



**United States Collegiate Ski & Snowboard
Association**

**2022 - 2023
Competition and Rules
Manual**

Effective September 1, 2022



The United States Collegiate Ski & Snowboard Association

USCSA National Office
177 Huntington Ave, Suite 1703 #22462
Boston, MA 02115-3153
www.USCSA.org

This publication incorporates the final legislative actions of the annual USCSA Summer Conference, formerly Annual Board of Directors Meeting, and all approved rule changes processed through the USCSA Rules Committee for implementation for the 2022-2023 competition season. Legislation approved by the Rules Committee and rule making process is set off by a gray background. Readers seeking the legislative history of a given provision (earlier dates of adoption or revision) should consult the USCSA Rules Committee (2022 changes), the USCSA Academic Affairs Committee (changes prior to 2020) or the USCSA Managing Director.

Distributed to: USCSA Stakeholders via publication at www.uscsa.org, intended audience includes, but is not limited to: directors of athletics; faculty athletics representatives; presidents or chancellors; conference commissioners; senior compliance administrators; and provisional and affiliated members.

The 2022-2023 Competition and Rules Manual has been published by the USCSA as drafted by the Rules Committee Chair, under the guidance of the USCSA Board of Directors, the Membership Committee, and the Rule Sub-Committees of Alpine, Nordic and Snowboard & Freeski. This edition of the USCSA Competition and Rules Manual was approved by the Board on October 7, 2022.

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2022-2023 PARTNERS

GOLD



BRONZE



ADDITIONAL PARTNERS



PRESIDENT'S WELCOME

Dear Members of the USCSA Community:

Welcome to the 2022-2023 USCSA Competition Season! We're excited to begin another year of competition as we all drive towards the 2023 US Collegiate Ski & Snowboard National Championships coming up March 6-11th, 2023 at Mammoth Mountain in California. All of us at the USCSA have been very busy since concluding our 2021-2022 season at Lake Placid in March and I hope you quickly see the impact of this work, if you haven't already.

First and foremost, we welcomed athletes, volunteers, coaches, and officials to our first in-person Summer Conference in over two years this past June in Minneapolis, where we heard from a number of groups on topics such as Diversity, Equity & Inclusion, Insurance & Liability, as well as Marketing & Partnerships. I truly enjoyed hearing from experts across our organization and the ski industry on how we can make the USCSA a better organization for all of you.

With that being said, the USCSA took two important steps towards advancing our organizational goals of Consistency, Growth, and Sustainability. Around the same time as our Summer Conference, the Strategic Planning Committee, led by Executive Vice President Bo Bigelow, unveiled the USCSA 2022-2027 Strategic Plan, which establishes key targets for improving the USCSA over the next 5 years. Additionally, we launched the Development Committee, whose primary goal is helping the organization establish financial stability and growth through strategic partnerships and fundraising. Expect to see more from both of these two groups in the near future!

There's a lot more to be excited about as our new season begins and whether this is your first season competing with the USCSA or sadly your last, we can't wait to see you on the snow!

Very Respectfully,



Chris Shumeyko
President

SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION AND DIRECTORY

1.1 USCSA Mission Statement

- 1.1.1. To be the National governing body of team ski & snowboard competition at the collegiate level.
- 1.1.2. To promote and increase awareness of and participation in alpine skiing, nordic skiing, freeskiing and snowboarding in the United States.
- 1.1.3. To provide competition and development opportunities for student/athletes in a team atmosphere leading toward National titles in each discipline.

1.2 Organizational Profile

The United States Collegiate Ski & Snowboard Association (USCSA) is the sports federation for collegiate team ski racing and snowboarding in America. In excess of 200 colleges & universities from coast to coast, field some 5,000 men and women, Alpine, Nordic, Freeski and Snowboard athletes in over 200 race events annually.

Competition takes place across three progressive tiers. Conference qualifiers determine the participants at the six USCSA Regional Championships. The Regional Championships are the last step on the road to the annual U.S. Collegiate Ski & Snowboard National Championships, the showcase event in college snowsports. The U.S. Collegiate Ski & Snowboard National Championships has over 500 athletes participating from universities in 19 states and from all 11 conferences of the USCSA.

Organized as a non-profit 501 (C) 3 Educational Foundation, the USCSA believes that student/athletes, of all levels and abilities should have access to a quality and exciting venue of ski & snowboard competition. The USCSA fosters parity, both of representation and ultimately competition, to create and maintain a level playing field and does all it can to raise the level of competition throughout all their programs from the bottom up. The USCSA also recognizes that for athletes to be truly successful individuals, academics should take priority over ski & snowboard competition. To help foster this, the USCSA stresses education first and offers a variety of academic based awards.

1.3 The Formula For Success

The USCSA has grown and thrived due to its unique approach. It is the only collegiate level national governing sports body to foster competition among institutions with varying national sports affiliations. This means that schools who are NCAA, NAIA, NJCAA, or other independent sport bodies can all participate in the USCSA.

Another special feature of the USCSA is that teams can have different institutional status. Teams organized as club sports and varsity sports compete on the same level against one another, making the USCSA the place for everyone!

Team performance is emphasized within the USCSA, a departure from the typical individual or World Cup scoring format in skiing. Teams field five racers with the top three performances being used for the team score. Former USCSA athletes express that the USCSA's team orientation has been the seed for developing and nurturing a team approach in other aspects of their lives and careers.

Overall team performance is considered separately for each discipline. A school can field any single or combination of a men's alpine, women's alpine, men's nordic, women's nordic, men's freeski, women's freeski, men's snowboard, women's snowboard competition team.

The USCSA follows stringent rules of individual eligibility. This assures equitable standards for all student/athletes.

Information on volunteering, member benefits and the Summer Conference can be found at www.USCSA.org

1.4 Conference Coordinators and Division Coordinators

Allegheny Conference	Sarah Geiger
Atlantic Highlands Conference	Corey Tolkin
Eastern Conference	Chris Eder
MacConnell Division	Joe Harty
Thompson Division	Mark Sullivan & Laura Sullivan
McBrine Division	Joseph Kopp
Reynolds Division	Andrew Willihan & Margot Cosentino
Mansfield Division (Nordic)	Alyssa Benway
Katahdin Division (Nordic)	Andrew Willihan & Margot Cosentino
Grand Teton Conference	Jerry Wolf
Mideast Conference	Todd Enders
Nordic Division	Alyssa Dausman
Midwest Conference	Robin Dzubay
Chicago Division	Kevin Houlihan
Lake Superior Division	Mike Dzubay
Michigan Division	Justine Aune
Ohio Division	Becca Kozel
Nordic Division	Ted Theryl

Northern California Conference	TBD
Northwest Conference	Rachel Urban
Rocky Mountain Conference	Jay Moyer
Nordic Division	Christi Boggs
Southeast Conference	Doug Grayson
Southwest Conference	Patrick Wilcox

SECTION 2 – TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

2.1 USCSA Membership

2.1.1. Membership in the USCSA is open to any post secondary institution which meets the following criteria. An institution must be an active member of an affiliated USCSA ski & snowboard conference. To participate in any USCSA conference, regional or national championship event, the institution or individual must be a member in good standing of the USCSA national organization and the team of record of their respective institution. All rules, regulations and policies of the national organization must be adhered to by teams from any institution.

2.1.1.1. Individual Registration. All individuals shall pay an individual membership fee; complete all necessary registration & complete all necessary waivers. See current fees posted on www.USCSA.org.

2.1.1.2. Institution Fees. Every member institution shall pay an annual membership fee regardless of the number of disciplines they register. Institution fees are reviewed annually. See current fees posted on www.USCSA.org.
Institution Base Fees increase by 3% annually.

2.1.1.3. Team Fees. Each team shall pay an annual membership fee for each discipline and each gender within that discipline. Team fees are reviewed annually. Current fee structures are available at www.USCSA.org. A waiver process defined in Section 2.1.3 is available for eligible Teams. Discipline Base Fees increase by 3% annually.

2.1.1.3.1. Teams of 3 or more Competitors:
Institution Fee: Full Fee
Per Discipline Base Fee: Full Fee

2.1.1.3.2. Teams of less than 3 Competitors:
Institution Fee: \$0
Per Discipline Base Fee: 50% of Discipline Base Fee

2.1.1.4. Registration Dates and Payment Schedule:
Early Bird Registration (Sept 1 – Oct 31): Base Fees for Institution, Per-Discipline and Per-Athlete Fee.
Nov 1 – Nov 30: Institution Base Fee, Per Discipline Base Fee + \$25, Individual Base Fee + \$10
Dec 1 – Dec 31: Institution Base Fee, Per Discipline Base Fee + \$50, Individual Base Fee + \$15
Jan 1 – Jan 31: Institution Base Fee, Per Discipline Base Fee + \$75, Individual Base Fee + \$20

Feb 1 – End of Season: Institution Base Fee, Per Discipline Base Fee + \$125, Individual Base Fee +\$25

O.I.: See waiver policy on website for waiver details for new institutions or teams.

- 2.1.1.5.** USCSA Official Disciplines. Men’s alpine, women’s alpine, men’s nordic, women’s nordic, men's snowboard, women's snowboard, men’s freeski, women’s freeski, men’s jumping, and women’s jumping are each considered a separate discipline.
- 2.1.2.** Fee Waivers. A waiver is an action exempting an individual, team or institution from the application of a specific regulation. A waiver requires a formal approval based on evidence of compliance with the specified conditions or criteria under which the waiver is authorized. The Membership Committee, in consultation with the Finance Committee, shall have the authority to waive Individual, Team or Institution fees based on an official request submitted to the Membership Committee through the USCSA National Office. Visit www.USCSA.org/waivers for available waivers, conditions, and procedures.
- 2.1.3.** The USCSA shall not grant membership to a Secondary or Development team of any institution that fields either a USCSA or NCAA club or varsity team. (This is to include any teams that had been under a grand-fathered clause.)

O.I.: Membership is not to be granted to more than one team at an institution. If a school has already joined the NCAA, then that is the team of record, and no additional squad can be recognized from that school. Similarly, if a school registers a team with USCSA, no additional squad may be registered with the USCSA. Only schools with a multiple campus setup may register more than one squad. This is only possible if ALL of their athletic teams compete independently. (UC Berkeley, UC Los Angeles, UC San Diego, etc.)

- 2.1.3.1.** Secondary or Development Teams. These include any additional squad at an institution formed to produce multiple levels of competition at that institution. Specifically, but not limited to Schools which field NCAA Varsity teams and want to register additional squads to compete in USCSA. This is to include NAIA, Independent, and USCSA members wishing to register a "second squad" within the USCSA organization.
- 2.1.3.2.** While we do not accept membership from Secondary teams, and therefore they are not eligible for the USCSA National or Regional Championships, they may exist as "guest" members (“guest teams”) of conferences and compete at the conference level. Secondary teams are not to be counted in the regional membership inventory for National Championship berth calculations.

- 2.1.3.2.1. Guest teams are required to follow all USCSA rules, registrations, fees and policies.
- 2.1.3.3. Per the approval of the Board of Directors the following exceptions have been “grand-fathered” to Regional’s.
 - 2.1.3.3.1. Grand-fathered: University of Colorado (CU), University of Denver (DU), University of Utah (UU) and Montana State University (MSU) will from this time on, be the only guest members from secondary schools with “restricted license” status who will be permitted to participate in a regional competition; national competition will not be allowed. The Western Region is directed to adjust the field size up to 20 teams to accommodate up to four guest/secondary teams (CU, DU, UU, MSU) who finish in the Rocky Mountain Conference in the top five (5) and in the Grand Teton Conference in the top three (3) to participate at the regional’s as guest teams.

O.I.: Guest individuals will be dropped from the final results when determining teams and individuals who qualify for US Collegiate Ski & Snowboard National Championships

2.2 Enforcement of USCSA General Eligibility Rules

- 2.2.1. The Academic Affairs Committee is a Permanent Standing Committee, consisting of a chairperson and three members, independent of the Competition Committees.
- 2.2.2. The Academic Affairs Committee of the USCSA will investigate and enforce all governing rules pertaining to the USCSA Competition Divisions. The Academic Affairs Committee is empowered by the BOD to impose and enforce sanctions applicable to violations.
- 2.2.3. All member institutions must provide any documentation requested by the USCSA Academic Affairs Committee.
- 2.2.4. Member schools must monitor their athletes' eligibility.

2.3 General Policies for Member Schools

- 2.3.1. Definitions Applicable to Eligibility Regulations
 - 2.3.1.1. REGULAR LICENSE. All current USCSA rules and referenced rules from the NCAA Division II Rule Book adopted by the BOD and all forms must be maintained. Competitors registered in this manner shall be eligible to compete in ALL USCSA races, including post season Regionals and Nationals.
 - 2.3.1.2. RESTRICTED LICENSE. Athletes on teams so registered shall be eligible to compete only in conference races. Regional and National competitions are prohibited.

- 2.3.1.3.** SEASON. A season commences with the beginning of practice following team tryouts and ends with the final regularly scheduled competition prior to any post-season competition to begin the process of qualifying for the U.S. Collegiate Ski & Snowboard National Championships.

NOTE: Regularly scheduled ski & snowboard competitions may be held after the conference/regional qualifying process. These competitions will be counted for injury exemption.

- 2.3.1.4.** USCSA Competition. A USCSA competition is defined as a competition held regardless of the number of disciplines offered as defined in section 2.1.1.5. There is no minimum field size for a USCSA Competition. The competition must be open to all members of the affiliated USCSA Conference.
- 2.3.1.4.1.** USCSA Competitions may be dual sanctioned, in that instance all non USCSA competitors would need to be removed from the official USCSA results and scoring.
- 2.3.1.5.** Scrimmage. A scrimmage is a competition between two teams who agree it is not an official USCSA Competition. A scrimmage: (1) is not a USCSA Competition, (2) does not count on a team's win-loss record, (3) does not count towards participation in a majority of the USCSA Competition, (4) shall not be used in determining eligibility in the case of injury, and (5) does not have published results.
- 2.3.1.6.** A competitor must appear on the Regular or Restricted License List at the time of race registration to be allowed to participate in a USCSA meet as a member of a scoring team, or as an individual eligible for USCSA scoring purposes. Competitors who do not appear on the Regular or Restricted License List may compete at an event as a guest competitor at the event organizers discretion.
- 2.3.2. Policies for Member Schools**
- 2.3.2.1.** An intercollegiate ski & snowboard team may not compete in a closed competition or scrimmage with or against any public or private high school team.
- 2.3.2.2.** Intercollegiate team members may participate in an open competition in which high school students participate, but the event may not be sponsored by the college or university, nor by any USCSA Conference. Appeals for waiver may be made to the Chairperson of the USCSA Academic Affairs Committee.
- 2.3.2.3.** A USCSA intercollegiate ski & snowboard team may not compete as a team in any event, collegiate or otherwise, unless the event is part of an USCSA conference or has been approved by the USCSA Board.

- 2.3.2.3.1. All events must meet USCSA eligibility rules.
 - 2.3.2.3.2. This does not affect individual competitors except for the requirement for maintaining amateur status.
 - 2.3.2.3.3. As no race events were proposed to the Academic Affairs committee, for exemptions for prize money to be won; the NCAA rules of amateurism will remain in force. Therefore, no race events will be exempt.
- 2.3.3. Canadian Team Participation
- 2.3.3.1. USCSA competition is coordinated and sanctioned exclusively through United States based Collegiate Conferences.
 - 2.3.3.2. Canadian college ski & snowboard teams may hold membership and participate in a U.S. USCSA based affiliated conference.
 - 2.3.3.3. Canadian teams must solicit membership via the USCSA conference in which they wish to participate, and such team(s) must meet all other USCSA eligibility requirements in order to participate on a conference level.

2.4 Eligibility Requirements for Regional and National Championships

All the regulations listed under Eligibility Requirements for Student-Athletes apply to individuals and teams qualifying for USCSA regional and national championships. In addition, the following regulations apply.

- 2.4.1. Regulations For Participation In Championships
- 2.4.1.1. A student-athlete may participate in the respective USCSA United States Collegiate Skiing and Snowboard Championships no more than a total of FOUR times.
 - 2.4.1.2. A skier is eligible for the USCSA national championships if he/she has a Regular Competitors License, and for the USCSA regional championship if he/she has a Regular or Restricted Competitors License. The skier must also have been a member of the institution's intercollegiate ski & snowboard team during the majority of its most recent season, which includes a majority of these intercollegiate season practices, and a majority of required conference race events.
 - 2.4.1.3. To be eligible for postseason events (Regionals and Nationals), a racer must have participated in a minimum of two conference events, (in separate competitions).

O.I.: Separate Competitions means on two separate weekends.

O.I.: The availability and/or injury waivers indicate that if an athlete is not participating in ski & snowboard competition anywhere else, that he/she can be moved up without an appeal, if he/she does not fulfill the minimum requirement of the two conference events (in separate competitions).

- 2.4.1.4.** A skier is eligible to compete in an USCSA conference, regional or national championship if his/her name appears on the Affidavit of Eligibility, holds a Regular competitors License, has participated in the majority of the practices, and has been eligible and available to be a substitute if called upon for a majority of the competitions prior to post-season ski & snowboard competitions.

O.I.: Available, means available to race.

O.I.: A student matriculating for a degree (graduate and undergraduate) in his/hers 6th academic year, may petition to participate, provided he/she has not competed in more than three years of college ski & snowboard.

- 2.4.1.5.** A skier is not eligible to participate in a regional or national championship on any ski & snowboard team unless eligible and available to participate in 2 conference events and Regional qualifying competitions leading towards the national championships.
- 2.4.1.6.** Any individual or team must qualify for attendance at the national championship through a USCSA regional championship. Only those individuals and teams who so qualify are eligible for the United States Collegiate Skiing and Snowboard Championships.
- 2.4.1.7.** Any college ski & snowboard team switching to USCSA national affiliation (from NCAA, NJCAA, etc.) shall wait out one year prior to becoming eligible to participate in the United States Collegiate Ski & Snowboard National Championships, unless granted an exception by the USCSA conference to which the team is applying for membership. Waiver for sitting out one (1) USCSA national championship shall be made to the conference of the applicant and subsequently confirmed by the USCSA Board which should then be guided by that conference's wishes.
- 2.4.1.8.** Any athlete holding a Restricted Competitors License is not eligible to participate in a Regional or National Championship event.
- 2.4.2.** Special Regulations Concerning Participation At Championships
 - 2.4.2.1.** If the institution does not have an intercollegiate ski & snowboard team, an individual skier is eligible to participate in the conference races and regionals or national championships if otherwise qualified.

- 2.4.2.2. One competitor from a Restricted License team may obtain a Regular Competitors License which will allow one athlete to pursue qualification for the Regional and National events. Application includes all documentation required of a Regular Competitors License, including submittal by the Tuesday prior to Thanksgiving Day.

O.I.: An athlete who participates in a study abroad or off campus program and is thus unable to participate in a majority of practices and to be available as a substitute for a majority of the competitions prior to the postseason shall still be eligible for postseason competitions.

2.5 Procedural Regulations for Submitting USCSA Team and Individual Registration and Eligibility Forms

2.5.1. USCSA Ski & Snowboard Team and Institutional Membership Applications

- 2.5.1.1. All participating institutions and teams must register with the USCSA annually. The Membership Committee will determine the necessary online registration system. Complete registration will be defined as completed all online registration forms and payments submitted
- 2.5.1.2. All athletes in the USCSA who participate in competitions must register with the USCSA annually. The Membership Committee will determine the necessary online registration system. The registration will include all necessary online registration forms, dues, waivers and academic paperwork.
- 2.5.1.3. Penalty for Non-Compliance: Teams not submitting the Ski & Snowboard Team Membership and USCSA Institutional Membership Applications will be issued a Restricted License and will be considered ineligible to compete in a regional or national event.

2.5.2. Individual Competitor Registration and Liability Release

- 2.5.2.1. Each USCSA race participant is required to complete, sign and submit to the USCSA national office an Individual Competitor Registration and Liability Release form. The completed form should be submitted through their team officer. This form will include a liability release statement on behalf of the USCSA, the U.S. Ski & Snowboard, hosting ski areas, and all related personnel and officials.
- 2.5.2.2. Penalty For Non-Compliance: individual competitors, who do not complete, sign and submit the required Individual Competitor Registration and Liability Release form shall be considered ineligible to race and shall remain ineligible until the time a completed form is received by the National Office. At that time, only a Restricted License will be issued.

O.I.: Individual. Where it says, 'a restricted license for' an 'individual competitor', this refers to individuals trying to compete outside of the team. (When there is only one person and they don't have a team.) There is a differentiation on licenses for athletes, outside that scenario. If an athlete is added to a team, he/she comes under whatever the team's license is.

2.5.3. Ski & Snowboard Team Eligibility Forms

- 2.5.3.1.** A certified USCSA Ski & Snowboard Team Eligibility Report for each team is required for validation of athletic eligibility for all individuals wishing to participate on a college ski or snowboard team competing under the auspices of the USCSA. Certification of the athlete's eligibility on this form is from September to September. This form will be automatically sent to the designated team contact(s) during registration season. It is the responsibility of each team to secure this form, supply accurate and complete information where requested, submit it to the proper authorities for certification and file it with the USCSA National Office before the date of the team's first competition. Additions to team forms are permissible prior to the completion of the midpoint race of a team's qualifying season. Added competitors may not compete on a scoring team or be included in scoring for individual qualification to Regional championships without a completed eligibility form and a USCSA competition license. An athlete may compete as a guest in the event at the discretion of the event organizer before USCSA eligibility is established and cannot be included in the scoring for Regional qualifications retroactively once eligibility is established.
- 2.5.3.2.** Penalty For Non-Compliance: A Team that has not submitted a completed and signed Team Eligibility Form, accompanied with the Individual Liability and Release Form for each athlete named on the Team Eligibility Form.
- 2.5.3.2.1.** Will automatically be issued a Restricted Competitor License only. Therefore, no Team member will be eligible to participate in the Regional or National events.
- 2.5.3.2.2.** All liability forms must be completed and turned into the national office.
- 2.5.3.2.3.** Written proof, with an institution's registrar's stamp, that a team's eligibility form has been submitted to the institution.
- 2.5.3.2.4.** An institution has paid its membership
- 2.5.3.2.5.** Extensions are accepted at the discretion of the Academic Affairs Committee.

2.5.4. Deletion of Athlete Names from Eligibility Forms.

- 2.5.4.1. Individual athlete names may be deleted from the affidavit of eligibility, based upon the following
 - 2.5.4.1.1. Request for removal should be submitted to the USCSA Academic Affairs Committee prior to the USCSA Rules Committees' meeting (Spring of each year).
 - 2.5.4.1.2. Racer has participated in no intercollegiate ski & snowboard events for that institution in said year.
 - 2.5.4.1.3. When a racer is injured during the season and has competed in no more than one- quarter of the school's season of practices and competitions prior to the injury. Documentation covering such injury must be presented at the time the request is made, including a statement of the attending physician.

2.6 Protests and Appeals Concerning Eligibility

- 2.6.1. Protests which cannot be handled at the conference level must be lodged with the USCSA Academic Affairs Committee by an identified representative of a USCSA institution and be accompanied by substantiating evidence.
- 2.6.2. Any institution disqualified for failure to comply with eligibility requirements shall have the right to appeal the ruling to the USCSA Academic Affairs Committee.
- 2.6.3. Decisions made by the USCSA Academic Affairs Committee may be appealed to the USCSA Executive Board.

2.7 Referenced NCAA Division II Rules

- 2.7.1. The United States Collegiate Ski & Snowboard Association voted in May 1988 to adopt, by reference, the following NCAA II rules
 - 2.7.1.1. Operating Bylaw, Article 12, Amateurism
 - 2.7.1.2. Operating Bylaw, Article 13, Recruiting
 - 2.7.1.3. Operating Bylaw, Article 14, Eligibility: Academic and General Requirements
 - 2.7.1.4. Operating Bylaw, Article 15, Financial Aid
 - 2.7.1.5. Operating Bylaw, Article 16, Awards, Benefits & Expenses For Enrolled Student Athletes
 - 2.7.1.6. Operating Bylaw, Article 17, Playing & Practice Seasons

O.I.: When the NCAA uses the term 'dates', they mean 'events', something covering two days. Therefore 16 dates mean 32 days.

- 2.7.1.7. Constitution, Article 2.3, The Principle Of Ethical Conduct
- 2.7.1.8. Constitution, Article 2.10, The Principle Governing Financial Aid

- 2.7.1.9. Constitution, Article 5.2.2, Operating Bylaws
- 2.7.1.10. Operating Bylaw, Article 10.1, Unethical Conduct
- 2.7.1.11. Operating Bylaw, Article 10.4, Disciplinary Action
- 2.7.1.12. Operating Bylaw, Article 11.1.1, Standards Of Honesty & Sportsmanship
- 2.7.1.13. Operating Bylaw, Article 18.4.1, Eligibility For Championships - Student Athlete Eligibility
- 2.7.1.14. Administrative Bylaw, Article 32.3.6, Disclosure Of Purpose Of Interview

O.I. Pertaining to NCAA Season of competition 14.2.4.2.3, Proof of expenses paid by athlete will be required for eligibility.

- 2.7.2. Date Of Rule Adoption And USCSA Corollaries. The afore *referenced* NCAA II rules that were adopted by the USCSA shall become effective May 15, 1988, date of adoption. The following USCSA corollaries shall apply.
 - 2.7.2.1. In all instances in which current reading of NCAA rules refer to NCAA, please substitute USCSA for a more accurate understanding of the ruling.
 - 2.7.2.2. In all instances in which current wording refers to the NCAA Academic Requirements Committee or Council, please substitute the words USCSA Academic Affairs Committee.
 - 2.7.2.3. All institutions shall operate under the standards, set forth in the NCAA Division II rules, as cited above.
 - 2.7.2.4. When referring to pertinent NCAA rules, two-year institutions shall substitute the words 2 years where the text reads 4 years, and the words 3 years for the words 5 years wherever they appear in the text.
 - 2.7.2.5. In addition, two-year institutions shall substitute the words 6 semesters where the text reads 10 semesters and 9 quarters where the text reads 15 quarters.
 - 2.7.2.6. For an institution that does not require SAT or ACT scores, a high school GPA of 2.0, in the core curriculum, as defined by the NCAA Division II, will suffice as eligible.

NOTE: Copies of the NCAA Division II Rules Manual may be obtained from NCAA Publishing online at www.ncaa.org.

SECTION 3 – ALPINE RULES

3.1 FIS And U.S. Ski & Snowboard Rules versus USCSA Rules

3.1.1. USCSA alpine competitions shall be governed by the most current edition of the following rules; USCSA Alpine Rules, U.S. Ski & Snowboard Alpine Competition Rules pertaining to scored U21 and Sr. events. (Not U.S. Ski & Snowboard Masters rules, unless specifically referenced within the USCSA rules) and the FIS (ICR). USCSA alpine competitions shall be governed first by the USCSA rules, second, in all areas not specifically covered, the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Alpine Competition rules shall be used, and third, in all areas not specifically covered the FIS (ICR) shall be used. In no case shall a USCSA rule be enforced that violates a U.S. Ski & Snowboard rule. FIS and U.S. Ski & Snowboard rule books are available, online at www.U.S. Ski & Snowboard.org and www.fis-ski.com.

O.I.: Clarification for USCSA on rule U614.2.3 from the U.S. Ski and Snowboard Alpine Competition Guide - If a competitor comes to a complete stop (e.g. after a fall), he must no longer continue through previous or further gates. This interdiction is valid for all events with a fixed start interval (DH, SG, GS, Parallel bracketed rounds). Only exception is for SL (661.4.1) and Parallel qualification rounds (U1232.1.1) whereby the competitor may reenter the course provided:

- *Does so in a manner that is safe for themselves or any other person within the race arena*
- *Does not interfere with the run of the next competitor*
- *May hike for a missed gate not to exceed six direction changes from point of stop*

O.I.: Clarification for USCSA on rule 623.1.3 from the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Alpine Competition Guide - In the event of an imminent overtake, an athlete who has not stopped at any point during their run and is blocked or waved down by an official or course worker shall be allowed the right to a rerun.

3.2 Protests Concerning Alpine Events

3.2.1. Protests concerning Disqualification or Timing: A protest against a disqualification or timing must be given in writing, by a team officer to a voting member of the jury and be accompanied by a cash deposit; for Regional and Nationals the deposit is \$50, \$100 protest fee for equipment. Such protests must be received within the specified time period for the particular type of protest. The deposit will be refunded if the protest is upheld. Such protests

must be received within the specific time period, for the particular type of protest. See disqualifications in the U.S. Ski & Snowboard comp guide.

3.2.2. Appeals

3.2.2.1. For all events not sanctioned by the U.S. Ski & Snowboard or FIS, appeals against a decision of the jury, a protest is permissible to

3.2.2.1.1. The Conference Appeals Board (Conference Races)

3.2.2.1.2. The Regional Appeals Board (Regional Races)

3.2.2.1.3. The USCSA Rules Committee (National Events)

3.2.3. For all events sanctioned by the U.S. Ski & Snowboard or FIS follow the appeal procedures outlined by the appropriate governing organization. If the appeal concerns a USCSA rule, follow the procedure presented in section 3.2.2.1.1.

3.2.4. The USCSA Rules Committee shall hear all protests regarding USCSA rules at national events. Any member of the USCSA Rules Committee who may have served on the jury being protested, or are representatives of schools involved therein, shall be disqualified from the deliberations on that issue.

3.2.5. The appeal, in writing and with substantiating particulars, must always be submitted to the appropriate appeals board, or mailed thereto within 14 days after the announcement of the previous decision on the protests (not counting the announcement day).

3.3 Equipment Rules Specific to USCSA

3.3.1. The USCSA adheres to all U.S. Ski & Snowboard Equipment rules for competitions as defined in the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Alpine Competition Guide. In any areas not specifically covered by the U.S. Ski & Snowboard, then the FIS (ICR) rules shall be used.

- In all events protectors must be worn underneath the conforming competition suit. (Exception forearm protection used in SG, GS and SL and shin protection used in SL)

3.3.2. Use of Headphones During Tech Events. Headphones shall not be permitted within the race arena, excluding the start corral.

3.4 Joint Regulations for Slalom, Giant Slalom

3.4.1. Seeding – Alpine

3.4.1.1. Participating full teams shall have one racer placed in each of the 5 seeds. The order of teams shall be generated by random selection within each seed. There shall be separate draws for both slalom and giant slalom

3.4.1.2. The seeding of outstanding individual competitors (Regional and Nationals) for slalom and giant slalom shall be placed between the first and second seed. The random selection of these individual representatives shall be determined by draw at the seeding meeting. (For Nationals: If an outstanding individual competitor is also a member of an Invitational

team, he/she will maintain the outstanding individual competitor seeding.)

- 3.4.1.3.** The BIBO method of seeding shall be used for alpine competition. BIBO seeding is used in the second run of slalom and giant slalom events.

O.I.: The BIBO method of seeding shall be used for Alpine competitions as stated in the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Comp Guide Rule. U621.11.3 At least one hour before the competition, if deemed appropriate by the jury, reversing the number of teams is permissible.

- 3.4.1.4.** Seeding for the second run of alternate racers shall be at the discretion of the Chief of Race, to be announced prior to the event.

O.I.: At regular season races with more than five racers, the COR may allow the 'B' Racers to be put into the Bibo (3.4.1.3) for second run, or put the 'B' racers after all the 'A' (top five seed) racers go - weather, daylight, and snow conditions permitting. At Regionals and Nationals, all athletes entered in the event become part of the Bibo.

- 3.4.1.5.** The number and ages of the following competitors shall be limited: 5 men and 5 women. U21's only will be entered as a team by the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Divisional Selection Chairperson. However, if the institution is having a local club host its event, the local club may enter up to 5 more men and 5 more women of seniors, U21's and U16's only. These racers will be entered at the end of the college field.

- 3.4.1.6.** National Championship - Invitational Alpine Teams

- 3.4.1.6.1.** First run shall have one racer in each of the five (5) seeds to start at the end of all qualified teams and outstanding individual competitors. Thus, the first competitor from an invitational team will start 101st, if the field of 100 qualified competitors is filled.

- 3.4.1.6.2.** The second shall be run in BIBO format with all competitors (invitational and qualified teams) seeded in order of finish from the first run.

- 3.4.2.** Sullivan Seeding System

- 3.4.2.1.** At any USCSA event, excluding US Collegiate Ski & Snowboard National Championships™, the Sullivan Seeding system, if so desired and announced on the race announcement, the second run running order shall be generated as follows. Following the completion of the first run;

- 3.4.2.1.1.** Rank the teams by summing the times of the three fastest skiers from each team to determine athletes in "The Cut",

- 3.4.2.1.2. The remaining athletes, not scoring for their respective teams, are ranked in order of descending first run times (slowest to fastest) “The Flip”,
- 3.4.2.1.3. The second run running order is developed in the following manner;
 - 3.4.2.1.3.1. The athletes in the Flip are seeded first followed by the athletes in the Cut,
 - 3.4.2.1.3.2. In the Cut, teams will race in reverse order of team place following the first run (slowest to fastest), within each team the athletes will be seeded slowest to fastest.
- 3.4.2.2. Outstanding Individuals and Guest athletes will be seed according to their first run time in the Flip. No special considerations will be made for Four-Way Teams.

3.4.3. Random Draw Procedure

- 3.4.3.1. Step I. Determine the number of teams and the number of competitors per team. There will be on bib set for each team designated by letters. One seed will consist of the total numbers of teams competing. Example: 19 teams, the bib sets will be lettered A to S, with a seed of 19 competitors.

Individual competitors will be inserted after the 1st seed. So, if there are 19 teams and 5 individuals, bibs 20-24 will be used for the individual competitors.

Establish the remaining seeds, so you know what bib numbers go in the remaining seeds.

- 3.4.3.2. Step II. Randomly assign a number from each seed, to a bib set. So that one number from each team seed goes to one bib set. You can accomplish this by either by drawing numbers and letter out of a hat or by using a randomizer on a computer.
- 3.4.3.3. Step III. Do a double random draw. You randomly pick a team, then that team randomly picks a bib set. The same is done for the individuals. It is recommended that you use different bib sets (groups of bibs) for each event, so that the bibs for each day may be done ahead of time.

3.5 U.S. Ski & Snowboard Race Event Registration

- 3.5.1. USCSA alpine races may be U.S. Ski & Snowboard registered events.

3.6 Alpine Skiing Parallel Event

3.6.1. Eligibility

- 3.6.1.1. Teams: will be eligible to compete in the USCSA National Championships Team Parallel Event only if they qualified as an Alpine or 4- way team for the USCSA National Championships

- 3.6.5.3.** The same course setter establishes the courses and makes sure they are identical and parallel. He/She 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.

O.I.: Recommend delay gates should not be used in course setting. Course set guidelines allow adequate use of space for proper alignment and direction change.

- 3.6.5.4.** The first gate in each course should be placed no less than 10 m from the start and no more than 20 m.

- 3.6.5.5.** Shortly before the finish line, after the last gate, the separation between the two courses must be well marked so that they direct each competitor towards the middle part of the respective finish.

- 3.6.5.6.** Distance between the Two Courses

- 3.6.5.6.1.** The distance between two corresponding gates (from turning pole to turning pole) should be no less than 10 m and no more than 12 m.

- 3.6.5.6.2.** The course setter shall use a “triangulation” method to ensure accuracy between courses. Triangulation ensures that the vertical distance from a turning pole to the next turning pole on each course is identical, and that the horizontal distance between the turning poles of each course is identical throughout.

- 3.6.5.6.3.** The course setter may make slight modifications before the first competitors start, based on observation of forerunners and/or input from forerunners.

- 3.6.5.6.4.** The jury may decide to insert up to one jump in the course. The lip of the jump should be no more than 1.5 m above the snow surface at the base of the jump and at least 25 m wide.

3.6.6. The Start

- 3.6.6.1.** Start Device

- 3.6.6.1.1.** Two hinged doors each approximately 100 cm wide, 40 cm in height, and with the bottom edge of the gate approximately 100-125 cm above the ground. The doors should be capable of simultaneous and/or delayed opening. Opening of the doors is ideally by electronic control. The bolt (lock) system should utilize an electromagnet so that the start gates open simultaneously. This start system could also be manually operated. Drop style doors (as used in skier and boarder X) is permitted with either electronic or manual release mechanisms.

- 3.6.6.1.2.** The Jury and the starter together will control the start. The start signal can only be given after the Jury has given the competitors

permission to start. Any starting system can be employed provided that the system guarantees a simultaneous start.

- 3.6.6.1.3.** False Starts (barging)
 - 3.6.6.1.3.1.** Penalties will occur:
 - 3.6.6.1.3.2.** If the competitor goes through the hinge door before the start command.
 - 3.6.6.1.3.3.** If the competitor does not have both ski poles set behind the closed door.
 - 3.6.6.1.3.4.** If the competitor uses the start doors for assistance.
- 3.6.6.1.4.** Start Command
 - 3.6.6.1.4.1.** Before the starter gives the command of either "Ready - Set" and the subsequent firing of the starting signal which opens the start hinge doors, he must first ensure that the competitors are ready by asking the competitor starting in the red course "Red ready?" and then the competitor in the blue course "Blue ready?". Only after both competitors have answered "yes", the starter can give the start command.
 - 3.6.6.1.4.2.** If one or both starting doors fail to open the start must be repeated.

O.I.: Recommend use of air horn at start in the event of start door failure

3.6.7. The Finish

- 3.6.7.1.** The finish areas must be symmetrical. The line into the finish must be parallel with the line of the start posts.
- 3.6.7.2.** Each finish line is marked by two poles connected by a banner which forms the finish. Each of these must be at least 8m wide. The inside poles of the areas are placed side by side.
- 3.6.7.3.** It is necessary to set up visually separate finish approaches and to keep the courses separated after the finish line exits.

3.6.8. Jury and Course Setter

- 3.6.8.1.** The Jury is set up as follows (U.S. Ski & Snowboard or USCSA Officials):
 - 3.6.8.1.1.** The Technical Delegate
 - 3.6.8.1.2.** Two Referees
 - 3.6.8.1.3.** The Chief of Race
- 3.6.8.2.** The course setter is designated by the Jury of the competition. Before setting the parallel course, he should conduct an inspection and study of the course in the presence of the Jury and those responsible for the course. (The Chief of Race and the Chief of Course).

3.6.9. Timing

3.6.9.1. As the start is simultaneous, only the difference in time between the competitors at the finish will be registered, with electronic eyes and an automatic print-out, the first competitor that breaks one of the signals starts the clock and receives the time "zero", the following competitors stop successively the clocks (chronometers) and receive the time difference in 1/1000-seconds to the first competitor. For some special events running times may be used to determine rankings (break ties or the award of prizes).

3.6.9.2. A minimum of an A & B timing system is required.

3.6.10. Inspection

3.6.10.1. The competitors may inspect the course once from top to bottom with skis on. Inspection time is 10 minutes.

3.6.11. Control of the Runs/Races

3.6.11.1. The gate judges are situated on both exterior sides of the courses. Each gate judge is supplied with a flag which corresponds to the color of the course he is controlling (either blue or red). This flag is to be used immediately to notify the Jury of a disqualification in his section of the course.

3.6.11.2. A Jury member with a yellow flag is located approximately halfway down the course. The Jury member judges whether a gate judge's raising the red or blue flag was justified or not. Raising the yellow flag on the red or blue course confirms the disqualification of the competitor.

3.6.11.3. Disqualifications / Did Not Finish

3.6.11.3.1. Causes for disqualifications are the following: 3.6.11.3.1.1. Second barge (started too soon) 3.6.11.3.1.2. Changing from one course to another 3.6.11.3.1.3. Interfering with opponent, voluntarily or not

3.6.11.3.1.4. Not passing through a gate correctly (straddle)

3.6.11.3.1.5. Not finishing

3.6.11.4. Protest of results

3.6.11.4.1. Each round of brackets may be protested for the 15 minutes following the posting of the result for the final race in the bracket. Protests outside of this window will be entertained at the jury's discretion, but not after any bracket that depends on the result under protest has started running.

3.6.11.4.2. Posting time for the last result in each bracket should be noted in proximity to the posted result

3.6.11.4.3. The finish referee must be verbally notified of the protest by a coach or captain of the protesting team within this 5-minute window. The finish referee's position will be noted at the seed meeting.

- 3.6.11.4.4.** A written protest must be submitted within 5 minutes of notifying the finish referee
- 3.6.11.4.5.** No bracket which depends on the result of a bracket under protest or which depends on a bracket with an open protest may be run. Any runs in violation of this rule must be re-run when the protest is resolved, or the protest period is past.
- 3.6.11.5.** Slalom Rules
 - 3.6.11.5.1.** In the case of issues or items not covered above, the Rules for Slalom must be considered.

3.6.12. Competition

- 3.6.12.1.** Coaches and/or Team Captains will submit a seed list prior to the competition at the seed meeting. Athletes shall be ranked A through E. This order will be used throughout the competition. Competitors on the same team should be given consecutive bib numbers.

3.6.12.2. Team Seeding

- 3.6.12.2.1.** Teams are seeded by using the USCSA National Championship overall team scores from GS, last place will be seeded 1st, 2nd to last place seeded 2nd... 1st place seeded last.
- 3.6.12.2.2.** The teams will be populated into a “round of 32 bracket” based on their seed (see attached template). If less than 32 teams are competing, there will be byes to the round of 16 to the higher seeded teams. If there are 16 or less teams, the teams will be put into appropriately sized brackets (appropriate bracket sizes are: 32, 16, 8, 4, or 2).

3.6.12.3. SINGLE RUN ELIMINATION FORMAT

- 3.6.12.3.1.** 2 athletes from each team will run on the red course and 2 on the blue course per round. The higher seeded team may choose which course the 5th or “E” skier will run. The start order shall be as follows:

"Red Course" higher seeded team A skier against "Blue Course" lower seeded team A skier
 "Red Course" lower seeded team B skier against "Blue Course" higher seeded team B skier
 "Red Course" higher seeded team C skier against "Blue Course" lower seeded team C skier
 "Red Course" lower seeded team D skier against "Blue Course" higher seeded team D skier

- 3.6.12.3.2.** Higher seeded team gets to choose the red or blue course for their E skier. Lower seeded team takes the other course for their E skier. The E-skier from the higher seed will provide his/her choice of course on the starter’s command. Failure to choose a course in a reasonable

amount of time will be treated as a DNS for the racer making the decision.

3.6.12.4. Scoring And Team Advancement

- 3.6.12.4.1.** The winner of a run earns 1 point for the team. A team may earn a maximum of 5 points per round. If there is a tie on the run, both teams are awarded 1 point
- 3.6.12.4.2.** A minimum of 3 skiers shall constitute a team. A team that does not have all 5 members will enter the heat with a point deficit (maximum of 2 for a team with 3 skiers). Teams of less than 5 competitors must seed their athletes starting with A.
- 3.6.12.4.3.** The team that has 3 or more points from a round shall advance to the next round.
- 3.6.12.4.4.** Consolation brackets will only exist in the final round, to determine 3rd and 4th place.
- 3.6.12.4.5.** In the event of a tie in the number of points, the team with the largest number of successfully completed runs will advance. If a tie still exists, the team with the lowest total differential time of completed competitors will win the heat. If a tie still exists, the team advances which had the competitor that made it the furthest on the last run of head-to-head competition between the teams.
- 3.6.12.4.6.** If both competitors were disqualified or did not finish the run, the competitor who skied the furthest distance in the run will earn a point for their team.

3.6.13. Individual Competition

- 3.6.13.1.** The Seeding for the individual parallel event will be based on GS results.
- 3.6.13.2.** Individuals will be placed into a “round of 8 Bracket” for competition (or appropriately sized bracket, 16, 8, 4, 2 are acceptable). Higher seeds will be given bye’s if the bracket is not completely filled.
- 3.6.13.3.** Each bracketed round will be made up of the higher seeded athlete choosing the red or blue course and the lower seeded athlete will take the other course. The higher seed will provide his/her choice of course on the Starter’s command. Failure to choose a course in a reasonable amount of time will be treated as a DNS for the racer making the decision. The competitor who completes the run the fastest, moves on to the next round.
- 3.6.13.4.** If both competitors do not finish the run or if both were disqualified, the competitor who skied the furthest distance will advance to the next round.
- 3.6.13.5.** Consolation rounds are only held in the final round, to determine 3rd and 4th place.

SECTION 4 – NORDIC RULES

4.1 FIS and U.S. Ski & Snowboard rules versus USCSA rules

4.1.1. USCSA Nordic competitions shall be governed by the most current edition of the following rulebooks: USCSA Nordic Rules, U.S. Ski & Snowboard Nordic Competition Rules and the FIS (ICR). USCSA Nordic competitions shall be governed first by the USCSA rules, second, in all areas not specifically covered, the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Nordic Competition rules shall be used, and third, in all areas not specifically covered the FIS (ICR) shall be used. In no case shall a USCSA rule be enforced that violates the U.S. Ski & Snowboard sanctioning or scoring of the event. FIS rulebooks are available from U.S. Ski & Snowboard, PO Box 100, Park City, UT 84060, ph. (435) 649-9090 or on-line at www.U.S. Ski & Snowboard.org and www.fis-ski.com.

4.2 The Nordic Event

4.2.1. The Nordic course shall be laid out so as to be a true test of the competitors' strength, endurance, ski technique and tactical knowledge.

4.2.2. The length of the course and race format at Nationals shall be defined per below. The National format may be altered for Conference and Regional Championships.

4.2.2.1. Even Year Format

Day One (Tuesday): Men and Women's 7.5k Freestyle, 30 second interval

Day Two (Wednesday): Men & Women's 1.5k Classic Sprint

Day four (Friday): Men and Women's 15k Classic, Mass Start

Day five (Saturday): Men and Women's Team Sprint: FR, FR, FR

4.2.2.2. Odd Year Format

Day One (Tuesday): Men and Women's 7.5k Classic, 30 second interval

Day Two (Wednesday): Men & Women's 1.5k Freestyle Sprint

Day four (Friday): Men and Women's 15k Freestyle, Mass Start

Day five (Saturday): Men and Women's Team Sprint: CL, CL, CL

4.2.3. Sprint Race. The USCSA Sprint Race will run in accordance with FIS ICR 36. USCSA Exception for Final Rounds: There will be 'A' and 'B'

A Final	B Final
Semifinal 1 – Finisher #1	Other athletes will advance to B Final except 6th place finishers from each heat who will not advance.
Semifinal 1 - Finisher #2	
Semifinal 2 - Finisher #1	
Semifinal 2 - Finisher #2	

Lucky Loser #1 (based on time)	
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Quarter finals with 6 competitors in 5 heats FIS Rule 325.4.5					
Assigned to heats	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Distribution 1-20	1	4	5	2	3
	10	7	6	9	8
	11	14	15	12	13
	20	17	16	19	18
Distribution 21-25	21	24	25	22	23
Distribution 26-30	30	27	26	29	28
Semi Finals (12)		Finals (6 + 6)			
S1	S2	B Final	A Final		
Q1 #1	Q4 #1	S1 #4	S1 #1		
Q1 #2	Q4 #2	S2 #4	S2 #1		
Q2 #1	Q5 #1	S1 #5	S1 #2		
Q2 #2	Q5 #2	S2 #5	S2 #2		
Q3 #1	Q3 #2	S1 #6	S1 #3		
R3-2*	R3-1*	S2 #6	S2 #3		

- 4.2.4. Team Sprint is a relay-competition with three athletes who alternately ski 3 legs of a minimum of 1km and a maximum 1.5km each with all competitors skiing the same loop
- 4.2.5. Following the lead set by the U.S. Nordic Championships, the Nordic course for the United States Collegiate Skiing Championships shall not be above 2200 meters (7260') unless such standards are specifically waived by the Nordic Competition and Rules Committee.
- 4.2.6. If the jury determines that an athlete was skating in an individual race using the Classical Technique (defined by U.S. Ski & Snowboard Nordic Rulebook 314.1) the athlete will be disqualified for that event.
- 4.2.7. If the jury determines that an athlete was skating in the Classical Technique (defined by U.S. Ski & Snowboard Nordic Rulebook 314.1) leg of a relay race the athlete will receive the time of the slowest athlete in the race for all legs utilizing the Classical Technique.
- 4.2.8. The use of all high fluorinated additives, which includes pure fluoro powder, liquid or block applied to the glide zone of the ski, is prohibited from all

USCSA Nordic competitions for both classic and free techniques. This ban includes all USCSA Regional Competitions and the USCSA National Competition. This rule shall not apply to joint competitions which do not adhere to this rule, such as U.S. Ski & Snowboard/FIS Points races, US National Championships, Junior National Qualifiers, etc.

4.3 Protests Concerning Nordic Events

4.3.1. Protests concerning Disqualification or Timing: A Protest against disqualification or timing must be given in writing, by a team officer to a voting member of the jury and be accompanied by a cash deposit; for Regional and Nationals the deposit is **\$25.00**. Such protests must be received within the specified time period for the particular type of protest. The deposit will be refunded if the protest is upheld. Such protests must be received within the specific time period, for the particular type of protest. See disqualifications in the U.S. Ski & Snowboard comp guide.

4.3.2. Appeals

4.3.2.1. For all events not sanctioned by the U.S. Ski & Snowboard or FIS, appeals against a decision of the jury, a protest is permissible to:

4.3.2.1.1. The Conference Appeals Board (Conferences Races)

4.3.2.1.2. The Regional Appeals Board (Regional Races)

4.3.2.1.3. The USCSA Rules Committee (National Events)

4.3.2.2. For all events sanctioned by the U.S. Ski & Snowboard or FIS follow the appeal procedures outlined by the appropriate governing organization. If the appeal concerns a USCSA rule, follow the procedure presented in section 4.3.2.1.1 above.

4.3.2.3. The Committee shall hear all protests regarding USCSA rules at national events. Any member of the USCSA Rules Committee who may have served on the jury being protested, or are representatives of schools involved therein, shall be disqualified from the deliberations on that issue.

4.3.2.4. The appeal, in writing and with substantiating particulars, must always be submitted to the appropriate appeals board, or mailed thereto within 14 days after the announcement of the previous decision on the protests (not counting the announcement day).

4.4 Seeding of Nordic Championship Competitors for National Events

4.4.1. See Alpine rules section item 2.02 for random draw procedures.

4.4.2. Team competitors will be placed into 5 seed groups based on a random draw within each seed. Teams will choose which of their team members will be placed into each seed at the coaches/seeding meeting prior to the event.

Changes in the seed order will not be allowed after that time. Ill or injured competitors may be replaced by an alternate with direct substitutions only.

- 4.4.3.** Individual competitors will be seeded by random draw and placed within the seed groups of their choice. Their preference must be stated to the Chief of Race by 12 noon (local time) of the day prior to the event the competitor will be participating in. Individuals not stating their preference will be seeded at the discretion of the Race Committee.
- 4.4.4.** In a mass start, lane members will be assigned prior to the lane assignment draw. The lane assignments will be made on the basis of a double random draw where both the school name and lane number are randomly drawn. Lane 1 is the middle track, lane 2 is on skiers right of the middle track, lane 3 is on skiers left of the middle track, and all remaining track numbers follow this pattern.

SECTION 5 – SNOWBOARD RULES

5.1 USASA, U.S. Ski & Snowboard and FIS Rules vs. USCSA Rules

- 5.1.1. Official Snowboard Competition Rules for the USCSA Conference qualifying meets and Regional Championships leading to the “United States Collegiate Snowboard Championships” (TM).
- 5.1.2. If the USCSA competition is sanctioned by the USASA, then the USASA rules shall govern USCSA snowboard competition in all areas not specifically covered in the USCSA Competition and Rules Manual. USASA rulings are referenced with (USASA) brackets. USASA rulebooks are available for download at www.USASA.org. USCSA competitions shall be governed first by the USCSA rules; second, in all areas not specifically covered, the USASA Competition rules shall be used.
- 5.1.3. If the USCSA competition is sanctioned by FIS (ICR) and U.S. Ski & Snowboard, then FIS and U.S. Ski & Snowboard rules shall govern USCSA snowboard competition in all areas not specifically covered in the USCSA Competition and Rules Manual. FIS and U.S. Ski & Snowboard rulings are referenced with {FIS} (U.S. Ski & Snowboard) brackets. FIS and U.S. Ski & Snowboard rule books are available from U.S. Ski & Snowboard, PO Box 100, Park City, UT 84060, ph. (435) 649-9090 and from each organization's website. USCSA competitions shall be governed first by the USCSA rules, second, in all areas not specifically covered, the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Competition rules shall be used, and third, in all areas not specifically covered the FIS (ICR) shall be used.
- 5.1.4. In all instances of competition, the sanctioning governing body should be the primary rule provider. When ambiguity arises by following the rules of the sanctioning governing body, then use of the alternate governing body rules will be used.

5.2 The Start

- 5.2.1. The start area must be closed off so that only the starting competitors and officials concerned with the start are located in the area. The start area must be protected appropriately against inclement weather. A special roped off area must be, provided for trainers, team captains, etc., in which they may take care of the waiting competitors without being interrupted by the public.
- 5.2.2. 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 starting gate. Push off posts will be installed at the starting gate for all Snowboard Alpine and Snowboard Cross events. The specifications will be adjusted to the needs of the specific events.

- 5.2.3.** The posts supporting the Giant Slalom starting gate should be approximately 60-90 cm apart and shall not project more than 50 cm above the snow. The starting gate, consisting of a starting mechanism connected on to a wand (set below the knee), will be placed so that starting is impossible without its opening.
- 5.2.4.** No official or attendant who could possibly give an advantage to or disturb the starting competitor may be behind him/her. All outside help is forbidden. By order of the starter, the competitor must take his/her place behind the starting gate. The starter must not touch the competitor at the start. Pushing off from the start posts or other similar aids is allowed.
- 5.2.5.** The Starter: After he/she has ascertained that the course is ready, and ten seconds before the start, the starter shall give each competitor a "Ten second" alert. Five seconds before the start he/she shall count "5,4,3,2,1" and then give the audible start command of "GO". The window to start is 10 seconds. For Cross, the starter gives the competitor the warning "Riders ready – Attention" – randomly between 0 to 5 seconds before the doors open.
- 5.2.6.** A competitor who is not ready to start 1 minute after being called, will be disqualified. The Start Referee may, however, excuse such a delay if, in his/her opinion, the delay is due to "force majeure", and allow the start provisionally. (For example, breakdown of a competitor's personal equipment or minor sickness of a competitor does not constitute "force majeure".) In this case, the delayed competitor starts at the end of the current seed. The Start Referee will make the necessary decisions in the case of a late start and must immediately inform the referee, giving the start number and name of the competitor(s) who were to be allowed to start because of late appearance, or who were allowed to start provisionally in spite of late appearance.
- 5.2.7.** 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 five seconds before or five seconds after the official start time. A competitor who does not start within that span of time will be disqualified.
- 5.2.7.1.** A competitor must leave the start with both feet attached to the board.
- 5.2.7.2.** Immediately after the competition, the start referee will inform the Referee of the start numbers and names of the competitors who made a false start or have compromised the starting rules.

5.3 The Finish

- 5.3.1.** The finish area must be plainly visible to the competitor approaching the finish. It must be wide, with a gentle sloped smooth out run. It must be especially well prepared and smoothly packed to make stopping easy.
- 5.3.2.** The finish area is to be completely fenced in. Any unauthorized entry must be prevented.

- 5.3.3. Snow walls, straw or hay bags, foam rubber or other appropriate safety materials shall be used to prevent any possibility of a collision with the finish structures.
- 5.3.4. The finish line is marked by two posts or vertical banners that are connected by a horizontal banner marked "finish". In GS and SBX the finish must be no less than 10 m wide. The posts used to mount the timing devices must also be at least as far apart as the finish posts and shall be protected just as carefully and adequately as the finish posts. The timing posts are to be placed directly behind the finish posts or banners, on the downhill side. The finish line must be clearly marked with dye.
- 5.3.5. With electronic timing, the time is taken when a competitor crosses the line between the finish posts with any part of his/her body or equipment and so breaks the contact or beam. The finish line must be crossed with at least one foot attached to the board. In Snowboard Cross the competitor's place of finish is determined when any part of the body or snowboard crosses the finish line.
- 5.3.6. In case of a fall at the finish, the time can be taken without both of the competitor's feet having crossed the finish line. In this case the time is taken when any part of the competitor's body or equipment stops the timekeeping system. With hand timing, the time is taken when any part of the competitor crosses the finish line.
- 5.3.7. For this time to become valid, the competitor must immediately completely cross the finish line with at least one foot attached to the board.
- 5.3.8. Electronic Timing: There must be communication (radios) between the start and finish. Photoelectric cells are placed at such a height that a competitor finishing normally, cuts the beam with the lower half of his/her legs, between the ankle and the knee.
- 5.3.9. In case of a failure in the main electronic timing system, the results of the backup electronic timing will be valid. Utilization of times taken by hand; hand times may be used in the official results after a correction has been calculated.
- 5.3.10. Hand Timing. For all competitions back-up hand timing must record the 1/10ths or 1/100ths of a second. It must be completely separate and independent of the electronic timing at the start and finish. The watches must be synchronized with the electronic timing.
- 5.3.11. Calculation of the correction (E.E.T.): To calculate the difference between the times taken by hand and the electronic times of the 6 competitors starting before the missing time and the 6 starting after or, if necessary, the 12 nearest competitors. The two times showing the greatest differences are eliminated. The sum of the remaining 10 time differences is divided by 10 to give the correction, which must be applied to the hand time of the competitor without an electronic time.

5.4 Results

- 5.4.1. Organizers shall provide appropriate facilities for continuous visual or acoustic presentation of all registered times or scores of all competitors.
- 5.4.2. As soon as possible after completion of the competition (race or heat in snowboard cross), unofficial times, scores and disqualifications shall be posted on the official scoreboard/notice board, and at the finish; including names of competitors who have been disqualified and the names of officials who have noted the faults leading to the disqualifications, and include the exact time the disqualifications were posted. The time limit for protests is counted from the moment of this notification. Protests entered later are considered null and void.
- 5.4.3. In Snowboard Cross a scoreboard/s shall be provided at both the top and the bottom of the course
- 5.4.4. Unofficial Results: Results shall be considered unofficial until approved by the T.D. Unofficial results shall be posted on a scoreboard, which shall be readily visible from the area provided for the competitors who have finished. Whenever possible, unofficial results should be announced to the public over loudspeakers.
- 5.4.5. The Chief of Calculations is responsible for quick and accurate calculation of results. He/She supervises the immediate duplication of unofficial results and the publication of official results after expiration of the protest interval, or after any protests have been decided.
- 5.4.6. All results are to be submitted separately for men and women. Competition results shall include:
 - the name of the organizing club or association;
 - the name of the competition;
 - the date of the competition;
 - the location of the competition;
 - the type of competition (GS or SBX);
 - the T.D., GS & SBX;
 - the Chief of Competition, GS & SBX;
 - the Chief of Course, GS & SBX;
 - the referees (including the assistant, start, finish referees), GS;
 - the Head Judge, SBX;
 - the start referee, SBX;
 - the names of all judges, SBX;
 - the start elevation, GS;
 - the finish elevation, GS;
 - the vertical drop, GS;
 - the number of gates, GS;
 - the course setters (for each run), GS;

- the length of the course, SBX;
- the degree of inclination of the course, SBX;
- the width of the course, SBX;
- the height of the course, SBX;
- competitor's bib number;
- competitor's name;
- competitor's school name;
- first run time, GS;
- second run time, GS;
- total time, GS;
- competitor's place point/s, SBX;
- competition bracketing, SBX;
- USCSA team results and team time/score, to include the top three times (GS) or scores (SBX) of each scoring member.

5.5 Joint Regulations of the Course

- 5.5.1.** All courses must comply with standards set by USCSA, following the USASA standards if sanctioned by USASA or following U.S. Ski & Snowboard and FIS if sanctioned by U.S. Ski & Snowboard.
- 5.5.2.** When visibility is poor, pine boughs or dye shall be used to spread on the sides of the course to aid in depth perception.
- 5.5.3.** When possible appropriate warm up slopes, closed to the public, must be made available for all courses.
- 5.5.4.** On a closed course, no one except for the Jury is permitted to change gates, flags etc. or modify the course structure (jumps, bumps, etc.).
- 5.5.5.** Competitors who enter a closed competition course at times other than those published by the Jury may be disqualified. Trainers, servicemen, coaches etc. who are allowed on a closed competition course are to be determined by the Jury.
- 5.5.6.** Gates (alpine events): All poles used in the alpine events are divided into rigid poles and flex poles.
 - 5.5.6.1.** Rigid Poles: Round, uniform poles with a diameter between 25 mm and 32 mm, without joints, are allowed as rigid poles. Rigid poles may only be used as the outside pole of a slalom gate and the non-impact pole of a GS gate system with a gate panel. They must be of such a length that, when set, they project at least 1.80 meters out of the snow, and they must be made of a non-splintering material.
 - 5.5.6.2.** Flex Poles: Flex poles must conform to the rigid pole specifications but are fitted with a spring-loaded hinge.
 - 5.5.6.3.** Stubby Poles: Stubby poles are flex poles with not more than 20 cm of pole above the hinge. Stubby Poles may be used for Parallel events.

- 5.5.7.** The Chief of Course must provide enough of the following:
- blue and red slalom poles;
 - a corresponding number of flags, divided by colors;
 - sledgehammers, crowbars, drills, wedges, etc.
 - gate numbers;
 - spare poles;
 - and dye for marking the position of the poles.
- 5.5.8.** Marking Gates: The positions of the gate poles are to be marked with an easily recognizable coloring substance that remains visible throughout the entire race.
- 5.5.9.** Numbering 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.

5.6 Protests Concerning Snowboard Events

- 5.6.1.** Protests shall be submitted in accordance with section and formatted as follows for all events in this discipline. All protests must be given in writing by a team officer or coach to a voting member of the jury, unless noted otherwise below, and be accompanied by a cash deposit. For Regional and National events, the deposit is \$50.00 for all protests submitted in this discipline. The deposit will be refunded if the protest is upheld. Such protests must be received in the time periods as noted below or will not be considered. The deposit may be waived at conference level events.
- 5.6.2.** No competitor, coach, team officer, or spectator will be allowed to approach the judge's area and talk to the judges during any competition.
- 5.6.3.** Protests Concerning the Course: Obstacles, danger points, visibility, etc., must be presented to the Chief of Competition 60 minutes prior to the start of the competition.
- 5.6.4.** Protests During the Competition: A team officer who protests against any action by a competitor or an official during the competition must submit his/her protest to the Referee or any other member of the jury within 15 minutes after the competition ends. Protests are to be submitted at the location designated on the official notice board or at a place announced at a team captain's meeting.
- 5.6.5.** Protests Concerning Disqualifications, Timing: A Protest against disqualifications or timing must be presented in writing, by a team officer to a voting member of the jury within 15 minutes of the posting of a disqualification or unofficial time.
- 5.6.6.** 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 competitor, but on an alleged error in, calculating the results, shall be considered if it is sent by, a team officer via registered letter to the Race Committee within one

month of the date of the competition. If the mistake is proven correct lists of results shall be published.

5.6.7. Snowboard Cross: Disqualifications will be announced and/or posted immediately after each heat at a designated area at the bottom and top of the course. All protests must be reported to the Chief of Finish before the next heat begins. Protests may be submitted by the affected competitor or team officer but must be submitted prior to the affected athlete's departure of the finish corral. Protests can be delivered verbally / orally initially to the Finish Referee if acceptable to the jury but must be followed by a written statement.

5.6.8. Examination of Protests

5.6.8.1. The Jury meets to deal with the protests under its jurisdiction at a time predetermined by the Jury and publicly announced on the official notice board. This is a set time following the posting of disqualifications or unofficial results, whichever of these postings occurs later.

5.6.8.2. In dealing with a protest against disqualifications, the gate judge in question (and, if need be, the gate judge of the adjacent gate combinations or other involved officials), the competitor in question, and the protesting team officer shall be invited to attend. Further, the requested additional evidence such as videotape, photos, movies, etc. should be checked.

5.6.8.3. At the vote on the protest, only the jury members are to be present. The Technical Delegate chairs the proceedings. Minutes are to be kept and signed by the Technical Delegate. The decision requires a majority of all members named to the Jury, not just of those present. In case of a tie vote, the Technical Delegate's vote is decisive. The decision is to be made public immediately after the proceedings by posting on the official notice board with notation of the posting time. In Snowboard Cross the decision may be announced orally.

5.6.9. Appeals

5.6.9.1. Appeals against Jury decisions are to be submitted within 24 hours after their publication. Appeals against the official results are to be submitted within 14 days to:

5.6.9.1.1. The Conference Appeals Board (Conference Competitions)

5.6.9.1.2. The Regional Appeals Board (Regional Competitions)

5.6.9.1.3. The USCSA Rules Committee (National Events)

5.6.9.2. The USCSA Rules Committee shall hear all protests regarding national events. Any member of the USCSA Rules Committee who may have served on the jury being protested, or are representatives of schools involved therein, shall be disqualified from the deliberations on that issue.

5.6.9.3. The appeal, in writing and with substantiating particulars, must always be submitted to the appropriate appeals board, or mailed thereto within 14

days after the announcement of the previous decision on the protests (not counting the announcement day).

5.7 Cancellation of A Competition

5.7.1. The Jury has the right to cancel a competition if the safety of the competitors is endangered or if the proper conduct of the competition cannot be guaranteed.

5.7.2. If, however, a protest is lodged with the appropriate appeal board and upheld by that board within 24 hours after cancellation of the race the whole competition must be run again. If there is no protest, the race is canceled.

5.8 Giant Slalom (GS)

5.8.1. A giant slalom is a race in which the competitors must follow a course through control gates. A giant slalom should always be decided by two runs. The gates must be reset for the second run. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.

5.8.2. Inspection Of The Course

5.8.2.1. The course will remain closed for training on the day of the competition. The gates must be finally set at least one hour before the start.

5.8.2.2. Competitors are allowed to study/inspect the course after its final setting, by slowly sliding down alongside the course. (Method to be determined by Competition Jury). Riding through a gate or practicing turns parallel to those required by gates on the course will lead to disqualification. Competitors are not allowed to touch (hold) the gates during inspection. First offence is penalized by a warning, second offense by a disqualification. Competitors must wear their start numbers so that they are easily visible.

5.8.3. Other Regulations

5.8.3.1. Marking changes (such as short-cuts for instance) on a closed course is forbidden. A competitor benefiting from such changes shall be disqualified.

5.8.3.2. No competitor is allowed to go up or down a closed course with or without his or her board.

5.8.3.3. Helmets complying with 5.10.4 are required for all giant slalom competitions and official training.

5.8.3.4. The Competition Committee must provide the required number of forerunners for the given conditions. Normally, at least three forerunners must be available to open the race. Forerunners must command sufficient skiing ability to cover the course in racing fashion. In unusual conditions, the Jury may increase the number of forerunners accordingly. The forerunners must be recognizable as such, and must wear forerunners start numbers (bibs). The times of the forerunners may not be announced, or otherwise made public.

- 5.8.3.5. Forerunners are not allowed to inform competitors about snow conditions on the course. Upon request, the forerunners shall report to the members of the Jury regarding snow conditions, the visibility and the race line.
 - 5.8.3.6. 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.
- 5.8.4. Technical Data**
- 5.8.4.1. The Gates: A Giant Slalom gate consists of one long slalom pole and one stubby pole and one banner. Consecutive gates must alternate in color except banana/delay gates, which must be the same color gates and flags. The slalom poles must carry triangular banners matching the color of the pole. The turning pole must be a "Stubby" pole 45 cm. The outside pole must be a rigid pole.
 - 5.8.4.1.1. Triangular banner/gate flag: Height long side 110 cm, Height short side 10-20 cm, Base length 130 cm. Triangular banners are fastened between the poles, so the lower edge of the banner is on the snow.
 - 5.8.4.1.2. Stubby flex pole: Length above snow 45 cm (from bottom of hinge to top end), Soft padding 35 cm, Base length 25 cm. The hinge should be as soft as possible.
 - 5.8.4.1.3. The triangular banners have to be placed at right angles (90°) to the fall line at the bottom of the gate. The distance between the nearest poles of two successive gates must not be less than 10 m. 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.
 - 5.8.4.2. The Course. Setting of the Giant Slalom
 - 5.8.4.2.1. 12-16% of the vertical drop in meters = number of turns by rounding up or down of the decimals. It is recommended to set with a distance of between 25-30 meters between turning gates in GS (exception: bananas). The terrain should preferably be undulating and hilly. The course must be at least 30 m wide.
 - 5.8.4.2.2. Course Description and Setting. In setting a giant slalom the following principles should be observed: Gates must be finally set at least one hour before the start of competition. Both runs can be set on the same course, but the second run must be re-set.
 - 5.8.4.2.3. The skillful use of the ground 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 ground to the utmost. Figures can be set, but mainly on uninteresting terrain.

- 5.8.4.2.4. 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. The course should be set "symmetrically" not to favor goofy or regular riders.

5.9 Snowboard Cross (SBX)

- 5.9.1. A Snowboard Cross is a competition where, depending on the number of athletes in a race, cluster at the starting line together, and simultaneously ride down a slope studded with various obstacles. The first two to cross the finish line qualify for the next round of competition in this elimination format. The number of riders per round will be decided at the coaches meeting.
- 5.9.2. Inspection/Training of The Course
 - 5.9.2.1. The Jury decides the method of inspection. 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 race Jury but should be a minimum of 30 minutes. Competitors must carry their start numbers and wear their helmets.
 - 5.9.2.2. Training times or open running of the course is at the discretion of the race Jury but should be at least 30 minutes to allow all competitors the opportunity to ride through the course a minimum of one time before the official start of the competition.
 - 5.9.2.3. The setting of the gates must be done before the official training. 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 such changes.
- 5.9.3. Execution of Snowboard Cross
 - 5.9.3.1. Formats are depending on the size of the field, 4-riders per heat, 6-riders per heat, or such other number as determined by the Jury for safe competition. Time trials will be conducted to seed and qualify riders into the final competition. Event organizer or jury may have the option to use a best one out of two timed trials. In the event that time trials are not conducted, random selection based on seed number may be used to determine brackets.
 - 5.9.3.2. Any team that has seeded more than 5 athletes for the competition will only be allowed to have their top 5 competitors advance to the bracketed rounds. Athletes displaced by a team with more than 5 athletes in the time trial will be used to fill the remaining open positions in the bracketed

rounds. All athletes completing a time trial and not advancing to the finals shall be reordered according to their time trial results and placed out beginning the next numerical place beyond those in the brackets.

5.9.4. Technical Data

- 5.9.4.1.** Courses for all SBX must be a minimum of 100 meters and a maximum of 300 meters in vertical drop. Average slope inclination should be 15-18 degrees. The course should not include sections where gradients exceed more than 25 degrees for lengths of 45 meters or more.
- 5.9.4.2.** Gate Description: An SBX gate consists of one long slalom pole, one stubby pole and one triangular banner. Consecutive gates must alternate in color (except banana's/delay gates). The slalom poles must carry triangular banners matching the color of the pole.
- 5.9.4.3.** Triangular banners must be used. The turning pole must be a stubby pole. The triangular banner size may be either Slalom or Giant Slalom. It is recommended to use the Giant Slalom size whenever possible. Triangular banners must be placed at the bottom of the gate.
- 5.9.4.4.** The gates must be set so that the competitors can distinguish them clearly and quickly even at high speeds. The banner of a gate should be set at right angles to the competition line. In certain circumstances riders may be required to pass between two gates of the same colors (for example: corridors).
- 5.9.4.5.** General characteristics of the courses. The slope should preferably be of a medium pitch (not flat/not steep-ideally 15-18 degrees) with varied terrain. The SBX slope must be a minimum of 30 m wide. Under certain conditions for short sections (50 m or less) the course width may be a minimum of 10 m.
 - 5.9.4.5.1.** The ideal SBX slope allows for the construction of all or some of the following terrain features: Banks (crescent shaped), Double Banks, Single, Double, or Triple Jumps, Ollie Jumps, Rolls and waves - (Single, double, triple, etc.), Staircase Jumps, Spines and double spines, Pro style jumps, Obelisk or pyramids, Tabletop jumps, and Medium or long GS type turns.
 - 5.9.4.5.2.** Other terrain features can be built but safety considerations must always be a priority. Gap jumps are not permitted under any circumstances.
 - 5.9.4.5.3.** The ideal SBX course should be technically challenging, consisting of features suited to the terrain linked by gates to control speed but testing the widest variety of snowboard technique.
 - 5.9.4.5.4.** It is recommended that gates not be set in the absence of a feature.

- 5.9.4.6.** The finish must be no less than 15 meters wide. In exceptional cases, the T.D. can only decrease this distance for technical reasons or because of the terrain. The width of the finish is considered to be the distance between the two finish posts of banners.
- 5.9.4.7.** Course Preparation: The track should be closed to the public at least 20 hours before the training. Terrain features and jumps must be built with sufficient time so that the snow has been compacted to ensure that they can be properly maintained during training and competition. The use of artificial means is permitted (salt, water, etc.). In places where the riders may be in danger, protections (willy bags, mattresses, nets, etc.) must be installed.
- 5.9.5. Course Setting**
- 5.9.5.1.** The setting of the gates must be done before the official 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 such changes.
- 5.9.5.2.** 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 is practical. Blind jumps or terrain features where a rider is unable to see the landing from the take-off should be avoided. The course should be designed so as to separate the riders as quickly as possible after the start (i.e. 3-5 rolls, moguls 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 50 meters. The start should be relatively flat (12-14°).
- 5.9.6. Six Rider Format**
- Qualifier #1: Top two finishers in each heat advance to the next round.
- Quarter Final: 4 heats of 6. Top 3 riders advance to Semi-Finals.
- Semi Final: 2 heats of 6. Top 3 riders advance to the Finals. 4-6 from each heat advance to Consolations.
- Consolation Round: 1 heat of 6. Determines final rank 7-12. Final Round: 1 heat of 6. Determines final rank 1-6.
- Rank of all riders in the final round will be determined by head to head competition. Riders not qualified for the final will be ranked according to qualifying times.
- 5.9.7. Four Rider Format**

Qualifier #1: Top 2 finisher(s) in each heat advance to the next round.
 Quarter Final: 4 heats of 4. Top 2 riders advance to Semi-Finals.
 Semi Final: 2 heats of 4. Top 2 riders advance to the Finals. 3 & 4 from each heat advance to Consolations.
 Consolation Round: 1 heat of 4. Determines final rank 5-8. Final Round: 1 heat of 4. Determines final rank 1-4.

Rank of all riders in the final round will be determined by head to head competition. Riders not qualified for the final will be ranked according to qualifying times.

5.9.8. SBX Pairings

Should conditions exist or numbers of competitors exceed the bracket size available to safely execute a race per Section [5.9.6](#) and [5.9.7](#) above, the competition format will be clearly defined at the captains/riders meeting by the jury.

Pairings for the bracketed final rounds will be according to the following:
 Ranking for 8 heats/4 per heat (32)

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

Heat #	1st Position	2nd Position	3rd Position	4th Position
1	1	8	12	16
2	4	5	9	13
3	3	6	10	14

4	2	7	11	15
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5.9.9. The Start

5.9.9.1. The lane position is based off qualifying time. First of the qualification can chose their lane, the second fastest the next lane and so on in each heat. A missed start is a disqualification. It is the rider's responsibility to arrive at the start in time to Compete.

5.9.9.2. For each heat the competitors choose their lane in order of their qualifying time.

5.9.9.3. Start lanes. Each starting position is identified by a number. Looking down the course the positions are set from left to right. (Position 1 is very left looking downhill - Position 4 / 6 is very right looking downhill)

5.9.10. 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. Unavoidable "casual contact" may be acceptable. All contact infractions will be at the discretion of the course judges and race Jury.

5.9.11. Disqualifications/Protests

5.9.11.1. Disqualifications will be announced and/or posted immediately after each heat at a designated area at the bottom and top of the course.

5.9.11.2. All protests must be reported to the Chief of Finish before the next heat begins (prior to the competitors leaving the finish corral). Protests after this time will not be accepted. Protests need not be in writing but all other rules for protests will apply. The Jury will consist of the T.D., Race Director or Chief of Competition and the Chief of Finish. The protest fee must be paid before the conclusion of the competition.

5.9.11.3. Gate Judges. Between 4-8 Gate Judges (with radios connected with the finish-referee) on a SBX are necessary. They must be familiar with the rules (Inspection, Training, Gate- DQ's and Contact etc.).

5.9.12. Equipment

5.9.12.1. No square tail boards will be allowed in the SBX course.

5.9.12.2. Helmets complying with 5.10.4 are required for all Snowboard Cross competitions and official training. Full face helmets are recommended for all inspection, training, timed trials and competition.

5.10 Joint Regulations For Giant Slalom, Snowboard Cross

5.10.1. Seeding

5.10.1.1. Participating full teams shall have one competitor placed in each of the 5 seeds. The order of teams shall be generated by random selection within each seed. There shall be separate draws for both giant slalom and snowboard cross time trials. All random selection draws by heat will be

processed electronically with software that produces the daily seeds based on randomizing each heat individually, without bias to a specific team. (See Alpine Rules Section 3.3.3 for Random Draw Procedures.)

- 5.10.1.2.** The seeding of outstanding individual competitors (Regional's and Nationals) for giant slalom and snowboard cross time trials shall be placed between the first and second seed. The random selection of these individual representatives shall be determined by draw at the seeding meeting. (If the number of outstanding individual competitors out-number the teams, they will be seeded in the team manner.)
- 5.10.1.3.** Special Snowboard Cross Seeding: Times from the Time Trails are used to place racers in heats. If possible, no athletes from the same team shall be in the same 1st round of heats.
- 5.10.1.4.** BIBO. The BIBO method of seeding shall be used for giant slalom competition. BIBO seeding is used in the second run of giant slalom events, and consists of reversing the order of the first 30 finishers, or the number of teams competing, whichever is less, from the first run and then proceeding in time and place order through the rest of the first run finishers. In the event there are fewer than 30 but more than 15 finishers, the first 15 finishers will be reversed for the second run. In the event there are fewer than 15 finishers, the first 5 finishers will be reversed for the second run. If two or more competitors have the same time or same score, the competitor with the greatest number of seed points will be listed first on the first run results. If it is not a point race, the competitor with the lowest bib number will be listed first, therefore will start before the other competitor in the second run.
- 5.10.1.5.** Seeding for the second run of alternate competitors shall be at the discretion of the Chief of Competition, to be announced prior to the event.

5.10.2. Reruns

- 5.10.2.1.** A competitor who is hindered during competition by the error of an official, by a spectator, by an animal, or by any other justifiable causes can apply to any member of the Jury for a rerun immediately after the occurrence of the interference. The team captain of the hindered competitor can also make this claim. The competitor must leave the course immediately after the interference and may not ride further down the course. (Does not apply in snowboard cross.)
- 5.10.2.2.** Grounds for Interference:
 - 5.10.2.2.1.** Blocking of the course by an official, a spectator, an animal, or other hindrance.

- 5.10.2.2.2. Blocking of the course by a fallen competitor, who did not clear the course soon enough. (Does not apply in snowboard cross.)
- 5.10.2.2.3. Objects in the course such as equipment of a previous competitor. (Does not apply in snowboard cross.)
- 5.10.2.2.4. Activities of the first aid service which hinder the competitor.
- 5.10.2.2.5. Absence of a gate knocked down by a previous competitor, and not promptly replaced. (Does not apply in snowboard cross.)
- 5.10.2.2.6. Malfunction of the scoring system. Other similar incidents, which beyond the will and control of the competitor, cause significant loss of speed or affect the competitor's performance. (Does not apply in snowboard cross.)
- 5.10.2.2.7. Competitors who continue after an interference will lose the right to claim a rerun. (Does not apply in snowboard cross.)
- 5.10.2.3. If the competitor's explanation appears credible, a re-run shall be granted on condition that the reason for it is later confirmed by the Jury. If the competitor was already disqualified before the incident entitling him/her to re-run, the re-run is not valid. In case the Referee or other Jury members are unable to immediately question the appropriate officials to judge the justification for the re-run, he/she may, to avoid delay for the competitor, grant a provisional re-run. This re-run will be valid only if it is confirmed by the Jury. The provisionally or definitively approved re-run remains valid if it proves slower than the first (original) run. If the claim for re-run is shown to be unjustified, the competitor is disqualified.
- 5.10.2.4. Re-runs should not be given lightly. After a competitor has already fallen or otherwise delayed his/her run significantly, he/she may not expect a re-run for the loss of a few additional seconds due to a tardy reply of a gate judge or similar minor delay. As a guideline, very careful scrutiny must be used whenever a re-run is requested after that competitor has already delayed themselves through his/her error.
- 5.10.2.5. Start Time of Rerun. The competitor may start after he/she has reported to the start referee, at the start referee's discretion.
- 5.10.3. Clothing and Equipment
 - 5.10.3.1. Safety leashes are optional unless required by the organizer or the ski area.
 - 5.10.3.2. Snowboards must have a minimum width as described: 5.10.3.2.1. Gliding Surface: Minimum Width up to 135 cm – 14 cm 5.10.3.2.2. Gliding Surface: Minimum Width more than 135 cm – 16 cm
 - 5.10.3.3. Bindings must be fixed diagonally on the long axis of the board. Boots cannot overlap each other.

- 5.10.3.4. Competitors are not allowed to use any kind of device to additionally support their balance or reduce or accelerate their speed.
- 5.10.3.5. Use of Headphones During Speed Events. Headphones shall not be permitted within the race arena for Alpine and Cross events, excluding start corral.
- 5.10.4. Helmets are required for all Snowboard events.
 - 5.10.4.1. Helmets shall be specifically designed and manufactured for use in snow sports and shall bear a CE mark and conform to recognized and appropriate standards such as CEE 1077 or US 2040, ASTM 2040.
 - 5.10.4.2. Helmet conformity to the rules may be checked at any event, and the lack of an approved helmet is grounds for refusal to allow a competitor to participate in an event.
 - 5.10.4.3. The helmet must be attached as per manufacturer's specifications.
 - 5.10.4.4. No physical modifications or customizations to the helmet are permitted (O.I. stickers, glitter, helmet cam mounts are not intended as violations of this clause).
 - 5.10.4.5. The use of helmet mounted cameras is not allowed.

5.11 Rules Specific to Parallel Events

- 5.11.1. Technical Data. The parallel is a competition where two competitors ride simultaneously side by side down two courses. The setting of the courses, the configuration of the ground and the preparation of the snow are to be as identical as possible.
- 5.11.2. Vertical Drop. Parallel slalom courses must be a minimum of 80 meters and a maximum of 120 meters in length.
 - In general, the course should be between 17-22 degrees average in steepness.
 - Recommended distance between gates should be 11 to 13 meters.
 - Parallel giant slalom courses must be a minimum of 120 meters and a maximum of 200 meters.
 - The parallel giant slalom has to be set as follows: 11-15% of the vertical drop in meters = number of turns by rounding up or down into the nearest decimal number.
 - The recommended distance between gates should be 20 to 25 meters.
- 5.11.3. The Gates. Slalom gates should be used for PSL, and GS gates for PGS. If necessary, GS gates may be used for both PSL and PGS courses. Poles to be used must be hinged at snow level.
- 5.11.4. Parallel Course
 - 5.11.4.1. Description. Choose a slope wide enough for two courses, preferably slightly concave. The terrain variations must be the same across the surface of the slope. The course must have the same profile and the same

difficulties. Over the full width of the chosen slope, the snow must be consistent, so it is possible to offer equal conditions on both courses. The courses must be entirely closed off by fence, flagging or rope.

5.11.4.2. Course Setting

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

5.11.4.2.2. The same course setter establishes both courses and makes sure they are identical and parallel. The setter must insure the course flow is smooth and there is a variety in the turn shape and the course causes changes in rhythm. In no case should a parallel competition resemble a long straight run from top to bottom. It is permitted to set double and triple combinations. Recommended number of gates for a PSL are 25 to 32.

5.11.4.2.3. The first gate must be placed no less than 8 meters and no more than 10 meters from the start. The distance between each course (from turning pole to turning pole) must be no less than 5 meters and no more than 8 meters for PSL and no less than 7 meters and no more than 12 meters for PGS.

5.11.4.2.4. Shortly before the finish line, and after the last gate, the separation between the two courses must be well defined so that they direct the competitor toward 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.

5.11.5. Competitor Inspection

5.11.5.1. The course must be in perfect condition from the time the competitors' inspection starts until it ends.

5.11.5.2. Course workers must not disturb competitors during the inspection.

5.11.5.3. Competitors must wear their bibs during inspection.

5.11.5.4. Competitors may not ride down the prepared course or through the gates.

5.11.5.5. Competitors are not permitted to enter the course without being attached to their board.

5.11.5.6. Competitors are not allowed to "shadow ride" the course.

5.11.5.7. During Finals riders are allowed a minimum of 10 minutes to inspect the parallel courses by sliding down once from top to bottom on the sides.

5.11.6. The Start

5.11.6.1. Two separate start gates will be used, one for each course, each with separate start wands.

5.11.6.2. The distance between the starting gates must be no less than 4 meters.

- 5.11.6.3. The start gates must open simultaneously and it must be impossible for a competitor to open the gate him/herself.
- 5.11.6.4. The T.D. and the starter together control the start. In order to coordinate their function, the T.D. should have a platform set between the two start gates either in front or behind so the entire racecourse is visible.
- 5.11.6.5. The start signal can only be given after the T.D. has given the competitors permission to start. Any starting system can be used provided the system guarantees a simultaneous start.
- 5.11.6.6. Start Intervals: The start takes place at irregular intervals. The Chief of Timing and Calculations or their assistant tells the starter when each competitor should start. The competitor on course need not cross the finish before the next competitor starts.
- 5.11.6.7. Start Signal: The start command which shall be given is "Red course ready?", "Blue course ready?", "Racers ready?", "Go". Both competitors should leave the start gate on "Go".
- 5.11.6.8. False Starts: Disqualification will take place if:
 - 5.11.6.8.1. A competitor manipulates the starting gate.
 - 5.11.6.8.2. A competitor is trying to pass the starting gate before the start signal has been given.
- 5.11.7. The Finish
 - 5.11.7.1. The finish area must be symmetrical. The line of the finish must be parallel with the line of the start.
 - 5.11.7.2. Each finish line is marked by two poles connected by a banner, which forms the finish. Each finish must be at least 8 meters wide.
 - 5.11.7.3. The finish lines are separated by a post or vertical banner with a maximum width of 1 meter.
 - 5.11.7.4. For safety reasons, it is necessary to set up virtually separate finish approaches and exits.
 - 5.11.7.5. Execution of Parallel Events on Two Courses
 - 5.11.7.6. Each match between two competitors consists of two runs, the two competitors change courses for the second run.
- 5.11.8. Qualification
 - 5.11.8.1. A separate qualifying run has to be set. This run must be similar to the Parallel courses, (i.e. number of gates, fall line, inclination). All riders get one run on this course.
 - 5.11.8.2. The top 16 men and women, in cases where there are less than 50 riders only 8, will take part in the parallel finals. If time allows, the jury may permit 16 M/W to compete in the finals. This must be announced a minimum of one hour before the start of qualifications.
- 5.11.9. Parallel Finals

5.11.9.1. 8 respective (4 pairs) are formed as follows using the results from the Qualifications.

5.11.9.1.1. 8 Pairs
Place 1 - Place 16
Place 8 - Place 9
Place 5 - Place 12
Place 4 - Place 13
Place 3 - Place 14
Place 6 - Place 11
Place 7 - Place 10
Place 2 - Place 15

5.11.9.1.2. 4 Pairs
Place 1 - Place 8
Place 4 - Place 5
Place 3 - Place 6
Place 2 - Place 7

5.11.9.2. 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 5 % penalty. (See 9.11)

5.11.9.3. For each pair the competitor which is listed on top of the pairing will do his first run on the red course.

5.11.9.4. Start Order (16 men, 8 women) following the order in the table, from the top to bottom, all groups race in succession. For the second run the competitors change course. The same system is used for all elimination rounds.

5.11.9.5. Place 5 to 8 and 9 to 16 are determined by the times of the qualification run (runs). This process continues according to the ladder until a winner emerges.

5.11.9.6. The four remaining riders start according the rounds 7 - 18. 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.

5.11.10. Penalty Times. The penalty time will be calculated using the best time of the qualifications for women and men. A 5 % penalty of his time 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.

5.11.11. Disqualifications

5.11.11.1. Causes for disqualifications

- 5.11.11.1.1.** False start
- 5.11.11.1.2.** Changing from one course to another
- 5.11.11.1.3.** Disturbing the opponent, voluntarily or not
- 5.11.11.1.4.** Interference
- 5.11.11.1.5.** Incorrect gate passage
- 5.11.11.1.6.** Not finishing or going through the wrong finish.

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

5.11.11.3. The competitor who is disqualified or gives up in the second run is eliminated.

5.11.11.4. In case of both competitors not being able to finish, the competitor that passes the most gates:

- 5.11.11.4.1.** First run: wins the first run
- 5.11.11.4.2.** Second run: qualified for the next round

5.11.12. Helmets complying with 5.10.4 are required for all competitors in Parallel competitions and official training.

5.12 Rules Specific to Halfpipe

5.12.1. Technical Data

5.12.1.1. The Halfpipe is a channel constructed in, or of the snow. The course should be as even and as hard as possible. The use of artificial means is permitted (salt, water, etc.) to aid in compaction.

5.12.1.2. Recommended Halfpipe Dimensions

	Minimum	Recommended	Maximum
Inclination	16 degrees	18 degrees	20 degrees
Length	100m	110m	120m
Width	14m	15m	16m
Wall Height	3.5m	4m	4.5m
Transition Radius	4m	5m	6m

5.12.1.3. Exact Dimensions

- Vertical 0.3m at 85 degrees
- Bottom Flat 5m one snowcat width
- Drop in Area 4m
- Banner fence from wall 2m

-Outside fence from banners 1m

- 5.12.2. Course Setting
 - 5.12.2.1. The Halfpipe course must conform to specifications.
 - 5.12.2.2. The Halfpipe course must be finished and ready for training at least two hours before the start of competition.
 - 5.12.2.3. The drop-in area shall give the riders the opportunity to enter the Halfpipe with speed and shall not be used to attempt a maneuver.
 - 5.12.2.4. The lips (tops of each wall) of the Halfpipe must be clearly marked with color.
 - 5.12.2.5. No finish line should be marked in a Halfpipe
- 5.12.3. Competitor Training
 - 5.12.3.1. Competitors are not required to train.
 - 5.12.3.2. There shall be no specific start order during training.
 - 5.12.3.3. Training times will be communicated by the competition committee during the team captains' meeting.
- 5.12.4. The Start
 - 5.12.4.1. The Head Judge shall communicate to the starter when the judges are ready for the next competitor.
 - 5.12.4.2. First Run: For all Halfpipe competition, the start order is as follows: The start order for the group is created by random draw of all competitors, with the women starting first. (See Alpine Rules Section 3.3.3 for Random Draw Procedures.)
 - 5.12.4.3. Second Run: The start order for the second run will be in the same start order as the first. When in heats, this takes place in the same heat right after the last rider goes. If there is a final in the competition, then the final competitors will start in reverse order from their qualifying scores.
 - 5.12.4.4. Use of Heats in Halfpipe Competitions. Competitors can be run in heats of 20-30 when appropriate breaks occur in the formation of the start list. During breaks, they would be given a 30-minute practice and then take their two scored runs.
 - 5.12.4.5. Start Signal. After the starter has received acknowledgment for the next competitor from the Head Judge, the starter will give the command, "Ready", "Go" to the competitor. The competitor may leave the start at anytime after the command.
- 5.12.5. Qualifications. Competition format will be clearly defined at the Captains/Riders meeting by the jury.
- 5.12.6. Helmets complying with 5.10.4 are required for in Halfpipe competitions and official training.
- 5.12.7. Judges' Stand

- 5.12.7.1. The minimum size of the scaffolding area must be 8 meters by 2 meters. The judges' viewing area should be constructed to provide ample room for the appropriate number of judges and provide room for viewing and all proper amenities for the operation of the competition.
- 5.12.7.2. The judges' area should be fenced or protected from competitors and spectators.
- 5.12.7.3. No competitor, team representative or spectator may approach the judges' stand or speak with the judges during competition.
- 5.12.8. Judging and Scoring
 - 5.12.8.1. Scoring Parameters
 - 5.12.8.1.1. Only maneuvers performed in the Halfpipe will be scored.
 - 5.12.8.1.2. Each judge shall use a ten-point system. Judges will score by ones and tenths; 3.8, 6.7, 7.3 etc.
 - 5.12.8.1.3. The score card shall be used to record the score given by the judge.
 - 5.12.8.1.4. A memory board shall be used by each judge to make all necessary notations depicting each competitor's run.
 - 5.12.8.1.5. If a competitor lands out of the Halfpipe, they have ten seconds to re-enter before they are disqualified.
 - 5.12.8.1.6. Each competitor's scores must be posted after each run.
 - 5.12.8.2. Judging Format
 - 5.12.8.2.1. 3-6 judges can be used at USCSA Halfpipe events.
 - 5.12.8.2.2. When three judges are present there will be a total of 40 points.
 - 5.12.8.2.2.1. The judging duties are as follows:
 - One judge giving a separate score for standard airs and rotation
 - One judge for amplitude
 - One judge for OI.
 - 5.12.8.2.3. When four judges are present each judge will evaluate a specific category, standard airs, rotations, amplitude, and overall impression for a total of 40 points.
 - 5.12.8.2.4. When five judges are present, three judges will evaluate and score a specific category: standard airs, rotations, amplitude, and there will be two overall impression judges for a total of 50 points.
 - 5.12.8.2.5. When six judges are present, three judges will evaluate and score a specific category: standard airs, rotations, amplitude, and there will be three overall impression judges for a total of 60 points.
 - 5.12.8.3. Judging Criteria. The value for each run will be based on the judges' evaluation of the following criteria.
 - 5.12.8.3.1. Standard Airs: These include all airs or tricks that are less than 360 degrees. The basic kinds of standard airs all grouped into one of the

following: straight airs, air to fakie/fakie to forward, alley oop airs, straight switch stance airs, 180 hand plants and lip tricks less than 360 degrees. In order to score a high variety, a rider should include a maneuver from as many sub-groups as possible.

For example, performing different backside airs with grabs shows a good variety, but including a switch stance air, an alley oop air, and an air to fakie, shows a much greater range of variety as well as increasing the difficulty. Plus, if the tricks are performed well, it increases your score for execution.

The grab should be solid and smooth, the legs and body maneuvered into the appropriate position, and then the grab released, all in one fluid motion.

Emphasis for judging will be the variety, difficulty, and execution of tricks in the category. Falls occurring during any attempted maneuver within this category shall be factored into the score.

5.12.8.3.2. Rotations: These are all maneuvers that include a rotation of 360 degrees or more. Rotations can be separated into sub-groups including horizontal rotations (720 spin), vertical rotations (back flip), and hybrids (wet cat, inverted 900).

A key point: A grabbed 540 is certainly better than a 540 without a grab. A higher score means doing maneuvers that are more dissimilar, such as, a 540, a 720, a McTwist, inverted 7 or 9. Execution for rotations means smooth, precise, and under control rotating.

Higher difficulty may be added by including stalling or off axis combinations and adding an extra half or full rotation.

Emphasis for judging will be the variety, difficulty, and execution of tricks in the category. Falls occurring during any attempted maneuver within this category shall be factored into the score.

5.12.8.3.3. Amplitude: Measures the height of the maneuvers. Amplitude is distance measured from the lip of the pipe to the rider's center of mass. The amplitude score is derived from the sum of all hits, divided by the number of hits taken. The value of each hit is equal to the number of feet between the lip of the pipe and the rider's center

of mass (either above or below the lip) added to the point value assigned to the lip.

The lip value shall be determined by the Head Judge and Amplitude Judge based on observations made during practice. The purpose of this floating value is to ensure consistency in scoring levels among the different criteria and to have a relative value for both men and women competitors.

- 5.12.8.3.4.** Overall Impression: The OI judge is looking at how a rider designs his/ her run to show a variety of tricks that are well executed and difficult. If a rider is getting high scores from the other judges, they will do equally as well in this criterion. All phases of each trick are evaluated by the OI judges.

The judges will score the run by evaluating the run's overall precision including the execution of the run and the routine attempted.

The overall impression judge evaluates the precise nature of the run in relation to maneuvers attempted, both individually and as a sequence and looks at line, the use of the pipe, amplitude in relation to the tricks and overall flow in the pipe.

The overall composition of the run is the most important as the O.I. judge evaluates the sequences of tricks, the amount of risk in the routine and the progression of new material in the pipe. The Overall Impression judge does take falls into consideration.

5.12.9. Tie-breaking

- 5.12.9.1.** Best of Two formats: If a tie exists, the rider with the highest score from the other run shall be declared the winner.
- 5.12.9.2.** If both runs are tied, then a comparison of the OI judges shall be used. The competitor with the highest combined OI scores from both runs shall be declared the winner.
- 5.12.9.3.** If all the OI judges are tied the amplitude scores will be compared for both runs and the highest total shall be determined the winner.

5.13 Rules Specific to Slopestyle

5.13.1. Course Measurement

- 5.13.1.1.** Average slope inclination should be 12 degrees
- 5.13.1.2.** The Slopestyle course must be a minimum of 30 meters wide

- 5.13.1.3. Course for all Slopestyle must be a minimum of 150 Meters and a maximum of 200 Meters in vertical drop.
- 5.13.1.4. The course should not include sections where gradients exceed more than 20 degrees for lengths of 50 meters or more.
- 5.13.1.5. The slope should preferably be of moderate pitch, not flat and not steep ideally 10 to 15 degrees.
- 5.13.2. Course Description
 - 5.13.2.1. A Slopestyle course shall contain a variety of hits, with two or more lines that the competitor may choose to perform.
 - 5.13.2.2. A Slopestyle course must have a minimum of six features, not favoring regular or goofy foot riders, which shall include, at least 2 table top jumps or fun boxes, 2 quarter pipes, and two other forms of terrain park features which could include waves, rails, spines or other approved features.
 - 5.13.2.3. The ideal slopestyle allows for the construction of all the features to be used both by male and female competitors. All competitors shall run the same course for official scoring.
 - 5.13.2.4. Other terrain features can be built but safety considerations must always be a priority.
 - 5.13.2.5. The ideal Slopestyle course should be technically challenging, with a wide variety of features in diverse combinations. The course must have a smooth flow with a balance of features and allow the riders to set-up for the next feature.
- 5.13.3. Competitor Training. Training times or open running of the course is at the discretion of the competition jury but depending on the size of field should be at least 30 - 60 minutes to allow all competitors the opportunity to ride through the course a minimum of two times before the official start of the competition.
- 5.13.4. The Start
 - 5.13.4.1. The start order will be determined by the competition jury and will be announced at the Team Captains/Rider Meeting the night prior to competition.
 - 5.13.4.2. The Head Judge shall communicate to the starter when the judges are ready for the next competitor.
- 5.13.5. Execution of Slopestyle Format. Competition format will be clearly defined at the Captains/Riders meeting by the jury.
- 5.13.6. Helmets complying with 5.10.4 are required for all Slopestyle competitions and official training.
- 5.13.7. Judges' Stand
 - 5.13.7.1. The minimum size of the scaffolding area must be 8 meters by 2 meters.

- 5.13.7.2. The judges' viewing area should be constructed to provide ample room for the appropriate number of judges and provide room for viewing and all proper amenities for the operation of the competition.
- 5.13.7.3. The judges stand needs to be elevated and centered along the side of the course to view the complete slopestyle course. If this is not possible then two judging stands need to be constructed as the judging crew will need to be split up to view the course.
- 5.13.7.4. The judges' area should be fenced or protected from competitors and spectators.
- 5.13.7.5. No competitor, team representative or spectator may approach the judges' stand or speak with the judges during competition.

5.13.8. Slopestyle Judging

- 5.13.8.1. Slopestyle judging shall be done using Overall Impression.
- 5.13.8.2. In Slopestyle, the run's overall precision will be evaluated, including the execution of the run and the line attempted. The overall composition of the run is key; the sequences of tricks, the amount of risk in the routine, the progression of new tricks and using the slopestyle features.
- 5.13.8.3. The three main elements in the Slopestyle judging are trick difficulty, execution, and amplitude for each trick in the slopestyle run. Falls are part of execution and will be taken into consideration on every trick.
- 5.13.8.4. When two to four judges are judging Overall Impression, all scores will count.
- 5.13.8.5. When five judges are judging Overall Impression, the highest and the lowest scores will be thrown out and the three remaining scores may be added together for the competitor's score.

5.13.9. Scoring

- 5.13.9.1. The Head Judge will announce which scoring system will be used for the competition during the first Team Captains'/Riders' meeting.
- 5.13.9.2. Overall Scoring System. The judges score each run based on the Overall Impression category. The score of each judge is between 0 and 10 using one decimal or 0 and 100.
- 5.13.9.3. Ranking System. The judges look at all of the runs and note down the trick names, difficulty, amplitude and landing. According to their impressions and using their notes, they will make a personal ranking of the competitors at the end of the round. Points will be given according to the competitor's placement (1. Place = 1 point, 2. Place = 2 points, a.s.o.) To determine the final ranking, the points of all the judges are added up and the winner is the rider with the lowest points.

5.14 Causes For Disqualification

- 5.14.1. An individual competitor may be disqualified if he/she:

- 5.14.1.1. Is not qualified according to amateur ruling.
- 5.14.1.2. Participates in the competition under false pretenses.
- 5.14.1.3. Trains on a course closed to competitors, alters the course in a manner forbidden or acts contrary to the instructions of the Jury as to the execution of the training or the competition.
- 5.14.1.4. Appears late at the start, makes a false start, misses a start, or violates the regulations for starting.
- 5.14.1.5. Fails to cross the gate lines with at least one foot buckled to the board.
- 5.14.1.6. Accepts outside help in any form during the competition. Outside help consists of, but is not limited to, another person, course equipment and poles that make up the course.
- 5.14.1.7. Fails to give way to an overtaking competitor at the first call or interferes with their run. (Does not apply in snowboard cross).
- 5.14.1.8. Fails to cross the gate lines without at least one foot attached to the board. A gate has been passed correctly when the rider has at least the front foot fixed in the binding on the board and the entire board crosses the gate line. In case of a fall, the rider must pass through the turning line. A competitor who knowingly has not corrected a missed gate may not continue through further gates for a start in the second run.
- 5.14.1.9. 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 (marking in the snow).
- 5.14.1.10. Does not wear the official start number (bibs) or alters it in a prohibited manner.
- 5.14.1.11. Does not comply with the safety regulations.
- 5.14.1.12. Does not comply with the regulations for sponsorship and equipment.
- 5.14.1.13. Interrupts or disturbs another competitor during his/her run.
- 5.14.1.14. Unsportsmanlike conduct- swearing, maliciously knocking down gates or tearing up the course.
- 5.14.1.15. In Giant Slalom. A time limit of 200% of the average time of the fastest 4 competitors in the first seed shall be imposed as cause for disqualification. This shall be announced at race registration and seed meetings.
- 5.14.1.16. Contact in Snowboard Cross. 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. Unavoidable "casual contact" may be acceptable. All contact infractions will be at the discretion of the course judges and race jury.

5.15 Organizing Committee and Its Duties

- 5.15.1.** If the organizing club or association does not act as organizing committee it will designate an organizing committee. The organizing committee will appoint a competition committee for all technical matters and make the necessary preparations and directly carry out the running of the competition at the resort.
- 5.15.2.** The organizing committee must assume all responsibility to ensure that the details involved in hosting competitions are properly controlled. The importance of efficient communication with all individuals and participating teams is essential to a well-planned competition.
- 5.15.3.** The organizing committee should provide an announcement that provides to all participants and guests materials on accommodation and travel details.
- 5.15.4.** The Organizing Committee is responsible for providing results to individuals participating in the competition immediately following the competition.
- 5.16 Competition Committee, Competition Officials and Their Duties**
- 5.16.1.** The Competition Committee is composed of the following:
- The Chief of Competition
 - The Chief of Course
 - The Chief of Timing and Calculation
 - The Chief Gate Judge (giant slalom) Head Judge (snowboard cross)
 - Chief of Finish for snowboard cross)
 - The Competition Secretary
- 5.16.2.** The Competition Committee appoints all additional Officials not already designated.
- 5.16.3.** The Competition Committee is responsible for all technical matters, including the selection and preparation of the courses.
- 5.16.4.** The Chief of Competition directs and controls the work of all Officials, summons the meetings of the Competition Committee for consideration of technical questions and generally acts as chairperson of the team officers' meetings, after consultation with the Technical Delegate (TD).
- 5.16.5.** The Chief of Timing and Calculation is responsible for the coordination of officials at the start and finish, including timing and calculation. In giant slalom, he/she or a special assistant will decide the interval between starts. The following officials are under his/her direction: Starter, Assistant Starter, Start Recorder, Chief Timekeeper, Assistant Timekeepers, Finish Controller, Chief of Calculation and his/her assistants.
- 5.16.6.** The Chief of Course is responsible for the preparations of the course in accordance with the decisions of the Competition Committee and the Jury. He/she must be familiar with local snow conditions on the terrain concerned.
- 5.16.7.** The Course Setter, who may also act as Chief of Course, is responsible for the setting of gates for giant slalom and snowboard course. Course setters are

appointed by the Jury. Each run of a competition is to be set by a different course setter. He/she must give exclusive priority to the safety of the competitor. Course setters must take care to set symmetrical courses that do not favor goofy or regular riders. Where especially bad weather and snow conditions warrant, the Jury may take measures to safeguard the competitors. The Course Setter's work is otherwise supervised by the Chief of Course and by the Jury.

5.16.8. The Chief Gate Judge (Snowboard Alpine Events) organizes and supervises the work of the gate judges. He/She designates the gates each will supervise and places them in position. At the end of the first run and the end of the competition, he/she will collect the gate judges' control cards for delivery to the Referee. He/She must distribute, in good time to each gate judge, necessary materials (control card, pencil, start list, etc.) and be prepared to offer assistance during the event. e.g., keeping the spectators off the course, helping maintain the course, etc. He/She must make sure the numbering and the marking of the gates is done within the required time.

5.16.9. The Head Judge (Snowboard Freestyle Events) organizes and supervises the freeskiing judges. He/She designates the category each judge will evaluate and supervises their conduct on the judges' stand. At the end of the first run, the Head Judge will collect all the scorecards and deliver them to the Chief of calculation. He/She will check to make sure each judge's scores are in range with the others. He/She will offer assistance to the judges when necessary to keep spectators and competitors away from the judges' stand.

5.16.10. Gate Judges' Obligations and Duties

5.16.10.1. Gate judges observe the passage of competitors through the gates. Each gate judge must have a thorough knowledge of the competition rules. The gate judge's decision must be clear and nonpartisan. His/Her conduct must be calm, watchful and prudent. In case of a doubt, the gate judge should give the competitor the benefit of doubt. The gate judge must declare a fault only when he/she is convinced that a fault has been committed.

5.16.10.2. In case of a protest, he/she must be able to explain clearly and definitively how the fault was committed.

5.16.10.3. If the gate judge is in doubt whether a fault has occurred, he/she must make a careful investigation. He/She can consult the adjacent gate judge in order to confirm his/her notes. He/She can even demand, via a member of the Jury, that the race be briefly interrupted so he/she may check the tracks on the course.

- 5.16.10.4.** The opinions of the public cannot be allowed to influence the gate judges' judgment. Likewise, they may not accept the opinions of witnesses, even though they may be experienced ones.
- 5.16.10.5.** The responsibility of the gate judge begins with the competitor approaching the first gate they control and ends when the competitor has passed through the last gate under their jurisdiction.
- 5.16.10.6.** Responsibility to the Competitor: A competitor, in case of an error or a fall, can turn to the gate judge and question him or her. The gate judge must inform the competitor if he/she has committed a fault that would lead to disqualification. With a clear, decisive voice, the gate judge answers the competitor's question with one of the following words: -"Go!" if the competitor should expect no disqualification, since the gate judge has ruled the gate passage as correct; -"Back!" if the competitor may expect disqualification. The competitor is fully responsible for his/her action and, in this respect, cannot hold the gate judge liable.
- 5.16.10.7.** In accordance with the instructions given by the Jury, the Chief Gate Judge (or assistant gate judge) collects all the gate cards, and then passes them on to the Referee. At the conclusion of the first run, the Chief Gate Judge distributes the gate cards for the second run.
- 5.16.10.8.** Each gate judge who has recorded a disqualifying fault or who has been witness to an incident leading to a rerun must be available to the Jury until after the settlement of any protests. It is the responsibility of the T.D. to dismiss a gate judge who is waiting to be called by the Jury.
- 5.16.10.9.** Other duties: Replace gate poles vertically (a leaning pole can aid or hinder a competitor). Replace knocked out poles in their exact positions; the position is marked by the dye in the snow. Replace, if possible, torn or missing flags or banners. Replace broken gate poles according to color (blue or red); the pieces of broken poles must be stored in a way that will not endanger competitors or spectators. Maintain and repair their section of the course. Keep the course clear.
- 5.16.10.10.** No gate judge should be responsible for more than two gates in Giant Slalom.
- 5.16.10.11.** In the case of Snowboard Cross all Gate Judges must be equipped with radios to ensure communication to the chief of finish during the whole competition.
- 5.16.11.** Chief of Finish – Snowboard Cross. The chief of finish is responsible for the organization and supervision of 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 immediately.
- 5.16.12.** Judging Procedure - Snowboard Cross

- 5.16.12.1.** Each judge will use scorecards, which indicate who the judge is, and the bib number of the competitor. All scorecards will indicate a place for each competitor in each race or heat.
- 5.16.12.2.** No competitor or spectator will be allowed to approach the judges' area and talk to the judges during competition.
- 5.16.12.3.** Judges for Snowboard Cross must determine the order of finish for each race or heat and communicate the finish order directly to the chief of finish.
- 5.16.12.4.** For Snowboard Cross there must be a minimum of four judges.
- 5.16.12.5.** The Competition Secretary is responsible for all secretarial work for the technical aspects of the competition and among others for preparation of the draw and the start order. The Secretary must ensure that the official results contain the information required by the organizing Competition Committee. He/she is responsible for the minutes of the Competition Committee, Jury, and team officers' meetings. He/she must ensure that all forms for start, finish, timing, calculation and gate judging and judging are well prepared and handed over to the officials concerned in good order and at the proper time. The Secretary receives any official protests and gives them to those who are concerned. He/she 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.

5.17 Composition And Duties Of The Competition Jury

- 5.17.1.** Composition of the GS Jury
 - Technical Delegate
 - Chief of Competition
 - Competition Referee
 - Chief of Finish
- 5.17.2.** Composition of the Snowboard Cross Jury
 - Technical Delegate
 - Chief of Competition
 - Competition Referee
 - Head Judge
 - Chief of Finish
- 5.17.3.** The Technical Delegate and Head Judge are appointed by the organizing committee. The Referee is selected by the Technical Delegate. A competitor may not be a member of the Jury.
- 5.17.4.** Voting: The Technical Delegate is chairman of the Jury. He/She conducts the Jury meetings. Each of the following members has one vote in the Jury:
 - T.D.

- Chief of Competition
 - Referee (alpine events) or Chief of Finish (snowboard events)
- 5.17.5.** Decisions are made by simple majority vote of members present and voting. In the case of a tie, the T.D. casts the deciding vote.
- 5.17.6.** Duties of the Jury
- 5.17.6.1.** The Jury monitors the adherence to the rules throughout the entire competition, including the official training.
- 5.17.6.2.** From a technical standpoint particularly by: checking the set course, checking the snow conditions on and beside the course, checking the preparation of the course, approving the use of snow compactors and other chemicals, checking the crowd control systems, checking the start, the finish and the finish outrun, checking the first aid service, appointing the course setters, setting the time of course setting, overseeing the work of the course setters, checking the fastening of the gate flags, as to the risk of injury, opening or closing the competition courses for training in consideration of the technical preparations and the prevailing weather conditions, determining the manner of 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, in extraordinary conditions, changing the start intervals, giving instructions to and obtaining information from the gate judges, checking the judges stand and the judges working conditions.
- 5.17.6.3.** Questions not covered by Rules: In general, the Jury takes decisions on all questions not clarified by the rules.
- 5.17.7.** The Technical Delegate (T.D.)
- 5.17.7.1.** Responsibilities. The primary duties of the T.D. are to make sure that the rules and directions of snowboard are followed, to see the event runs smoothly, to advise the organizers, within the scope of their duties.
- 5.17.7.1.1.** Before the competition, the T.D.:
- inspects the competition and training courses and checks on the safety measures taken.
 - controls the fastening of the gate flags which may constitute any risk of injury to the competitor.
 - collaborates in the administrative and technical preparations.
 - checks on the presence of sufficient radios for all members of the Jury.
 - checks 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.

- checks the location of towers and sees they are adequately protected.
- checks all technical installations such as timekeeping, hand timing, communications, judges stand, transport of people, etc.
- takes part in all meetings of the Jury and of the team captains.
- works closely with the officials of the Organizing Committee.
- has the right, if an event cannot be carried out on the selected course because of "force majeure", to move the event to a substitute course proposed by the organizer. This, on the explicit condition that the necessary safety measures can be fulfilled.

5.17.7.1.2. During the competition, the T.D.:

- keeps watch on whether the valid rules and directives are obeyed in regard to advertising, etc., on clothing and race equipment.
- keeps watch on the technical and organizational conduct of the event.
- punishes breaches of the rules.

5.17.7.1.3. After the competition, the T.D.

- helps with the compilation of the Referee's disqualification report.
- presents properly submitted protests to the Jury for decision.

5.17.8. Referees (alpine events)

5.17.8.1. The team captains appoint the Referee and assistant referee.

5.17.8.2. In critical cases, especially those involving danger to the competitors, the directions of the T.D. are also binding for the Referee and assistant referee. In particular, prerequisites should be established by the T.D. together with the referees, to ensure the best possible technical running of a competition.

5.17.8.3. Duties of the Referee and Assistant Referee:

- Drawing start numbers, if necessary.
- Inspection of the course immediately after it is set, alone or accompanied by members of the Jury.
- Changing the course by removing or adding gates; if the Referee inspects the course alone, his decision is final. The course setter must be informed of such changes, if he/she was 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 Referee's minutes, immediately after each run, on the official notice board and also at the finish. The minutes should include 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.

5.17.8.4. Collaboration with the T.D. The Referee and the assistant referee must work very closely with the T.D. The assistant referee can substitute for the Referee, if necessary.

5.17.8.5. Start Referee. The start referee must remain at the start throughout training and competition. He/She must make sure the rules for starting and the start order are properly observed.

- He/She determines late and false starts.
- He/She determines the violations against the rules for equipment and immediately takes the measures provided for by the rules.
- At the end of the competition, he/she reports to the Referee the names of the competitors who did not start, have made false or late starts or other infringements.

5.17.8.6. Finish Referee. The finish referee must remain at the finish throughout training and competition. He/She must make sure that and the rules for finishing are properly observed.

- He/She supervises the finish controller, the timing and the crowd control in the finish area.
- He/She must be able to communicate, immediately, with the start at all time.

The finish referee must report to the Referee immediately after the competition.

5.17.9. Start and Finish Officials

5.17.9.1. The Starter. For snowboard cross events, the starter must have radio contact with the Head Judge during training and competition. For giant slalom events, the starter must synchronize his/her watch with those of the assistant starter and 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/She assigns the supervision of the competitors to the assistant starter.

5.17.9.2. Chief Timekeeper (alpine events). The Chief Timekeeper is responsible for the accuracy of the timing. He/She synchronizes the watches with the starter as shortly before and after the competition as is possible. He/She must publish unofficial times as quickly as possible (on the scoreboard).

If the electronic timing fails, the chief timekeeper must communicate immediately with the start referee and the T.D.

5.17.9.3. Finish Controller / Chief of Finish (snowboard cross) The finish controller has the following duties:

- Supervision of the finish.
- Supervision of the proper crossing of the finish line.
- Recording the finishing order of all competitors who complete the course.

SECTION 6 – FREESKI RULES

6.1 USASA, U.S. Ski & Snowboard and FIS Rules vs. USCSA Rules

- 6.1.1. Official Freeski Competition Rules for the USCSA Conference qualifying meets and Regional Championships leading to the “United States Collegiate Freeski Championships” (TM).
- 6.1.2. If the USCSA competition is sanctioned by the USASA, then the USASA rules shall govern USCSA Freeski competition in all areas not specifically covered in the USCSA Competition and Rules Manual. USASA rulings are referenced with (USASA) brackets. USASA rulebooks are available for download at www.USASA.org. USCSA competitions shall be governed first by the USCSA rules; second, in all areas not specifically covered, the USASA Competition rules shall be used.
- 6.1.3. If the USCSA competition is sanctioned by FIS (ICR) and U.S. Ski & Snowboard, then FIS and U.S. Ski & Snowboard rules shall govern USCSA Freeski competition in all areas not specifically covered in the USCSA Competition and Rules Manual. FIS and U.S. Ski & Snowboard rulings are referenced with {FIS} (U.S. Ski & Snowboard) brackets. FIS and U.S. Ski & Snowboard rule books are available from U.S. Ski & Snowboard, PO Box 100, Park City, UT 84060, ph. (435) 649-9090 and from each organization's website. USCSA competitions shall be governed first by the USCSA rules, second, in all areas not specifically covered, the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Competition rules shall be used, and third, in all areas not specifically covered the FIS (ICR) shall be used.
- 6.1.4. In all instances of competition, the sanctioning governing body should be the primary rule provider. When ambiguity arises by following the rules of the sanctioning governing body, then use of the alternate governing body rules will be used.

6.2 The Start

- 6.2.1. The start area must be closed off so that only the starting competitors and officials concerned with the start are located in the area. The start area must be protected appropriately against inclement weather. A special roped off area must be, provided for trainers, team captains, etc., in which they may take care of the waiting competitors without being interrupted by the public.
- 6.2.2. 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 starting gate. Push off posts will be installed at the starting gate for Skier Cross events. The specifications will be adjusted to the needs of the specific events.
- 6.2.3. The posts supporting the Skier Cross Time Trial starting gate should be approximately 60- 90 cm apart and shall not project more than 50 cm above

the snow. The starting gate, consisting of a starting mechanism connected on to a wand (set below the knee), will be placed so that starting is impossible without its opening.

- 6.2.4.** No official or attendant who could possibly give an advantage to or disturb the starting competitor may be behind him/her. All outside help is forbidden. By order of the starter, the competitor must take his/her place behind the starting gate. The starter must not touch the competitor at the start. Pushing off from the start posts or other similar aids is allowed.
- 6.2.5.** The Starter: After he/she has ascertained that the course is ready, and ten seconds before the start, the starter shall give each competitor a "Ten second" alert. Five seconds before the start he/she shall count "5,4,3,2,1" and then give the audible start command of "GO". The window to start is 10 seconds. For Cross, the starter gives the competitor the warning "Riders ready – Attention – randomly between 0 to 5 seconds before the doors open.
- 6.2.6.** A competitor who is not ready to start 1 minute after being called, will be disqualified. The Start Referee may, however, excuse such a delay if, in his/her opinion, the delay is due to "force majeure", and allow the start provisionally. (For example, breakdown of a competitor's personal equipment or minor sickness of a competitor does not constitute "force majeure".) In this case, the delayed competitor starts at the end of the current seed. The Start Referee will make the necessary decisions in the case of a late start and must immediately inform the referee, giving the start number and name of the competitor(s) who were to be allowed to start because of late appearance, or who were allowed to start provisionally in spite of late appearance.
- 6.2.7.** 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 five seconds before or five seconds after the official start time. A competitor who does not start within that span of time will be disqualified.
 - 6.2.7.1.** Immediately after the competition, the start referee will inform the Referee of the start numbers and names of the competitors who made a false start or have compromised the starting rules.

6.3 The Finish

- 6.3.1.** The finish area must be plainly visible to the competitor approaching the finish. It must be wide, with a gentle sloped smooth out run. It must be especially well prepared and smoothly packed to make stopping easy.
- 6.3.2.** The finish area is to be completely fenced in. Any unauthorized entry must be prevented.
- 6.3.3.** Snow walls, straw or hay bags, foam rubber or other appropriate safety materials shall be used to prevent any possibility of a collision with the finish structures.

- 6.3.4. The finish line is marked by two posts or vertical banners that are connected by a horizontal banner marked "finish". In GS and SBX the finish must be no less than 10 m wide. The posts used to mount the timing devices must also be at least as far apart as the finish posts and shall be protected just as carefully and adequately as the finish posts. The timing posts are to be placed directly behind the finish posts or banners, on the downhill side. The finish line must be clearly marked with dye.
- 6.3.5. With electronic timing, the time is taken when a competitor crosses the line between the finish posts with any part of his/her body or equipment and so breaks the contact or beam. The finish line must be crossed with at least one foot attached to the board. In Cross the competitor's place of finish is determined when any part of the body or crosses the finish line.
- 6.3.6. In case of a fall at the finish, the time can be taken without both of the competitor's feet having crossed the finish line. In this case the time is taken when any part of the competitor's body or equipment stops the timekeeping system. With hand timing, the time is taken when any part of the competitor crosses the finish line.
- 6.3.7. For this time to become valid, the competitor must immediately completely cross the finish line with at least one foot attached to the board.
- 6.3.8. Electronic Timing: There must be communication (radios) between the start and finish. Photoelectric cells are placed at such a height that a competitor finishing normally, cuts the beam with the lower half of his/her legs, between the ankle and the knee.
- 6.3.9. In case of a failure in the main electronic timing system, the results of the backup electronic timing will be valid. Utilization of times taken by hand; hand times may be used in the official results after a correction has been calculated.
- 6.3.10. Hand Timing. For all competitions back-up hand timing must record the 1/10ths or 1/100ths of a second. It must be completely separate and independent of the electronic timing at the start and finish. The watches must be synchronized with the electronic timing.
- 6.3.11. Calculation of the correction (E.E.T.): To calculate the difference between the times taken by hand and the electronic times of the 6 competitors starting before the missing time and the 6 starting after or if necessary, the 12 nearest competitors. The two times showing the greatest differences are eliminated. The sum of the remaining 10 time differences is divided by 10 to give the correction, which must be applied to the hand time of the competitor without an electronic time.

6.4 Results

- 6.4.1. Organizers shall provide appropriate facilities for continuous visual or acoustic presentation of all registered times or scores of all competitors.

- 6.4.2.** As soon as possible after completion of the competition (race or heat in Skier Cross), unofficial times, scores and disqualifications shall be posted on the official scoreboard/notice board, and at the finish; including names of competitors who have been disqualified and the names of officials who have noted the faults leading to the disqualifications, and include the exact time the disqualifications were posted. The time limit for protests is counted from the moment of this notification. Protests entered later are considered null and void.
- 6.4.3.** In Skier Cross a scoreboard/s shall be provided at both the top and the bottom of the course
- 6.4.4.** Unofficial Results: Results shall be considered unofficial until approved by the T.D. Unofficial results shall be posted on a scoreboard, which shall be readily visible from the area provided for the competitors who have finished. Whenever possible, unofficial results should be announced to the public over loudspeakers.
- 6.4.5.** The Chief of Calculations is responsible for quick and accurate calculation of results. He/She supervises the immediate duplication of unofficial results and the publication of official results after expiration of the protest interval, or after any protests have been decided.
- 6.4.6.** All results are to be submitted separately for men and women. Competition results shall include:
- the name of the organizing club or association;
 - the name of the competition;
 - the date of the competition;
 - the location of the competition;
 - the type of competition (SKX, SLP, HP);
 - the T.D., SKX;
 - the Chief of Competition, SKX, SLP, HP;
 - the Chief of Course, SKX, SLP, HP;
 - the referees (including the assistant, start, finish referees), SKX, SLP, HP;
 - the Head Judge, SKX, SLP, HP;
 - the start referee, SKX, SLP, HP;
 - the names of all judges, SKX;
 - the length of the course, SKX;
 - the degree of inclination of the course, SKX;
 - the width of the course, SKX;
 - the height of the course, SKX;
 - competitor's bib number;
 - competitor's name;
 - competitor's school name;
 - first run time, SKX TT;

- second run time, SKX TT;
- total time, SKX TT;
- competitor's place point/s, SLP, HP;
- competition bracketing, SKX;
- USCSA team results and team to include the top three scores (SKX, SLP, HP) of each scoring member, along with the sum of the top 3 place point finishers for each team.

6.5 Joint Regulations of the Course

- 6.5.1.** All courses must comply with standards set by USCSA, following the USASA standards if sanctioned by USASA or following U.S. Ski & Snowboard and FIS if sanctioned by U.S. Ski & Snowboard.
- 6.5.2.** When visibility is poor, pine boughs or dye shall be used to spread on the sides of the course to aid in depth perception.
- 6.5.3.** When possible appropriate warm up slopes, closed to the public, must be made available for all courses.
- 6.5.4.** On a closed course, no one except for the Jury is permitted to change gates, flags etc. or modify the course structure (jumps, bumps, etc.).
- 6.5.5.** Competitors who enter a closed competition course at times other than those published by the Jury may be disqualified. Trainers, servicemen, coaches etc. who are allowed on a closed competition course are to be determined by the Jury.
- 6.5.6.** Gates (Skier Cross event): All poles used in the alpine events are divided into rigid poles and flex poles.
 - 6.5.6.1.** Rigid Poles: Round, uniform poles with a diameter between 25 mm and 32 mm, without joints, are allowed as rigid poles. Rigid poles may only be used as the outside pole of a slalom gate and the non-impact pole of a GS gate system with a gate panel. They must be of such a length that, when set, they project at least 1.80 meters out of the snow, and they must be made of a non-splintering material.
 - 6.5.6.2.** Flex Poles: Flex poles must conform to the rigid pole specifications but are fitted with a spring-loaded hinge.
 - 6.5.6.3.** Stubby Poles: Stubby poles are flex poles with not more than 20 cm of pole above the hinge. Stubby Poles may be used for Parallel events.
- 6.5.7.** The Chief of Course must provide enough of the following:
 - blue and red slalom poles;
 - a corresponding number of flags, divided by colors;
 - sledgehammers, crowbars, drills, wedges, etc.
 - gate numbers;
 - spare poles;
 - and dye for marking the position of the poles.

- 6.5.8. Marking Gates: The positions of the gate poles are to be marked with an easily recognizable coloring substance that remains visible throughout the entire race.
- 6.5.9. Numbering 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.

6.6 Protests Concerning Freeski Events

- 6.6.1. Protests shall be submitted in accordance with section and formatted as follows for all events in this discipline. All protests must be given in writing by a team officer or coach to a voting member of the jury, unless noted otherwise below, and be accompanied by a cash deposit. For Regional and National events, the deposit is \$50.00 for all protests submitted in this discipline. The deposit will be refunded if the protest is upheld. Such protests must be received in the time periods as noted below or will not be considered. The deposit may be waived at conference level events.
- 6.6.2. No competitor, coach, team officer, or spectator will be allowed to approach the judge's area and talk to the judges during any competition.
- 6.6.3. Protests Concerning the Course: Obstacles, danger points, visibility, etc., must be presented to the Chief of Competition 60 minutes prior to the start of any competition.
- 6.6.4. Protests During the Competition: A team officer who protests against any action by another competitor or an official during the competition must submit his/her protest to the Referee or any other member of the jury within 15 minutes after the competition ends. Protests are to be submitted at the location designated on the official notice board or at a place announced at a team captain's meeting.
- 6.6.5. Protests Concerning Disqualifications, Timing: A Protest against disqualifications or timing must be presented in writing, by a team officer to a voting member of the jury within 15 minutes of the posting of a disqualification or unofficial time.
- 6.6.6. 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 competitor, but on an alleged error in, calculating the results, shall be considered if it is sent by, a team officer via registered letter to the Race Committee within one month of the date of the competition. If the mistake is proven correct lists of results shall be published.
- 6.6.7. Skier Cross: Protests/DSQs. Disqualifications will be announced and/or posted immediately after each heat at a designated area at the bottom and top of the course. All protests must be reported to the Chief of Finish before the next heat begins. Protests may be submitted by the affected competitor(s) or team officer but must be submitted prior to the effected athlete's departure of the finish

corral. Protests can be delivered verbally / orally initially to the Finish Referee if acceptable to the jury but must be followed by a written statement.

6.6.8. Examination of Protests

- 6.6.8.1.** The Jury meets to deal with the protests under its jurisdiction at a time predetermined by the Jury and publicly announced on the official notice board. This is a set time following the posting of disqualifications or unofficial results, whichever of these postings occurs later.
- 6.6.8.2.** In dealing with a protest against disqualifications, the gate judge in question (and, if need be, the gate judge of the adjacent gate combinations or other involved officials), the competitor in question, and the protesting team officer shall be invited to attend. Further, the requested additional evidence such as videotape, photos, movies, etc. should be checked.
- 6.6.8.3.** At the vote on the protest, only the jury members are to be present. The Technical Delegate chairs the proceedings. Minutes are to be kept and signed by the Technical Delegate. The decision requires a majority of all members named to the Jury, not just of those present. In case of a tie vote, the Technical Delegate's vote is decisive. The decision is to be made public immediately after the proceedings by posting on the official notice board with notation of the posting time. In Skier Cross the decision may be announced orally.

6.6.9. Appeals

- 6.6.9.1.** Appeals against Jury decisions are to be submitted within 24 hours after their publication. Appeals against the official results are to be submitted within 14 days to:
 - 6.6.9.1.1.** The Conference Appeals Board (Conference Competitions)
 - 6.6.9.1.2.** The Regional Appeals Board (Regional Competitions)
 - 6.6.9.1.3.** The USCSA Rules Committee (National Events)
- 6.6.9.2.** The USCSA Rules Committee shall hear all protests regarding national events. Any member of the USCSA Rules Committee who may have served on the jury being protested, or are representatives of schools involved therein, shall be disqualified from the deliberations on that issue.
- 6.6.9.3.** The appeal, in writing and with substantiating particulars, must always be submitted to the appropriate appeals board, or mailed thereto within 14 days after the announcement of the previous decision on the protests (not counting the announcement day).

6.7 Cancellation Of A Competition

- 6.7.1.** The Jury has the right to cancel a competition if the safety of the competitors is endangered or if the proper conduct of the competition cannot be guaranteed.

- 6.7.2. If, however, a protest is lodged with the appropriate appeal board and upheld by that board within 24 hours after cancellation of the race the whole competition must be run again. If there is no protest, the race is canceled.

6.8 Joint Regulations

6.8.1. Seeding

- 6.8.1.1. Participating full teams shall have one competitor placed in each of the 5 seeds. The order of teams shall be generated by random selection within each seed. There shall be separate draws for each event; Slopestyle, Halfpipe, and Skier Cross time trials. All random selection draws by heat may be processed electronically with software that produces the daily seeds based on randomizing each heat individually, without bias to a specific team. Random draw can also be done manually, should computer systems for randomization be unavailable. (See Alpine Rules Section 3.3.3 for Random Draw Procedures.)
- 6.8.1.2. The seeding of outstanding individual competitors (Regional's and Nationals) for Slopestyle, Halfpipe & Skier Cross time trials shall be placed between the first and second seed. The random selection of these individual representatives shall be determined by draw at the seeding meeting. (If the number of outstanding individual competitors out-number the teams, they will be seeded in the team manner.)
- 6.8.1.3. Special Skier Cross Seeding: Times from the Time Trails are used to place racers in heats. If possible, no athletes from the same team shall be in the same 1st round of heats.
- 6.8.1.4. Seeding for the second run of alternate competitors shall be at the discretion of the Chief of Competition, to be announced prior to the event.

6.8.2. Re-Runs

- 6.8.2.1. A competitor who is hindered during competition by the error of an official, by a spectator, by an animal, or by any other justifiable causes can apply to any member of the Jury for a rerun immediately after the occurrence of the interference. The team captain of the hindered competitor can also make this claim. The competitor must leave the course immediately after the interference and may not ride further down the course. (Does not apply in Skier Cross.)
- 6.8.2.2. Grounds for Interference:
- 6.8.2.2.1. Blocking of the course by an official, a spectator, an animal, or other hindrance.
- 6.8.2.2.2. Blocking of the course by a fallen competitor, who did not clear the course soon enough. (Does not apply in Skier Cross.)

- 6.8.2.2.3. Objects in the course such as equipment of a previous competitor. (Does not apply in Skier Cross.)
- 6.8.2.2.4. Activities of the first aid service which hinder the competitor.
- 6.8.2.2.5. Absence of a gate knocked down by a previous competitor, and not promptly replaced. (Does not apply in Skier Cross.)
- 6.8.2.2.6. Malfunction of the scoring system. Other similar incidents, which beyond the will and control of the competitor, cause significant loss of speed or affect the competitor's performance. (Does not apply in Skier Cross.)
- 6.8.2.2.7. Competitors who continue after an interference will lose the right to claim a rerun. (Does not apply in Skier Cross.)
- 6.8.2.3. If the competitor's explanation appears credible, a re-run shall be granted on condition that the reason for it is later confirmed by the Jury. If the competitor was already disqualified before the incident entitling him/her to re-run, the re-run is not valid. In case the Referee or other Jury members are unable to immediately question the appropriate officials to judge the justification for the re-run, he/she may, to avoid delay for the competitor, grant a provisional re-run. This re-run will be valid only if it is confirmed by the Jury. The provisionally or definitively approved re-run remains valid if it proves slower than the first (original) run. If the claim for re-run is shown to be unjustified, the competitor is disqualified.
- 6.8.2.4. Re-runs should not be given lightly. Jury members should pay special attention of items in 7.02. After a competitor has already fallen or otherwise delayed his/her run significantly, he/she may not expect a re-run for the loss of a few additional seconds due to a tardy reply of a gate judge or similar minor delay. As a guideline, very careful scrutiny must be used whenever a re-run is requested after that competitor has already delayed themselves through his/her error.
- 6.8.2.5. Start Time of the Rerun. The competitor may start after he/she has reported to the start referee, at the start referee's discretion.
- 6.8.3. Helmets are required for all Freeski events.
 - 6.8.3.1. Helmets shall be specifically designed and manufactured for use in snow sports and shall bear a CE mark and conform to recognized and appropriate standards such as CEE 1077 or US 2040, ASTM 2040.
 - 6.8.3.2. Helmet conformity to the rules may be checked at any event, and the lack of an approved helmet is grounds for refusal to allow a competitor to participate in an event.
 - 6.8.3.3. The helmet must be attached as per manufacturer's specifications.

6.8.3.4. No physical modifications or customizations to the helmet are permitted (O.I. tickers, glitter, helmet cam mounts etc. are not intended as violations of this clause).

6.8.3.5. The use of helmet mounted cameras is not allowed.

6.9 Rules Specific To Skier Cross (SKX)

6.9.1. A SkierCross is a competition where, depending on the number of athletes in a race, cluster at the starting line together, and simultaneously ride down a slope studded with various obstacles. The first two to cross the finish line qualify for the next round of competition in this elimination format. The number of riders per round will be decided at the coaches meeting.

6.9.2. Inspection/Training of The Course

6.9.2.1. The Jury decides the method of inspection. 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 race Jury but should be a minimum of 30 minutes. Competitors must carry their start numbers and wear their helmets.

6.9.2.2. Training times or open running of the course is at the discretion of the race Jury but should be at least 30 minutes to allow all competitors the opportunity to ride through the course a minimum of one time before the official start of the competition.

6.9.2.3. The setting of the gates must be done before the official training. 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 such changes.

6.9.2.4. At least one official training run prior to the actual competition is mandatory – normally the training runs should be 1-2 hours in length and should be held the day before the actual event takes place (under certain mitigating circumstances the Jury may decide other possibilities).

6.9.3. Execution of Skier Cross

6.9.3.1. Formats are dependent on the size of the field, 6 skiers per heat or 4 skiers per heat or such other numbers as determined by the Jury. Skier Cross will be run according to a single knockout format. A timed run the day prior to the actual competition is used to seed or qualify skiers into the final competition. Event Organizer or Jury may have the option to use a best one out of two timed trials. In the event that time trials are not conducted, random selection based on seed number may be used to determine brackets.

6.9.3.2. Any team that has seeded more than 5 athletes for the competition will only be allowed to have their top 5 competitors advance to the bracketed

rounds (See Snowboard Rules Section [5.9.8](#)). Athletes displaced by a team with more than 5 athletes in the time trial will be used to fill the remaining open positions in the bracketed rounds. All athletes completing a time trial and not advancing to the finals shall be reordered according to their time trial results and placed out beginning the next numerical place beyond those in the brackets.

- 6.9.3.3.** Skiers advance as determined by their place of finish in each heat. Place of finish is determined by the first part of the body or ski that cross finish line. Whenever possible, a finish line camera (video or photo finish) should be available. In case of a tie only the skiers tied for the final place of advancement to the next heat will run again to determine who advances.
- 6.9.3.4.** All skiers shall stop at Scoreboard in finish area to confirm their placement with the Chief of Finish.
- 6.9.3.5.** Race Bibs: May be 4-6 different colors in each heat or numbered bibs with numbers on front, back and sleeves for better visibility by the course judges. Colored bibs, arm bands, or helmet covers may also be used.
- 6.9.3.6.** If two or more competitors are tied for the last place position leading into the finals, then a ski-off will be held between the two or more competitors, before the start of the Skier Cross Final competition. The competitor who wins the run will qualify and advance to the Final.

6.9.4. Technical Data

- 6.9.4.1.** Courses for all Skier Cross must be a minimum of 130 meters and a maximum of 250 meters in vertical drop. Average slope inclination should be 15-18 degrees. The course should not include sections where gradients exceed more than 22 degrees for lengths of 45 meters or more.
- 6.9.4.2.** Gate Description: A Skier Cross gate consists of one long slalom pole, one stubby pole and one triangular banner. Consecutive gates must alternate in color (except banana's/delay gates). The slalom poles must carry triangular banners matching the color of the pole.
- 6.9.4.3.** Triangular banners must be used. The turning pole must be a stubby pole. The triangular banner size may be either Slalom or Giant Slalom. It is recommended to use the Giant Slalom size whenever possible. Triangular banners must be placed at the bottom of the gate.
- 6.9.4.4.** The gates must be set so that the competitors can distinguish them clearly and quickly even at high speeds. The banner of a gate should be set at right angles to the competition line. In certain circumstances riders may be required to pass between two gates of the same colors (for example: corridors).

- 6.9.4.5.** General characteristics of the courses. The slope should preferably be of a medium pitch (not flat/not steep-ideally 12-20 degrees) with varied terrain. The Skier Cross slope must be a minimum of 30 m wide. Under certain conditions for short sections (50 m or less) the course width may be a minimum of 10 m.
- 6.9.4.5.1.** The ideal Skier Cross slope allows for the construction of all or some of the following terrain features: Banks (crescent shaped), Double Banks, Single, Double, or Triple Jumps, Ollie Jumps, Rolls and waves - (Single, double, triple, etc.), Staircase Jumps, Spines and double spines, Pro style jumps, Obelisk or pyramids, Tabletop jumps, and Medium or long GS type turns.
- 6.9.4.5.2.** Other terrain features can be built but safety considerations must always be a priority. Gap jumps are not permitted under any circumstances.
- 6.9.4.5.3.** The ideal Skier Cross course should be technically challenging, consisting of features suited to the terrain linked by gates to control speed but testing the widest variety of freeskiing technique.
- 6.9.4.5.4.** It is recommended that gates not be set in the absence of a feature.
- 6.9.4.6.** The finish must be no less than 15 meters wide. In exceptional cases, the T.D. can only decrease this distance for technical reasons or because of the terrain. The width of the finish is considered to be the distance between the two finish posts of banners.
- 6.9.4.7.** Course Preparation: The track should be closed to the public at least 24 hours before the training. Terrain features and jumps must be built with sufficient time so that the snow has been compacted to ensure that they can be properly maintained during training and competition. The use of artificial means is permitted (salt, water, etc.). In places where the riders may be in danger, protections (willy bags, mattresses, nets, etc.) must be installed.
- 6.9.5. Course Setting**
- 6.9.5.1.** The setting of the gates must be done before the official 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 such changes.
- 6.9.5.2.** 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 is practical. Blind jumps or terrain features where a rider is unable to

see the landing from the take-off should be avoided. The course should be designed so as to separate the riders as quickly as possible after the start (i.e. 3-5 rolls, moguls 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 50 meters. The start should be relatively flat (12-14°).

6.9.6. Six Skier Format

Qualifier #1: Top two finishers in each heat advance to the next round.

Quarter Final: 4 heats of 6. Top 3 skiers advance to Semi-Finals.

Semi Final: 2 heats of 6. Top 3 skiers advance to the Finals. 4-6 from each heat advance to Consolations.

Consolation Round: 1 heat of 6. Determines final rank 7-12. Final Round: 1 heat of 6. Determines final rank 1-6.

Rank of all skiers in the final round will be determined by head to head competition. Skiers not qualified for the final will be ranked according to qualifying times.

6.9.7. Four Skier Format

Qualifier #1: Top 2 finisher(s) in each heat advance to the next round. Quarter Final: 4 heats of 4. Top 2 skiers advance to Semi-Finals.

Semi Final: 2 heats of 4. Top 2 skiers advance to the Finals. 3 & 4 from each heat advance to Consolations.

Consolation Round: 1 heat of 4. Determines final rank 5-8. Final Round: 1 heat of 4. Determines final rank 1-4.

Rank of all skiers in the final round will be determined by head to head competition. Skiers not qualified for the final will be ranked according to qualifying times.

6.9.8. Skier Cross Pairings

Pairings for the bracketed final rounds will be according to the following:

Ranking for 8 heats/4 per heat (32)

Heat #	1st Position	2nd Position	3rd Position	4th Position
1	1	16	24	32
2	8	9	17	25
3	6	11	19	27
4	4	13	21	29
5	3	14	22	30
6	5	12	20	28

7	7	10	18	26
8	2	15	23	31

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

6.9.9. The Start

6.9.9.1. The lane position is based off qualifying time. First of the qualification can chose their lane, the second fastest the next lane and so on in each heat. A missed start is a disqualification. It is the skier's responsibility to arrive at the start in time to Compete.

6.9.9.2. For each heat the competitors choose their lane in order of their qualifying time.

6.9.9.3. Start lanes. Each starting position is identified by a number. Looking down the course the positions are set from left to right. (Position 1 is very left looking down - Position 4 / 6 is very right looking down)

6.9.10. 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. Unavoidable "casual contact" may be acceptable. All contact infractions will be at the discretion of the course judges and race Jury.

6.9.11. Disqualifications/Protests

6.9.11.1. Disqualifications will be announced and/or posted immediately after each heat at a designated area at the bottom and top of the course.

6.9.11.2. All protests must be reported to the Chief of Finish before the next heat begins. Protests after this time will not be accepted. Protests need not be in writing but all other rules for protests will apply. The Jury will consist of the T.D., Race Director or Chief of Competition and the Chief of Finish. The protest fee must be paid before the conclusion of the competition.

6.9.11.3. Gate Judges. Between 4-8 Gate Judges (with radios connected with the finish-referee) on a Skier Cross is necessary. They must be familiar with the rules (Inspection, Training, Gate- DQ's and Contact etc.).

6.9.12. Equipment

- 6.9.12.1. Thickness of ski boot sole. The distance between the ski boot sole and the base of the heel including all hard and soft parts: Women/Men: Maximum 43 mm.
- 6.9.12.2. The maximum height (distance between the bottom of the running surface of the ski and ski boot sole) is 50 mm.
- 6.9.12.3. Helmets complying with 6.8.3 are required for all Skier Cross competitions and official training. Full face helmets are recommended for all inspection, training, timed trials and competition.
- 6.9.12.4. Ski Suits. Ski suits must be two pieces. Pants and a separate top. Form-fitting Lycra, speed or downhill suits are not permitted. Competition suits may not be plasticized. Non-protruding body protection and padding is recommended.
- 6.9.12.5. Use of Headphones During Speed Events. Headphones shall not be permitted within the race arena for Cross events, excluding start corral.

6.10 Rules Specific To Halfpipe

6.10.1. Technical Data

- 6.10.1.1. The Halfpipe is a channel constructed in, or of the snow. The course should be as even and as hard as possible. The use of artificial means is permitted (salt, water, etc.) to aid in compaction.
- 6.10.1.2. Recommended Halfpipe Dimensions

	Minimum	Recommended	Maximum
Inclination	16 degrees	18 degrees	20 degrees
Length	100m	110m	120m
Width	14m	15m	16m
Wall Height	3.5m	4m	4.5m
Transition Radius	4m	5m	6m

- 6.10.1.3. Exact Dimensions
 - Vertical 0.3m at 85 degrees
 - Bottom Flat 5m one snowcat width
 - Drop in Area 4m
 - Banner fence from wall 2m
 - Outside fence from banners 1m

6.10.2. Course Setting

- 6.10.2.1. The Halfpipe course must conform to specifications.
- 6.10.2.2. The Halfpipe course must be finished and ready for training at least two hours before the start of competition.

- 6.10.2.3. The drop-in area shall give the riders the opportunity to enter the Halfpipe with speed and shall not be used to attempt a maneuver.
- 6.10.2.4. The lips (tops of each wall) of the Halfpipe must be clearly marked with color.
- 6.10.2.5. No finish line should be marked in a Halfpipe
- 6.10.3. Competitor Training
 - 6.10.3.1. Competitors are not required to train.
 - 6.10.3.2. There shall be no specific start order during training.
 - 6.10.3.3. Training times will be communicated by the competition committee during the team captains' meeting.
- 6.10.4. The Start
 - 6.10.4.1. The Head Judge shall communicate to the starter when the judges are ready for the next competitor.
 - 6.10.4.2. First Run: For all Halfpipe competition, the start order is as follows: The start order for the group is created by random draw of all competitors, with the women starting first. (See Alpine Rules Section 3.3.3 for Random Draw Procedures.)
 - 6.10.4.3. Second Run: The start order for the second run will be in the same start order as the first. When in heats, this takes place in the same heat right after the last rider goes. If there is a final in the competition, then the final competitors will start in reverse order from their qualifying scores.
 - 6.10.4.4. Use of Heats in Halfpipe Competitions. Competitors can be run in heats of 20-30 when appropriate breaks occur in the formation of the start list. During breaks, they would be given a 30-minute practice and then take their two scored runs.
 - 6.10.4.5. Start Signal. After the starter has received acknowledgment for the next competitor from the Head Judge, the starter will give the command, "Ready", "Go" to the competitor. The competitor may leave the start at any time after the command.
- 6.10.5. Qualifications. Competition format will be clearly defined at the Captains/Riders meeting by the jury.
- 6.10.6. Helmets complying with 6.8.3 are required for in Halfpipe competitions and official training.
- 6.10.7. Judges' Stand
 - 6.10.7.1. The minimum size of the scaffolding area must be 8 meters by 2 meters. The judges' viewing area should be constructed to provide ample room for the appropriate number of judges and provide room for viewing and all proper amenities for the operation of the competition.
 - 6.10.7.2. The judges' area should be fenced or protected from competitors and spectators.

6.10.7.3. No competitor, team representative or spectator may approach the judges' stand or speak with the judges during competition.

6.10.7.4.

6.10.8. Judging and Scoring

6.10.8.1. Scoring Parameters

6.10.8.1.1. Only maneuvers performed in the Halfpipe will be scored.

6.10.8.1.2. Each judge shall use a ten-point system. Judges will score by ones and tenths; 3.8, 6.7, 7.3 etc.

6.10.8.1.3. The score card shall be used to record the score given by the judge.

6.10.8.1.4. A memory board shall be used by each judge to make all necessary notations depicting each competitor's run.

6.10.8.1.5. If a competitor lands out of the Halfpipe, they have ten seconds to re-enter before they are disqualified.

6.10.8.1.6. Each competitor's scores must be posted after each run.

6.10.8.2. Judging Format

6.10.8.2.1. 3-6 judges can be used at USCSA Halfpipe events.

6.10.8.2.2. When three judges are present there will be a total of 40 points.

6.10.8.2.2.1. The judging duties are as follows:

- One judge giving a separate score for standard airs and rotation
- One judge for amplitude
- One judge for OI.

6.10.8.2.3. When four judges are present each judge will evaluate a specific category, standard airs, rotations, amplitude, and overall impression for a total of 40 points.

6.10.8.2.4. When five judges are present, three judges will evaluate and score a specific category: standard airs, rotations, amplitude, and there will be two overall impression judges for a total of 50 points.

6.10.8.2.5. When six judges are present, three judges will evaluate and score a specific category: standard airs, rotations, amplitude, and there will be three overall impression judges for a total of 60 points.

6.10.8.3. Judging Criteria. The value for each run will be based on the judges' evaluation of the following criteria.

6.10.8.3.1. Standard Airs: These include all airs or tricks that are less than 360 degrees. The basic kinds of standard airs all grouped into one of the following: straight airs, air to fakie/fakie to forward, alley oop airs, straight switch stance airs, 180 hand plants and lip tricks less than 360 degrees. In order to score a high variety, a rider should include a maneuver from as many sub-groups as possible.

For example, performing different backside airs with grabs shows a good variety, but including a switch stance air, an alley oop air, and an air to fakie, shows a much greater range of variety as well as increasing the difficulty. Plus, if the tricks are performed well, it increases your score for execution.

The grab should be solid and smooth, the legs and body maneuvered into the appropriate position, and then the grab released, all in one fluid motion.

Emphasis for judging will be the variety, difficulty, and execution of tricks in the category. Falls occurring during any attempted maneuver within this category shall be factored into the score.

6.10.8.3.2. Rotations: These are all maneuvers that include a rotation of 360 degrees or more. Rotations can be separated into sub-groups including horizontal rotations (720 spin), vertical rotations (back flip), and hybrids (wet cat, inverted 900).

A key point: A grabbed 540 is certainly better than a 540 without a grab. A higher score means doing maneuvers that are more dissimilar, such as, a 540, a 720, a McTwist, inverted 7 or 9.

Execution for rotations means smooth, precise, and under control rotating.

Higher difficulty may be added by including stalling or off axis combinations and adding an extra half or full rotation.

Emphasis for judging will be the variety, difficulty, and execution of tricks in the category. Falls occurring during any attempted maneuver within this category shall be factored into the score.

6.10.8.3.3. Amplitude: Measures the height of the maneuvers. Amplitude is distance measured from the lip of the pipe to the rider's center of mass. The amplitude score is derived from the sum of all hits, divided by the number of hits taken. The value of each hit is equal to the number of feet between the lip of the pipe and the rider's center of mass (either above or below the lip) added to the point value assigned to the lip.

The lip value shall be determined by the Head Judge and Amplitude Judge based on observations made during practice. The purpose of this floating value is to ensure consistency in scoring levels among the different criteria and to have a relative value for both men and women competitors.

6.10.8.3.4. Overall Impression: The OI judge is looking at how a rider designs his/ her run to show a variety of tricks that are well executed and difficult. If a rider is getting high scores from the other judges, they

will do equally as well in this criterion. All phases of each trick are evaluated by the OI judges.

The judges will score the run by evaluating the run's overall precision including the execution of the run and the routine attempted.

The overall impression judge evaluates the precise nature of the run in relation to maneuvers attempted, both individually and as a sequence and looks at line, the use of the pipe, amplitude in relation to the tricks and overall flow in the pipe.

The overall composition of the run is the most important as the O.I. judge evaluates the sequences of tricks, the amount of risk in the routine and the progression of new material in the pipe. The Overall Impression judge does take falls into consideration.

6.10.9. Tie-breaking

- 6.10.9.1.** Best of Two formats: If a tie exists, the rider with the highest score from the other run shall be declared the winner.
- 6.10.9.2.** If both runs are tied, then a comparison of the OI judges shall be used. The competitor with the highest combined OI scores from both runs shall be declared the winner.
- 6.10.9.3.** If all the OI judges are tied the amplitude scores will be compared for both runs and the highest total shall be determined the winner.

6.11 Rules Specific to Slopestyle

6.11.1. Course Measurement

- 6.11.1.1.** Average slope inclination should be 12 degrees
- 6.11.1.2.** The Slopestyle course must be a minimum of 30 meters wide
- 6.11.1.3.** Course for all Slopestyle must be a minimum of 150 Meters and a maximum of 200 Meters in vertical drop.
- 6.11.1.4.** The course should not include sections where gradients exceed more than 20 degrees for lengths of 50 meters or more.
- 6.11.1.5.** The slope should preferably be of moderate pitch, not flat and not steep ideally 10 to 15 degrees.

6.11.2. Course Description

- 6.11.2.1.** A Slopestyle course shall contain a variety of hits, with two or more lines that the competitor may choose to perform.
- 6.11.2.2.** A Slopestyle course must have a minimum of six features, not favoring regular or goofy foot riders, which shall include, at least 2 table top jumps or fun boxes, 2 quarter pipes, and two other forms of terrain park features which could include waves, rails, spines or other approved features.

- 6.11.2.3. The ideal slopestyle allows for the construction of all the features to be used both by male and female competitors. All competitors shall run the same course for official scoring.
- 6.11.2.4. Other terrain features can be built but safety considerations must always be a priority.
- 6.11.2.5. The ideal Slopestyle course should be technically challenging, with a wide variety of features in diverse combinations. The course must have a smooth flow with a balance of features and allow the riders to set-up for the next feature.
- 6.11.3. Competitor Training. Training times or open running of the course is at the discretion of the competition jury but depending on the size of field should be at least 30 - 60 minutes to allow all competitors the opportunity to ride through the course a minimum of two times before the official start of the competition.
- 6.11.4. The Start
 - 6.11.4.1. The start order will be determined by the competition jury and will be announced at the Team Captains/Rider Meeting the night prior to competition.
 - 6.11.4.2. The Head Judge shall communicate to the starter when the judges are ready for the next competitor.
- 6.11.5. Execution of Slopestyle Format. Competition format will be clearly defined at the Captains/Riders meeting by the jury.
- 6.11.6. Equipment.
 - 6.11.6.1. Helmets complying with 6.8.3 are required for all Slopestyle competitions and official training.
 - 6.11.6.2. Loss of Skis. If a competitor loses a ski, he/she may finish on one ski. The competitor will be judged according to their performance. If the competitor does not continue the run and fails to put their ski back on in a 10 second time limit, they will be judged up to that point. If a competitor loses both skis, they will be judged up to that point. If a competitor stops in the Slopestyle for more than 10 seconds, the competitor will be scored up to that point. The competitor should exit the Slopestyle Course as soon as possible.
- 6.11.7. Judges' Stand
 - 6.11.7.1. The minimum size of the scaffolding area must be 8 meters by 2 meters.
 - 6.11.7.2. The judges' viewing area should be constructed to provide ample room for the appropriate number of judges and provide room for viewing and all proper amenities for the operation of the competition.
 - 6.11.7.3. The judges stand needs to be elevated and centered along the side of the course to view the complete slopestyle course. If this is not possible then

two judging stands need to be constructed as the judging crew will need to be split up to view the course.

- 6.11.7.4. The judges' area should be fenced or protected from competitors and spectators.
- 6.11.7.5. No competitor, team representative or spectator may approach the judges' stand or speak with the judges during competition.

6.11.8. Slopestyle Judging

- 6.11.8.1. Slopestyle judging shall be done using Overall Impression.
- 6.11.8.2. In Slopestyle, the run's overall precision will be evaluated, including the execution of the run and the line attempted. The overall composition of the run is key; the sequences of tricks, the amount of risk in the routine, the progression of new tricks and using the slopestyle features.
- 6.11.8.3. The three main elements in the Slopestyle judging are trick difficulty, execution, and amplitude for each trick in the slopestyle run. Falls are part of execution and will be taken into consideration on every trick.
- 6.11.8.4. When two to four judges are judging Overall Impression, all scores will count.
- 6.11.8.5. When five judges are judging Overall Impression, the highest and the lowest scores will be thrown out and the three remaining scores may be added together for the competitor's score.

6.11.9. Scoring

- 6.11.9.1. The Head Judge will announce which scoring system will be used for the competition during the first Team Captains'/Riders' meeting.
- 6.11.9.2. Overall Scoring System. The judges score each run based on the Overall Impression category. The score of each judge is between 0 and 10 using one decimal or 0 and 100.
- 6.11.9.3. Ranking System. The judges look at all of the runs and note down the trick names, difficulty, amplitude and landing. According to their impressions and using their notes, they will make a personal ranking of the competitors at the end of the round. Points will be given according to the competitor's placement (1. Place = 1 point, 2. Place = 2 points, a.s.o.) To determine the final ranking, the points of all the judges are added up and the winner is the rider with the lowest points.

6.12 Causes For Disqualification

- 6.12.1. An individual competitor may be disqualified if he/she:
 - 6.12.1.1. Is not qualified according to amateur ruling.
 - 6.12.1.2. Participates in the competition under false pretenses.
 - 6.12.1.3. Trains on a course closed to competitors, alters the course in a manner forbidden or acts contrary to the instructions of the Jury as to the execution of the training or the competition.

- 6.12.1.4. Appears late at the start, makes a false start, misses a start, or violates the regulations for starting.
- 6.12.1.5. Accepts outside help in any form during the competition. Outside help consists of, but is not limited to, another person, course equipment and poles that make up the course.
- 6.12.1.6. Fails to give way to an overtaking competitor at the first call or interferes with their run. (Does not apply in Skier Cross).
- 6.12.1.7. Fails to pass through a gate correctly. A gate has been passed correctly when both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed across the gate line. If a competitor loses a ski without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a pole, then the top of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the gate line. In case of a fall, the rider must pass through the turning line. A competitor who knowingly has not corrected a missed gate may not continue through further gates for a start in the second run or advance in the Skier Cross.
- 6.12.1.8. Loses a ski more than two gates above the finish.
- 6.12.1.9. In the event that a competitor removes a pole from its vertical position before the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed the gate line, the ski tips and feet must still pass the original gate line (marks in the snow). This is also valid in the case of a missing turning pole (or gate).
- 6.12.1.10. Does not wear the official start number (bibs) or alters it in a prohibited manner.
- 6.12.1.11. Does not comply with the safety regulations.
- 6.12.1.12. Does not comply with the regulations for sponsorship and equipment
- 6.12.1.13. Interrupts or disturbs another competitor during his/her run.
- 6.12.1.14. Unsportsmanlike conduct- swearing, maliciously knocking down gates or tearing up the course.
- 6.12.1.15. Contact in Skier Cross. 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. Unavoidable "casual contact" may be acceptable. All contact infractions will be at the discretion of the course judges and race jury.

6.13 Organizing Committee And Its Duties

- 6.13.1. If the organizing club or association does not act as organizing committee it will designate an organizing committee. The organizing committee will appoint a competition committee for all technical matters and make the necessary preparations and directly carry out the running of the competition at the resort.
- 6.13.2. The organizing committee must assume all responsibility to ensure that the details involved in hosting competitions are properly controlled. The

importance of efficient communication with all individuals and participating teams is essential to a well-planned competition.

6.13.3. The organizing committee should provide an announcement that provides to all participants and guests materials on accommodation and travel details.

6.13.4. The Organizing Committee is responsible for providing results to individuals participating in the competition immediately following the competition.

6.14 Competition Committee, Competition Officials And Their Duties

6.14.1. The Competition Committee is composed of the following:

- The Chief of Competition
- The Chief of Course
- The Chief of Timing and Calculation
- The Chief Gate Judge (Skier Cross) or Head Judge (Freestyle Events)
- Chief of Finish (Skier Cross)
- The Competition Secretary

6.14.2. The Competition Committee appoints all additional Officials not already designated.

6.14.3. The Competition Committee is responsible for all technical matters, including the selection and preparation of the courses.

6.14.4. The Chief of Competition directs and controls the work of all Officials, summons the meetings of the Competition Committee for consideration of technical questions and generally acts as chairperson of the team officers' meetings, after consultation with the Technical Delegate (TD).

6.14.5. The Chief of Timing and Calculation is responsible for the coordination of officials at the start and finish, including timing and calculation. The following officials are under his/her direction: Starter, Assistant Starter, Start Recorder, Chief Timekeeper, Assistant Timekeepers, Finish Controller, Chief of Calculation and his/her assistants.

6.14.6. The Chief of Course is responsible for the preparations of the course in accordance with the decisions of the Competition Committee and the Jury. He/she must be familiar with local snow conditions on the terrain concerned.

6.14.7. The Course Setter, who may also act as Chief of Course, is responsible for the setting of gates for the Skier Cross course. Course setters are appointed by the Jury. He/she must give exclusive priority to the safety of the competitor. Where especially bad weather and snow conditions warrant, the Jury may take measures to safeguard the competitors. The Course Setter's work is otherwise supervised by the Chief of Course and by the Jury.

6.14.8. The Chief Gate Judge (Skier Cross) organizes and supervises the work of the gate judges. He/She designates the gates each will supervise and places them in position. At the end of the Time Trials runs and at the end of the competition, he/she will collect the gate judges' control cards for delivery to the Referee.

He/She must distribute, in good time to each gate judge, necessary materials (control card, pencil, start list, etc.) and be prepared to offer assistance during the event. e.g., keeping the spectators off the course, helping maintain the course, etc. He/She must make sure the numbering and the marking of the gates is done within the required time.

6.14.9. The Head Judge organizes and supervises the freestyle judges. He/She designates the category each judge will evaluate and supervises their conduct on the judges' stand. At the end of the first run, the Head Judge will collect all the scorecards and deliver them to the Chief of Calculation. He/She will check to make sure each judge's scores are in range with the others. He/She will offer assistance to the judges when necessary to keep spectators and competitors away from the judges' stand.

6.14.10. Gate Judges' Obligations and Duties

6.14.10.1. Gate judges observe the passage of competitors through the gates. Each gate judge must have a thorough knowledge of the competition rules. The gate judge's decision must be clear and nonpartisan. His/Her conduct must be calm, watchful and prudent. In case of a doubt, the gate judge should give the competitor the benefit of doubt. The gate judge must declare a fault only when he/she is convinced that a fault has been committed.

6.14.10.2. In case of a protest, he/she must be able to explain clearly and definitively how the fault was committed.

6.14.10.3. If the gate judge is in doubt whether a fault has occurred, he/she must make a careful investigation. He/She can consult the adjacent gate judge in order to confirm his/her notes. He/She can even demand, via a member of the Jury, that the race be briefly interrupted so he/she may check the tracks on the course.

6.14.10.4. The opinions of the public cannot be allowed to influence the gate judges' judgment. Likewise, they may not accept the opinions of witnesses, even though they may be experienced ones.

6.14.10.5. The responsibility of the gate judge begins with the competitor approaching the first gate they control and ends when the competitor has passed through the last gate under their jurisdiction.

6.14.10.6. Responsibility to the Competitor: A competitor, in case of an error or a fall, can turn to the gate judge and question him or her. The gate judge must inform the competitor if he/she has committed a fault that would lead to disqualification. With a clear, decisive voice, the gate judge answers the competitor's question with one of the following words: -"Go!" if the competitor should expect no disqualification, since the gate judge has ruled the gate passage as correct; -"Back!" if the competitor

may expect disqualification. The competitor is fully responsible for his/her action and, in this respect, cannot hold the gate judge liable.

- 6.14.10.7.** In accordance with the instructions given by the Jury, the Chief Gate Judge (or assistant gate judge) collects all the gate cards, and then passes them on to the Referee. At the conclusion of the first run, the Chief Gate Judge distributes the gate cards for the second run.
- 6.14.10.8.** Each gate judge who has recorded a disqualifying fault or who has been witness to an incident leading to a rerun must be available to the Jury until after the settlement of any protests. It is the responsibility of the T.D. to dismiss a gate judge who is waiting to be called by the Jury.
- 6.14.10.9.** Other duties: Replace gate poles vertically (a leaning pole can aid or hinder a competitor). Replace knocked out poles in their exact positions; the position is marked by the dye in the snow. Replace, if possible, torn or missing flags or banners. Replace broken gate poles according to color (blue or red); the pieces of broken poles must be stored in a way that will not endanger competitors or spectators. Maintain and repair their section of the course. Keep the course clear.
- 6.14.10.10.** In the case of Skier Cross all Gate Judges must be equipped with radios to ensure communication to the chief of finish during the whole competition.
- 6.14.11.** Chief of Finish – Skier Cross. The chief of finish is responsible for the organization and supervision of 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 immediately.
- 6.14.12.** Judging Procedure – Skier Cross
 - 6.14.12.1.** Each judge will use scorecards, which indicate who the judge is, and the bib number of the competitor. All scorecards will indicate a place for each competitor in each race or heat.
 - 6.14.12.2.** No competitor or spectator will be allowed to approach the judges' area and talk to the judges during competition.
 - 6.14.12.3.** Judges for Skier Cross must determine the order of finish for each race or heat and communicate the finish order directly to the chief of finish.
 - 6.14.12.4.** For Skier Cross there must be a minimum of four judges.
 - 6.14.12.5.** The Competition Secretary is responsible for all secretarial work for the technical aspects of the competition and among others for preparation of the draw and the start order. The Secretary must ensure that the official results contain the information required by the organizing Competition Committee. He/she is responsible for the minutes of the Competition Committee, Jury, and team officers' meetings. He/she must ensure that all forms for start, finish, timing, calculation and gate judging and judging

are well prepared and handed over to the officials concerned in good order and at the proper time. The Secretary receives any official protests and gives them to those who are concerned. He/she 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.

6.15 Composition and Duties of the Competition Jury

6.15.1. Composition of the Halfpipe & Slopestyle Jury

Technical Delegate
Chief of Competition
Competition Referee
Head Judge

6.15.2. Composition of the Skier Cross Jury

Technical Delegate
Chief of Competition
Competition Referee
Chief of Finish

6.15.3. The Technical Delegate and Head Judge are appointed by the organizing committee. The Referee is selected by the Technical Delegate. A competitor may not be a member of the Jury.

6.15.4. Voting: The Technical Delegate is chairman of the Jury. He/She conducts the Jury meetings. Each of the following members has one vote in the Jury:

- T.D.
- Chief of Competition
- Referee and/or Chief of Finish

6.15.5. Decisions are made by simple majority vote of members present and voting. In the case of a tie, the T.D. casts the deciding vote.

6.15.6. Duties of the Jury

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

6.15.6.2. From a technical standpoint particularly by: checking the set course, checking the snow conditions on and beside the course, checking the preparation of the course, approving the use of snow compactors and other chemicals, checking the crowd control systems, checking the start, the finish and the finish outrun, checking the first aid service, appointing the course setters, setting the time of course setting, overseeing the work of the course setters, checking the fastening of the gate flags, as to the risk of injury, opening or closing the competition courses for training in consideration of the technical preparations and the prevailing weather conditions, determining the manner of 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, in extraordinary conditions, changing the start intervals, giving instructions to and obtaining information from the gate judges, checking the judges stand and the judges working conditions.

6.15.6.3. Questions not covered by Rules: In general, the Jury takes decisions on all questions not clarified by the rules.

6.15.7. The Technical Delegate (T.D.)

6.15.7.1. Responsibilities. The primary duties of the T.D. are to make sure that the rules and directions of Freeski are followed, to see the event runs smoothly, to advise the organizers, within the scope of their duties.

6.15.7.1.1. Before the competition, the T.D.:

- inspects the competition and training courses and checks on the safety measures taken.
- controls the fastening of the gate flags which may constitute any risk of injury to the competitor.
- collaborates in the administrative and technical preparations.
- checks on the presence of sufficient radios for all members of the Jury.
- checks 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.
- checks the location of towers and sees they are adequately protected.
- checks all technical installations such as timekeeping, hand timing, communications, judges stand, transport of people, etc.
- takes part in all meetings of the Jury and of the team captains.
- works closely with the officials of the Organizing Committee.
- has the right, if an event cannot be carried out on the selected course because of "force majeure", to move the event to a substitute course proposed by the organizer. This, on the explicit condition that the necessary safety measures can be fulfilled.

6.15.7.1.2. During the competition, the T.D.:

- keeps watch on whether the valid rules and directives are obeyed in regard to advertising, etc., on clothing and race equipment.
- keeps watch on the technical and organizational conduct of the event.
- punishes breaches of the rules.

6.15.7.1.3. After the competition, the T.D.

- helps with the compilation of the Referee's disqualification report.
- presents properly submitted protests to the Jury for decision.

6.15.8. Referees (alpine events)

6.15.8.1. The team captains appoint the Referee and assistant referee.

6.15.8.2. In critical cases, especially those involving danger to the competitors, the directions of the T.D. are also binding for the Referee and assistant referee. In particular, prerequisites should be established by the T.D. together with the referees, to ensure the best possible technical running of a competition.

6.15.8.3. Duties of the Referee and Assistant Referee:

- Drawing start numbers, if necessary.
- Inspection of the course immediately after it is set, alone or accompanied by members of the Jury.
- Changing the course by removing or adding gates; if the Referee inspects the course alone, his decision is final. The course setter must be informed of such changes, if he/she was 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 Referee's minutes, immediately after each run, on the official notice board and also at the finish. The minutes should include 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.

6.15.8.4. Collaboration with the T.D. The Referee and the assistant referee must work very closely with the T.D. The assistant referee can substitute for the Referee, if necessary.

6.15.8.5. Start Referee. The start referee must remain at the start throughout training and competition. He/She must make sure the rules for starting and the start order are properly observed.

- He/She determines late and false starts.
- He/She determines the violations against the rules for equipment and immediately takes the measures provided for by the rules.
- At the end of the competition, he/she reports to the Referee the names of the competitors who did not start, have made false or late starts or other infringements.

6.15.8.6. Finish Referee. The finish referee must remain at the finish throughout training and competition. He/She must make sure that and the rules for finishing are properly observed.

- He/She supervises the finish controller, the timing and the crowd control in the finish area.
- He/She must be able to communicate, immediately, with the start at all time.
- The finish referee must report to the Referee immediately after the competition.

6.15.9. Start and Finish Officials

6.15.9.1. The Starter. For Skier Cross events, the starter must have radio contact with the Head Judge during training and competition. 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/She assigns the supervision of the competitors to the assistant starter.

6.15.9.2. Chief Timekeeper (Skier Cross Time Trials). The Chief Timekeeper is responsible for the accuracy of the timing. He/She synchronizes the watches with the starter as shortly before and after the competition as is possible. He/She must publish unofficial times as quickly as possible (on the scoreboard). If the electronic timing fails, the chief timekeeper must communicate immediately with the start referee and the T.D.

6.15.9.3. Finish Controller / Chief of Finish (Skier Cross) The finish controller has the following duties:

- Supervision of the finish.
- Supervision of the proper crossing of the finish line.
- Recording the finishing order of all competitors who complete the course.

SECTION 7 – SCORING RULES

7.1 Four Event Scoring

7.1.1. Team scoring for the President’s Award for 4-way performance is accomplished by using the point by place scoring system for Alpine Slalom, Alpine Giant Slalom, individual start Nordic event, and the Nordic Team Sprint. For scoring the Nordic Team Sprint, (Ref Section 7.2). To obtain the four-event total, add the points for each of the events as indicated.

7.1.2. Definition of Point by Place Scoring (Four Way Points)

7.1.2.1. Team finish places are determined by the sum of placement points of three (3) best individual team members. Five (5) racers per team count toward scoring. (In Nordic events where more than five (5) athletes may be entered, racers finishing 6th, 7th, 8th, etc. for each team do not score or displace points for team scoring). Scoring will be assessed as follows:

1st Place – One Point

2nd Place – Two Points

3rd Place – Three Points, etc.

7.1.2.2. When at least three team members fail to finish, the Four Way team scoring procedure is to use the total finish number plus one as the points scored by each non-finishing team member.

7.1.3. Four waypoints are not to be awarded (or displaced) by the individuals who are not designated as members of teams entered in the competition

7.1.3.1. If bib #10 finishes 5th in the results, he/she will receive five (5) place points for the individual team event. However, if he/she is 1st in the results as a 4-way invitational competitor, one (1) place point will be awarded towards his/her team score for the 4-way invitational event.

7.1.3.2. A team must enter at least three racers in order to score as a team.

7.1.3.3. Nordic teams not in the 4-Way Invitational Event shall be displaced from this scoring.

7.1.4. Tie Breaking

7.1.4.1. Tie breaking is to be used only for the first three teams placing. If a tie exists for places beyond third, they will remain as ties. Tie breaking is accomplished by adding up the percent back of each of the four events, where percentage back is determined by the following formula:

(Sum of the team’s times) - (Sum of the winning team’s times) / (Sum of winning team’s times)

Where the lowest total of the four percentage backs wins.

7.2 Nordic Scoring

- 7.2.1.** If an institution enters more than five (5) racers, the team captain/coach must designate the five (5) competitors to be considered “counters” for scoring procedures.
- 7.2.2.** Team scoring for the Nordic championship is accomplished by adding together the team scores of the individual classical, freestyle and sprint events, and the Nordic relay race. Nordic scoring is by the Point by Place system. (See Section [7.1.2](#)). Nordic relay team scoring is as follows:
5 points - First Place Team
10 points - Second Place Team
15 points - Third Place Team
The points are to be increased by five (5) for each team on through the remaining relay results.
- 7.2.3.** To determine the Individual Nordic Combined Award, the points below will be utilized for the individual classical, freestyle and sprint events. The total points from these three races will be added with the individuals being ranked from high points to low points.

1st Place = 150 points
2nd place = 145 points
3rd place = 140 points
4th place = 135 points
5th place = 130 points
6th place = 125 points
7th place = 122 points
8th place = 119 points
9th place = 116 points
10th place = 113 points
11th place = 110 points
12th place – 31st place go down by 2 points/place
31st place = 70 points
32nd – 100th places go down by 1 point

7.2.4. Tie Breaking

- 7.2.4.1.** Team: The sum of each team’s “Place Points” for the (3) best individual team members is used to determine team ranking for each race. If the team points result in a tie, then the by the lowest place of the 4th place athlete from each of the teams will determine the rank. If a team does not have four athletes finish the race, then the lowest total time of the three scoring athletes will be used.

7.3 Alpine Scoring

- 7.3.1. The alpine races shall be scored using aggregations.
- 7.3.2. Team positions in alpine races shall be determined by the sum of the times of the fastest three racers from each team.
- 7.3.3. Should a team not finish three racers, 110% of the slowest time used by any team in the competition shall be the dummy alpine score.
- 7.3.4. In each alpine race, one point shall be awarded to the winning team, two points for second, etc., that is points are awarded according to numeric finish (finish points).
- 7.3.5. The alpine championship is determined by adding team finish points in slalom to that of giant slalom with the low total being the winner.
- 7.3.6. To determine the Individual Alpine Combined Award, total U.S. Ski & Snowboard race points will be utilized for the slalom and giant slalom events, with the low total being the winner. Ties shall be broken by using the current world cup system of scoring the top 30. Should a tie exist in the sum of WC points, the sum of finish places shall be taken to break the tie.
 - 7.3.6.1. Racers that do not start, are disqualified or DNF will receive place points equal to total finishers + 1. Should a tie still exist, the sum of race points for the competitors shall be taken as a tiebreaker. In case of two gold medalists with only one single finish, both will be invited.
- 7.3.7. Tie Breaker: The sum of each team's "Place Points" for the (3) best individual team members are used to break a team tie. Scoring of "Place Points" will be as follows: 1st Place - one point, 2nd Place - two points, 3rd Place - three points, etc. When at least three team members fail to finish, the sum of each team's "Place Points", is to use the total finish number plus one as the points scored by each non-finishing team member. Individuals and 4-way invitational teams do not displace points for the Alpine only event. These "Place Points" shall be used to break ties. Should a tie occur using finish points, fractional points (0.5) shall be added to the team with the greatest number of "Place Points". For Regional and National events, if a tie is not broken with place points, the next step is to use U.S. Ski & Snowboard calculation and race points (the "f" factor), not the penalty points. Conferences may still use cumulative times for this decision at conference events.

7.4 Snowboard Scoring

- 7.4.1. Unless approved by the Jury, a Team may not seed more than five (5) athletes in any competition.
 - 7.4.1.1. When approved for more than five (5) riders per Team, if a Team enters more than five (5) riders into any Snowboard competition, the team captain/coach must designate the five (5) riders to be scored for team scoring procedures during the seeding process and only the designated five (5) riders shall count towards the Team Score.

- 7.4.2. Alpine Events (SL, GS, P-SL, P-GS)**
- 7.4.2.1.** The alpine races shall be scored using aggregations or place by points if qualifying round dual competitions.
- 7.4.2.2.** Team positions in alpine races shall be determined by the sum of the times of the fastest three racers from each team.
- 7.4.2.3.** Should a team not finish three racers 110% of the slowest time used by any team in the competition shall be the dummy alpine score. (If not using aggregate times, see Section [7.4.2.2](#))
- 7.4.3. Freestyle Events (Snowboard Cross, Halfpipe, Rail Jam and Slopestyle)**
- 7.4.3.1.** Team positions in snowboard cross shall be determined by the sum of the places of the best three competitors from each team.
- 7.4.3.2.** When at least three team members fail to finish, the scoring procedure is to use the total finish number plus one as the points scored by each non-finishing team member.
- 7.4.3.3.** Team score ties shall be broken for the top ten (10) places only. Ties beyond tenth (10th) shall remain ties. Any tie in the top ten (10) places which cannot be broken using individual tie breaking rules for each event, shall remain tied.
- 7.4.4. Team Scoring**
- 7.4.4.1.** In each team event, your top 3 competitors combine for a team time or team score. The team with the lowest time (alpine events) or score (freestyle) is the winner
- 7.4.4.2.** For the Snowboard Team Overall Combined, the Team's place in each of the events are summed for an Overall Team Score. The Team with the lowest Team Score wins.
- 7.4.4.2.1.** If a Team fails to finish any athletes in an event, the scoring procedure shall be to use the total number of finishing team places plus one for each non-finishing Team.
- 7.4.4.2.2.** Tie breaking is to be used only for the first three (3) Snowboard Team Overall Combined places. If ties exist for places beyond third, they will remain as ties.
- 7.4.4.2.3.** Tie breaking shall be done by summing using the individual place points of the competitors used in the Team Score for each event in the Overall Competition (not World Cup Points). The lower/lowest place point sum shall earn the lower overall place/rank. If the scores are still tied after tie-breaking in this manner, the tie shall remain.
- 7.4.4.3.** If 2 or more Alpine Events are offered as indicated in Section 7.4.2 above, combined awards shall be issued as follows:
- Snowboard Alpine Awards to teams based on combined scores of these offered events: SL, GS, P-SL, P-GS, Cross.

- Snowboard Freestyle Awards to teams based on combined scores of these offered events: Slopestyle, Rail Jam, Halfpipe, Cross

7.4.5. Individual Scoring

7.4.5.1. For the Snowboard Individual Overall Combined, the Individuals in each of the events are summed for an Individual Overall Score. The competitor with the lowest Individual Overall Score wins.

7.4.5.1.1. Tie breaking shall use World Cup Points between tied competitors; lower/lowest World Cup Point value shall earn the lower rank. If the tie still exists after use of World Cup Points, the tie shall remain.

7.4.5.1.2. Tie-breaking is to be used only for the first fifteen (15) places. If ties exist for places beyond fifteenth (15th), the ties shall remain.

7.4.5.2. If 2 or more Alpine Events are offered as indicated in Section 7.4.2 above, combined awards shall be issued as follows:

- Snowboard Alpine Awards to individuals based on combined scores of these offered events: SL, GS, P-SL, P-GS, Cross.
- Snowboard Freestyle Awards to individuals based on combined scores of these offered events: Slopestyle, Rail Jam, Halfpipe, Cross.

7.4.5.2.1. Team Combined Participation Requirement. At least one athlete from a team must start in exactly, or at least, 50% of the offered events of a competition in order for the team to be eligible for the overall combined results. The team awards of each event where a team fields at least one athlete will not be affected. Place points for each event of the team combined will be adjusted to include only the teams who meet the above criteria.

O.I. If the competition had 5 athletes / teams placing 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, (with ghost score of 6) and athlete/team 1 and 4 were not eligible to be included in the combined based on participation, then athlete/team 2 would move into 1st place position, athlete/team 3 would move into the 2nd place position, and athlete/team 5 would move into the 3rd place position (ghost score would become 4). The same adjustment process will take place in both the team and individual combined calculations.

7.4.5.2.2. An athlete must start in exactly, or at least, 50% of the offered events of a discipline in a competition in order to be eligible for the overall combined results of that discipline. If an athlete does not meet the above criteria, the athlete will be excluded from the overall combined results of said discipline. The individual results and team awards of each event (i.e. daily awards) will not be affected. Place points for each event of the individual combined will be adjusted to

include only the athletes who meet the above criteria. Ghost scores / places will be adjusted once athletes not meeting this rule are removed and overall results calculated similar to team scoring ghost adjustments per 7.4.5.2.1 and the associated O.I.

7.5 Freeski Scoring

7.5.1. Unless approved by the Jury, a Team may not seed more than five (5) athletes in any competition.

7.5.1.1. When approved for more than five (5) riders per Team, if a Team enters more than five (5) riders into any Snowboard competition the team captain/coach must designate the five (5) riders to be scored for team scoring procedures during the seeding process and only the designated five (5) riders shall count towards the Team Score.

7.5.2. Skier Cross, Half-pipe, Rail Jam and Slopestyle

7.5.2.1. Team positions in Skier Cross shall be determined by the sum of the places of the best three competitors from each team.

7.5.2.2. When at least three team members fail to finish, the scoring procedure is to use the total finish number plus one as the points scored by each non-finishing team member.

7.5.2.3. Team score ties shall be broken for the top ten (10) places only. Ties beyond tenth (10th) shall remain ties. Any tie in the top ten (10) places which cannot be broken using individual tie breaking rules for each event, shall remain tied.

7.5.3. Team Scoring

7.5.3.1. In each team event, your top 3 competitors combine for a team score. The team with the sum of the lowest place point scores is the winner.

7.5.3.2. For the Freeski Team Overall Combined, the Team's adjusted place (See Section 7.5.3.3) in each of the events are summed for an Overall Team Score. The Team with the lowest Team Score wins.

7.5.3.2.1. If an eligible Team (See Section 7.5.3.3) fails to finish any athletes in an event, the scoring procedure shall be to use the total number of finishing team places plus one for each non-finishing Team.

7.5.3.2.2. Tie breaking is to be used only for the first three (3) Freeski Team Overall Combined places. If ties exist for Team Overall Combined places beyond third place, the ties shall remain.

7.5.3.2.3. Tie breaking shall be done by summing using the individual place points of the competitors used in the Team Score for each event in the Overall Competition (not World Cup Points). The lower/lowest place point sum shall earn the lower overall place/rank. If the scores are still tied after tie-breaking in this manner, the tie shall remain.

- 7.5.3.3.** Team Combined Participation Requirement. At least one athlete from a team must start in exactly or at least 50% of the offered events of a competition in order for the team to be eligible for the overall combined results. If the team does not meet the above criteria, the team will be excluded from the overall combined results. The team awards of each event where a team fields at least one athlete will not be affected. Place points for each event of the team combined will be adjusted to include only the teams who meet the above criteria.

O.I.: If the competition had 5 athletes/teams, placing 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, (with ghost score of 6), and athlete/team 1 and 4 were not eligible to be included the combined, then athlete/team 2 would move into the 1st place position, athlete/team 3 would move into the 2nd place position, and athlete/team 5 would move into the 3rd place position (ghost score would become 4). This same adjustment process will take place in both the team and individual combined calculations.

- 7.5.3.4.** No team shall be allowed to enter an athlete into the Skier Cross unless the team is properly registered as a Freeski team with the USCSA. Since Cross is an elimination event, no guests are allowed to compete.

7.5.4. Individual Scoring

- 7.5.4.1.** For the Freeski Individual Overall Combined, the Individuals adjusted place (See Section 7.5.3.3) in each of the events are summed for an Individual Overall Score. The competitor with the lowest Individual Overall Score wins.

- 7.5.4.1.1.** Tie breaking shall use World Cup Points between tied competitors; lower/lowest World Cup Point value shall earn the lower rank. If the tie still exists after use of World Cup Points, the tie shall remain.

- 7.5.4.1.2.** Tie breaking is to be used only for the first fifteen (15) places. If ties exist for places beyond fifteenth (15th), the tie shall remain.

- 7.5.4.2.** An athlete must start in exactly, or at least, 50% of the offered events of a discipline in a competition in order to be eligible for the overall combined results of that discipline. If an athlete does not meet the above criteria, the athlete will be excluded from the overall combined results of said discipline. The individual results and team awards of each event (i.e. daily awards) will not be affected. Place points for each event of the individual combined will be adjusted to include only the athletes who meet the above criteria. Ghost scores / places will be adjusted once athletes not meeting this rule are removed and overall results calculated similar to team scoring ghost adjustments per 7.5.3.3. and the associated O.I.

- 7.5.4.3.** No athlete shall be allowed to enter the Skier Cross competition unless that athlete is properly registered as a Freeski athlete with the USCSA and

pays the appropriate USCSA and USCSA National Championships fees. Since Cross is an elimination event, no guests are allowed to compete.

7.6 USCSA All-American Ski Team

7.6.1. First Team

7.6.1.1. The first five finishers in the slalom, giant slalom, individual alpine combined, snowboard giant slalom, snowboard boarder-cross, snowboard freeskiing and individual snowboard combined, Nordic classical, Nordic freestyle, nordic sprint, individual Nordic combined and the winning Nordic relay teams (men and women), shall constitute the First Team.

7.6.2. Second Team

7.6.2.1. The second group of ten finishers (6th-15th) in the slalom, giant slalom, individual alpine combined, snowboard giant slalom, snowboard boarder-cross, snowboard freestyle and individual snowboard combined, Nordic classical, Nordic freestyle, Nordic sprint, individual Nordic combined and the 2nd place relay teams (men and women) shall constitute the Second Team.

7.6.3. The number of All-Americans per discipline shall be based on field size. Five All-Americans will be named for each whole multiple of five teams involved in the event, not to be less than ten individuals.

7.7 USCSA Scholastic Athlete Recognition

7.7.1. USCSA Scholar All-American Ski Team

7.7.1.1. The Scholar All-Americans will be selected from all Men and Women participating at the United States Collegiate Skiing and Snowboard Championships.

7.7.1.1.1. Athletes with a GPA between 3.80 to 4.00 will be granted First Team All-American Honors.

7.7.1.1.2. Athletes with a GPA between 3.50 to 3.79 will be named to the Second Team All-American.

7.7.1.1.3. Athletes with a GPA between 3.30 to 3.49 will receive Honorable Mention All-American.

7.8 USCSA Holger Petersen Volunteer Award

7.8.1.1. The Holger Petersen Volunteer Award will be presented at the United States Collegiate Skiing and Snowboard Championships and announced at the Regional events & at the season ending conference events.

7.8.1.1.1. Criteria

7.8.1.1.1.1. Recipient must have served on the BOD or as a Voting Member as defined in Bylaw 10.5.2.2. for a minimum of six years.

7.8.1.1.1.2. Made significant contribution to the Board, with a positive effect.

- 7.8.1.1.1.3. Past recipients are not eligible for the award.
- 7.8.1.1.1.4. Only the Nominations & Awards Committee makes Nominations.
- 7.8.1.1.1.5. Must receive a minimum of 50% of the BOD votes to receive the award.
- 7.8.1.1.2. Past Recipients of the Holger Petersen Volunteer Award.
 - 2017 – Mike Dzubay
 - 2016 – Paul Rozsypal
 - 2012 – Andrew Rangen
 - 2011 – Robin Dzubay
 - 2006 – Mark Sullivan
 - 2005 – Paul Wojick
 - 2004 – Willi Stienrotter

O.I. This is currently a partial list until all previous recipients can be determined by the Historian Committee.

7.9 Armed Services Award

- 7.9.1. A Service Academy is defined as a federal academy for the undergraduate education and training for commissioned officers for the United States Armed Services. There are currently five recognized Service Academies eligible to win the USCSA Armed Services Award:
 - The United States Military Academy in West Point, New York
 - The United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland
 - The United States Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut
 - The United States Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, New York
 - The United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado
- 7.9.2. The Armed Services Award is awarded to the top performing service academy, combining both men and women, at each year’s USCSA Collegiate Ski and Snowboard National Championships. Team scoring for the “Armed Services Award” is accomplished by using the team finish point scoring system for each event that at least one Service Academy participated in. A team’s placement is determined by combining each service academy’s team place points from all events, after excluding non-service academy teams. If a service academy did not participate in an event, they are assessed a penalty of the total number of service academies in an event, plus one, as their placement for the event. The team with the lowest combined finish points score for all events which a service academy participated in shall be the winner of the Armed Services Award.

7.9.3. Tie Breaking

7.9.3.1. Tie breaking is to be used only for the first team placing. If a tie exists for places beyond first, they will remain as ties. The first tiebreaker is calculated by adding the team's individual place points, after removing all non-service academy teams. A team is defined as the group of competitors that count toward the team result in any event, as defined by the rules of that event. If a service academy does not participate in an event, or does not have at least the minimum athletes needed to score to finish the event, they are assigned a penalty of the number of athletes plus one for each non- finishing athlete, up to the minimum number needed to score for an event, as their score.

7.9.3.2. Should a tie remain after using individual place points, tie breaking is accomplished by calculating the average of the percentage back of all events, where the percentage back of timed events is calculated by:
$$\frac{(\text{Sum of the team's times}) - (\text{Sum of the winning team's times})}{(\text{Sum of winning team's times})}$$

and the percentage back of non-timed events is calculated by:
$$\frac{(\text{Sum of the team's place points}) - (\text{Sum of the winning team's place points})}{(\text{Sum of winning team's points})}$$

Where the lowest average of the percentage backs wins.

SECTION 8 – NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

QUALIFICATIONS

8.1 Regional Qualification Process Towards Attendance At Nationals

- 8.1.1. Team and individual attendance to the United States Collegiate Skiing and Snowboarding Championships™ (“National Championship(s)”) can only be achieved through participation in a conference and regional qualifying process. All teams must have completed the required USCSA team registration and USCSA eligible forms.
- 8.1.2. The USCSA mandates that each designated region hold an end-of-season Regional Qualifying Championship (“Regional Championship(s)”) with the qualifying teams advancing to the national championships. The regionals event should be completed ten days prior to the national championships. All participating members of a regional championship team attending the national championship must have proceeded through the qualifying process as members of that team.
 - 8.1.2.1. Regional Championships event Coordinators are responsible for submitting qualified teams to the USCSA National Office on the day immediately following the completion of their competition.
- 8.1.3. Regional Championships shall be a showcase event and regional event coordinators should make a special effort to mimic the National Championships.
 - 8.1.3.1. Required Competitive events at Regional Championships should complement the events that occur at the National Championships. The events, techniques, dates and location of the Regional Championships shall seek the input and recommendation by the Vice President of each discipline.
 - 8.1.3.2. There shall be an elimination process (alpine) at the conference/divisional level to qualify for Regional Championships.
 - 8.1.3.2.1. The USCSA regional subcommittee shall identify regional team qualification not to exceed regional quota allocations from submitted results from conference qualifying events to the USCSA website. If results are not submitted by a region, then they are not eligible for post-season competition.
 - 8.1.3.3. If there are to be peripheral/additional features or activities at Regional Championships, (i.e. Banquet, t-shirts, tours, etc.) all involved conferences must agree to the cost this in advance of final planning.
 - 8.1.3.4. The host conference is responsible for presenting the method for recommending the appointment of officials, how timing and calculations

will be done, venue selection, date selection and event cost (broken down to indicate race fees, hill fees, and extras not critical to the production of the athletic event) 60 days prior to the event to the visiting conferences for concurrence. All conferences must agree in advance to those actions taken.

- 8.1.3.5.** Each region will determine how hosting responsibility is to be assigned. (i.e. not every region will necessarily want to rotate among all of the conferences to be the regional host.)
- 8.1.3.6.** The hosting conference shall submit a Regional Championships report to the board each year.
- 8.1.4.** To compete at Regional Championships and National Championships, ALL Competitors AND their institutions must be members in good standing of USCSA.
- 8.1.5.** In the event that a run of a race is cancelled at a Regional Championships event or that the entire race event that day is cancelled, results from the existing events will be considered in their entirety for qualifying to nationals. The Jury must make this decision.

8.2 Regional Team Allocation To The Annual USCSA National Championship

8.2.1. Attendance to the annual USCSA National Championships is based on the following:

- 8.2.1.1.** Number of Alpine Competitors at a National Championships: In order to maintain race and course quality, there exists a goal of having no more than 100 qualified team competitors and forty (40) Wildcard and 4-way Invitational competitors in both Men's and Women's disciplines at a national championship race. The regional team allocation shall total twenty (20) qualified teams, six (6) Wildcard Invitational teams and two (2) 4-way Invitational teams of five (5) persons each, with the balance of the field being allocated to six (6) Outstanding Individual competitors per sex, one (1) from each of the six indicated USCSA Regional Championship areas whose team failed to qualify. Thus: 28 teams x 5 persons per team = 140 racers plus Outstanding Individual entries, male and female from each region. The total number of entries cannot exceed 150 per event.
- 8.2.1.2.** Number of Nordic Competitors at a National Championships: Section II.C below dictates the number of teams allowed to compete at the National Championships. A team competing at the National Championships may register any number of athletes that have qualified for the National Championships via the regular procedures. An institution may enter up to five (5) athletes per race and they may compete for their

schools in individual events and only three (3) may compete for their school in the relay event. They may compete for their school in the individual events and only three (3) may compete as the relay team for the school in the relay event. These limits apply separately for the men's and women's squads of a school's team.

- 8.2.1.3.** All USCSA teams and individuals meeting qualification requirements for the National Championships will be invited to attend. Nordic teams, Nordic individuals, Snowboard teams and Snowboard Individuals must compete in a regional event to be eligible to qualifying for the National Championships. If they cannot, they must petition the National Championship Committee.
- 8.2.1.4.** Additional racers may be invited to compete as non-scoring individuals.

O.I.: Non-scoring means the individual does not receive individual honors or awards, nor do they displace scoring racers.

- 8.2.1.5.** Number of 4-way Invitational Team Competitors at a National Championship.
 - 8.2.1.5.1.** 4-way invitational teams attending the National Championships shall comprise of men's and women's teams who have both alpine and Nordic teams and who have not previously qualified through normal regional quota selection.
 - 8.2.1.5.2.** Invitational team selection shall be limited awarded to the two (2) per gender highest placing 4-way teams at the end of each Regional Championship based on the National 4-way scoring rules.
 - 8.2.1.5.3.** Unfilled invitational team quota slots from each region shall remain unfilled at the National Championships.
 - 8.2.1.5.4.** Invitational team scoring shall only apply to the 4-way combined event championship. They (4-way teams) may not be included in the individual-event-team standing.
 - 8.2.1.5.5.** Alpine teams that qualify in this manner (4-Way Event only) are seeded in the first run after the fifth seed (behind all of the teams that have qualified as alpine teams) thus starting 101 at the latest. (2nd run will be BIBBO.)
 - 8.2.1.5.6.** The 4-Way Invitational Event will continue through the 2020- 2021 season. This will be reviewed next during the 2021 rule making period. (Reviewed every two years, last reviewed 2019 rule making period.)
- 8.2.1.6.** Number of Wildcard Invitational Team Competitors at a National Championship

- 8.2.1.6.1. Wildcard Invitational Teams attending the National Championships shall comprise of men’s and women’s teams of at least 3 competitors.
- 8.2.1.6.2. Wildcard Invitational Teams will be one per-region to the next available team that does not fill one of the berth from the Alpine Quota Determination (8.2.3).
- 8.2.1.6.3. Unfilled Wildcard Invitational Team quota slots from each regional shall remain unfilled at the National Championships.
- 8.2.1.6.4. Wildcard Invitational Teams will be eligible for event team standings.
- 8.2.1.6.5. Wildcard Invitational Teams will be seeded in the first run after the fifth seed (behind all of the teams that have qualified as alpine teams in the Alpine Quota Determination (8.2.3) in rotation with any 4-way teams (8.2.1.5), thus starting at 101st position (2nd run will be BIBBO).

8.2.2. Regional Team Allocations to the USCSA National Championships

- 8.2.2.1. Designated Championship Regions and Regional Team Allocations for Nordic will be as follows

	Nordic Region	# M/W
1	Western Region Northwest, Rocky and Grand Teton Conferences	5/5
2	Far West Region Northern California Conference Southwest Conference	2/2
3	Midwest Region Midwest Conference	5/5
4	Eastern Region Eastern Conference	5/5
5	Mid-Atlantic Region Allegheny, Atlantic Highlands, Southeast Conferences	1/1
6	New York Region Mideast Conference	NA

- 8.2.2.2.** 4-Way berths will be allocated based on application to the National Championships Committee and will allocate no more than two (2) qualifying teams per gender that did not qualify outright in each discipline.
- 8.2.2.3.** For unused berths up to 2/2 teams can be reserved for discretionary assignment from any region. Requests should be submitted to the USCSA Nordic Vice President and the USCSA President.
- 8.2.3.** USCSA National Championship Alpine Quota Determination. The Alpine Quotas are comprised of two components. The first being membership based and the second performance based. The number of female and male quota spots assigned to a region is the same for each sex.
 - 8.2.3.1.** Membership Berths. The membership component is determined as follows. Each USCSA Region is awarded one quota spot for each 22 alpine member teams of three (3) or more members (a men's and women's teams each count as one) or part thereof, as determined by paid membership applications recorded as complete by the USCSA National office on January 1st of the given competition season. Individuals registered with the National office are not included the calculation. There is no cap on the total number of membership quota spots that can be awarded. The target is 17 quota spots based on memberships. If the formula does not generate 17 quota spots, the USCSA may revise the number of member teams required to earn a quota spot down by one until, a minimum of 17 is achieved.

Example: Region A has 22 men's teams with three (3) or more members and 21 women's teams with three (3) or more members totaling 43. Teams 1 through 22 earn the first membership quota spot. Teams 23 through 43 earn the second membership quota spot. Region A is awarded 2 membership quota spots.

- 8.2.3.2.** No region can lose more than one quota spot per year.
 - 8.2.3.2.1.** If the total number of spots awarded nationwide is only 15, the process is repeated awarding one quota spot for every 21 teams or part thereof.

Example: Region A has 43 teams. Teams 1 through 21 earn the first membership quota spot. Teams 22 through 42 earn the second membership quota spot. Team 43 earns the third quota spot. Region A is awarded 3 quota spots.

- 8.2.3.3.** Performance Berths. Three quota spots are awarded based on past performance at the USCSA Collegiate National Championships. The

performance-based quota spots are calculated in the following iterative manner. The immediate past three years are used to calculate performance quota spots. A region's performance is determined by summing the place points in the combined results for the best performing men's and women's team, from each region over the three-year period. The regions are then ranked based on the total place points. The region with the lowest total place points receives the first performance quota spot. The process is then repeated using best performing men's and women's team from each region except for the region having received the first performance berth. That region shall use the second best performing men's and women's team over the three-year period. The second performance quota spot will be awarded to the region with the lowest total place points. The third quota spot shall be calculated in a similar manner eliminating the region receiving the second place performance berth. Ties are only broken for the third performance quota spot. The first tiebreaker is the tied region closest to receiving an additional membership berth. The second tiebreaker is the region with the best finish used in the performance berth calculation. A region can earn more than one of these quota spots.

8.2.3.3.1. Performance Berth example calculation is provided below. Place point totals represent best male and best female team performance for the given year added together.

Example: If Region A's best Women's team placed second and best men's team placed third in 2008, they would receive 2 + 3 for a total of 5 place points for 2007. If in 2008 they received a total of 6 place points and in 2009 10 place points their First Place total would be 21. If 21 points is low enough to earn a performance berth, the process of summing place points is repeated for the Region A's second place teams for the next round.

Teams by Region		First Place Team	Second Place Team	Third Place Team
2019		Total	Total	Total
1	Western	6	21	30
2	Far West	2	22	N/A
3	Midwest	11	26	N/A
4	Eastern	5	8	10
5	Mid-Atlantic	28	33	36
6	Mideast	20	24	26

Teams by Region		First Place Team	Second Place Team	Third Place Team
2018		Total	Total	Total
1	Western	2	19	31
2	Far West	4	26	36
3	Midwest	10	16	31
4	Eastern	6	8	11
5	Mid-Atlantic	23	32	34
6	Mideast	17	23	N/A

Teams by Region		First Place Team	Second Place Team	Third Place Team
2017		Total	Total	Total
1	Western	2	17	20
2	Far West	4	31	34
3	Midwest	15	23	29
4	Eastern	6	9	10
5	Mid-Atlantic	26	32	35
6	Mideast	19	28	N/A

8.2.3.3.2. Population & Performance Berths for 2019/2020 were be awarded per below. The total number of teams was 201 for 2019/2020.

O.I.: This data is printed for previous year annually as data is for current year is not available until after annual publication date.

Berths by Region For 2019-2020		# Teams per 8.2.3.1	Pop. Berths (per 8.2.3.2.1)	Perf. Berths (per 8.2.3.3)	Total Berths
1	Western	27	3	1	4
2	Far West	20	2	1	3
3	Midwest	24	2		2

4	Eastern	52	4	1	5
5	Mid-Atlantic	52	4		4
6	Mideast	26	2		2
	TOTAL	201	17	3	20
	Divisor	13			

8.2.4. USCSA National Championship Snowboard Quota Determination: The Snowboard Quotas are comprised of two components. The first being membership based and the second performance based. The number of female and male quota spots assigned to a region is the same for each sex.

8.2.4.1. Team Berths: The total number of Competitors in each Snowboard Competition at USCSA National Championships shall not exceed ninety-six (96). The total number of teams participating in Snowboard Events at National Championships shall be eighteen (18). Seventeen (17) Team Spots will be determined based on population. Each Team Shall consist of 5 members, maximum. A denominator shall be determined each January to identify how many teams from each region shall be allotted to National Championships; (Sim to 8.2.3.1.)

8.2.4.2. Team Invitational Berth: One (1) Team Invitational Berth shall be permitted, determined by the VP of Snowboard in conjunction with the SB & FS Committee and National Championships Committee.

8.2.4.3. Outstanding Individual Berths: There shall be six (6) spots for outstanding individuals, one (1) per Region for each of the 6 regions. The outstanding individual shall be the highest ranked Snowboard Athlete from a Region based on Regional Championships Competition results not on a qualifying team.

- 8.2.4.4.** Additional Details Regarding Team Quotas: A Team may send more than five (5) athletes to the Championships at their determination, however, no more than five (5) can be entered into any single event (Ref: 7.4.1, 7.5.1). A Team may send less than five (5) athletes at their determination.
- 8.2.4.4.1.** Should a Team send less than five (5) athletes, the remaining spots can be offered to the next qualifying team so long as the total number of athletes does not exceed the Region's Quota number of Teams x 5 (Note: all additional athletes filling team spots are considered Team Qualifications).
- 8.2.4.5.** Regional Qualification: Each Team must participate in a Regional Championships Event per existing USCSA Rules (Ref: 8.1) and be listed in the Regional Championships Event Results. Each Athlete must be eligible for Regional Championship Participation per existing USCSA Rules (Ref 2.4, including 2.4.1.3).
- 8.2.4.6.** Reallocation of Berths: The SB&FS Committee (or National Championships Committee when less than 7 days until the National Championships) can reallocate unused spots across the USCSA either a) in response to petition or b) when prudent based on best available attendance information.
- 8.2.4.7.** Each Region shall, at minimum, have one (1) team berth allocation.
- 8.2.5.** USCSA National Championship Freeski Quota Determination: The Freeski Quotas are comprised of two components. The first being membership based and the second performance based. The number of female and male quota spots assigned to a region is the same for each sex.
- 8.2.5.1.** Team Berths: The total number of competitors in each Freeski Competition at USCSA National Championships shall not exceed ninety-six (96). The total number of teams participating in Freeski Events at National Championships shall be eighteen (18). Seventeen (17) Team Spots will be determined based on population. Each team shall consist of 5 members, maximum. A denominator shall be determined each January to identify how many teams from each region shall be allotted to Nationals; (Sim to 8.2.3.1.)
- 8.2.5.2.** Team Invitational Berth: One (1) Team Invitational Berth shall be permitted, determined by the VP of Snowboard/Freeski in conjunction with the SB & FS Committee and National Championships Committee.
- 8.2.5.3.** Outstanding Individual Berths: There shall be six (6) spots for outstanding individuals, one (1) per Region for each of the 6 regions. The outstanding individual shall be the highest ranked Freeski Athlete from a Region based on Regional Championships Competition results not on a qualifying team.

- 8.2.5.4.** Additional Details Regarding Team Quotas: A Team may send more than five (5) athletes to the Championships at their determination, however, no more than five (5) can be entered into any single event (Ref: 7.4.1, 7.5.1). A Team may send less than five (5) athletes at their determination.
- 8.2.5.4.1.** Should a Team send less than five (5) athletes, the remaining spots can be offered to the next qualifying team so long as the total number of athletes does not exceed the Region's Quota number of Teams x 5 (Note: all additional athletes filling team spots are considered Team Qualifications).
- 8.2.5.5.** Regional Qualification: Each Team must participate in a Regional Championships Event per existing USCSA Rules (Ref: 8.1) and be listed in the Regional Championships Event Results. Each Athlete must be eligible for Regional Championship Participation per existing USCSA Rules (Ref 2.4, including 2.4.1.3).
- 8.2.5.6.** Reallocation of Berths: The SB&FS Committee (or National Championships Committee when less than 7 days until the National Championships) can reallocate unused spots across the USCSA either a) in response to petition or b) when prudent based on best available attendance information.
- 8.2.5.7.** Each Region shall, at minimum, have one (1) team berth allocation.

8.3 National Championship Events

8.3.1. Events

- 8.3.1.1.** Alpine. Men's and Women's Giant Slalom, Men's and Women's Slalom, Men's and Women's Dual Slalom
- 8.3.1.2.** Nordic. Men's and Women's 1.5k Individual Sprint, Men's and Women's Freestyle, Men's and Women's Classic, Men's and Women's Sprint Relay, Men's and Women's Ski Jumping.
- 8.3.1.3.** Snowboard. Men and Women's Parallel GS, Men's and Women's Snowboard Cross, Men's and Women's Slopestyle, Men's and Women's Halfpipe, Rail Jam or Quarter-Pipe.
- 8.3.1.4.** Freeski. Men's and Women's Skier Cross, Men's and Women's Slopestyle, Men's and Women's Halfpipe, Rail Jam or Quarter-Pipe
- 8.3.1.5.** Ski Jumping. Men's and Women's Small Hill, Men's and Women's 60-90 Meter Hill
- 8.3.1.6.** 4-way Invitational. Men's and Women's Giant Slalom, Men's and Women's Slalom, Men's and Women's XC Individual Race, Men's and Women's XC Relay

8.3.2. National Titles

- 8.3.2.1.** Alpine. Men's Combined Team, Women's Combined Team.

- 8.3.2.2. Nordic. Men’s Combined Team, Women’s Combined Team.
- 8.3.2.3. Snowboard. Men’s Combined Team, Women’s Combined Team.
 - 8.3.2.3.1. If Snowboard Scoring Rule (See Scoring Rules Section 7.4.4.3) is triggered, Combined awards will be given per Snowboard Discipline (Alpine and Freestyle).
- 8.3.2.4. Freeski. Men’s Combined Team, Women’s Combined Team.
- 8.3.2.5. Ski Jumping. Men’s and Women’s Small Hill, Men’s and Women’s 60-90 Meter Hill.
- 8.3.3. USCSA Alpine Individuals. A USCSA region may appoint USCSA individuals to attend the National Championships, such individual not having been given the opportunity to qualify as part of a team. No more than one (1) individual per event may qualify per region. If an individual is selected and is also a member of a 4-Way Invitational Event team, no other individual will be selected. Therefore, he/she will be eligible to compete at the National Championships as both an individual (seeded with the individual seed), eligible to qualify for individual results, and as a member of his/her team, eligible to score 4-way points for the 4-Way Invitational Event title.
 - 8.3.3.1. The Outstanding Individual representative from each region to the National Championships shall be determined by total race points (*O.I. see current year FIS rules for formula*) derived from the regional slalom and giant slalom events, with the low total being the winner. DNFs, DSQs, and DNSs will be given 110% of the last finishers race points. Ties shall be broken by using the current world cup system of scoring the top 30. Should a tie exist in the sum of WC points, the sum of finish places shall be taken to break the tie. Racers that do not start, are disqualified or DNF will receive place points equal to total finishers + 1. Should a tie still exist, the sum of the times of the competitors shall be taken as a final tie breaker. Racers that do not start (DNS), are disqualified (DSQ), or do not finish (DNF), will use the standard ghost time (110% of the highest athlete time used in scoring).
 - 8.3.3.2. World Cup points are awarded as follows:

First Place	100 points
Second Place	80 points
Third Place	60 points
Fourth Place	50 points
Fifth Place	45 points
Sixth Place	40 points
Seventh Place	36 points

Eight Place	32 points
Ninth Place	29 points
Tenth Place	26 points
Eleventh Place	24 points
Twelfth Place	22 points
Thirteenth Place	20 points
Fourteenth Place	18 points
Fifteenth Place	16 points

Then decreasing by 1 point per place to... Thirtieth Place at 1 point.

- 8.3.4.** USCSA Nordic Individuals. Additional individuals may qualify by placing in the Top 20 places of all individual races in either technique of Classical or Freestyle in the respective Regional Championship events. The maximum number of individuals to qualify from each region shall be as follows: Western 4M/4W, Far West 1M/1W, Midwest 2M/2W, East 6M/6W, and Mid-Atlantic 1M/1W. * For unused berths up to 2/2 individual can be reserved for discretionary assignment from any region. Requests should be submitted to the USCSA Nordic Vice President and the USCSA President.
- 8.3.5.** Changes In Regional Allocation. The Alpine and Nordic Competition & Rules Committees shall annually review regional team allocations to the 'United States Collegiate Ski & Snowboard National Championships' for the purpose of guaranteeing the strongest regional team representation.
- 8.3.6.** Outstanding Alpine Individuals. Each of the six USCSA Regions has the opportunity, at the discretion of the region, to allow skiers from guest institutions entry into their Regional Championships. Guest skier's results do not count towards USCSA team or individual scoring, and do not affect the team scores or represented colleges.
- 8.3.6.1.** Qualification for guest skiers to the US Ski & Snowboard National Championships, using the USCSA scoring rules, is open to USCSA athletes who are members of a secondary team as defined in Section 2.1.3.1 and 2.1.3.2 who are in good standing with USCSA and are not currently on an NCAA varsity team roster. Each region will be allowed 1 guest athlete spot per gender. Athlete participation must be approved by the athlete member's conference. Qualification would be based on a three-tiered system, an athlete must meet at least one of the following criteria, and if more than one athlete would like to attend, the criteria is in order of preference:
- Placing in the top 10 for their gender overall, in their regional competition

- Placing in the top five of their gender overall in their conference or division's season ending standings
- Ranking in the top 250 nationally of either SL or GS at any time in their racing history by U.S. Ski & Snowboard, or top 1500 by FIS

8.3.6.2. Requests must be submitted to the USCSA National Office and must be received no later than 48 hours after the completion of their respective Regional Championships

(Reviewed every year, last reviewed 2022 rule making period)

8.4 National Championship Hosting And Site Selection Process

8.4.1. The site of the 'United States Collegiate Skiing & Snowboard National Championships' will be rotated between two geographical locations (East & West). The USCSA will approve its' National Championship sites, at the annual Board meeting, two years prior to the date of that competition. The National Championships should begin on the second Tuesday in March. The USCSA will make every attempt to have signed contracts with National Championship sites, announced at the annual Board Meeting, two years prior to the date of that competition.

8.4.2. National Championship Site Selection

8.4.2.1. Any individual, conference or region seeking to have their home mountain included in the selection process should submit a formal request to the National Office. The National Office will do their due diligence on the site based on key criteria to determine overall feasibility. The National Office will publish deadlines for these requests and any accompanying documentation by the requestor.

8.4.2.2. Championship site selection is based upon the following key criteria.

8.4.2.2.1. Availability of national quality alpine, jumping, snowboard, freeskiing, and nordic courses.

8.4.2.2.2. Proximity of the nordic, alpine, snowboard, and lodging facilities to each other.

8.4.2.2.3. Availability of adequate lodging and banquet facilities able to seat a minimum of 500 people.

8.4.2.2.4. A local experienced nordic race organization.

8.4.2.2.5. A local experienced alpine and snowboard race organization.

8.4.2.2.6. Adequate snow conditions for all events, available through the second week in March.

8.4.2.2.7. Proximity to airports and population centers; news media availability.

- 8.4.2.2.8.** National events are scheduled over a 5-day period (not to include Sunday) with men and women's alpine and the individual Nordic races to be on separate days.
- 8.4.2.2.9.** Efforts will be made to not use resorts more than 1 time in 4 years.

8.5 National Championship Schedule

8.5.1. Nordic

8.5.1.1. Even Year

- Day prior other events: Men and Women's 7.5k Freestyle, interval start
- Day one: Men & Women's 1.5k classic Sprint
- Day two: Nordic, rest day
- Day three: Men and Women's 15k Classic Mass Start
- Day four: Men and Women's Team Sprint Relay; FR, FR, FR

8.5.1.2. Odd Year

- Day prior to other events: Men and Women's 7.5k Classic, interval start
- Day one: Men's & Women's 1.5k freestyle Sprint
- Day two: Nordic, rest day
- Day three: Men and Women's 15k Freestyle Mass Start
- Day four: Men and Women's Team Sprint; CL, CL, CL

8.5.1.3. USCSA Description Team Sprint. A relay-competition with three athletes who alternately ski 3 legs of a minimum of 1km and a maximum 1.5km each with all competitors skiing the same loop)

8.5.1.4. FIS Description Team Sprint. A relay-competition with two athletes who alternately ski between 3 – 6 legs each.

8.5.2. Alpine

- Men's and Women's Giant Slalom
- Men's and Women's Slalom
- Men's and Women's Dual Slalom

8.5.3. Snowboard

8.5.3.1. Events

- Men & Women's Giant Slalom
- Men & Women's Snowboard Cross
- Men & Women's Slopestyle
- Men & Women's Halfpipe (See Section [8.5.3.2](#))

8.5.3.2. For any year where the National Championship site does not have facilities to provide a Halfpipe competition, a replacement competition such as Rail Jam, Quarter Pipe, or other event shall be used, subject to

approval by the National Championships and Snowboard / Freeski Committees.

8.5.4. Freeski

8.5.4.1. Events

- Men & Women's SkierCross
- Men & Women's Slopestyle
- Men & Women's Halfpipe (See Section [8.5.4.2](#))

8.5.4.2. For any year where the National Championship site does not have facilities to provide a Halfpipe competition, a replacement competition such as Rail Jam, Quarter Pipe, or other event shall be used, subject to approval by the National Championships and Snowboard / Freeski Committees.

8.5.5. Jumping

- Men's and Women's Small Hill
- Men's and Women's 60-90 Meter Hill