
As per FIS Specifications and usage (see art. 2010.6)

3004 Execution of the Slopestyle

3004.1 Inspection / Training

The competitors are allowed to inspect the course by sliding down the course (without riding the features). Inspection times are at the discretion of the Competition Jury. Competitors must wear their start numbers and helmets at all times during inspection, training and competition.

At least one (1) training run is mandatory prior to the actual competition (minimum one (1) hour is recommended). Time permitting the competitors may be afforded the opportunity for additional training runs. Training, if possible, should be held the day before the actual competition takes place (the Competition Jury may adjust the various program elements and times).

3004.2 Qualifications

3004.2.1 Seeding

Competitors ranked on the current FIS Points List 1-16 (men and ladies) will be randomly drawn in the first seed group and competitors ranked 17th through the end of the field will be randomly drawn for the second seed group during the team captains meeting.

In case, there are no competitors with FIS points on the start list, the entire field will be randomly drawn.

3004.2.2 Execution of the qualification

All competitors can take two (2) official scored runs. In both runs the start order will be determined by a competitors bib number. Only the higher score of the two (2) runs will count toward the final ranking of the qualification. The first ten (10) men and the first six (6) ladies will advance to the finals. In the event that there is a tie such tie will be broken by looking to the results of the other scored run (if necessary followed by the single overall impression scores given by the Judges, starting from the highest). If two or more competitors are still tied each will be awarded the same ranking and in the competition that such unbroken tie(s) are for places – Men 10th or Ladies 6th place the final qualification field will be expanded. At the discretion of the Competition Jury the number of scored qualification run can be reduced to one (1) run.

3004.3 Finals: One out of Two

In the finals the ten (10) men and the six (6) ladies, unless the field is expanded due to unbroken ties will have the opportunity to take two (2) runs. The start order for the first run will be based on the reversing of the results of the qualifications, i.e place ten (10) of the men's qualifications and place six (6) of the ladies qualifications will start first, the start order for the second run will be based on reversing the results of the first run (best score starts last). The highest score of the two runs will determine the winner. In the competition that there is a tie, such tie(s) will be broken by looking to

the results of the other scored run (if necessary followed by the single overall impression scores given by the Judges, starting from the highest). If two or more competitors are still tied each will be awarded the same final ranking.

3004.4 Finals: Open Session

At lower level FIS competitions the finals may use an open session format with a random running start order. All competitors have a time limit (recommended 1 hour) to use the course as many times as they want within that time limit. All runs will be scored during the open session. Only the highest score of each competitor will count toward the final ranking. Ties will be broken by the next highest score of the competitor. Utilization and duration of the open session format will be determined by the competition Jury and will be announced during the Team Captains meeting.

3004.5 Competition Jury

The Competition Jury for the Slopestyle consists of the following:

- Technical Delegate
- Chief of Competition
- Head Judge

3005 Public address system

Music will be used at Slopestyle events. The sound system must be powerful enough for the competitors to have the opportunity to hear the music while on of the course.

The Chief of Sound is responsible for the music.

3006 Judges Stand

The recommended specification of the judging stand 5–10 meters by 2.5–3 meters. The Judges viewing area should be constructed so as to provide ample room for the appropriate number of officials and to provide room for viewing and all necessary amenities for the operation of the competition. The Judges stand needs to be elevated to give the best possible view of the complete Slopestyle course. If this is not possible, then two (2) judging stand will need to be constructed and the judging crew will need to be divided between the two (2) judging stands with the head judges assuming the role of a scoring judge. In upper level FIS competitions (OWG, WSC, WC) where two (2) judging stands are required the number of scoring judges will increased so as to provide a minimum of three (3) scoring judges at each location excluding the Head Judge.

3007 Slopestyle Judging

3007.1 Number of Judges

For each Slopestyle event, five (5) Judges will be present during the entire competition, plus the Head Judge. In the case where two (2) judging stands are required, due to course length and viewing, the number of judges will be increase to six (6) three (3) on each judging stand) plus the

Head Judge. See Section 3006. The total of the scores from each judging panel will be utilized in arriving at the final score per competitor. At lower level FIS competitions four (4) Judges including the Head Judge may be used.

3007.2 Judging Method

Only Overall Impression "IO" judging format will be utilized in Slopestyle. The key consideration is the overall composition of the run, including the chosen line, and the use of the features.

3007.3 Judging Elements

There are three (3) main elements utilized in the Slopestyle IO judging format

- Trick difficulty
- Trick execution (including take off and landing)
- Amplitude of the trick

Falls are considered as a part of the trick execution and will be taken into consideration when scoring.

3007.4 General Criteria

Discussions by the Judges concerning competitor scores should be minimal in nature unless initiated by the Head Judge.

- No competitor, team representative or spectator may approach the judge's stand or speak with the Judges during the entire competition.
- Any protest or problem arising from the judging will be dealt with by the Head Judge and the competition Jury.

3008 Slopestyle Scoring System

3008.1 Point System

Each judge will use a ten (10) point system, as well as decimals (e.g. 3.6, 6.4, 7.7, 9.9).

The highest and the lowest score will be dropped out and the three middle scores will be added together. In the case where a double judging crew is utilized no scores will be dropped and all scores will count toward the final score.