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2020 FREESTYLE / FREESKI COMPETITION GUIDE

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Divisional rules and information can be found at the individual divisional websites or by contacting the divisional representative. Contact information can be found on pages 6 and 7 of this guide.
## KEY CONTACT DIRECTORY

Unless otherwise noted, email addresses are a combination of first name dot last name followed by @usskiandsnowboard.org - e.g. first.last@usskiandsnowboard.org.

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AUBIO WORKS FOR WORLD CLASS ATHLETES. IT CAN WORK FOR YOU.

AUBIO ATHLETE ASHLEY CALDOWELL
3 Time Olympian and World Champion Aerialist for US Ski Team

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The choice of champion athletes worldwide including Frida Hansdotter, Sara Hector, Charlotte Kalla, Martin Sundby & Dario Cologna.

The choice of US Ski & Snowboard athletes including Brian McLaughlin, Sophie Caldwell & Casey Larson as well as independent teams like Team America & Redneck Racing.

28 medals won by Bliz athletes at 2018 Winter Olympics

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- **Nova** - Wide Angle Vision $99.95-$149.00
- **Volt** - Carbon with MIPS - FIS Alpine & Ski Jumping Helmet $549.95
- **Raid** - FIS Alpine & Ski Jumping Helmet $189.95
- **Evo** - Slalom Helmet with MIPS $239.95

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CHAPTER 1
GETTING STARTED

US
SKI & SNOWBOARD
U.S. Ski & Snowboard is the Olympic national governing body for ski and snowboard sports in the USA, providing leadership and direction for tens of thousands of young skiers and snowboarders, encouraging and supporting them in achieving excellence. By empowering national teams, clubs, coaches, parents, officials, volunteers and fans, U.S. Ski & Snowboard is committed to the progression of its sports, athlete success and the value of team.

Thank you for your participation in U.S. Ski & Snowboard programs. These programs provide opportunities for athletes to develop skiing or snowboarding skills in a competitive and educational environment, from grassroots club programs up through national teams and the Olympics. This competition guide is a roadmap for various programs, rules and rankings.

U.S. Ski & Snowboard supports athletic programs in skiing, snowboarding, cross country, jumping, nordic combined, freestyle and freeskiing. U.S. Ski & Snowboard clubs include more than 370 professional coaching outlets for athletes and logistical support for competitions. These clubs, with both professional staff and volunteers and comprised of nearly 36,000 U.S. Ski & Snowboard members, are the backbone of the U.S. Ski & Snowboard, supporting individual athletes and managing most of the organization’s domestic competitions. During the 2018-19 season, our resort partners, clubs, officials and volunteers hosted more than 4,100 domestic competitions with more than 183,000 athlete starts being recorded.

Services provided by U.S. Ski & Snowboard are based around the three “R’s”: rules, races and rankings. Rules are established to ensure a consistent and fair playing field for all athletes. Races, or competitions, are the backbone of the U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s programs, providing competitive opportunities for athletes. Rankings are a means of evaluating performance in competitions to determine advancement on the athlete development pipeline or to assist in determining start positions in specific competitions.

U.S. Ski & Snowboard provides educational resources to key constituent groups through the Center of Excellence, the organization’s national training and education facility. Education is provided to athletes, parents, officials, coaches and clubs in areas such as sport technique, fitness and exercise, sport science and sports medicine.

U.S. Ski & Snowboard regions and divisions are volunteer-run programs which implement programs within small, multi-state geographic areas, including scheduling of divisional competitions, selection of divisional teams and training of competition officials.

**Athletic Advancement**

Now that you are a U.S. Ski & Snowboard member, you have access to compete in sports both in your home area, regionally, and nationally. The following are steps you can take to make the most out of your competitive experience.

**Join a Club** - Linking up with a club will allow you access to the best professional coaching and logistical support. A complete club directory is available at usskiandsnowboard.org under the public tools.

**Compete** - Pick the proper competition programs for your age and ability. Contact the event organizer or your local club for entry information. U.S. Ski & Snowboard programs offer both introductory non-scored events for youth athletes to promote skill development and fun, and scored competitions to improve ranking.

**Ranking** - Compete in U.S. Ski & Snowboard scored competitions to gain a ranking, which will be used for advancement up the athlete development pipeline. You can monitor your ranking at usskiandsnowboard.org.

**FIS Competition** - As you advance up the pipeline with your U.S. Ski & Snowboard ranking, you may be eligible for ranking on the International Ski Federation (FIS) ranking list. Check with your club coach or divisional contact for more information. FIS registration is managed through U.S. Ski & Snowboard. You can monitor your FIS ranking and register for FIS at usskiandsnowboard.org.
**Team Selection** - As you continue to advance, your ranking may qualify you for a regional or divisional team. This includes the Junior Championships, U.S. Championships and all the way up to the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Teams.

Each U.S. Ski & Snowboard sport has a specific development pipeline with defined action tips designed to educate athletes in every age group as they progress in their sport. Please see the development pipeline for your sport at usskiandsnowboard.org.

**Where to Find More Information**

As you continue competitive skiing or snowboarding, you might have questions along the way. The following are helpful resources to guide you on your path to success.

**Website** - usskiandsnowboard.org is the best source of member information. There you will find contact information, criteria and advancement protocol on your sport as well as the latest in national news from your sport. You can also search the Knowledge Base at my.ussa.org/membership/start for answers to many of our member’s most common questions.

**Competition Guide** - This handbook is a guide for athletes, parents, coaches and officials that provides a roadmap to U.S. Ski & Snowboard programs. Here you can find information on rules and rankings for your sport.

**Local Club** - Clubs are the heart of the sport. These organizations have the background and knowledge to help answer most of your questions. Check your local club for information on schedules and qualifying procedures within your division.

**Regional/Divisional Contact** - Each region and division for your sport has a contact person who can help you answer questions. Contact information appears in the front of this competition guide and at usskiandsnowboard.org.

**National Office** - Every sport has full-time staff in U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s national office in Park City, Utah. Contact the office at 435.647.2666 with national membership or ranking questions. For a quicker response, please send an email to the contact links found at usskiandsnowboard.org.

**Membership Categories**

U.S. Ski & Snowboard offers a variety of membership opportunities depending on your area of interest. You can join online at usskiandsnowboard.org. You will be issued a U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership number immediately, However, FIS membership may take up to one week. Keep in mind that most adult memberships are placed on pending status until all requirements have been completed.

Most adult members are required to undergo periodic background screening and annual SafeSport training to activate membership. Screening and SafeSport training are not required for short term members.

**General Member** - The low-cost General membership is designed for young athletes, 17 and under, who are training with a club program but not participating in sanctioned events.

**Non-Scored Athlete** - The membership is designed for students 18 and over, prior to Dec. 31. The Non-Scored Athlete membership provides access to all levels of U.S. Ski & Snowboard scored and non-scored competitions at the local, divisional, regional and national level. However, as the name implies it does not include access to the U.S. Ski & Snowboard points list.

**Competitor** - For all ages, the Competitor membership provides access to all levels of scored and non-scored competitions at the local, divisional, regional and national level. Competitor memberships include scoring on national ranking lists as well as FIS ranking lists where appropriate (with additional FIS license). This membership is required for FIS registration and FIS level competitions.
Thank You

to the following licensees and suppliers of U.S. Ski & Snowboard
**FIS License** - Athletes with a FIS license may compete in FIS sanctioned competitions and will be scored on the international points and ranking list. Athletes must have the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Competitor membership to obtain a FIS license. Athletes should only apply for a FIS license if they meet the FIS age requirements for their discipline. FIS license must be obtained prior to competition; day-of sign-ups are not possible.

**Official** - For ages 18 and older prior to Dec. 31. U.S. Ski & Snowboard events are managed by officials. Every official is periodically background screened and SafeSport Trained to help provide a SafeSport environment in clubs. Officials can achieve certification through educational programs.

**Coach** - For ages 18 and older prior to Dec. 31. Coaches are the backbone of the development pipeline, providing leadership to athletes through club programs. Every coach is periodically background screened and SafeSport Trained to help provide a SafeSport environment in clubs. In addition, coaches are required to take a short online education program on important coaching guidelines. U.S. Ski & Snowboard also provides coaches with an in-depth sport education program, helping them achieve various certification levels in their sport. Note: Required for access to coaching credentials at all sanctioned competitions. Issuance of credentials to appropriate working coaches is the responsibility of the event.

**Club Volunteer** - For ages 18 and older prior to Dec. 31. The Club Volunteer membership is designed for parents and club volunteers who undertake a leadership role in clubs, divisions, regions, competitions and club training sessions. Each club volunteer undergoes periodic background screening and annual SafeSport training to help provide a SafeSport environment in clubs. This membership is a good stepping-stone to becoming a coach or official and is fully upgradable during the season. Applicable for those in a position of authority over minors. Not eligible for official’s certifications.

**Age Classification**

Age classification is based upon the year an athlete was born, regardless of the date of birth.

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<tr>
<th>Class</th>
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<td>6 and younger</td>
<td>2013 and later</td>
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<td>U9</td>
<td>7 and 8</td>
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<td>2003 and 2004</td>
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<td>U19</td>
<td>17 and 18</td>
<td>2001 and 2002</td>
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<td>Senior</td>
<td>19 and 20</td>
<td>1999 and 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veteran</td>
<td>21 and older</td>
<td>1998 and earlier</td>
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**CODE OF CONDUCT**

Membership in U.S. Ski & Snowboard is a privilege, not a right. All U.S. Ski & Snowboard members when participating in any U.S. Ski & Snowboard activity must agree to conduct themselves according to U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s core values of Integrity, Passion, Fun, Team, Community, Excellence, Grit, and Safety, and abide by the spirit and dictates of this Code of Conduct. All members must agree to comport themselves in a sportsmanlike manner and are responsible for their actions while attending or participating in all U.S. Ski & Snowboard activities (including but not limited to camps, competitions, and projects).

Sportsmanlike conduct is defined as but is not limited to: respect for competition officials, resort employees, fellow members, and the skiing and snowboarding public, respect for facilities, privileges, and operating procedures, the use of courtesy and good manners,
acting responsibly and maturely, refraining from the use of profane or abusive language, and abstinence from illegal or immoderate use of alcohol and use of illegal or banned drugs.

While participating in any U.S. Ski & Snowboard activity:

1. U.S. Ski & Snowboard members shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the International Ski Federation (FIS) Statutes, the United States Olympic & Paralympic Committee (USOPC) Bylaws, the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Bylaws, and this U.S. Ski & Snowboard Code of Conduct.

2. U.S. Ski & Snowboard members shall conduct themselves at all times and in all places as befit worthy representatives of the United States of America, the United States Olympic Committee, U.S. Ski & Snowboard, their region, division, state or club and in accordance with the best traditions of national and international competition.

3. U.S. Ski & Snowboard members are responsible for knowledge of and adherence to competition rules and procedures. Members are also responsible for knowledge of and adherence to the rules and procedures of the U.S. Ski & Snowboard national teams, camps or other projects when participating in such.

4. U.S. Ski & Snowboard members shall maintain high standards of moral and ethical conduct, which includes self-control and responsible behavior, consideration for the physical and emotional well being of others, and courtesy and good manners.

5. U.S. Ski & Snowboard members shall abide by U.S. Ski & Snowboard rules and procedures while traveling to and from and participating in official U.S. Ski & Snowboard activities.

6. U.S. Ski & Snowboard members shall abstain from illegal and/or immoderate consumption of alcohol. Absolutely no consumption of alcohol is permitted for those individuals under the age of 21. Members under 21 years of age shall not participate in gatherings involving consumption of alcohol unless it is an official U.S. Ski & Snowboard or event organizer function. Members under the age of 18 shall not use any form of nicotine.

7. No U.S. Ski & Snowboard member shall violate the customs, travel or currency regulations of a country while traveling with a U.S. Ski & Snowboard group or on a U.S. Ski & Snowboard ticket.

8. No U.S. Ski & Snowboard member shall commit a criminal act.

9. No U.S. Ski & Snowboard member shall engage in any conduct that could be perceived as harassment based upon gender, age, race, religion, disability, or sexual orientation.

10. U.S. Ski & Snowboard members will avoid profane or abusive language and disruptive behavior.

11. U.S. Ski & Snowboard members understand and agree that they may be drug tested at any time, that they are subject to and will abide by the USADA Protocol for Olympic and Paralympic Movement Testing, its Annexes, and the USOPC National Anti-Doping Policies, and that any dispute related to the foregoing will be resolved exclusively in arbitration pursuant to the USADA Protocol. Before taking any medications, members must check the prohibited status at GlobalDRO.com. Also, they must be sure to download the Supplement 411 app, or visit Supplement411.org to learn how to recognize and reduce the risks related to supplement use. Any anti-doping questions can be directed to Athlete Express at 866.601.2632.

12. U.S. Ski & Snowboard members agree to abide by the policies and procedures established by the U.S. Center for SafeSport.

Failure to comply with any of the above provisions may lead to disciplinary action by the appropriate team or competition leader. Disciplinary action may include:

- Removal from the team trip or training camp
- Suspension from training and/or competition
- Elimination of coaching, travel, and other benefits
• Forfeiture of U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership

U.S. Ski & Snowboard is committed to principles of fairness, due process and equal opportunity. Members are entitled to be treated fairly and in compliance with U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s Bylaws, policies, and procedures. Members are entitled to notice and an opportunity for a hearing before being prevented from participating in protected competition as that term is defined by the USOPC Bylaws. Information on the processes for grievances, suspensions, and appeals is available at usskiandsnowboard.org.

Nothing in this Code of Conduct shall be deemed to restrict the individual freedom of a U.S. Ski & Snowboard member in matters not involving activities in which one could not be perceived as representing U.S. Ski & Snowboard. In choices of appearance, lifestyle, behavior, and speech while not representing U.S. Ski & Snowboard, competitors shall have complete freedom, provided their statements and actions do not adversely affect the name and reputation of the U.S. Ski & Snowboard. However, in those events where one is representing or could be perceived as representing U.S. Ski & Snowboard, U.S. Ski & Snowboard demands that its members understand and agree to behave in a manner consistent with the best traditions of sportsmanship and U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s core values.

Revised October 1, 2019

ATHLETE SAFETY

U.S. Ski & Snowboard is committed to athlete health, welfare and safety and adheres the requirements of the U.S. Olympic & Paralympic Committee (USOPC), and the U.S. Center for SafeSport in its efforts to promote a safe and secure environment for athletes.

At our recent 2019 Congress, U.S. Ski & Snowboard announced a number of operational updates to ensure that our organization is implementing SafeSport & Athlete Safety requirements, including the Minor Athlete Abuse Prevention Policy (MAAPP). This will start from the grassroots level with U.S. Ski & Snowboard member clubs, and extend to all areas of the organization, including the Center of Excellence.

All employees of U.S. Ski & Snowboard, interns, volunteers and contractors who have access to the Center of Excellence, or who frequently interact with athletes, and those who have access to confidential U.S. Ski & Snowboard information related to the organization or athletes, must complete SafeSport training and background screening before their first day of employment, interning, volunteering, or beginning contract work.

The changes will also impact U.S. Ski & Snowboard member clubs, as they will be required to implement SafeSport training and background screening, as all those who work at or with U.S. Ski & Snowboard, and at all FIS events in the United States. These mandatory requirements will include:

• Criminal background screening once every two years for all employees, coaches, officials, board members, interns, contractors, and volunteers who are in regular contact with athletes, or in positions of authority over athletes
• Core Center for SafeSport Training
• Following the completion of the Core Center for SafeSport training, a refresher course is required every season
• The development and implementation of policies, or adoption of U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s MAAPP, to limit, as much as possible, one-on-one interactions with athletes at all times
• Implementation and enforcement of policies, and preparation for and quick response to random audits for compliance by the US Center for SafeSport
• Fast Start Coaching Course: Now required for Level 100 certification

These policies and processes are in the process of implementation across all
levels of U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s member programs. More details regarding SafeSport and Athlete Safety are available on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website at usskiandsnowboard.org/safesport-athlete-safety.

PARENTS

Your son or daughter is on their way to growing their career in skiing or snowboarding. Supporting them in their endeavors is the number one way to help them achieve success. There are also other ways to participate along the way to enhance the experience of competitive skiing and snowboarding.

Become a volunteer - The club system exists because of the help and dedication of volunteers, including parents of competitive athletes. A great way to be a part of the team is to become an official. Parents may attend officials clinics and work out of town competitions so that they will be better able to help with competitions at their own venues. Another way to be involved is to serve on steering committees and competition committees for a sport. Contact your sport staff for more information.

Education - U.S. Ski & Snowboard provides a variety of educational opportunities for parents. Through usskiandsnowboard.org, local clubs and U.S. Ski & Snowboard produced educational resources, parents can gather information to help support their child in their quest towards victory. The Successful Sports Parenting DVD, produced in partnership with USA Swimming, featuring Deborah Phelps, mother of Olympic and World Champion swimmer Michael Phelps, is a suggested guide to lead you through tips to support the development and success of young athletes. Find more information at usskiandsnowboard.org.

Stay involved in your child’s club - Ask questions to club leaders, look at annual reports and attend orientation if offered. These activities will help you better understand your child’s club and the development pipeline.

Freestyle / Freeski Parent Code of Conduct

U.S. Ski & Snowboard Freestyle / Freeski has established the following Code of Conduct as a recommendation for parents to help guide successful competition and training for all participants. U.S. Ski & Snowboard is fortunate to have many highly experienced, professional coaches and officials working to help develop our skiers into better athletes and to deliver fair and enjoyable events. The behavior of parents during training and competition has significant influence on the experience of their children and others while participating in sport. The parent code of conduct that was developed as a standard to emphasize U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s commitment to making everyone’s involvement a positive experience.

As a parent of a Freestyle / Freeski athlete, I will abide by the following guidelines:
1. I will remember that children participate to have fun and that the event is for youth, not parents.
2. I will teach my child that doing one’s best is more important than winning, so that my child will never feel defeated by the outcome of his/her performance.
3. I will emphasize that skill development and training hard will benefit my child over winning. I will also de-emphasize competition results in the younger age groups.
4. I will promote the emotional and physical well-being of all participants ahead of any personal desire I may have for my child to succeed.
5. I will abide by all rules of skier safety, including those local rules set forth by individual ski areas and event organizers while at supported events. This includes rules pertaining to access to the venue.
6. I will conduct myself in a sportsmanlike manner at all times.
7. I will treat all coaches, employees, officials, volunteers, other skiers and parents with
courtesy and respect. Abusive language towards coaches, athletes, parents, officials, volunteers, ski area personnel, or my own children will not be permitted or tolerated.

8. I will refrain from coaching my child or other athletes during events and training, unless I am one of the official coaches of the team.

9. I will respect the coaches, judges and officials and their authority and responsibilities during an event. I understand that during competitions, questions or concerns regarding decisions made by officials are directed to a member of our coaching staff. Parents address officials via the coaching staff only.

10. I will use proper channels of communication that is both professional and courteous, this will be key to any well run organization. All parents should direct any comments or questions in a professional manner to their child’s coach. That coach is their first line of support. If questions or comments go unanswered, then the club program director or division chair-person, will be the parent’s secondary line of support.

The Parent Code of Conduct in not meant to restrict the parent’s access to enjoy and be involved in events. We encourage open communication between parents, athletes and coaches with an understanding of the appropriate place and time. We encourage parents to be active at events through volunteering and participating on organizing committees. With parent support, events can provide rewarding and enjoyable experiences for all involved.

INSURANCE COVERAGE

U.S. Ski & Snowboard requires Members to have valid and sufficient primary medical / accident insurance coverage and to accept full responsibility for understanding the provisions of such coverage as a condition of becoming a member and participating in official U.S. Ski & Snowboard training and competition. Such primary coverage must be in effect for the entire term of the membership year in order for the member to have coverage under U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s excess accident medical policy. Members must carry proof of primary insurance and such proof must be available at each event so that prompt medical/hospital care can be authorized, if needed. U.S. Ski & Snowboard provides properly registered members with excess accident medical coverage, as follows:

Excess Accident Medical Insurance for Members
Current U.S. Ski & Snowboard Members of a U.S. Ski & Snowboard Member Club have excess accident medical coverage during sanctioned or registered events including official training (as defined by the policy) at such events. Please see buckner.com/us-ski-and-snowboard for a detailed description of coverage.

Excess Accident Medical Insurance for Members of a CLIP Member Club
Current U.S. Ski & Snowboard Members of a U.S. Ski & Snowboard CLIP Member Club have excess accident medical coverage during skiing and snowboarding competition, while training to compete and conditioning to compete in ski and snowboard competition that is supervised by a U.S. Ski & Snowboard representative and/or representative of a CLIP Member Club, and during club activities that are supervised by a representative of a CLIP Member Club. Please see buckner.com/us-ski-and-snowboard for a detailed description of coverage including a list of activities that are excluded from the policy.

Liability Insurance Coverage
U.S. Ski & Snowboard will provide liability coverage for:

• Event Organizers with respect to their ordinary negligence if such is alleged to have arisen in connection with competition in or conduct of sanctioned events (meaning a Schedule Agreement has been executed) and/or activities conducted or approved by U.S. Ski & Snowboard (including official training at such event as defined by the policy). Please see buckner.com/us-ski-and-snowboard for a detailed description of coverage.
• **CLIP Member Clubs** and the members and supervisory staff of such clubs and member coaches and officials while acting in their capacity as such on behalf of CLIP Member Clubs. Such coverage applies during (1) ski and snowboard competition; (2) while training to compete and conditioning to compete in ski and snowboard competition that is supervised by a U.S. Ski & Snowboard representative and/or representative of a CLIP Member Club; and (3) during club activities that are supervised by a representative of a CLIP Member Club. Please see buckner.com/us-ski-and-snowboard for a detailed description of coverage, as certain club activities are not automatically covered.

**Note:** This summary provides a general overview of insurance coverage that applies for U.S. Ski & Snowboard members. It is not a complete explanation of all policy provisions or specifics of the policy benefits. No coverage is extended, and no representations are made, other than what is stated in the actual insurance policies.

Thank You

to the following uniform partners of U.S. Ski & Snowboard

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![Spyder](image_url)

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Tiger Shaw
President and CEO,
U.S. Ski & Snowboard

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DOUG LEWIS, US OLYMPIAN
“The Rollerblade® Skate to Ski program is the most ski specific off-snow program you can do as a skier. Not only does it train ski specific movements and patterns that will translate into better skiing when you return to snow, but it will increase agility, strength, mobility, and work your cardiovascular system as well. Plus it’s FUN!”

JON JAY, SKI MAGAZINE
Amp up your dry land training this year! Try the proven Skate to Ski Training System!
CHAPTER 2
POINTS AND RANKINGS
The ability to measure one competitor’s performance against another is the heart of competitive athletics. And in a country as large as the USA, it’s important to have measurement tools to evaluate the performance of skiers around the nation.

The freestyle/freeski points system has been developed to do just that - provide a measurement tool for freestyle/freeski competitors around the USA. It is an important tool for personal evaluation and team selection at many levels.

This chapter of the Competition Guide outlines the basics of the freestyle/freeski points system (FFSP) and how you can use it as a tool to measure performance.

The points list is available at usskiandsnowboard.org.

## POINTS LIST

Any event with a properly completed schedule agreement that is in accordance with current U.S. Ski & Snowboard, FIS and Freestyle/Freeski Sport Committee policies will be entered into the FFSP system (excluding water ramp competitions).

Only Competitor members can accumulate FFSP’s.

The membership and competition season runs from July 1 to June 30.

### Points List Purpose

1. To rank all competitors according to their performances in each competition and individual discipline.
2. To ensure each event is rated according to the quality of competitors entered, thereby providing a uniform ranking system for all performances and for all events in which an athlete competes.
3. To encourage competitors to enter events against higher ranked competitors.
4. To be utilized as a selection tool for upper-level events.

### 2019-20 Freestyle/Freeski Points List Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Close</th>
<th>Valid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall List</td>
<td>July 1 – Jan. 1</td>
<td>Nov. 6</td>
<td>Nov. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List 1</td>
<td>Jan. 2 – Jan. 21</td>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>Jan. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List 2</td>
<td>Jan. 22 – Feb. 18</td>
<td>Feb. 18</td>
<td>Feb. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List 3</td>
<td>Feb. 19 – Mar. 3</td>
<td>Mar. 3</td>
<td>Mar. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List 4</td>
<td>Mar. 4 – Mar. 17</td>
<td>Mar. 17</td>
<td>Mar. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List 5</td>
<td>Mar. 18 – June 30</td>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>June 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The closing date reflects the deadline for receiving results to be included on the list being run. The valid date is the date on which the list will be available.

## EVENT SCORING

### Moguls and Aerials Event Scoring

1. Each mogul and dual mogul event is rated by the quality of competitors entered. Therefore, the point worthiness of each competition will vary with the caliber of skiers participating. Meet rating points will be equal to the average of the two highest FFSP among the top four finishing mogul competitors in that event and among the top four finishing dual mogul competitors in that event.

Aerial events do not have event ratings.

The winner of the mogul event is awarded freestyle points (FFSP’s) equal to the average
FFSP of the people who rated the competition. All other competitors in that event are
given FFSP’s in the same proportion to the winner’s FFSP’s that their score was to the
winner’s score. (Example: winner scores 70 in a 724 point event, competitor scores 64.
That competitor will be awarded (64/70) x 724 = 661.94).
If none of the competitors in an event have any FFSP’s in the event, then the minimum
event rating is 100.
2. The maximum points for an event in all disciplines is 1000, the minimum point value for
an event in all disciplines is 100.
3. FIS events will be scored using the FIS event rating.
4. Dual mogul events with less than 13 competitors will be scored with a special formula
determined by the FFSC.

**Event Ratings - Moguls and Dual Moguls**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Max Points</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Cup/World Champs/OWG</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Championships</td>
<td>956 (912 floor)</td>
<td>Float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jr. World Championships</td>
<td>956 (912 floor)</td>
<td>Float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Selection Events</td>
<td>956 (850 floor)</td>
<td>Float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NorAms</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jr. National</td>
<td>912 (850 floor)</td>
<td>Float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europa Cup</td>
<td>912 (850 floor)</td>
<td>Float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Events</td>
<td>850 (100 floor)</td>
<td>Float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other FIS Events (foreign)</td>
<td>912 (750 floor)</td>
<td>Float</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Moguls and Aerials Competition Rule**

1. A skier receiving a Did Not Start (DNS) for an event will not be credited for event
attendance for FFSP purposes.
2. A skier receiving a Disqualified (DSQ) for an event will not be credited for event attendance
for FFSP purposes.
3. A skier receiving a Did Not Finish (DNF) for an event will be credited for event attendance
for FFSP purposes and will receive a zero for the event.
4. In national mogul events, each skier will take a minimum of one run. Up to a two-run
format will be scored to the FFSP, the higher of the two runs, or the only run for those
eliminated from a second run in elimination format events, will be used for FFSPs. Awards
are done as specified in FIS, national or divisional rules. FFSP’s are based on the highest
score of the event regardless of nationality. Thus, if the score in the qualifications is 26.5
and the finals is 26.25 then we will use the score from the qualifications.
5. In FIS mogul events, and the Junior Nationals, FFSP’s are calculated using the final scored
or as follows:

**FIS FFSP Result Adjustment for Moguls**

Logic = In moguls where there are a semis and finals system, it is possible that a score from
one or more athletes that do not make the finals will be higher than that of a finalist. This
happens by virtue of the absoluteness of the final results.
Goal = To create a system that does not disadvantage a finalist or unduly advance a non-
finalist in the FFSP system.

Note: These calculations have no effect on the outcome of awards or the basis of the events
‘official’ results. These are strictly for the benefit of creating a fair ranking in the FFSP by
their achieved event outcome.
PERFORMANCE ON THE CUTTING EDGE

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U.S. Ski & Snowboard members get 20% off entire www.tools4boards.com website using coupon code CUTTINGEDGE
**Formula and Sample**

\[(BPS - FNQ)/\# in ASG + 1 = AF\]

\[BPS - AF = AS1(Trunc), AS1(Trunc) - AF = AS2(Trunc),\]
\[AS2(Trunc) - AF = AS3(Trunc), \text{etc.}\]

Where \(BPS = \) Break Point Score
\(FNQ = \) First Non-Qualifier
\(ASG = \) Adjusted Score Group
\(AF = \) Adjustment Factor

**Sample Event**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Actual Score</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Actual Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>25.60</td>
<td>AS2</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>AS3</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3...</td>
<td></td>
<td>AS4</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPS</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>AS5</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>FNQ</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Calculation**

\[(20.02 \text{ (BPS)} - 19.88 \text{ (FNQ)}) / 6 \text{ (# in ASG + 1)} = .023333…\]

Apply adjustment factor to the ASG thusly

\[AS1(\text{Trunc}) = 20.02 \text{ (BPS)} - .023333333 \text{ (AF)} = 19.99\]
\[AS2(\text{Trunc}) = 19.99 \text{ (AS1(Trunc))} - .023333333 \text{ (AF)} = 19.97\]
\[AS3(\text{Trunc}) = 19.97 \text{ (AS2(Trunc))} - .023333333 \text{ (AF)} = 19.95\]
\[AS4(\text{Trunc}) = 19.95 \text{ (AS3(Trunc))} - .023333333 \text{ (AF)} = 19.92\]
\[AS5(\text{Trunc}) = 19.92 \text{ (AS4(Trunc))} - .023333333 \text{ (AF)} = 19.90\]

**FFSP Result Adjustment for Dual Moguls**

Formula located at usskiandsnowboard.org.

**Halfpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air Event Scoring**

The U.S. Freeski National Ranking list is based on a “place-points” scale. This simply means that for every scored sanctioned competition, points are awarded from 1st place through last place.

The exact calculation of the points awarded to each finish place is determined by the competition level. Once the competition level has been determined, the curve-based point system will be applied.

**Competition Levels**

- **Platinum Level - 1000 point scale**
  - Olympics, World Champs, World Cup,
  - Dew Tour, X Games

- **Gold Level - 900 point scale**
  - NorAms/Revolution Tour, Grand Prix,
  - Junior World Championships

- **Silver Level - 800 point scale**
  - Junior Nationals, Europa Cups

- **Bronze Level - 700 point scale**
  - Divisional Events

**How U.S. Freeski Event Scoring Works**

A curve-based system with a 650 point range is used for competition place points for finishes in a given competition e.g. if a meet is valued at 900 points, the floor would be 250 points. First place earns 900 and last place earns 250 regardless of the number of competitors. All places between earn an equally representative portion between those values. Likewise, if a meet is valued at 1000 points, the floor would be 350 points. First place earns 1000 and last
place earns 350, regardless of the number of competitors. DNS does not count in the total for the number of competitors. DNF will count in the total number of competitors. If there is more than one DNF or any ties for last place, all last place competitors will earn the meet floor value.

For a competition to receive maximum point value on the Freeski National Ranking list, it must have at least 3 starters. If less than 3 athletes start, the event will receive 50% of the maximum point value.

**Curve Calculation Example**

Meet Value - 700 points  
Curve Range - 650 points  
Floor - 50 points (as calculated by a meet value of 700 minus curve range of 650)  
Number of competitors - 36

Meet value separation by place - 18.75 (as calculated by the curve range of 650 divided by the number of competitors in the competition minus one [36-1] to allow the last place to land at 50 = 18.57 value separation per place, descending from 1st place).

**Table of scores for above example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>700.00</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>477.14</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>254.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>681.43</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>458.57</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>235.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>662.86</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>440.00</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>217.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>644.29</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>421.43</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>198.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>625.71</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>402.86</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>607.14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>384.29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>161.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>588.57</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>365.71</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>142.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>570.00</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>347.14</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>124.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>551.43</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>328.57</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>105.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>532.86</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>310.00</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>87.14</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>514.29</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>291.43</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>68.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>495.71</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>272.86</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skicross Event Scoring**

Skicross events use FIS scoring; see fis-ski.com for information.

**FREESTYLE AND FREESKI POINTS LIST CALCULATIONS**

To be eligible for points, the athlete must have a current freestyle/freeski Competitor membership. Annual membership, including FIS as applicable, must be maintained each year to keep points active.

At the end of each competition period, new FFSP’s are computed for each qualified competitor. This will re-index the entire field of qualified competitors for the next competition period.

Athletes who do not compete in their divisional championships will not be included on List 4 in moguls and dual moguls except as approved by divisional chairs. A list of athletes who do not meet the requirements will be provided to national staff by the Divisional Chairs.

Points and rankings are only calculated when a list is published; they are not calculated between list periods (see the list schedule earlier in this chapter).
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Fall Points
• Carryover points as calculated on the last list from the prior season.
• If a competitor does not have points from the last list of the prior season, they will be assigned zero points for the fall.

List 1 and List 2
Select the highest points from the following scenarios:

MO, DM
• Fall points,
  • 2 or more results: best 2 results, fall points may be used as 1 of the results; summed and divided by 2,
  • 1 result: if fall points are zero, use the 1 result. If fall points are greater than zero, sum fall and 1 result and divide by 2,
  • No results: use fall points.

AE
• 4 or more jumps: best 4 jumps summed and divided by 4,
• 3 jumps: 3 jumps summed and divided by 4,
• 2 jumps: 2 jumps summed and divided by 4,
• 1 jump: 1 jump divided by 4,
• No jumps: use fall points divided by 2.

HP, SS, BA, SX
• Fall points,
  • 1 or more results: best 2 results, with fall points as a result, summed and divided by 2, unless fall points are zero, then result minus 40%,
  • No results: use fall points.

List 3

MO
• 3 or more results: best 3 results, fall points may be used as 1 of the results, summed and divided by 3,
• 2 results: 2 results summed, fall points may be used as 1 of the results, and divided by 3,
• 1 result: 1 result, fall points may be used as a result, divided by 3,
• No results: points drop to zero.

DM
• 2 or more results, best 2 results, fall points may be used as 1 of the results, summed and divided by 2,
• 1 result: 1 result, fall points may be used as the result, divided by 2,
• No results: points drop to zero.

AE
• 4 or more jumps: best 4 jumps summed and divided by 4,
• 3 jumps: 3 jumps summed and divided by 4,
• 2 jumps: 2 jumps summed and divided by 4,
• 1 jump: 1 jump divided by 4,
• No jumps: use fall points divided by 4.

HP, SS, BA, SX
• If a competitor has 2 or more results in the current season, the best 2 results are summed and divided by 2. Fall points are not part of this calculation,
• If competitor only has 1 result, points will equal the result minus 40%,
• If a competitor does not have any valid results in the current season but has valid fall
points, then their FSP points are Fall Points minus 80%.

**List 4**
- Fall points will not be used for MO, DM, and AE,
- Athletes remain on the list except those not meeting divisional requirements,
- The competitor must have results in at least 2 of the first 4 scoring periods. The scoring periods are listed earlier in this chapter. If they do not, then the points will drop to zero for that discipline.

**MO**
- 3 or more results; best 3 results, summed and divided by 3,
- 2 results; 2 results summed, and divided by 3,
- 1 result: 1 result, divided by 3,
- No results: points drop to zero.

**DM**
- 2 or more results/scores: best 2 results, summed and divided by 2,
- 1 result/score: 1 result, divided by 2,
- No results: points drop to zero.

**AE**
- 4 or more jumps: best 4 jumps summed and divided by 4,
- 3 jumps: 3 jumps summed and divided by 4,
- 2 jumps: 2 jumps summed and divided by 4,
- 1 jump: 1 jump divided by 4,
- No jumps: points drop to zero.

**HP, SS, BA, SX**
- Points are calculated as they were for List 3.

**List 5 and List 6**
**MO, DM, AE**
- Fall points will not be used,
- Same calculation as List 4.

**HP, SS, BA, SX**
- Points are calculated as they were for List 3.

**Procedure for athletes injured, sick or unable to attend divisional championships**

1. Divisional championships must be set on the schedule before the season begins and named divisional championships.

2. An athlete who is sick, injured or unable to compete in divisional championships must inform their divisional chair at the time of the event. How each division requires notification is up to that division.

3. The divisional chair must notify Ashley Deibold, via email or voice mail, by 5 p.m. MST Feb. 27 if any disciplines have been canceled or of any athletes that should not be removed from list 4, valid Mar. 1.

4. Once list 4 is run it will not be re-run for individual athletes or divisions that failed to notify national staff of canceled disciplines. The FFSC Executive Committee will then hear all individual requests.
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  - Women’s size 6 - Men’s size 12

- Layers of Radiantex™ & felt wick away moisture and lock in body heat

- Heat Rated to -13°

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CHAPTER 3

COMPETITION

US SKI & SNOWBOARD
This section of the Freestyle/Freeski Competition Guide provides general information on the major events and series, many of which are invitational or only open to skiers qualifying through previous competitions. For events and series where particular qualifications apply, the entry criteria, field size and design of the programs themselves have been carefully developed. The programs provide the best and most logical programs to encourage the involvement of skiers and provide timely opportunities for talented competitors to reach their full athletic potential in freestyle/freeski.

**MOGULS AND AERIALS COMPETITION PIPELINE**

**Age Class Competition**

Each division conducts various types of competitions open to all members. Check your division’s schedule of events. You will be competing in your age classification only - age classes can be found in chapter 1 of this Guide.

**Divisional Affiliation**

An athlete must compete for the division in which he or she resides, or in which he or she is attending school and/or training on a long-term basis. The choice (designation) should be based on where the athlete spends the greatest part of his/her ski season. Athletes must declare divisional affiliation at the start of the season and must abide by that declaration for the entire season. Any conflicts must be resolved before participation. No changes will be accepted without the approval of the freestyle program director and the freestyle/freeski sport committee chairperson.

**U.S. Freestyle Ski Team and World Cup Criteria**

Team and World Cup criteria can be found at usskiandsnowboard.org.

**U.S. Freestyle Championships – Aerials, Moguls and Dual Moguls**

The U.S. Freestyle Championships will be held in the spring of 2020; the dates and location had not been confirmed at press time. U.S. Freestyle Ski Team members and the top divisional skiers from around the country will compete in aerials, moguls, and dual moguls. Divisions may not add to or change requirements for the quota spots described in this section part from those spots designated as the divisional allocations. Divisions must notify the Freestyle office of their allocations 48 hours after FFSP List #4 becomes valid. The Divisions Cup will be awarded at U.S. Freestyle Championships and will include U.S. Team members. This is a FIS event and will follow the FIS age requirements. Must have a FIS license to compete.

**Quotas**

1. All U.S. Freestyle Ski Team A, B, and C Team.
2. Top 35 ranked U.S. athletes in moguls and dual moguls from the FFSP List #4 per gender per discipline after the U.S. Ski Team.
3. There will be a set number of five (5) alternates per gender per discipline. These alternates are to be named off FFSP List #4 and will represent the next five (5) U.S. names on the FFSP List #4 per gender per discipline that have not already qualified via criteria 1 or 2. Alternates will be placed into the events in the order they are named and will be notified immediately. The alternates will only compete if any of the skiers qualified via criteria 1 and 2 do not accept their spot or get injured.
4. All Athletes that qualified via criteria 2 and 3 must be ranked in the top 60 U.S. Athletes on the FSP list #4 per discipline.
5. Divisions will be allotted one spot per gender, per discipline to be used at the divisions’ discretion. A divisionally allocated MO or DM athlete will be allowed to participate in both events (MO, DM) if they meet criteria #4 for the non-allocated event. Divisions must notify the Freestyle office of their allocations 48 hours after invitation becomes valid. If the spot remains unused, or divisions do not notify by the 48-hour deadline the spot will be lost. If division allocation is invited to the event through the alternate list divisions will be allowed to choose a new division allocation.

6. Additional athletes will not be invited to replace those athletes that are not FIS age eligible, excluded by their division, injured or competing in conflicting events. Non-FIS age athletes will NOT be passed on main list or alternate list.

**Format**

1. FIS World Cup rules will be used and can be found on the FIS website, fis-ski.com.
2. One day prior to the draw for each event there will be an entry meeting where the quotas for that event will be analyzed and filled with any alternates giving them due time to be notified, respond, commit, register and arrive.

**NorAm Tour**

NorAm events are conducted for the top U.S. and Canadian skiers with additional positions left for foreign skiers. Events are conducted at various ski areas, throughout the season, in both Canada and the U.S. Athletes are selected by using results of U.S. Selection Events.

**Quotas**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MO/DM</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NorAm Selection**

The NorAm selection and invitation process can be found at usskiandsnowboard.org.

**Aerials**

U.S. Freestyle Ski Team and Development Group athletes will have priority. The balance of athletes to fill the U.S. quota will be determined from the U.S. Selection Event by adding the place points from all events (two aerial events). The remaining quota spots will be filled by using the most recent FFSP list for each discipline.

**Moguls**

U.S. Freestyle Ski Team and Development Group athletes will have priority. The remainder of the moguls/dual moguls NorAm starts will be granted based on the best two single moguls events and best one dual moguls event from U.S. National Championships, Junior World Championships (only if dates conflict with U.S. National Championships) and U.S. Freestyle Selection Events using place points. Foreign athletes will be excluded from the place point tally at both the U.S. National Championships and the U.S. Freestyle Selection Event. (If conflicting) all competitors at the Junior World Championships will be included in the place point tally. If there are not at least two dual moguls events, the best three single moguls events may be used. Ties will be broken by best the finish, then the second-best finish, then the third-best finish. If a tie still exists, the best finish from the U.S. Selection Event will break the tie.
and then ties will be broken by the most current FFSP List #5.

**Moguls NorAm injury clause**

Based on the final NorAm Grand Prix standings for the previous season, any athlete not currently named to the U.S. Freestyle Ski Team ranked in the top 5 on the NorAm Grand Prix standing or has finished in the top 16 in a Mogul or Dual Mogul World Cup from the previous two seasons that is unable to compete in any or all the NorAm qualification events (U.S. Championships, U.S. Selections) due to injury will be guaranteed starts at all NorAm Tours stops for one season. The athlete must provide all medical documentation stating that they are unable to compete. Once medically cleared to compete, they would retain their NorAm start.

**Freestyle NorAm Start Group**

After the U.S. Freestyle Ski Team is named in May 2019, based on the final NorAm standings for the 2018-2019 season, any athlete not currently named to the U.S. Freestyle Ski Team ranked in the top 5 on the NorAm Standing will be named to the Freestyle NorAm Start Group. This will guarantee these athletes’ starts on the NorAm Tour. Freestyle NorAm Start Group athletes must participate in all event days at the U.S. Selections Events. If an athlete is injured and unable to compete in U.S. Selections Events, the athlete must provide all medical documentation stating that they are unable to compete. Once medically cleared to compete, they would retain their NorAm start. An athlete who is named to the group has until June 1, 2019 to accept their spot in the Freestyle NorAm Start Group. Once the national office has been notified that an athlete is retiring, or the deadline has passed with no acceptance, the next athlete on the NorAm Grand Prix standings in moguls/dual moguls will be added to the freestyle development group (NorAm Start Group).

**U.S. Selection Events**

Selection Events are used to qualify skiers to earn starts in the U.S. World Cups and starts in NorAm competitions. Athletes invited in moguls or dual moguls will be granted starts in both moguls and dual moguls. This is a FIS event and will follow the FIS age requirements. Development Group athletes must start in all event days. Must have a FIS license to compete.

Visit usskiandsnowboard.org for dates and location.

**Selection/Quotas**

1. All U.S. Freestyle Ski Team A, B, and C Team.
2. All athletes who competed in the prior season’s U.S. Freestyle Championships.
3. All athletes who are ranked in the top 45 in moguls, top 45 in dual moguls and top 30 in aerials, on the final FFSP of the previous season that are not qualified via criteria 1 and 2.
4. All athletes that finished in the top 10 in moguls, top eight in dual moguls and top 10 in aerials in the prior season Junior Nationals that are not qualified via criteria 1, 2 and 3. No alternates will be taken from Junior Nationals.
5. If by virtue of criteria 1, 2, 3 and 4, a division does not have an athlete competing in a discipline in each gender, then that division will be granted a spot in that discipline and that gender to use as it wishes. If the spot remains unused it will then be lost.
6. There will be five alternates per gender per discipline. These alternates are to be named off the final FFSP list of the previous season and will represent the next five names on the FFSP list per gender and per discipline that have not already qualified for the event. Alternates will be placed into the events in the order they are named and will be notified immediately. The alternates will only compete if any of the skiers qualified via criteria 2 and 3 don’t accept their spots or get injured.
7. International quotas as outlined by U.S. Ski & Snowboard and FIS.
8. Additional athletes may qualify to compete at the U.S. Selection Events in aerials by having a minimum of two different inverted jumps qualified.
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Europa Cup and FIS Competitions Criteria

The following criteria will be used to determine athletes eligible to enter Europa Cup or FIS competitions up to the allowable quotas. Qualified athletes interested in participating must contact Ashley Deibold at least three weeks prior to the event(s) in which they are interested.

1. Current U.S. Freestyle Ski Team: A, B or C Team members in aerials, moguls, or dual moguls.
   A. Ties will be broken by:
      1) Team status
      2) FFSP ranking

2. Development Group: By rank from the U.S. Selection Events.

3. Athletes selected by coaches’ discretion.

FIS Junior World Championships

The FIS Junior World Championships may be held annually as determined by the FIS. The size of the quota will vary depending upon the event and will be determined by the FIS. These championships provide a unique opportunity for the best junior freestyle skiers in the world to compete together. The Junior World Championships are important competitions in the development of future World Cup contenders.

Selection Criteria and Age Eligibility

Please visit usskiandsnowboard.org for criteria.

Junior Nationals

The Junior Nationals brings together the top junior competitors from each division. Junior National results determine who the best overall junior competitor in each discipline: moguls, dual moguls, and aerials. A Divisions cup at Junior Nationals will be awarded using FIS World Cup points system for the aerials and moguls events.

Visit usskiandsnowboard.org for dates and locations.

All athletes must be current Freestyle Competitor member.

Format

Junior Nationals is run according to national rules, a qualifications/finals format will be used for moguls.

In moguls, each competitor will be given a two-run qualification. The finals format(s) are minimum of 20 and a maximum of 40 competitors (men and women) will move into finals or best of two run qualifications with an option of 16 to 6 finals. If finals are not an option, the qualifications will become the final results. The organizer will announce the format by Jan. 1 on the year of the event. The results from finals will be used for overall and age group awards. The results from finals will also be used for the FFSPs, as explained in chapter 2 of this guide.

FIS FFSP adjustment for moguls and duals. Run order selection for dual moguls will be taken from the junior FFSP List #3 used for Junior Nationals selection. The top 16 athletes will be seeded but cannot be seeded against athletes ranked 17-32 per FIS normal dual bracketing. Remaining athletes will be randomly seeded.

Quotas and Invitees

The Junior National invitations for all events are chosen from the most recent junior FFSP, List #3. Divisions may not add to or change requirements for the quota spots described in this section part from those spots designated as the divisional allocations. The registration procedure for Junior Nationals will be updated every year at the spring FFSC Congress meetings with the specific dates and with what party will handle registrations.
The registration and invitation procedure for Junior Nationals will be as follows.

1. The Juniors invitation list will be published by Feb. 23, 2020 at usskiandsnowboard.org. Updates will be posted in this same section.

2. From the initial posting and as invitations are updated, invitations MUST be accepted within 48 hours of posting. Invitations that are NOT accepted will become null and void. For example, invitations posted on Feb. 23 at 12 p.m. MST must be accepted by Feb. 25 at 12 p.m. MST.

3. Once an invitation is accepted (date and time are recorded on invitation website), the athlete must confirm registration by registering online within 48 hours. Athletes that are unable to register within 48 hours must notify the registration contact. Contact information is available online.

4. The invitation updating process will continue online until Mar. 1, 2020 at 12 p.m. MST, at which point the website will freeze with all registration directed to the event organizer when official registration opens.

Criteria

1. For aerials, dual moguls and moguls the top U.S. athletes from the most recent junior FFSP, List #3, are invited according to the following quotas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aerials *</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dual Moguls</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moguls</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Any inverted aerialist who has qualified two inverted jumps but does not qualify for this event then that skier is granted a spot to the Junior National aerial event above the current quota.

* Athletes invited in moguls or dual moguls will be granted starts in both mogul and dual mogul events. Must be ranked on the FSP List #3 in discipline. Foreign athletes will be allocated 10 spots per gender per discipline above the U.S. athlete quota. A foreign athlete must be ranked in the top 60 FFSP List #3.

2. If an athlete qualifies from the junior FFSP #3 from the initial posting, to compete in 3 or more events at Junior Nationals then they will be considered an all-event skier.

3. If by virtue of criteria #2, and excluding any athletes qualified by virtue of criteria #1, a division does not have three athletes per gender per discipline in aerials, moguls, and dual moguls accept their invitation, then the division is guaranteed a maximum of three men and three women. Any spot that remains unused will be lost.

4. Divisions may conduct a freestyle combined at the divisional championships. The freestyle combined junior champion will be added to Junior Nationals above the current quota.

5. Ten athletes per gender in moguls, dual moguls and aerials will be named as alternates to compete in Junior Nationals. These alternates are to be named off the initially posted invitation and will represent the next ten names on the juniors FFSP List #3 per gender, and per discipline. No more than ten alternates will be entered in the event even if greater than ten athletes decline their spots. Alternates must be placed into the event prior to the time of the draw for the event in which they are named as alternates. All alternates must be registered and paid prior to entry into the event.

6. The host club/team of Junior Nationals can enter one athlete per discipline, per gender to Junior Nationals as a host allocation spot.

Young Guns Moguls Program

These programs are stepping stones to the Moguls NorAm Start Group. For more information and criteria on either program see usskiandsnowboard.org.
Below is an overview of the U.S. Snowboard pipeline. For more information on how to get started visit usskiandsnowboard.org/sport-programs/pipeline/freeski-pipeline or usasa.org.
FIS World Cup
The FIS World Cup is a high-level international snowboard series. The eight-month circuit (August-March) crisscrosses the globe, with riders from many nations competing for World Cup titles in HP, SS, BA and SX.

Qualification
- To be considered eligible for a World Cup event, an athlete needs a minimum number of FIS points. Point requirements and earned quota spot information can be found at fis-ski.com.
- Must hold a current Freeski Competitor membership and FIS license.

Entry in Competition
The Amateur Sports Act requires U.S. Ski & Snowboard to objectively administer entries for all international competitions. If an athlete is objectively qualified through ranking, results or trials, he or she must be entered in a qualified international competition, provided he or she meets the international federation’s (FIS) eligibility requirements, holds a membership with U.S. Ski & Snowboard, and agrees to the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Code of Conduct, and the USOPC Code of Conduct.

For proper and effective management by the head coaches of our national program, clear procedures must be established to make efficient entrance into international competitions for all qualified athletes. The following procedure is to be followed for selection, entry and on-site management of all U.S. participants:
- All entries to FIS competitions must be made by U.S. Ski & Snowboard staff.
- Without exception, only those competitors, coaches and staff who agree to abide by the U.S. Ski & Snowboard and USOPC Code of Conduct will be entered and/or receive credentials.
- Only those individuals on the official entry list can be recognized by the competition organizing committee.
- Specific international selection criteria, as approved by the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Board of Directors and published by U.S. Ski & Snowboard, will be strictly followed.
- Additional selection criteria for specific competition start rights, as established in advance by the head coaches, will be available in writing if requested.
- All U.S. competitors must accept and follow the on-site competition plan as established by the team captain. This includes team meetings and training plans. Every effort will be made to accommodate individual competitor’s needs and additional personal coaches if they wish to attend.
- Participating in international competition as a U.S. entered competitor is a privilege and an option, not a right. Funding for national program members is at the discretion of U.S. Ski & Snowboard.

Schedule
Visit fis-ski.com for the latest World Cup schedule.

Land Rover U.S. Grand Prix
The 2020 Land Rover U.S. Grand Prix will include competitions in Half Pipe, Slopestyle and Big Air. The 2020 Land Rover U.S. Grand Prix will feature the best riders in the U.S. and the world competing for prize money totaling $550,000. In addition, Grand Prix events will be televised on NBC and NBC Sports. The Land Rover U.S. Grand Prix are sanctioned as World Cups for the 2019/20 season.

Eligibility
Athletes must hold a current Snowboard Competitor membership and FIS license.
Schedule
Visit usskiandsnowboard.org for current schedules and event information.

NorAm Tour
The NorAm series between the United States and Canada continues this season. This series will consist of HP, SS, BA and SX. From these events, the winner of each discipline (American or Canadian) will receive an individual start right in their discipline on the FIS World Cup tour for the following season, providing they meet World Cup eligibility rules. See fis-ski.com for more information.

Qualifications
U.S. Riders - Athletes must hold a current Freeski Competitor membership and FIS license. Foreign quotas will follow NorAm rules. Entry in Canadian events must be granted through U.S. Ski & Snowboard.

Canadian Riders - Open to any Canadian rider that has a Canadian national membership and a FIS license. Foreign quotas will follow NorAm rules. Canadian riders must be listed on the national entry sent by the CSF.

Contact the event managers for entry fees, detailed calendars and registration. Contact information is provided on the series schedule.

Visit usskiandsnowboard.org for current schedules and event information.

Quotas
<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
<th>SX</th>
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</table>

* Up to total remaining field size

Revolution Tour
The U.S. Revolution Tour is a series of events consisting of halfpipe, slopestyle, and big air designed to serve as the qualifying pathway to elite level events. Entry is based on multiple criteria that pre-qualify U.S. athletes into each competition tier. The Revolution Tour is focused towards riders 13-19 years old and awards the top athletes with an invite to compete in the U.S. Grand Prix, Junior Worlds, USASA Nationals, and participate in Project Gold camps.

Competition formats may vary slightly at each stop, but riders will always compete as an open class, and unless otherwise stated, athletes under the age of 13 are not eligible to compete. Athletes must hold a current Snowboard Competitor membership and FIS license. The U.S. Revolution Tour events are sanctioned as NorAms.

Schedule
Visit usskiandsnowboard.org for current schedules and event information.
Hole Shot Tour

The Hole Shot Tour is a series of events consisting of SBX and SX, designed to serve as a stepping stone for riders making the transition from competing at the grassroots level to the World Cup level. The series will be open to any rider but is focused towards riders 15-19 and will award the top junior an invite to be a part of U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s Project Gold. Athletes under the age of 15 are not eligible to compete.

Athletes must hold a current Freeski Competitor membership and FIS license. Hole Shot Tour events are sanctioned as NorAms.

Schedule
Visit usskiandsnowboard.org for current schedules and event information.

FIS Junior World Championships

The FIS Junior World Championships may be held annually as determined by the FIS. The size of the quota will vary depending upon the event and will be determined by the FIS. These championships provide a unique opportunity for the best junior freeskiers in the world to compete together. The Junior World Championships are important competitions in the development of future World Cup contenders.

Selection Criteria and Age Eligibility
Please visit usskiandsnowboard.org for criteria.

The Futures Tour

New in the 2019/20 season, U.S. Ski & Snowboard and USASA will collaborate to host the Futures Tour, a series of SS and HP events across the country. These events will be run by USASA will serve as the bridge from USASA regional events to the NorAm and U.S. Revolution Tours. The top finishing athlete (per gender/discipline) will be invited to any and all remaining U.S. Revolution Tours in the 2019/20 season.

Events will serve as USASA regional qualifiers and follow FIS rules and formats. Athletes will receive USASA age class points but be scored on an open range.

Athletes under the age of 13 are not eligible to compete. Athletes must hold a current Snowboard Competitor membership, FIS license and USASA membership.

These events will be FIS sanctioned.

Schedule
Visit usskiandsnowboard.org and usasa.org for current schedules and event information.

USASA

USASA events are the entry point for new competitive athletes. USASA offers events in each region of the country. Thirty USASA regional series are located across the USA. Each series presents organized competitions in halfpipe, slopestyle, skicross and rail jams. At the conclusion of the regional series season, the organization hosts the USASA National Championships at the end of March through early April.

To learn more about the USASA and the regional series closest to you visit usasa.org.

Project Gold

This development program is for halfpipe, slopestyle and ski cross athletes. For more information on these programs please visit usskiandsnowboard.org.
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INTRODUCING

The NormaTec PULSE 2.0 Series
+ the first fully connected mobile app

Fresh legs faster will help you exceed your goals.
CHAPTER 4
RULES

US
SKI & SNOWBOARD
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>200</th>
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All references to competitions, rules, policies, governance and memberships are assumed to mean the competitions, rules, policies, governance and memberships of U.S. Ski & Snowboard unless otherwise noted.
Two-time Olympic gold medalist David Wise launched 11.7 meters (38 feet and 4 inches) to set the highest quarterpipe world record with Zipline Blurr Graphite Poles.

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203 Membership

U203.1 The membership year begins on July 1 and finishes on June 30 of the following year. Memberships shall be valid in the USA for the membership year only. The validity of a membership can be limited to participation in one or more specific events.

U203.2 To be eligible to participate in freestyle or freeski competitions, a competitor must have a Competitor, Rookie, or Short Term membership.

All participants in positions of authority over athletes (Jury members, Start and Finish Referees, Chief of Course, Chief of Competition, Chief of Timing, Race Administrator, Course Setters, Technicians, Judges, and Coaches) must have a valid membership (including SafeSport compliance and Background Screening) and appropriate officials certification for their position as required.

For USA sanctioned FIS events, when a foreign FIS Federation lists a coach on their entry form, that Federation is certifying that the coach has the knowledge and ability to fulfill the duties of a Team Captain: e.g. serve as a Jury member or set a course.

A U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership will only be issued to individuals who have personally signed the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Release, in the actual form approved by U.S. Ski & Snowboard. All forms from under-age applicants must be counter-signed by their legal guardians.

All coaches and officials who apply for a membership will be required to pass a background screening process and complete SafeSport training prior to that membership being approved. Any Coach or Official who is shown as “pending” or not current on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website may not serve in any capacity which places them in a position of authority over athletes.

General members are eligible to forerun but not to compete in sanctioned events. Members may only act in the capacity which their membership permits, e.g. to serve as a coach within a competition venue, a member must possess a valid coach membership.

Only individuals authorized by the Race Jury may enter a competition venue.

3000 Organization

3010 The Organizing Committee

If the organizing club or national association does not act as the organizing committee it will designate one. The organizing committee will appoint a committee for all non-technical matters and a competition committee for all technical matters.

3012 Hosting Duties of the Organizing Committee

3012.1 The organizing committee must assume all responsibility to ensure that the details involved in hosting a U.S. Ski & Snowboard sanctioned competition are properly controlled. The importance of efficient communications with all individuals and participating associations is essential to a well-planned competition.

3012.2 The organizing committee should provide a service to all participants and guests which provides information and materials on accommodation and travel details. This information should be circulated at least three months in advance to ensure availability.

3012.3 The organizing committee is responsible for providing results by email to the national office as soon as they are available. It is also the responsibility of the organizing committee to distribute results to competitors and coaches as soon as they are available.
3013 Basic Costs of the Organizing Committee

3013.1 The organizing committee must pay the event fees and head taxes according to existing regulations.

3013.2 The organizing committee must compensate the judges according to the current policy of the division.

3013.2.1 The event organizer must be responsible for all judges travel expenses for all national level competitions.

3013.3 The organizing committee must compensate the TD according to the current policy of the division or in the case of a national caliber event, the current policy of the Freestyle or Freeski subcommittee for rules and officials as stated at usskiandsnowboard.org.

3013.4 The organizing committee must provide accommodations in accordance with the divisions’ rules and in the case of a national caliber event the current policies of the Freestyle or Freeski Sport Committee.

3013.5 The organizing committee must provide lift tickets for training and competition in accordance with the current policies of the division and or the Freestyle or Freeski Committee.

3020 The Competition Committee and Competition Officials

3020.1 The Competition Committee

The competition committee, appointed by the organizing committee, is composed of the following competition officials:

- Chief of Competition
- Chief of Timing
- Competition Secretary
- Chief of Medical and Rescue Services
- Chief of Press
- Chief of Course
- Chief of Scoring
- Chief Steward
- Chief of Course Equipment
- Chief of Sound

The competition committee is responsible for all technical matters, including the selection and preparation of the courses. The competition committee appoints all additional officials not already designated by the organizing committee.

3020.2 Competition Officials

The organizing committee appoints the following officials. The most important officials and their duties are set forth below:

3020.2.1 The Chief of Competition

The chief of competition directs and controls the work of all officials, summons the meetings of the competition committee for consideration on technical questions and generally acts as chair of the team captains’ meetings, after consultation with the TD. The chief of competition is also a member of the jury.

The division chair approves the divisional chief of competition.

3020.2.2 The Chief of Course

The chief of course is responsible for the preparation of the courses in accordance with the decisions of the competition committee and the jury. He must be familiar with the local snow conditions and the terrain concerned.

3020.2.3 The Chief of Timing

The chief of timing is responsible for the coordination of officials at the start and finish, including timing equipment. The following officials are under his direction:

- Starter
- Assistant Starter
- Chief Timekeeper
- Assistant Timekeeper
3020.2.4 The Chief of Scoring
The chief of scoring is responsible for the ongoing verification of all scoring calculations during the event.

3020.2.5 The Competition Secretary
The competition secretary is responsible for all secretarial work related to the competition. He must ensure that the official results contain the information required by 3045.2.2 He is responsible for the minutes of the competition committee, jury and team captains’ meetings. He must ensure that all forms for start, judging, timing, calculation and protests are properly prepared and delivered in good order at the proper time. He must ensure that results are duplicated and distributed properly immediately following the competition.

3020.2.6 The Chief Steward
The chief steward is responsible for extensive safety precautions to ensure that spectators are kept off all parts of the course. Sufficient personnel must be used according to an exact plan. Ropes or fences should be erected in due time. There should be sufficient spare space behind these barriers to permit free circulation of the spectators.

3020.2.7 The Chief of Medical and Rescue Services
The chief of medical and rescue services is responsible for organizing adequate first aid and medical services during the official training periods and the actual competition. For all sanctioned events, ski patrol must be available through immediate access, whether on site or by phone or radio. At all sanctioned aerial events and U.S. Freestyle Championships (all disciplines) ski patrol must be on site for all competitions and aerial training. He must note the advice of the chief of course concerning special danger points, take the necessary precautions, and must arrange for quarters to which injured competitors may be taken and treated. He shall ensure that the competition doctor meets with the team doctors before the start of the official training to coordinate plans.

3020.2.8 The Chief of Course Equipment
The chief of course equipment is responsible for the provision of all equipment required for the preparation and maintenance of the courses.

3020.2.9 The Chief of Press
The chief of press is responsible for all arrangements for journalists, photographers, television and radio reporters.

3020.2.10 The Chief of Sound
The chief of sound is responsible for all equipment and operation of sound installations.

3030 The Technical Delegate

3032 The Competition Jury
3032.1 Composition
The Jury consists of the following members:
• Technical Delegate (Chair)
• Head Judge or Referee (skicross)
• Chief of Competition
Members of the jury, in decision making situations, each have one vote with the
chair having the deciding vote.

A competitor’s safety committee will also have input to the jury but will not have a vote (see rule 3034).

3032.2 Duties of the Jury before competition
3032.2.1 A member of the jury is responsible for the qualification of competitors and the supervision of the draw.
3032.2.2 The jury is responsible for the supervision of official training.
3032.2.3 The jury must inspect the courses prior to the beginning of official training and ensure that they conform to all specifications and characteristics outlined in 4002, 4102, 4202, 4502, 4602, and 4702 and in the Freestyle/Freeski technical specifications (see appendix later in this Guide).
3032.2.4 The jury is to have its first meeting before the beginning of the official training.

3032.3 Rights and Duties of the Jury during a Competition
3032.3.1 The three voting members of the jury must be positioned on the course at all times and be in communication with one another.
3032.3.2 Jury has the right to change, interrupt, or postpone a competition. Causes:

• Insufficient, inadequate snow and or course preparation;
• Insufficient protective measures at danger points;
• Deficient or insufficient organization of the medical, rescue and first aid service;
• Insufficient organization of crowd control;
• Weather conditions, increasing danger or extreme cold.

The decision to interrupt a competition may be final or temporary. (See rule 3060.2)
3032.3.3 The jury examines, evaluates, and makes the necessary decision on protests.
3032.3.4 The jury has the right to grant a provisional rerun.
3032.3.5 Written minutes are to be kept of all meetings and decisions of the jury.
3032.3.6 A member of the jury should periodically inspect the course during the competition.

3033 The Judges


3034 Competitor Committees
3034.1 The Competitor Advisory Committee
3034.1.1 For each event in every competition there shall be an advisory committee formed prior to the start of competition to advise the jury on matters concerning safety. This committee shall consist of:

• One representative from the area management (chief of course);
• Two athlete or coaches’ representatives. For national level events, these representatives must be from two different divisions.

There will be a separate advisory committee named for each event (men and women).
3034.1.2 The members of the advisory committee report in an advisory manner directly to the jury and are non-voting members of the jury.
3034.1.3 It will be the advisory committee’s responsibility to ensure the arrangements made for the safe operation of all events during the preparation and competition. The advisory committee shall exercise control over all aspects of the event pertaining to safety, and shall in the use of its power of discretion, consciously take all reasonable precautions against excessive and unreasonable risks.
We believe that skin protection is just as important as the adventures we go on.
Jump and Air Bump Shapers

For the express purpose of shaping and grooming the jumps in aerials and the air bumps in moguls and dual moguls, the team captains shall elect up to two shapers per special type of jump (i.e., floater, large kickers, small kickers). These individuals will be responsible for the final preparation of the jumps. In competitions other than Junior Nationals, alternate jump preparation arrangements can be determined at the team captains’ meeting.

These individuals must be prepared to perform this task prior to official training.

Team Captains

For national level events, each division or team is responsible for providing one team captain. If possible, the team captain should not be a competitor. A team captain cannot undertake any other official organizing function (jury, TD, etc.) at the competition.

Rights of a Team Captain

To submit protests to the jury during the competition.

To benefit from all advantages accorded to a competitor (lifts, accommodations, invitations, etc.).

To enter competition areas during training time.

To enter all official ceremonies.

Each team captain has one vote. Each division and national team is entitled to one vote.

To enter the preparation area during the competition.

Duties of a Team Captain

To attend all team captains’ meetings.

To provide all information received at meetings to his team members.

To provide aerial qualifications of his team members if requested by the Jury.

Responsible for all registrations of his team.

Responsible for the discipline of his team.

Should be familiar with the competition rules.

Competitor’s Equipment

Bibs

The shape and size of start numbers may not be changed by penalty of disqualification. All bibs must be worn in the proper position and visible at all times during official training, competition, and awards.

Advertising

The advertising on material and equipment which is worn during competitions and training must conform to the FIS guidelines in rules 210, 211, and 230.

Gimmicks

Gimmicks are forbidden during competition.

Equipment

Rules concerning competitor’s equipment are all located here and no longer in the specific event sections.

Competitors must wear a helmet in all freestyle/freeski events when skiing in practice or competition. Helmets manufactured for snow sports are required for all competitors in all freestyle/freeski competition and official training, for all age categories. Helmets must meet the standard of AST 2040 or CE 1077 rated helmets. Caution: The protective quality of all safety helmets is affected by age and use. Some older helmets and any helmets that have been damaged either in a fall
or from impact may no longer provide sufficient protection – even if there are no visible indications of damage. The helmet must be worn in the manner intended by the manufacture.

All officials and coaches acknowledge the Concussion Management Policy Statement and agree to apply it as necessary. Anyone who registers, athlete or official, is required to sign the new Concussion Management Statement; therefore, this acknowledges everyone’s responsibility with this new policy.

3036.4.2 There shall be no minimum or maximum restrictions on ski lengths.

3036.4.3 All competitors in all events shall use a recognized release DIN binding system and devices to prevent runaway ski(s). Runaway straps are not allowed.

3036.4.4 Competitors should be prepared to wear goggles as necessary.

3038 Medical and Service Personnel

Following, are quotas for the right of access to the competition areas. This applies to FIS events. Medical personnel should be allowed without restrictions of a quota:
- Up to 3 competitors: 1 trainer, 1 doctor, 1 technician.
- 4 to 8 competitors: 2 trainers, 1 doctor, 2 technicians.
- 9 or more competitors: 3 trainers, 2 doctors, 3 technicians.

3041 Technical Installations

3041.1 Communications

For all national level competitions there must be direct communication (telephone or radio, etc.) between the start, judges stand and in the case of moguls, the finish. It is suggested that this rule apply at the divisional level as well.

3041.2 Timing Equipment

3041.2.1 Electric Timing

For all sanctioned competitions, electric timing with communications between start and finish must be used, which will allow measurement of the times to 100th of a second. Even when measured and recorded, 1,000th of a second may not be published or used in the event of competitors being tied in the 1/100 second.

3041.2.2 The photo electric cells will be placed at a height of 1 m on the starting light beam. The finish beam on the moguls and dual moguls course should be at 1 m high and the auxiliary beam at .75 m.

3041.3 Hand Timing

3041.3.1 A hand timing system must be used at all times during a moguls or dual moguls event as backup to the electric timing system. For all competitions the hand timing must be totally separate and independent of the electronic timing at the start and finish.

3041.3.2 In the event of failure of the electric timing system the official hand time shall be calculated in the following way: The hand time takes the average difference between the official electric time and the hand time for the three runs prior to the missed electric time. If there were not three electric times prior to the missed time, then the closest three times to the electric time missed shall be used.

3041.4 Public Address System

3041.4.1 Music is used in all events. The sound system must be powerful enough for the competitor to hear the music clearly and without distortion while on any part of the course. The speakers must be on the side(s) of the course, and evenly distributed from top to bottom, in order for the sound to reach the competitor simultaneously on the course.

3041.4.2 The chief of sound will be in radio contact with the competition officials at all times.
3041.4.3 A minimum of two amplifiers should be available during the competition.
3041.4.4 The chief of sound is responsible for stock music during the competition.
3041.4.6 Moguls
During the moguls event, stock music will be used and at the option of the organizers, the competitor’s music can be used for this event. The music should be upbeat and energetic.
3041.4.7 Aerials and Halfpipe
Stock music will also be used during the aerial and halfpipe event. A variety of exciting music is recommended.
3041.5 Judges’ Stand
The minimum size of the scaffolding area must be 8 m by 2 m. The judges viewing area should be constructed to provide ample room for the appropriate number of officials and to provide room for viewing, storage of equipment and all proper amenities for the operation of the competition.

3042 Start and Finish Officials

3042.1 The Starter
The starter is responsible for the warning signals and start command. He is responsible for start recording. He assigns the supervision of the competitors to the assistant starter.

3042.2 The Assistant Starter
The assistant starter is responsible for checking competitor’s bibs, clothing and equipment for violations. He must call competitors several times during the ten minutes before each run.

3042.3 The Chief Time Keeper
The chief time keeper is responsible for the accuracy of the timing. The times must be made available to the competition secretary for immediate publication. He is also responsible for recording of data. He may select an assistant if he wishes. He is responsible for the organization and layout of the finish area, including the proper crossing of the finish line by the competitors.

3042.4 The Finish Official
The finish official in the moguls event is responsible for checking that all jumps are landed in the course (a jump is landed in the course if the center of the skis [boots] are on the ground before the skier crosses the line). In halfpipe the finish line is the last point of takeoff, this means if you takeoff and perform a trick on or before the line, the trick and fall will be counted. The finish official assists the judges with DNF rulings.

3043 The Start
3043.1 The start shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed in the starting area.

3043.1.1 The aerial start is anywhere on the course, but cannot exceed the maximum start line as established for safety reasons.

3043.1.2 The moguls start will preferably be an open start with a light beam installed approximately 1.5 m - 2.0 m down, across the hill, parallel to the starting line. The starting line and the light beam will be as wide as the control gates on the top of the course. The competitor should plant his/her poles in front of the line and his/her boots should stay behind the line until the starting signal is given.
The moguls start can also consist of one or more traditional starting gates with the electric timing device attached. The starting gate will be located where the competitor has easy access to his/her skiing line and can quickly reach full speed.
after leaving the start.

3043.2 The Start Area
The start area must be closed off to everyone except the starting competitor, accompanied by only one trainer and the start officials. A special roped off area must be provided for trainers, team captains, service personnel, etc., in which they may take care of the waiting competitors without being interrupted by the public.

3043.2.1 A tent must be provided at the start area. If the temperature could be below -10 Celsius, a heater must also be provided.

3043.3 Start Procedure
No official or attendant who could possibly give an advantage to, or disturb the starting competitor, may be behind him. All outside help is forbidden.

3043.4 Start signals specific for each event will be given by the starter.

3043.4.2 The aerial start signals will begin with the starter confirming that the jump is clear and by then informing the competitor to proceed. The competitor then has 15 seconds in which to start.

3043.4.3 The moguls start signals begin with a warning ten seconds before the start. Five seconds before the start a start command will then be given “Competitor ready!... 3, 2, 1, go”

3043.4.3.1 In dual moguls if a competitor is unable to start for any reason, the other competitor in that round cannot ski the course.

3043.4.3.2 The Dual Mogul start command shall begin with a warning from the starter: “Blue Course Ready,... Red Course Ready!” The Starter or gate opener shall open both gates simultaneously within 3 seconds of this announcement. Should the gates fail to open for any reason, this procedure shall recommence.

3043.5 Start Timing
In the moguls event, the start timing shall begin at the exact time the competitor crosses the light beam or when he/she opens the start gate with his/her leg below the knee.

3043.6 Delayed Start
A competitor who is not ready to start in the position indicated on the official start list will receive a DNS. The starter may, however, excuse such a delay if, in his opinion, it is due to “force majeure” or the competitor can prove that he is having equipment problems. He may run at a later time as determined by the starter. In case of doubt, the starter may allow a start provisionally, but must inform the jury.

3043.6.1 In the case where a start has been delayed and the competitor is ready to go, the Starter will run the competitor at the first start opportunity, as approved by the Jury.

3043.7 The Start Order
The start order is determined at the team captains’ meeting on the day before the event. A random draw done by computer may be used at all freestyle/freeski competitions.

3043.7.1 Each event shall have a separate start order. The start order for each event shall be different. If a final, semifinal format is used, the start order for finals shall be the reverse order of the finish of semifinals. If there is a tie after the semifinals, a method of chance shall be used to determine the start order for finals. The winner shall take precedence in the start order.

If a competitor is improperly placed or omitted from a start list due to an error by a team leader or coach, that competitor will be added to the start list in the first position.

If an error in the start order is made by the organizing committee, the draw must
be remade. In this case the team leader or coach must inform the organizing committee of the error within 15 minutes from the distribution of the start list. After 15 minutes the error will be treated as an error by the team leader or coach, except in the case of dual moguls where no changes will be permitted after the draw.

3043.7.2 Start Groups

Does not apply to sanctioned competitions.

An approved substitute for a competitor can be inserted into the running order, for either run, at any time up to the original competitor’s scheduled start, however, two different skiers may not be allowed one run each.

3043.7.3 No changes, additions or substitutions shall be permitted to the dual moguls start list once drawn.

3043.7.4 The start order will include the following information:

- Name of competition sponsor;
- Name of competition;
- Site of competition;
- Dates;
- Times;
- Name, division affiliation, ski club and bib number of competitors;
- Section of national ski association and/or FIS;
- Names of jury and judges;
- Mean course standards.

3043.7.5 The start order must be circulated to all officials, coaches, competitors, television and media personnel, and VIPs.

3044 The Finish

3044.1 The Finish Area

3044.1.2 The finish area for the aerial event must be satisfactorily large enough to allow the competitor to stop safely (see appendix later in this Guide). Safety fences and barriers must be in place.

3044.1.3 The finish area for the mogul and skicross events must be a smooth area equal to the width of the course, for at least 30 m from the finish line. The finish line will be 8-10 m wide. The area, 3 m for moguls and 10 m for skicross before the timing light, must be smooth in order for the competitor to ski through the electric timing eye.

3044.1.4 The finish area is to be completely fenced in and constructed in a way as to not allow high speed exits. Any unauthorized entry must be prevented. The necessary protective barricades shall be placed so as not to interfere with the competitors skiing. For competitors who have finished their runs, a special area, separated from the actual finish area, is to be provided. In that area, contact with the press (written and audio/visual) shall be made possible. Air fence or other appropriate safety structures shall be used to prevent any possibility of a collision with the finish structures.

3044.1.5 Determination of Finish

With electric timing, the time is taken when a competitor crosses the line between the finishing posts with any part of his body or equipment, and so breaks the contact.

3044.1.6 Failure of Electronic Timing

In the event of a failure in the electronic timing system, the hand recorded times will be the ones to constitute the official time of the run. Hand timing will be used as back up for the entire round of competition.
Don’t Let

Soggy Gear

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3044.1.6.1 If all the timing fails during a competitor’s run, the competitor may receive a rerun.

3044.1.6.2 In the event of a timing failure, every effort should be made to procure an accurate time, i.e., backup hand timing or possibly video.

3045 Calculation and Announcement of Results

3045.1 Unofficial Scores
Scores taken by the chief of scoring shall be considered unofficial scores. Whenever possible, unofficial scores should be announced to the public with their provisional status clearly indicated.

3045.2 Official Results
3045.2.1 Official results are determined from the scores of those competitors who have not been disqualified.

3045.2.2 The official results must contain the following information:
• Name of competition sponsor;
• Name of competition;
• Site of competition;
• Date and time of competition;
• Name and division affiliation of jury and judges;
• Name and division affiliation of chief of course;
• Mean course standards;
• Name of organization, club or association;
• Competitor names, division affiliation, bib numbers;
• Complete scoring calculations (i.e. individual judges scores, degree of difficulty factors, speed and speed points);
• Sanction of national ski association and/or FIS.

The official results are made official following an inspection by both the chief of scoring, TD and the head judge, and by the application of their signatures.

3045.2.3 Results for both the first and second runs must be published.

3045.2.4 There can never be any award ceremony before the end of an event.

3045.3 Calculation of Scores
Calculation of scores shall be generally determined as follows:

3045.3.1 All published numbers must be truncated to two places after the decimal point.

3045.3.2 All competitions must have 5 or 7 scoring judges except in divisional events where a three judge format is acceptable.

3045.3.5 The total score determines the winner. This system is affected by specific variations in scoring procedures in each discipline as outlined in aerials 6004, moguls 6204, dual moguls 6304, and halfpipe, slopestyle and big air 6600.

3045.4 Tie Breaking
Tie breaking is performed by the chief of scoring or head judge.

3045.4.1 Ties in each event shall be broken using the tie breaking procedure defined for that event. Refer to Judging Manual sections 6009, 6204.5 6009, 6204.5, 6304.2.1.1, 6304.2.1.2 and 4505.2.2 and 4505.2.3. If the tie cannot be broken, all tied competitors shall will receive the better place and the following place will be unused.

Example:
13th place - 28.6 point
14th place - 26.0 point
14th place - 26.0 points
16th place - 24.2 points
17th place - 24.0 points
HP/SS/BA tie breaking refer to 6600.

3045.4.2 In the event of an unbreakable tie between the qualifiers for the next round, the start order for tied competitors shall be the reverse of their Qualifications start order. If a tie exists for the last place on the start list for any round of a competition after all tie-breaking procedures for that event have been exhausted, all tied competitors shall go forward to that round.

3045.5 Publication of Judges Scores
When judges scores are published, care must be given to show the category each judge is scoring before showing his nationality. This is especially important when scores are inserted in television pictures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judge</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A/F</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3046 Age Categories
3046.1 Age categories can be found in chapter 1 of this Guide.
3046.1.1 Non-scored competitions may present awards for each birth year.

3046.2 Competition Year
3046.2.1 The competition year is from July 1 until June 30.
3046.2.2 The membership year is from July 1 until June 30.

3047 Freestyle/Freeski Points (FFSP)
Refer to the “Freestyle/Freeski Point System” section of this competition guide.

3050 Protests
3050.1 Preconditions for a Protest
The jury shall consider no protest unless the written protest has been made within the time limits indicated under 3050.3. The reason for the protest along with a $20 protest fee ($100 for skicross) must be given to the jury. If the protest is accepted, the protest fee will be returned, if not, the organizing committee will retain the fee.

3050.2 Examination of Protests
The jury will meet as soon as it is logistically possible, taking into consideration the urgency of the request.

The jury will invite, for a discussion on protests, the starter and other officials involved, possible witnesses, the competitor concerned and the protesting team captain. In addition, any other material such as videotape, film, photographs, etc., shall be examined. Only the members of the jury will be present for the final decision on the protest. This must have the support of a majority of the entire membership of the jury, not only of those present.

In case of a tie, the TD’s vote shall be decisive. The decision shall be posted on the official notice board immediately after the hearing, with the time of posting. The TD will preside at the hearing.

Minutes of the hearing must be taken and must be signed by the TD.

Protests concerning reruns shall be examined immediately by the jury.

3050.3 Different Types of Protest
3050.3.1 Protests Concerning Qualification
Protests against the qualification of a competitor must be delivered in writing before the beginning of the draw of the competition, to the place designated on the
3050.3.2 Protest Concerning the Course
Protests concerning the course (course not according to the rules, marking, preparation of the course, obstacles, danger points, visibility, etc.) must be presented in writing to the chief of course in good time before the last official training.

3050.3.3 Protests during the Competition
A competitor or team captain, who protests against any action by another competitor or an official during the competition, must take his protest to a jury member within 15 minutes of the distribution or posting of the results of the last competition run of that round of competition.

3050.3.4 Protest Concerning Disqualification
A protest against disqualification must be sent in writing to the place indicated on the official notice board. Such a protest must be received within one hour after the posting of disqualification. In case of doubt over a disqualification, the competitor is entitled to a “provisional” start.

3050.3.5 Protests Concerning Timing
Protests concerning an error in timing must be delivered within one hour after the posting of the unofficial list of results to the place indicated on the official notice board.

3050.3.6 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 a competitor, but on an alleged error in calculating the results, shall be considered. It must be sent by registered letter through the competitor’s association at any time within one month of the date of the competition. If the mistake is verified, a corrected list of results shall be published, and the prizes redistributed. The official numerical awards of the judges cannot be protested.

3050.3.7 Protests Concerning Reruns
Protests concerning reruns must be submitted, within 15 minutes of the infraction, to the jury.

3050.4 Appeals
Right of Appeal - An appeal may be made from the decision of the Jury following a properly filed protest. However, the appellant’s only basis of appeal shall be that the process undertaken by the Jury failed to afford the aggrieved party his/her due process. Appeals shall be made to the national office in writing within 24 hours of the Jury decision in question. The appeal must be in writing and must set forth the factual basis for the claim that Jury decision at issue failed to protect the allegedly aggrieved party’s procedural due process rights. Once received in the national office, the appeal shall be forwarded to the Freestyle Judicial Committee for its consideration. The Freestyle Judicial Committee shall consider only the written evidence provided and unless the appellant demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that the aggrieved party’s due process rights were violated, the Committee shall uphold the decision of the Jury.
In no event shall the filing of an appeal cause the stay of any competition.

3050.5 Cancellation of a Competition
The jury has the right to cancel an event or an entire competition. The procedure to make up the event (or competition) must be decided upon in an immediate fashion by the jury. If the event or competition cannot be conducted, then the TD must consult with the freestyle/freeski sport committee chair to determine a ruling on making up the competition at a later date, or to permanently
cancel the competition.
The TD can decide to interrupt or cancel an event for safety reasons (wind, fog, avalanche, blizzard, etc.).
If an event is to be made up, then the scheduling of the event must not interfere with the time necessary to conduct any other event. Under severe circumstances a single run may be used to constitute an event.
If an appeal is lodged within 14 days after the completion of the competition and is upheld, the results may be changed. Under no circumstances will a competition be rerun due to an appeal.

### 3054 Competitor Responsibilities

3054.1 Insurance information can be found in an earlier chapter of this guide.

3054.2 Competitors are responsible for a thorough knowledge of the rules, regulations and judging criteria.

3054.3 Competitors must attend the awards ceremony and must be wearing the correct bib. Also, winners must attend media functions. The awards ceremony time must be fixed in the official competitor information. The competitor is not obliged to attend award ceremonies held on any day other than that which the competition is complete.

3054.4 Competitors should be familiar with rules 3036 - 3036.4 for all ski competitions concerning the competitor’s obligations.

3054.5 As a condition of, and in consideration of his/her entries therein, all competitors and their parents, or guardians, shall be deemed to agree to assume all risks of injury to the competitor’s person and property resulting from, caused by, or connected with the conduct and management of the competition and to release any and all claims which they may have against the officials, the host national association, and the clubs or organizers holding the competition and against their officers, and their entries shall only be accepted on this condition.

### 3055 Did Not Start (DNS)

DNS’s are imposed for any run in which a skier does not start. The skier shall receive a DNS in the event only if both runs are DNS. The skier shall receive no place in the event. Also see 3030.4.3, 3030.4.5 and 3043.6.

3055.1 A skier receiving a DNS in one run and a DNF in the other shall receive a DNF for the event.

3055.2 A Dual Mogul competitor, who does not start in a round other than his or her first round, shall receive DNS for that round and be placed equal to the losers of that round.

3055.3 In dual moguls, if a competitor enters the course before the start command is completed pursuant to Rule 3043.4.3.2

### 3056 Disqualifications (DSQ)

3056.1 DSQ if a competitor submits any false information or enters a competition under false pretenses.

3056.2 DSQ for violating any rules on equipment according to sections 3036.

3056.3 DSQ for unsportsmanlike behavior.

3056.4 DSQ for an athlete who intentionally attempts, in a sanctioned event, a jump for which they are not properly qualified for that event. This includes any training jumps prior to the start of a competition unless the jump is being performed for a coach as part of the qualifying process.

3056.5 All decisions concerning DSQ will be the responsibility of the jury.

3056.6 DSQ if a competitor alters a course or jump, or trains on a closed course.
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DSQ if a competitor accepts outside assistance of any form.
DSQ if a competitor does not observe the safety regulations.
DSQ will not receive a “place” point in the particular event involved and will eliminate the competitor from eligibility for a combined ranking (at any three event competition). DSQ will appear on final result sheet but will receive no numerical ranking.

Reruns
A competitor may appeal to a member of the jury for a rerun immediately after he has been obstructed during his run; he must, however, leave the course as soon as possible. The following are considered acceptable reasons for a rerun:

Obstruction by an official or a spectator.
Obstruction by an animal.
Obstruction by a competitor who has fallen and has not cleared the course.
Obstruction by objects on the course, such as ski poles abandoned by a competitor in a fall.
First aid measures which obstructed the competitor.
Obstruction by failure of course to be properly maintained.
Any other similar instances outside the competitor’s control causing him to fall, slowing him down or lengthening his course, thus significantly influencing the result.
Failure of the timing, both electronic and hand.
A jury member can authorize a conditional rerun based on the acknowledgment that the reasons for it must later be confirmed.
Failure of judges to observe competitors run.
The competitor, taking the rerun can start in the middle of the interval between two successive competitors, after he reports to and is cleared by the starter.
If the competitor has already been disqualified before the incident for which a rerun was granted, the rerun will not be valid.
In the aerial event, immediate rerun for loss of ski(s) before landing. Only one rerun granted for loss of ski(s) for each jump.
In the aerial event, a jumper may, for reasons of safety, after starting down the inrun, stop and refuse to jump. However, a jumper can only re-start one time if he/she does not stop prior to the jump. If the jumper refuses more than one time, a DNS will be issued to the skier.

Did not Finish (DNF)
A DNF classification in the qualification round will receive no rank on the result list. In the Final round all DNF competitors will receive the same numerical ranking. All decisions concerning DNF will be the responsibility of the Jury. The competition officials may impose a ruling entitled “Did Not Finish” (DNF) for any infractions listed below. This list does not restrict the ruling of the officials for any infraction, which may incur and is not listed below.

For loss of ski(s) any time before landing, during the aerials competition, if a re-run has already been granted for the same reason for that particular round.
For skiing out of the course boundaries in halfpipe, slopestyle, moguls and skicross, which includes not crossing through the gate line or the finish line. In dual moguls, crossing the middle line of the course. A competitor shall be deemed to have crossed the middle line if both feet cross the line. Except in the case of rule 6205.1 and 6305.1.
3058.3 For announcing and performing identical aerials maneuvers (4008.2).
3058.4 For a competitor’s Final run, if not starting in the Finals after performing the Qualification run.
3058.5 DNF classification in the skicross Finals will be pursuant to Rule 4505.6.2 and Rule 4510.

All decisions concerning DNF will be the responsibility of the Finish Referee. The gate judges or Finish Referee may impose a “Did Not Finish” (DNF) for any infraction listed below.

3058.6 In moguls and dual moguls a competitor can regain a gate, but they only have 10 seconds to regain the gate. Skiing around a gate and back into the course or out of the course will be a DNF. Define the gate line as the horizontal line between each pair of control gates.

3059 Warnings (Freestyle Events)

3059.1 Warning to competitors will be issued using the yellow and red card system.
3059.2 3 yellow cards = 1 red card
1 red card = DSQ from the next event competitor is entered in.
3059.3 Warnings shall affect only the level of competition in which they are issued. All sanctioned competitions are considered of the same level including qualification and championship events.
3059.4 The jury may choose to warn a competitor rather than impose a ruling of DNF or DSQ provided there is a just case in which the competitor may have misunderstood or been confused concerning the ruling or cause of the infraction. Thus, in the case where doubt exists concerning any dispute protest or breach of the rules, the benefit of the doubt should favor the competitor.
3059.5 Yellow cards may be imposed against any displays of poor behavior, such as, profanity, display of temper, unsportsmanlike behavior.
3059.6 Yellow and red cards will be valid for the twelve month period after such cards are issued. All infractions that result in the issuance of yellow and/or red cards should be reported to the national Freestyle office.
3059.7 The Freestyle subcommittee for rules and technical should maintain records on all warnings imposed at all sanctioned competitions.
3059.8 The Freestyle sport committee may issue the same warning against officials.
3059.9 A skier receiving a DNF for an event will be credited for event attendance for FFSP purposes and will receive a zero for the event.

3060 Competition Protocol

3060.1 Freestyle/Freeski competitions may be comprised of the following events: moguls, dual moguls, aerials, halfpipe, skicross, slopestyle and big air.
Freestyle/Freeski competitions must provide the opportunity for both men and women to compete.

A competition may be announced as a one, two, three, four or five event competition. Freestyle competitions should consist, if possible, of all five events.

A combined event is defined as (1) moguls, (2) aerials and (3) slopestyle (4) halfpipe (5) big air. The athletes will compete in each of the three categories to be a combined skier. A combined event will can also be the sum of three components: (1) the greater of aerials and big air, (2) the greater of halfpipe and slopestyle, (3) moguls.

3060.2 Competition Procedures

In all sanctioned competitions, aerial results will be the total of two jumps, and moguls will be the best of two runs unless only one run is taken, then it will be the
score from the single run except at the Junior Nationals, where it will be the final run except for those only taking one run, then it will be the placings from that run. Dual moguls is an elimination format and is covered in 3060.2.2.

The jury may alter this format to one run in the following circumstances: inclement weather or adverse conditions or to seed for dual moguls etc.

If a competition is interrupted, the competition should be resumed when conditions warrant. The competitors’ results up to this point will remain valid if it is possible to complete the event on the same day. If it is not, the results prior to the interruption will be cancelled. In dual moguls, if the qualifications and the round of 16 have been fully completed. In that case, only the uncompleted rounds will be postponed but must be completed on the same competition site. If the event cannot be fully completed, any tied skiers have the results broken by the seeding. The results of the Qualifications of different rounds of the Final will be valid. In moguls where all the competitors have completed his/her first run, this will constitute the complete event.

3060.2.1 Moguls
In the moguls event, all skiers will make two runs down the course with the best scored used for the results.

3060.2.2 Dual Moguls
Dual moguls is a series of one-run duals with the winner advancing to the next round. Ultimately, the last two remaining will ski against each other for first place.

3060.2.3 Aerials
In aerials all competitors shall have at least two rounds. The rounds are run as individual competitions. The results from the best two rounds are added together and ranked. If all rounds cannot be completed, then the results from the completed round will be valid.

3060.2.3.1 Aerials Super Finals (Phases)
Aerial events may, optionally, use the following format: (italicized material is unique to aerials)

1. Q1 (Qualifier 1):
   • Skiers compete in one run, running in random order.
   • The top skiers advance to F1. The next set of skiers advance to Q2.

2. Q2 (Qualifier 2) (Optional):
   • The second set of skiers from Q1 competes in one run, running in reverse order of finish.
   • Jumps may not be a repeat of the jump in Q1.
   • The top skiers advance to F1. Score is based on the sum of Q1 and Q2.

3. F1 (Final 1):
   • The top skiers from Q1, and the top skiers from Q2 compete in one run, running in reverse order of finish in Q1 and then Q2.
   • The top skiers advance to F2.

4. F2, F3, etc. (Final 2, Final 3, etc.) (Optional):
   • For each successive run, the top skiers from the previous run compete in one run, running in reverse order of finish from the previous run.
   • Jumps may not be a repeat of any previous jump in a Final. Repeating the qualifier jumps is permitted.

3060.2.4 Halfpipe
In the halfpipe event, all skiers will take at least two runs, with the best score used for the results.
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3060.2.5 Slopestyle
In the slopestyle event all competitors will take at least two runs, with the best scored used for the results.

3060.2.6 Big Air
In big air, all competitors will be given at least two runs; the better of the two scores will be used for the results.

3060.3 Cancellation or Postponement of Competition
If a competition is cancelled or postponed, for whatever reason, notice must be given to the national office at the time of cancellation or postponement.

3061 Accidents
3061.1 The TD is responsible for filling out an injury report form for any accidents or injuries in full detail (see rule 3030.7.1).

3062 Insurance
3062.1 Insurance information can be found in an earlier chapter of this guide.

3065 Organizational Meetings
3065.1 Team Captains’ Meeting
The purpose of the team captains’ meeting is to provide detailed information concerning competition procedures and activities, determine bib draws, gather competitor qualifications, and handle all necessary organizational matters. It is then the responsibility of the representative team captains to communicate this information to their respective participants. The head judge, TD, chiefs of courses and all other important competition officials shall attend the team captains’ meeting. The chief of competition shall conduct this meeting.

3065.2 Organization Committee Meetings
At sanctioned competitions, there should be several organizational meetings preceding the competition and possibly during the competition. It is the responsibility of the host competition organizer to call to order organizational meetings, as he deems necessary, and to inform the key individuals involved in the event, so that they may attend. Further the results of these meetings should be made known to the key individuals whether or not they were able to attend. It is the responsibility of the chief of competition to communicate the essential information concerning the competition so that all parties may be reasonably informed.

3065.3 Judges’ Meetings
The head judge for the competition will be responsible for conducting a judges’ meeting prior to the first day of competition. It is highly recommended that the judges meetings commence at least one day prior to the first day of competition. The head judge will be responsible for the communication and coordination of the meeting.

3065.4 Jury Meetings
The jury for a competition will meet at least once before the first team captains’ meeting. The jury must also meet once before official training, in order to do an official course inspection. The TD will act as chair in all meetings of the jury.

3065.5 For all venues, before training begins, on the first official training day, the competitors must inspect the course wearing his/her bib numbers in competition fashion and the bibs must be easily visible. The jury shall determine the time of inspection.

3065.6 Immediately after this inspection the TD and other available members of the jury shall be at the outrun to receive requests and suggestions from the competitors and coaches regarding the venue.
Official training for all events, excluding Skicross, see 4504

Official training for any event is an inseparable part of the competition. The competitors are required to participate. There will be a starter at training to regulate the flow of the competitors.

The official training should encompass at least one day before the event, although not necessarily the day prior to the competition. For national level events, the official training shall ideally encompass at least two days before the event, although not necessarily consecutive.

For aerials, the official training shall be a minimum of one day (two hours of actual jumping time). The jury may reduce this period if sufficient training is available the morning of the event.

For halfpipe, slopestyle, and big air on the competition day, the competitors are allowed a minimum of two training runs during the designated training time.

For moguls, there will be a minimum of one hour of official training on the competition day. The Jury may reduce the recommended one hour training if required by conditions. For Junior Nationals mogul competition days, the official time allotment for each of women’s and men’s training times should be 45 minutes.

For dual moguls, on the competition day the competitors are allowed a minimum of 30 minutes of training before the competition begins. The Jury may reduce this if conditions require it. For Junior Nationals dual moguls competition days, the official time allotment for each of women’s and men’s training times should be 45 minutes.

The entire facility must be properly prepared and have proper medical services available.

Jump Qualifications

This section identifies jump qualification requirements for aerial maneuvers (jumps) used in all moguls, dual moguls and aerial events. This section does not apply to half pipe, big air venues or slopestyle. If there are conflicts regarding jump qualifications with any other section of this Competition Guide, this section shall have precedence.

Responsibilities

Both the athlete and athlete’s coach share responsibility for ensuring that the athlete is fully qualified to perform any jump in a competition. Qualified jumps must be recorded on the Jump Qualification List. The procedure for recording the jumps will be published at usskiandsnowboard.org on a yearly basis. If an athlete performs a jump in an event that is not listed on the Jump Qualification List, then the athlete will be disqualified from the event if the jump has not been properly qualified with proper documentation.

Age Limitations for Jumps

In moguls and dual moguls competitions, a competitor may not perform more than a single inverted maneuver.

Jump Qualification Process

Jumps Greater than 720° and all Off-axis Jumps greater than 720° and all off-axis jumps require qualification by a Level 2 aerial coach or better. Each time the athlete adds an additional rotation they must be qualified for that rotational upgrade (i.e. 360° to 540° would require a qualification upgrade). For qualification, the athlete shall successfully perform the maneuver five consecutive times on water, foam, air bag or snow for the qualifying coach. Submission of the qualification as defined in 3070.4 is required for these jumps.
Day in and day out, the Enforcer 104 Free boosts your confidence. If you’re a progressive skier searching for the perfect daily driver, it’s time to meet your soulmate. Powerful and poppy, it’s at home everywhere and anywhere.
3070.3.2 Inverted jumps. Inverted jumps, including all straight over front flips, straight over back flips, will be qualified in accordance with the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inverted Jump</th>
<th>Recommended minimum</th>
<th>Minimum Certified Coach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Single somersault (including single twists) OA up to 720º and rotations of more than 720º</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Level 2 Aerial coach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Single somersault with two or more twists and OA over 720º (not including double OA)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Level 3 Aerial coach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Double somersault (including twists) and all Double OA jumps</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Level 4 Aerial coach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Triple somersault (including twists) and all other acrobatic maneuvers</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Level 5 Aerial coach</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Athletes must qualify a back layout on water, air bag or foam without position before training other back flips with position (such as back iron cross). Each time the athlete adds an additional rotation they must be qualified for that rotational upgrade (i.e. back flip to back flip with a twist or bF to bdF or front flip to double front flip would require a qualification upgrade). To receive qualification for an inverted jump, the recommended minimum number of jumps shall first be performed on water and the 5 jump qualification procedure successfully completed before attempting the jump on snow. Submission of the qualification as defined in 3070.4 is required for all inverted jumps.

3070.3.2.1 For moguls and dual moguls, in addition to the qualification procedure required by 3070.3.3, before an inverted jump is allowed to be performed in competition it must be further qualified on snow by a level 3 or higher Aerial Coach. This qualification must use the on snow qualifier process as posted at usskiandsnowboard.org under rules and regulations. Once the athlete successfully completes the on snow qualifier, the qualifying coach must enter the qualification as outlined in 3070.4.

3070.3.3 Positions. It is not necessary to include body positions or grabs (i.e., cross, mute grab, tuck, lay-out, misty, or bio, etc.) when qualifying a rotational, off-axis or single inverted maneuver.

3070.4 Submitting Qualifications

When required by these rules, the qualifying coach shall enter the athlete’s qualification information using the Online Jump list. Coaches will use the current Qualification Sheet to qualify the jump. This form, instructions for completing it and the link and instructions for the online Jump List, can be found at usskiandsnowboard.org. The Qualifying coach must retain all athlete qualification forms for a period of 7 years.

3070.5 New Maneuvers.

3070.6 Suspension of Qualification

Competitors are subject to suspension for that competition of his/her qualifications by any member of the jury with agreement of the jury if they have shown an inability to perform the maneuver in a safe manner for which they have been qualified.

3070.7 The national ski associations have the right to further restrict their athletes from participation in inverted aerials.

3070.8 Coach Certification Process

Coaches shall prescribe to the following requirements for certification:
Mogul Coaching Level Requirements
Level 1: Level 100 clinic / First Aid / ASEP
Level 2: Level 200 clinic / Level 1 Mogul cert. / Level 2 Aerial cert. / min 2 years. Professional coaching (minimum of 25 days per year – days can be accumulated over more than 2 years, but not less than 2 years)
Level 3: under development

Aerial Coaching Level Requirements (this will also include freeride off axis jumps)
Level 2: Attend a Level 200 clinic / Level 100 cert. (any discipline, USASA or other snow sport which must include First Aid, CPR & ASEP / Must complete the level 2 Coaching knowledge / Skills Assessment / Must have 2 years professional coaching (minimum of 25 days per year – days can be accumulated over more than 2 years, but not less than 2 years)
Level 3: Level 2 certification / Must complete the Level 3 Coaching Knowledge / Skills Assessment / Must have 2 years professional coaching (minimum of 25 days per year – days can be accumulated over more than 2 years, but not less than 2 years)
Level 4: Level 3 certification / Must complete the Level 4 Coaching Knowledge / Skills Assessment / Must have 5 years professional coaching (minimum of 25 days per year – days can be accumulated over more than 5 years, but not less than 5 years)
Level 5: Level 4 certification / Must complete the Level 5 Coaching Knowledge / Skills Assessment / Must have 10 years professional coaching (minimum of 25 days per year – days can be accumulated over more than 10 years, but not less than 10 years)

What the coaching Levels allow:
Coaching Certification levels:
Level 2 Mogul or Aerial coach may qualify upright and off axis aerial maneuvers. Rotational maneuvers of more than 1080 and single somersaults (including single twists and all loops)
Level 3 Aerial Coach may qualify single flips with more than one twist and “standard” off axis jumps over 1080 (but not including “double” off axis) also minimum level to be a designated on snow qualifier
Level 4 Aerial Coach may qualify double somersaults (including twists) and “double” off axis jumps.
Level 5 is unlimited
Note that Level 2 Mogul certification requires Level 2 Aerial cert. as prerequisite.

4000 AERIALS

4001 Definition
Aerial competition shall consist of two different acrobatic leaps from a prepared jump(s), stressing takeoff, height and distance (referred to as “air”), proper style, execution and precision of movement (referred to as “form”) and “landing”.

4002 The Aerial Site
4002.1 Joint Regulations for Men’s and Women’s Aerial Sites
4002.1.1 Aerial sites for all events in the Freestyle calendar must conform to the current standards for aerial courses (see appendix later in this Guide).
4002.1.2 General Characteristics of the Aerial Site
The aerial site must be constructed according to the specifications as established
by FIS and/or U.S. Ski & Snowboard as applicable. The snow conditions must be
prepared to ensure competitor safety, and the course must be properly set and free
of all hazards. All measurements taken are in degrees as opposed to percentages.

4002.1.3 Layout of the Aerial Site
Aerial sites should be constructed from earth whenever possible. If not practical,
then a natural location should be chosen, and in the last choice, the facility could
be constructed solely of hay bales or snow. In order to assure the correct facility is
available, this construction should precede the competition by a reasonable period
of time as indicated by the TD.
The aerial site should be located where spectators can have easy access, where
facilities and services are located nearby, and if possible, where snowmaking can
service the site.
The aerial site should not have any obstacles or obstructions that will cause any
inconvenience or difficulty for the competitor. There should be ample space
available in the start and finish area for the competitor to maneuver.

4002.1.3.1 Three wind indicators must be on the aerial site, one on the start and two on the
knoll.

4003 Scoring
A split scoring system will be used at all aerial events. The competitor’s acrobatic
skiing will be judged on three basic components as follows:

4003.1 Air; consisting of 20% of the score.
4003.2 Form; consisting of 50% of the score.
4003.3 Landing; consisting of 30% of the score.
The judges will each evaluate the competitor’s performance based upon the criteria
set forth in section 6004. The score will be multiplied by the appropriate degree of
difficulty factor (DD) to determine the total score for each jump. The competitor’s
final score for both jumps is determined by adding together the total scores from
each jump.
For judging criteria, refer to section 6004.

4004 Scoring Procedure
See rule 3045.3 for calculation of scores.

4004.1 Split Scoring System
Refer to section 6003.

4005 Calculation of Degree of Difficulty
Refer to rule 6006 of the Rules for Scoring.

4008 Special Procedures
4008.1 Loss of Ski(s)
See Rule 3057.1.14 and 3058.1

4008.2 Definition of Different Jumps
A competitor must announce his/her jump and perform two different aerial jumps.
Refer to section 6008 for information regarding which jumps are considered to be
different.

4008.3 Starting Time
The jumpers have a maximum of 15 seconds to start down the in-run after being
told that the course is clear and the judges are ready. Refusal to start will be treated
as a balk. (See Rule 3057.1.15)
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**4200 MOGULS**

**4300 DUAL MOGULS**

**4500 SKICROSS**
After a timed qualification run, a group of skier’s race against each other on a specially prepared skicross course that includes different types of turns, jumps, waves and other freestyle/freeski terrain features.

**4501 Technical Data**

4501.1 Vertical Drop

4501.1.1 Courses for all events must be a minimum of 130 vertical meters to a maximum 250 vertical meters. The same course may be used for, men and women. Average slope should be between 12º-22º.

4501.1.2 The total times for course shall be between 35 - 60 seconds.

4501.2 Gates and Poles

4501.2.1 Type of Poles to be used

A skicross gate consists of a triangular gate panel attached to one non-breakaway non-hinged, static or fixed base, outside pole and on the inside or turning side a hinged, or breakaway, 45 cm long stubby pole (turning pole).

4501.2.2 Color of Gates

Consecutive gates must alternate in color unless the gate defines a corridor or banana. The color of the triangular gate panel and the poles must be the same.

4501.2.3 Triangular gates must be used with the following sizes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Long side</th>
<th>Short side</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SX</td>
<td>130 cm</td>
<td>110 cm</td>
<td>55 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SX</td>
<td>100 cm</td>
<td>80 cm</td>
<td>40 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The turning pole must be a stubby pole (45 cm).

4501.2.4 Triangular gates have to be placed at the bottom of the gate.

4501.2.4.1 The gates must be set so that the competitors can distinguish them clearly and quickly even at high speeds. The gate should be set at right angles to the competition line. In certain circumstances, skiers may be required to pass between two gates of the same color (for example: corridors).

4501.2.4.2 The gates must be set on both sides of all features such as rollers and take off of jumps as well as the finish line. Placing gates in blind locations such as landings shall be avoided. In flat non-banked turns, banked turns or any other type of turns a single turning gate shall be set and no outside gate will be required.

4501.2.5 Correct Passage

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 straddling a gate, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the gate line. The gate line is the imaginary shortest line between the two turning poles. (See ICR Alpine 661.4). Wherever a turning gate only is
required to be set, the gate line is the extension of the line from the outside pole of the gate to the gate to the turning pole which lies past the turning pole and extends into the course.

4502 The Skicross Course

4502.1 General characteristics of the courses.
The slope should preferably be of a medium pitch (not flat/not steep-ideally 12°-22°) with varied terrain with an average slope of 15°. The skicross slope should be a minimum of 30 m wide. The skicross track width for 4 to 6 skiers shall be no less than 5 m in width. Under certain conditions for short sections (50 m or less) the course width may be a minimum of 20 m.

4502.2 The ideal skicross course will allow for the construction of all or some of the following terrain features: banks (crescent shaped), double banks, single, double, or triple jumps, rollers, offset rollers - (single, double, triple, etc.), step-up jumps, spines and double spines, pro style jumps, hip jumps, table top jumps, and medium or long GS type turns (when building a feature is not possible).
Other terrain features can be built but safety considerations must always be a priority. Gap jumps will not be permitted under any circumstances.
The features should be designed so that competitors are attempting to gain speed and not having to break before each one.

4502.3 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.).

4502.4 Course Design
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 competitor is unable to see the landing from the take-off should be avoided. The course should be designed to separate the competitors as quickly as possible after the start (e.g. 3-5 rolls or other terrain features between the start and the first turn). These terrain features should be placed in a straight line from the start to the first turn. Minimum distance of the straight section of the course between the start and the first turn should be no less than 60 meters. The arc of the first turn shall be no less than a 100 degree change in direction (i.e. the degrees difference between the entrance and the exit of the turn).
The first turn is usually the largest turn of the course, wide enough to accommodate all competitors at once. The Start should be designed in such a way that the competitors can gain speed without using their ski poles or skating.

4503 Course Setting

4503.1 The setting of the gates must be done before the official inspection 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.

4503.2 Gate Setters
The course setting shall be performed by the Connection Coach together with the Chief of Course in consultation with the Jury and the Competitor Advisory Committee.
4504  **Competition Program**

4504.1 **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 Jury but should be a minimum of 30 minutes. All competitors are required to complete at least one inspection run prior to training. Competitors must visibly wear their bibs and their helmets during the inspection.

4504.2 **Official Training**

Scheduling should allow for 2 training runs per competitor in all training sessions.

4504.2.1 Competitors not wearing their bibs will not be allowed to participate during official training.

4505  **Execution of Skicross**

4505.1 Finals are based on 8 to 32 men and 8 to 16 women with 2 to 4 skiers per heat.

4505.2 Skicross will be run according to a single knockout format. Timed runs are used to qualify skiers for the skicross.

4505.2.1 Two possibilities for timed trials qualification.

1) Qualification with one run – all skiers have one timed run

2) Qualification with two runs – all skiers have two timed runs the better of two runs determines the qualification-ranking list (same start list for both runs).

4505.2.2 In the Qualification race, if two or more competitors have the same time (tied), then skier that started later in the race, will win the tie.

4505.2.3 **Ties in Heats before the Final**

In case of an unbreakable tie in the heats (between the 2nd, and 3rd or 3rd and 4th placed competitors), the competitor with the lowest qualification rank will advance.

4505.2.4 **Unbreakable Ties in the Final**

In case of an unbreakable tie in the small final or the big final, they will remain tied.

4505.3 The two skiers (four skiers per heat) or three skiers (six skiers per heat) advance from round to round as determined by his/her place of finish in each heat.

4505.4 **Determination of place**

Place of finish is determined by the first part of the body that cross finish line.

4505.4.1 Whenever, possible, a finish line camera (video or photo finish) should be available. In case of a tie (between the 2nd and 3rd / 3rd or 4th place skiers in the heat only), the skier with the lowest qualification time will advance.

4505.4.2 In a case where more than one competitor does not complete the course nor cross the finish line, rankings will be based on the competitor who made it further down the course, will receive the better rank.

4505.5 **Race Bibs**

Race Bibs are numbered on front, and back for better visibility by the course judges. The main 4 colors of the bibs will be Red, Green, Blue and Yellow. White and Black will be used additionally if a 6-person format is used.

4505.6 **Gate Judges**

Gate Judges - between four and eight gate judges (with radios connected with the finish-referee) on a skicross is necessary. They must be familiar with the rules (inspection, training, gate-DSQ and contact etc.).

4506  **Skicross Finals Parings**

Pairings for the finals will be according to the following but may consist of as few as 1 heat with only 2 competitors:
4506.1  Finals

Ranking for 8 heats/4 per heat (32) Men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat #</th>
<th>1st Pos</th>
<th>2nd Pos</th>
<th>3rd Pos</th>
<th>4th Pos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4506.2  Ranking for 4 heats/4 per heat (16) Women or Men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat #</th>
<th>1st Pos</th>
<th>2nd Pos</th>
<th>3rd Pos</th>
<th>4th Pos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4506.3  Ranking for 2 heats/4 per heat (8) Women or Men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat#</th>
<th>1st Pos</th>
<th>2nd Pos</th>
<th>3rd Pos</th>
<th>4th Pos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4507  The Start

4507.1  Bibs

Qualification Bibs are numbered on front and back for better visibility by the course judges.

4507.2  Bib Colors for the Finals

For the Final, the main 4 colors of the bibs will be Red, Green, Blue and Yellow. White and Black will be used additionally if a 6-person format is used.

4507.3  Bib Assignment for the Final

Assignment of the bibs in each heat is based upon the competitors’ qualification ranking. The highest ranked competitor in the qualification is assigned the red bib and can choose the lane first. The second ranked competitor is assigned the green bib, the third ranked is assigned the blue bib and the fourth ranked is assigned the yellow bib.

4507.4  Ready for Start

It is the competitors’ responsibility to arrive at the start gate in time. A missed start is a Did Not Start (DNS).

4507.5  Start Interval for Final Phase

During the Team Captains’ Meeting before the final phase, a start interval will be announced by the Jury.

4507.6  Start Gate Lanes and Start Positions

Each starting position is identified by the Lane of the Start Gate. Looking up the course to the Start Gate the positions are set from left to right: For a four (4) competitor Ski Cross, Position 1 is to the far left and Position 4 to far right. For a six (6) competitor Ski Cross, Position 1 is to the far left Position 6 is to the far right.

4507.8  Ski Cross Start Ramp and Start Device
Start Wax will continue to be available in the US. This is because Start’s wax line uses ingredients that are all on the U.S.’s TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory. New for the season are START’s HFXT, MFXT & LFXT next generation gliders which also conform to the REACH 2020 standards so they will be available in future years as well. Start’s XT waxes are now also available as liquid gliders and gel finishers so everyday skiers and coaches can approach World Cup quality wax jobs with weekend warrior wax rooms, techniques and time.

Are you tired of breaking your expensive poles? Get Start poles! Start makes the most durable Nordic racing poles available by using its 17-8 mm Solid Tip construction. New for 2019 is the Race Ultra, which is 18% lighter, and 18% stiffer than our Race 1.0, with still the best durability on the market. Start’s Race Ultra is the choice of US Ski & Snowboard athletes including Taylor Fletcher & Gus Schumacher.

Use “CompGuide” as promo code for 20% off Start at our US web store EnjoyWinter.com
4507.8.1 The Start Ramp
The Start Ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed in the starting device and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the start.

4507.8.2 Placement of the Start Gate
The start gates are to be placed in the center of the course. The gates have to open simultaneously, and it must be impossible for a competitor to open the gates themselves or block the opening of the gate by applying force to the gate.

4507.8.3 Ski Cross Start Gate Standards
Hinged gates, each 100 cm wide and 40 cm in height. There shall be 60 cm between the outside edges of each gate section. It should be possible to have the height of the handles at 95 cm above the snow level and set parallel to the hinged gate. Different positions for the handles should be available for children and junior competitors.
The size of each handle shall be 10 cm long with a width between 3 cm to 4 cm. The width between the ends of each handle needs to be between 80 cm to 90 cm. The starting surface of the gate must be covered with a protection for the skis. The gate must have sufficient weight to operate properly.
The locking system should operate in such a way that the gates open outward, at least past 45 degrees, on operation of a single control mechanism.

4507.8.3.1 Electronic Release Device
It is permissible to use an electronic device to open the drop door. Every drop door needs to be locked into place and then released from the same electronic impulse. The random release time must be between 0.0 and 4.0 seconds. For the Start Command, on ‘attention’ (see 4507.7), the random sequence is begun by the Starter.
The electronic release device must also have a back-up power source available that can meet the demands of a minimum of 20 start sequences. If this back-up system fails it must be possible to operate the start gate through the use of a mechanical starting release system.

4507.8.4 Start Command
“We are ready for the next Heat, proceed to the Start Gate”
“Enter the Start Gate” (30 seconds before the start command)
“Skiers Ready!” , then “Attention!” followed by the Starter opening the start gate (or in the case of an electronic release device being used; the Starter beginning the random start sequence).

4508 Contact
4508.1 Definition of Contact and Blocking
Intentional contact by pushing, pulling or holding another competitor’s arm, leg or pole or other means, which causes another competitor to slow down, fall or exit the course is not allowed and is an automatic disqualification.
A competitor is not allowed to bring their arm, leg or ski pole in front of another competitor’s body to avoid being passed. Blocking, by intentional movements of the body or leaving the natural skiing line is not allowed. The “natural skiing line” is defined as the fastest way between the features and around the gate line. All contact infractions will be at the discretion of the gate judges and the Jury.

4508.2 Disqualification for Intentional Contact (DIC)
Should a competitor be disqualified based upon an infraction of rule 4508.1 such competitor shall be Disqualified for Intentional Contact (DIC) and will not be
ranked in the competition.

4508.2.1 Re-runs shall not be granted solely as a result of a violation of Rule 4508.1 and all competitors in the heat, other than those that receive a DIC, shall be ranked as they finish. Re-runs will only be given pursuant to the applicable provisions of Rule 3057.

4508.2.2 All violations of Rule 4508.1 which result in a DIC shall be announced in the finish area and communicated to the competitor that received the DIC or their Team Captain as soon as possible and in any event prior to the commencement of the next heat. The DIC will then be posted on the official notice board at the bottom and top of the course indicating the section of the course where the infraction occurred. All DIC decisions must be recorded and reported by the FIS Technical Delegate in their TD Report.

4508.2.3 When a competitor receives a 2nd DIC in one competitive season, the Jury is required to refer the competitor to the Appeals Commission pursuant to Rule 224.13.

4508.2.4 Should any competitor in a heat feel that a violation of Rule 4508.1 occurred in that heat and was not announced to be a DIC, they may request of the Finish Referee or any other member of the Jury that the heat be reviewed. Such request must be made prior to the start of the next heat.

4509 Protests
There shall be no protests of a decision that a competitor has violated Rule 4508.1.

4510 Final Ranking
4510.1 Four Person Format
Skiers 1 to 4 are ranked according to his/her place of finish in the final heat. Skiers 5 to 8 are ranked according to his/her place of finish in the consolation round. All remaining skiers are ranked according to the round they go out in (i.e. quarter finals) and his/her qualification times within that round. (Example: skiers ranked 8 to 16 in the quarterfinal would be ranked according to his/her qualification times.)

4510.2 Six Person Format
Skiers 1 to 6 are ranked according to his/her place of finish in the final heat. Skiers 7 to 12 are ranked according to his/her place of finish in the consolation round. All remaining skiers are ranked according to the round they go out in (i.e. quarter finals) and his/her qualification times within that round. (Example: skiers ranked 13 to 24 in the quarterfinal would be ranked according to his/her qualification times.)

4511 Equipment
4511.1 Thickness of ski boot soles
See FIS Equipment Rules Section E, 4.0.

4511.2 Number of skis
Each competitor is limited to two pairs of skis on the race day (Qualification and Final). The Organizer will mark the skis.

4511.3 Helmets
The competitors are required to wear helmets for all inspection, training, timed trails and competition.

4511.4 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.
HALFPipe

Definition
The halfpipe is a channel constructed in the snow. Skiers perform his/her run in the halfpipe. A panel of judges will evaluate the performance based upon overall impression.

The Halfpipe Site
4602.1 The halfpipe site must conform to specifications as outlined in the competition course specifications. See appendix C.
4602.2 The halfpipe must be finished and ready for training at least one day prior to the start of competition and must be available for training on the day of the event.
4602.3 The drop in area shall give the competitors the opportunity to enter the halfpipe with speed.
4602.4 The lips (tops of each wall) of the halfpipe must be clearly marked with color. Ideally, transitions lines are dyed as well.

Competition Procedure of Halfpipe
4603.1 Best of Two Runs
All competitors will be given two runs; the best of two scores will be used for the results.
4603.2 Halfpipe Qualifications
4603.3 Use of Heats in Halfpipe Competition
Heats are recommended in the halfpipe qualification. Competitors can be run in heats of 20-30. For example: a field of 60 men would be split into two groups, 30 men in each heat. The most current FFSP list should be used to seed the athletes evenly into the heats as fairly as possible. They would be given a 30 minute practice and then take his/her scored runs.
Heat 1, 30 men – Practice, then two scored runs, best score counts
Heat 2, 30 men – Practice, then two scored runs, best score counts
The heat format can be set up for 20-30 competitors and the practice session should be held before each heat and only for those competitors. Practice times can be adjusted to fit schedule and number of athletes. The heat format allows the judges to focus on only one heat at the time.
Finals – a set number of athletes from each heat and the next best set of athletes overall will advance to the finals. For example: 6 men from each heat, plus the next 4 best overall men will advance to finals for a 16 man finals field.
4603.4 The qualification format for a Big Air event may be modified, providing the Jury approves the modified format.
4603.5 Once a competitor has started his run, he is not allowed to re-start. In extenuating circumstances, the Jury may grant a re-run see 3057.

Competitor Training
4604.1 Competitors should be given a minimum of two training runs prior to the start of competition, see 3066.
4604.2 There shall be no specific start order during training.
4604.3 Training times will be communicated by the competition committee during the team captains’/riders meeting.

Start/Finish Area
4605.1 The start area shall permit the competitor to safely drop into the pipe. The start area shall conform to the guidelines as outlined in 3043.
4605.2 The finish area must be big and level to allow the rider to come to a safe and
complete stop after the last possible hit.

4605.3 The placement of the finish line is determined by the Head Judge and marked by painting a colored line across the bottom of the pipe and up the walls. For a trick to count towards a competitor’s score, the competitor must takeoff on or before the finish line.

4606 Judges Stand
4606.1 The minimum size of the judging area must be 8 m by 2 m. The judges viewing area should be constructed to provide ample room for the appropriate number of judges.
4606.2 The judges’ area should be fenced or protected from competitors and spectators.

4607 Special Procedures: Halfpipe
4607.1 Loss of Ski(s) and Stops
If a competitor loses a ski before he may finish on one ski. The competitor will be judged according to his/her performance. If the competitor does not continue the run and fails to put his/her 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 halfpipe for more than 10 seconds, the competitor will be scored up to that point. The competitor should exit the pipe as soon as possible.

4700 SLOPESTYLE
4701 Definition
Competitions shall consist of multiple features found in a terrain park. The skier performs his/her run using these terrain features. A panel of judges will evaluate the performance based upon overall impression.

4702 The Slopestyle Site
4702.1 The slopestyle course shall fall within the specifications as outlined in the competition course specifications. See Appendix A.
4702.2 The slopestyle course must be finished and ready for training at least one day prior to the start of competition and must be available for training on the day of the event.
4702.3 Each feature on the course must be clearly marked with dye.

4703 Competition Procedure of Slopestyle
4703.1 Best of Two Runs
All competitors will be given two runs; the better of the two scores will be used for the results.

4703.2 Slopestyle Qualifications

4703.3 Use of Heats in Slopestyle Competition
Heats are recommended in the slopestyle qualification. Competitors can be run in heats of 20-30. For example: a field of 60 men would be split into two groups, 30 men in each heat. The most current FFSP list should be used to seed the athletes evenly into the heats as fairly as possible. They would be given a 30 minute practice and then take his/her scored run.

Heat 1, 30 men – Practice, then two scored runs, best score counts
Heat 2, 30 men – Practice, then two scored runs, best score counts

The heat format can be set up for 20-30 competitors and the practice session should be held before each heat and only for those competitors. Practice times can be adjusted to fit schedule and number of athletes. The heat format allows the judges to focus on only one heat at the time.

Finals – a set number of athletes from each heat and the next best set of athletes overall will advance to the finals. For example: 6 men from each heat, plus the next 4 best overall men will advance to finals for a 16 man finals field.
The qualification format for a Big Air event may be modified, providing the Jury approves the modified format.

Once a competitor has started his run, he is not allowed to re-start. In extenuating circumstances, the Jury may grant a re-start.

**Competitor Training**

Competitors should be given a minimum of two training runs prior to the competition, see 3066.

There shall be no specific start order during training.

Training times will be communicated by the competition committee during the team captains'/riders meeting.

**Start/Finish Area**

The start area shall set following the guidelines as outline in 3043. The inrun allows the skier to have the correct speed for the run.

The Finish Area for the competition must be satisfactorily large enough to allow the skier to stop.

**Judges Stand**

If possible, the judges’ stand should be in a location that allows them to see the entire course. Judges panel may be split between the features if needed. The jury will set the placement of the judges. Content of the course must be considered in the process. Visibility, and the appropriate weighting, of each of the features needs to be carefully planned when selecting the judges stand location(s).

The judges’ area should be fenced or protected from competitors and spectators.

**Special Procedures: Slopestyle**

If a competitor loses a ski he/she may finish on one ski. The competitor will be judged according to his/her performance. If the competitor does not continue the run and fails to put their ski back on within the 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 style for more than 10 seconds, the competitor will be scored up to that point. The competitor should exit the course as soon as possible.

**BIG AIR**

**Definition**

Competitions shall consist of a jump maneuver performed off of a feature that can be found in a terrain park. The skier performs his/her run using this jump. A panel of judges will evaluate the performance based upon overall impression.

**The Big Air Site**

The Big Air course shall fall within the specifications as out-lined in the competition course specifications. See Appendix A & C.

The Big Air course must be finished and ready for training at least one day prior to the start of competition and must be available for training on the day of the event. The inrun should have sufficient angle to accommodate both flips and spins.

The jump must be clearly marked with dye.

**Competition Procedure of Big Air**

Use of Heats in Big Air Competition

Heats are recommended in the Big Air qualification. Competitors can be run in heats of 20-30. For example: a field of 60 men would be split into two groups, 30 men in each heat. The most current FFSP list should be used to seed the athletes
evenly into the heats as fairly as possible. They would be given a 30 minute practice and then take his/her scored run.

Heat 1, 30 men – Practice, then two scored runs, best score counts
Heat 2, 30 men – Practice, then two scored runs, best score counts

The heat format can be set up for 20-30 competitors and the practice session should be held before each heat and only for those competitors. Practice times can be adjusted to fit schedule and number of athletes. The heat format allows the judges to focus on only one heat at the time.

Finals – a set number of athletes from each heat and the next best set of athletes overall will advance to the finals. For example: 6 men from each heat, plus the next 4 best overall men will advance to finals for a 16 man finals field.

4803.2 Modified Formats

The qualifications format for a Big Air event may be modified, providing: the modified format is approved by the Jury (art. 2004).

Modified formats could include using a double-up judging panel, Jam formats and a Ranking system and could be used both in the qualification or finals. Please note that all modified formats are variations of heats and use either one judge team or the double-up judge format.

4803.3 Once a competitor has started his run, he is not allowed to re-start. In extenuating circumstances, the Jury may grant a re-start.

4803.4 Jump maneuvers do not need to be called.

4803.5 Jumps may be repeated.

4804 Competitor Training

4804.1 Competitors should be given a minimum of two runs prior to the competition, see 3066.

4804.2 There shall be no specific start order during training.

4804.3 Training times will be communicated by the competition committee during the team captains'/riders meeting.

4805 Start/Finish Area

4805.1 The start area shall set following the guidelines as outline in 3043. The inrun allows the skier to have the correct speed for their run.

4805.2 The Finish Area for the competition must be satisfactorily large enough to allow the skier to stop.

4806 Judges Stand

4806.1 If possible, the judges’ stand should be in a location that allows them to see the entire course. The jury will set the placement of the judges.

4806.2 The judges’ area should be fenced or protected from competitors and spectators.
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Rules for Scoring

6000 AERIALS

6001 Definition
Aerial competition shall consist of two different acrobatic leaps from a prepared jump(s), stressing take-off, height and distance (referred to as “air”), proper style, execution and precision of movement (referred to as “form”) and landing. See Rule 3060.2.3 concerning Semi-Finals and Finals.

6002 Scoring
The competitor’s acrobatic skiing will be judged on three basic components as follows:

6002.1 Air Consisting of 20% of the score 0.0 - 2.0
6002.2 Form Consisting of 50% of the score 0.0 - 5.0
6002.3 Landing Consisting of 30% of the score 0.0 - 3.0

6003 Scoring Procedures
6003.1 Judging Format
Judges shall independently evaluate the competitor’s performance based upon the Air and Form Criteria as stated in 6004.1, 6004.2 and the Landing Criteria in 6004.3. The high and low scores of each component will be discarded and the remaining three scores in each component will be added together.

6003.1.1 In a 3 or fewer judge format, no score of each component will be discarded.

6003.2 Total Score
The total Judges’ Score is calculated by adding the five component totals from 6003.1 (for 5 judges), or the three judges total from 6003.1.1 (for 3 judges). This total is then multiplied by the appropriate Degree of Difficulty (DD) factor to determine the total score for each jump. The total will be truncated to two decimal places.

In a two jump Phase, the competitor’s final score for both jumps is determined by adding together the total scores from each jump.

6004 Judging Criteria
6004.1 Air (20% of the Score) Min = 0.0 / Max = 2.0
Air shall be evaluated based upon the take-off, height and distance of the competitor’s jump. Take-off involves an evaluation of how the jump is initiated. Height and distance are essentially a product of speed into the jump and the force of the take-off. The competitor should not land too short (knoll) or too long (beyond the transition area of the landing hill).

Air consists of 20% of the score (maximum 2 points per judge) and will be broken down into two parts:
0% Technical Take-Off
10% Height and Distance

6004.1.1 Take-Off Min = 0.0 / Max = 1.0
Take-off refers to the manner in which the competitor initiates the jump by extending the body at the right moment. It is the action of the jumper as he/she leaves the jump. Take-off is judged from the moment the competitor enters the transition, until the skis leave the kicker.

6004.1.1.1 Good Take-Off Min = 0.7 / Max = 1.0
Just before the competitor leaves the kicker the body must be fully extended – the arms must lead the motion. The jump is initiated through “popping” from the
kicker. The actual position in the jump (tuck, twist, spread, etc.) should not begin before the skis have left the kicker.

6004.1.1.1 Back flip(s)

As the jumper’s boots are on the end of the kicker the body should form a perpendicular line to the skis. The feet, knees, hips, and shoulders should all be in that line. They can accomplish this take-off position by using a traditional arm swing or by a pre-set. In an arm swing the arms lift in front of the body by leading the motion of the rest of the body and they follow the curve of the kicker. There is a timing element to an arm swing. In a pre-set take-off the perpendicular body line to the skis is accomplished prior to the start of the jump eliminating the timing element. In both take-offs the jumper must withstand the force of the jump accomplishing a perpendicular position as the ski boots leave the jump, i.e.

Single Kicker – take-off angle 50° - skis 50° - body line (perpendicular) 140°
Double Kicker – take-off angle 65° - skis 65° - body line (perpendicular) 155°
Triple Kicker – take-off angle 70° - skis 70° - body line (perpendicular) 160°

The actual position in the jump (tuck, twist, pike, etc.) should not begin before the skis have left the kicker.

6004.1.1.2 Front Flip(s)

As the jumper’s boots are on the end of the kicker the body should form a perpendicular line to the skis up to the hips. The feet, knees, and hips should be in line. The upper body from the hips to the shoulders and arms should be in line. The upper body from the hips to the shoulders and arms should be at an angle that is continuing the curve of the kicker. It will appear to be a slightly piked body position. The arms must lead the body’s motion. The actual position in the jump (tuck, twist, pike, etc.) should not begin before the skis have left the kicker.

6004.1.1.3 Side Flip(s)

The jumper should extend directly upwards with the lower body at the end of the jump, with the shoulders executing a sideways rotation.

6004.1.1.4 Switch

The jumper’s lower body should be fully extended at the end of the jump, with the upper body executing his/her intended rotation or maneuver.

6004.1.1.5 Off Axis

The jumper’s lower body should be fully extended at the end of the jump, with the upper body executing his/her intended rotation or maneuver.

6004.1.1.6 Average Take-Off

There are different types of mistakes: For upright, spins, and off axis jumps the competitor does not pop at the right moment (too early or too late), the form starts too early (twisting on the kicker), i.e. the arms are behind the body; hips are pushed forward too much; the competitor throws his arms over his head causing an uncontrolled rotation (sling).

For Back Flips the body line is past perpendicular to the skis and take-off angle creating too much rotation “sling”. Or the body line is forward of perpendicular to the skis and take-off angle creating too little rotation “stuff”.

Another scenario may be that the knees slightly bent which puts the hips past perpendicular to the skis and take-off angle (weight back) and the chest and arm forward of perpendicular to the skis and take-off angle (weight forward). This is not a “sling” or a “stuffed” take-off however it will produce a poor air trajectory that resembles a flatter arc not following the angle that is continuing the curve of the kicker (see 6004.1.2.1 Good Height and Distance). This is referred to as
a “soft” or “buckled” take-off. For all jumps when the maneuver starts too early (twisting on the kicker), points will be deducted. Points are deducted according to the number and severity of the mistakes.

6004.1.1.3 Below Average Take-Off 0.0 - 0.3
Take-off is completely missed, causing an uncontrolled jump in most cases.

6004.1.2 Height and Distance  Min = 0.0 / Max = 1.0
Height and distance are a product of speed into the jump and the force of the take-off. It shall be evaluated according to the trajectory through the air and the landing point of the jump.

6004.1.2.1 Good Height and Distance 0.7 - 1.0
The trajectory through the air begins at an angle that is continuing the curve of the kicker. The optimum landing point should be as far down the landing hill as the jump is away from the knoll, or appropriate to the jump performed. Jumps landed further down may receive full points if they are landed before the transition of the landing hill into the outrun.

6004.1.2.2 Average Height and Distance 0.4 - 0.6
The trajectory through the air is too high or too low. The landing is in the transition area from the knoll to the optimum landing point.

6004.1.2.3 Bad Height and Distance 0.0 - 0.3
The jump is landed on the knoll or on the outrun.

6004.2 Form (50% of the Score) Min = 0.0 / Max = 5.0
Form consists of 50% of the score (maximum 5 points per judge). Form denotes the position of the body, skis, arms, hands, and/or poles while in the air. It is the manner in which the competitor executes each maneuver. Form shall be evaluated based upon competitor’s precision of performance (i.e. tightness of body, economy of motion), balance, mechanics, stability in the air, and the timing of the maneuver in relation to the apex of the jump. Form is judged from when the competitors ski tips start to leave the jump until the competitor touches the snow.

6004.2.1 Positions in the Form

6004.2.1.1 If the number of planned maneuvers is not fulfilled (somersaults, twists, 360’s, upright positions) resulting in too many or not enough maneuvers, the judges will provide a score and jump code for the maneuver they witnessed. They will receive a DNF if the unplanned maneuver is a repeat of his/her secondary maneuver.

6004.2.1.2 A judge breaks down the form points to the number of maneuvers (somersaults, 360’s, twists, upright positions), and takes off the percentage accordingly if the form in one, two, three, or more parts is missed completely or partially.

6004.2.2 Form Breaks
The following is a guide to use when assessing form breaks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form Break</th>
<th>% of Possible Form Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor form breaks</td>
<td>up to 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium form breaks</td>
<td>up to 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major form breaks</td>
<td>up to 100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As in take-off, the body should be extended, not only at take-off, but also prior to landing. The amount of deduction depends on whether the form is bad throughout the whole jump or only in parts of the maneuver.

i.e. jumps performed with a minor form break in one somersault:
A guideline to differentiate between minor, medium and major form breaks is as follows:

All definitions of form are based on body positions. All positions have to be in the layout (straight body no bending 0°), or tuck or pike (90° bending at knees, hip) position. The only exception is the puck position (only allowed for half-in and twisting front flips).

Anything with a variation of less than 45° off the required position should be considered minor. Anything with a variation of approximately 45° off the required position should be considered medium. Anything with a variation of clearly more than 45° off the required position should be considered major.

Deductions are cumulative. Multiple minor form breaks in the same movement can result in a major form break.

6004.3 Landing (30% of the Score)  
Min = 0.0 / Max = 3.0

A proper landing involves a balanced, stable and controlled body position throughout. The competitor should demonstrate precision and grace with minimal interruption upon contact with the landing surface. Absorption should be made primarily with the knees and lower body with only a slight bend at the waist. The evaluation of a landing starts immediately when the competitor touches the snow and continues until the competitor has exhibited and shown sufficient skiing control after landing.

Landing consists of 30% of the total score (maximum 3.0 points per landing judge). Landing consists of two parts

1) Landing - body position in relation to the landing hill following preparation for landing, ski snow contact on impact as well as absorption of the body - Max 2.0 points.

2) Exit from the landing following the snow contact, impact and absorption. - Max points 1.0.

(Preparation for landing - this is considered in form)

6004.3.1 Landing  
Min = 0.0 / Max = 2.0

6004.3.1.1 Applicable Ranges for landing

2.0 Body is extended and 90° to the landing hill, perfect balance, weight on center of skis and rotation is completely stopped.

1.6 - 1.9 Slightly over rotated or under rotated, good absorption and balanced body position, weight on skis. No touch.

1.2 - 1.5 Over or under rotated, hard absorption, slightly off axis, possible small touch down with hand(s).

0.8 - 1.1 45° to the landing hill, way too long or too short. Hard hand touch down/ dragging hands.

0.4 - 0.7 Way too long or too short, insufficient absorption, touch down, back slap.

0.1 - 0.3 So far over or under rotated that there is minimal weight on the skis when they touch the snow, major snow contact.
0.0 Complete fall with no weight on skis at all.

6004.3.2 Exit  \[ \text{in} = 0.0 / \text{Max} = 1.0 \]

6004.3.2.1 Applicable Ranges for exit

1.0 Full Control, no touch down, weight on both skis, exiting straight from landing.
0.7 - 0.9 Slightly off balance or off axis, no touch down.
0.4 - 0.6 Continuing rotation, unstable, unbalanced or off axis, after landing then a touch down, continuing into exit with skis.
0.1 - 0.3 Sliding down sideways or straight on back, belly, or circling virtually no continuation.
0.0 No control, no continuation into exit or loss of both skis.

6004.3.3 Note: A competitor must receive at least 0.1 points in the landing category to receive any point in the exit category.

6005 General Description of Aerial Maneuvers

6005.1 Spread Eagle: After take-off the outstretched arms and legs are extended out to the sides away from the body. The legs should be spread to form a minimal angle of 90° when viewed from the front. The skis should be parallel to each other (tails and tips equally spread) and 90° to the body. The upper body should remain straight and upright without any noticeable forward bend at the waist.

6005.3 Twister: The skis are twisted a minimum of 90° to the fall line. The skis should remain parallel to each other, together and 90° to the body. The hands and arms may move to counter the twisting of the skis.

6005.4 Daffy: After take-off, one leg should be brought up and forward while the other leg is simultaneously brought backwards and up, resulting in a 180° split position in which the front ski is parallel to the back ski, skis pointing straight up and down.

6005.5 Back Scratcher. The skis tails are brought back and up to a minimum angle of 90° to the horizontal when viewed from the side, knees bent, hips forward and a slight backwards counter motion of the upper body (shoulders). Legs must be together and skis parallel.

6005.6 Mule Kick: The Mule Kick is a Back Scratcher with a 45° twist of the hip to the side.

6005.7 Iron Cross: This is a combination of the back scratcher and the tip cross. The skis are crossed in a 90° angle while pointed to the ground at a 90° angle. The maneuver is held with the upper body in the neutral position until the skis are extended to the landing hill.

6005.8 Kosak: A Kosak is a combination of a Spread Eagle and a Pike. Arms can be held in different ways; in front, between the skis, at the side, or a competitor may grab the ski tips. Legs are simultaneously raised and spread in front and to the side of the body. Legs should approach the horizontal level and upper body is brought forward to counter inertial forces of legs being raised. Skis should achieve a vertical position and be symmetrical.

6005.9 Helicopter: The Helicopter is a 360° revolution of the body on a vertical axis.

6005.10 Front Somersault: A complete forward rotation in which a person rotates heels over head.

6005.11 Back Somersault: A complete backward rotation in which a person rotates heels over head.

6005.12 Side Somersault or Lincoln Loop: A complete rotation around the yawl axis in which a person rotates heels over head.

6005.13 Tuck: A position in which the knees are brought up towards the chest to a 90° angle at the hips and 90° angle at the knees. Hands are placed on knees or legs. In back somersaults 90° is ideal; in front somersaults more than 90 may be reached.
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Pike: A position where the upper body is bent 90° at the waist with legs remaining essentially straight.

Layout: The body is extended straight.

Half Twist: A 180° rotation of the body around its vertical axis in a “free” position, except in the half out movement the body must be layed out.

Twist: All twists (including multiple twists in one somersault) have to be performed in a layout position, except for multiple front somersaults where the “free” position will be allowed.

Multiple Maneuvers: Any combination or combinations of the above maneuvers. These must exhibit the full requirements of each of the individual maneuvers included in the combination. For multiple uprights the body must pass through the standard upright position (legs straight and together, skis parallel) before performing the next maneuver.

Free Position: A maneuver performed in the puck, pike, tuck or layout position.

Puck Position: The body is in an open tuck position; the hands do not have to touch the knees, minimum of a 45° angle, at hips and knees.

Mute Grab: is when the skier’s hand grabs across the front to the outside edge of the opposite ski. A Mute Grab is usually done with skis crossed as in an Iron Cross. The ski that is crossed over the top is grabbed in front of the binding’s toe piece. The fingers reach over the top-sheet of the ski and hook the outside edge.

Off-Axis Rotation: A complete rotation in which a person rotates around the vertical axis where the axis is tipped between 45° and 135°. Could be incorporated with any number of rotations. (Sometimes informally called a ‘Misty’ for an off-axis front roll and a ‘Rodeo’ for an off-axis back roll.

A Neutral is a straight pop (often referred to as a “T Set”) jump. No trick is performed. A well executed Neutral will include the following characteristics: the athlete pops off of the jump creating increased height of trajectory, the athletes body is fully extended and straight, skis are matched at a 90 degree angle to the body, the athlete is well balanced and controlled in the air, the arms are extended out to the side of the body, facing slightly down the hill in a in a slight V position. A neutral may not be combined with any other tricks. It must stand alone as a single maneuver.

**Degree of Difficulty Chart and Multipliers**

**Calculation of Degree of Difficulty**

Base Degree of Difficulty (DD) for Jumps=1.50

Any possible combination of the below offered tricks may be combined to form a maneuver in a single jump with the consequent DD to be added the base.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uprights</th>
<th>DD</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neutral (may not be added to any following categories)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuck</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>Tk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pike</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>Pk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosak</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mule Kick</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spread Eagle</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daffy</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twister</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Scratcher</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Cross or Leg Cross/Uncross</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grab 0.13 G
2-Hand Grab 0.18 dG
Switch (each time, only one per takeoff and/or landing) 0.10 -

6006.1.2 Rotations DD Code
Zero Spin (switch straight air) 0.01 0
180 0.14 1
360 (Helicopter) 0.28 3
540 0.42 5
720 0.56 7
900 0.70 9
1080 0.84 10
1260 0.98 12
1440 1.12 14
1620 1.26 16
1800 1.40 18
Off Axis (bonus may follow any of the above rotations) 0.20 o
Double Off Axis bonus 0.45 oo
Triple Off Axis bonus 0.80 ooo
Right spin direction r

6006.1.3 Somersaults Back Front & Side
Jump Description DD DD Code
b.. (back) f.. (front)
l.. (loop/side)

Tuck / Pike / Open Position Back Flip 0.45 bp, x, t, o
(Open Position (O) - Flip with a Grab, Spread, twister, scream, etc)

Single flip 0.55 0.60 L
Double flip 1.15 1.30 LL
Triple flip 1.80 2.10 LLL
Quad flip 2.50 3.0 LLLL
Tuck -0.10 Tk
Pike -0.10 Pk
Half twist 0.125 0.15 H
Full twist 0.25 0.30 F
1 ½ twist (Rudy) 0.45 0.55 Ru
Double twist 0.65 0.80 dF
2 ½ twist (Randy) 0.85 1.05 Ra
Triple twist 1.05 1.30 tF
3 ½ twist (Adolf) 1.25 1.55 Rz
Quad twist 1.45 1.80 qF

All somersaults will be based and scored as a Layout

Special Provisions:
Maneuvers may be announced and performed in a position (Tuck, Pike, Pucked or “free”), in which case, a factored deduction applies and will be designated by a “P” replacing the “L” in straight over somersaults (example b P instead of b L) or by a “p” after the letter designating the twist (examples b HpH or f FpFp).
6006.2 Difficulty Charts (Examples)  DD  Code
6006.2.1 Upright Jumps
    Grab  1.63  G
    Twister-Twister  1.70  TT
    Daffy-Mule Kick-Spread  1.84  DMS
6006.2.2 Rotational Jumps
    360-Mute Grab (may have crossed skis or parallel) 1.91  3G
    360 Iron Cross to Grab – (A 360 with an Iron Cross, coming back to neutral, then performing a separate grab maneuver).  2.03  3XG
    Switch-180-Mute Grab  1.86  -1G
    360-Grab-Spread  2.01  3GS
    720-Spread  2.16  7S
    1080  2.34  10
    Misty 540  2.22  5o-
    Rodeo 720-Grab  2.39  7oG
    Cork 900-Tail-Grab  2.63  9oG-
    Bio spin 1080-Mute Grab-Safety Grab  2.80  10oGG
    Cork 720-Truck Driver  2.44  7odG
6006.2.3 Single Somersaults
    Front Position (Tuck or Pike)  2.0  f (Pk or Tk)
    Front Lay  2.10  f L
    Back Position (Tuck, or Pike)  2.0  b (Pk or Tk)
    Back Lay  2.05  b L
    Back Tuck -Switch  2.20  -b Tk-
    Switch-Back Somersault-Grab  2.10  -b PG-
    Loop Position (Tuck or Pike)  2.0  l (Pk or Tk)
    Loop Lay  2.10  l L
    Loop Tuck -Switch  2.20  -l Tk-
    Back Flip-Iron Cross  2.00  bPX
6006.2.4 Double Somersaults
    Front Tuck-Pike, or any combination of  2.60  f (Tk or Pk)
    Front Lay-Tuck  2.70  f LTk
    Front Lay-Lay  2.80  f LL
    Back Tuck-Pike, or any combination of  2.55  b (Tk or Pk)
    Back Lay-Tuck  2.60  b LTk
    Back Lay-lay  2.65  b LL
    Back Tuck-Pike-Switch  2.75  -b (Tk or Pk)-
6006.2.5 Triple Somersaults
    Front Tuck or Pike  3.30  f (Pk or Tk)
    Front Lay-Tuck-Tuck  3.40  f LTKTk
    Front Lay-Lay-Tuck  3.50  f LLTk
    Front Lay-Lay-Lay  3.60  f LLL
    Back Tuck, Pike  3.15  b (pk or Tk)
    Back Lay-Tuck-Tuck  3.20  b LTKTk
    Back Lay-Lay-Tuck  3.25  b LLTk
| Back Lay-Tuck-Lay | 3.25 | b LTkL |
| Back Lay-Lay-Lay | 3.30 | b LLL |

### 6006.2.6 Single Somersaults w/Twists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Twists Description</th>
<th>Time (s)</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front Half (Half-in “free” position)</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>f Hp-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch-Front Half (“free” position)</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>-f Hp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front Half</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>f H-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch-Front Half</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>-f H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front Full</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>f F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front Rudy</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>f Ru-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front Double Full</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>f dF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loop Half-Switch (lincoln 180)</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>l H-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loop Full (lincoln 360)</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>l F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Half (Free position)</td>
<td>2.225</td>
<td>b Hp-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch-Back Half</td>
<td>2.275</td>
<td>-b H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Full</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>b F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Half-Iron Cross-Grab (Free position)</td>
<td>2.475</td>
<td>b HpXG-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Double Full</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>b dF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6006.2.7 Double Somersaults w/Twists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Twists Description</th>
<th>Time (s)</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front Half-Half (Half-in “free” position)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>f HpH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front Half-Half</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>f HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front Full-Tuck</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>f FTk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front Full-Lay</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>f FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front Full-Full</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>f FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front Tuck-Double Full</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>f TkdF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front Lay-Double Full</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>f LdF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Half-Half (Half-in “free” position)</td>
<td>2.850</td>
<td>b HpH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Half-Half</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>b HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Full-Tuck or Pike</td>
<td>2.850</td>
<td>b F(Tk or Pk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Tuck-Full</td>
<td>2.850</td>
<td>b TkF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Lay-Full</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>b LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Full-Lay</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>b FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Full-Full</td>
<td>3.150</td>
<td>b FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back 1½-Half</td>
<td>3.225</td>
<td>b RuH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Half-Rudy (Half-in “free” position)</td>
<td>3.175</td>
<td>b HpRu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Half-Rudy</td>
<td>3.225</td>
<td>b HRu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Tuck-Double Full</td>
<td>3.250</td>
<td>b TkdF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Lay-Double Full</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>b LdF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Double Full-Tuck</td>
<td>3.250</td>
<td>b dFTk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Double Full-Lay</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>b dFL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Full-Double Full</td>
<td>3.550</td>
<td>bFdF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Double Full-Full</td>
<td>3.550</td>
<td>b dFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back 1½-Rudy</td>
<td>3.550</td>
<td>b RuRu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Half-Randy (Half-in “free” position)</td>
<td>3.575</td>
<td>b HpRa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Half-Randy</td>
<td>3.625</td>
<td>b HRa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back 2½-Half</td>
<td>3.625</td>
<td>b RaH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Lay-Triple Full</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>b LtF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Back Triple Full-Lay 3.70  b tFL
Back Double Full-Double Full 3.950  b dFdF

6006.2.8 Triple Somersaults w/Twists
Front Full-Tuck-Tuck 3.70  f FPTkTk
Front Full-Full-Tuck 4.10  f FFTk
Back Lay-Half (position)-Half 3.50  b LHpH
Back Lay-Half-Half 3.550  b LHH
Back Half (position)-Tuck-Half 3.450  b HpTkH
Back Half-Tuck-Half 3.50  b HTkH
Back Full-Tuck-Tuck 3.450  b FTkTk
Back Lay-Full-Tuck 3.50  b LFTk
Back Lay-Tuck-Full 3.50  b LTkF
Back Lay-Lay-Full 3.550  b LLF
Back Half (position)-Half-Full 3.750  b HpHF
Back Half (position)-Full-Half 3.750  b HpFH
Back Full-Half (position)-Half 3.750  b FHH
Back Half-Half-Full 3.80  b HHF
Back Half-Full-Half 3.80  b HFH
Back Full-Half-Half 3.80  b FHH
Back Full-Full-Tuck 3.750  b FFTk
Back Full-Tuck-Full 3.750  b FTkF
Back Lay-Full-Full 3.80  b LFF
Back 1½-Tuck-Half 3.825  b RuTkH
Back Full-Full-Full 4.050  b FFF
Back 1½-Full-Half 4.10  b RuFH
Back Half (position)-Rudy-Full 4.10  b HpRuF
Back Half-Rudy-Full 4.10  b HRuF
Back Full-double Full-Tuck 4.125  b FdF Tk
Back 1½-Tuck-Rudy 4.150  b RuPRu
Back Half (position)-Randy-Tuck 4.175  b HRaP
Back Lay-double Full-Full 4.175  b LdFF
Back Half-Randy-Tuck 4.225  b HRaP
Back Half (position)-Randy-Lay 4.225  b HpRaL
Back Half-Randy-Lay 4.275  b HRaL
Back Full-double Full-Full 4.425  b FdFF
Back double Full-Full-Full 4.425  b dFFF
Back 1½-Rudy-Full 4.45  b RuRuF
Back Half (position)-Randy-Full 4.475  b HpRaF
Back Rudy-Full-Rudy 4.50  b RuFRu
Back double Full-Full-Full 4.525  b dFFF
Back Half-Randy-Full 4.525  b HRaF
Back Full-triple Full Tuck 4.60  b FtFT
Back Lay-triple Full-Full 4.650  b LtFF
Back Rudy-Randy-Full 4.825  b RuRaF
Back Full-double Full-double Full 4.90  b FdFdF
Back double Full-double Full-Full 4.90  b dFdFF
### Quad Somersaults (with & without twists)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Back Lay-Tuck-Tuck-Tuck</td>
<td>3.850</td>
<td>b LTTkTkTk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Lay-Tuck-Tuck-Full</td>
<td>4.150</td>
<td>b LTTkTkF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Lay-Tuck-Full-Full</td>
<td>4.450</td>
<td>b LTTkFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Full-Full-Full-Full</td>
<td>4.750</td>
<td>b LFFFFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Half (position)-Rudy-Full-Full</td>
<td>5.025</td>
<td>b HpRuFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Half-Rudy-Full-Full</td>
<td>5.075</td>
<td>b HRuFF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6007 DNF/Rerun

If a jump is performed that is the same as the first jump the score is DNF. Refer to section 6008 for information regarding which jumps are considered to be different.

Rerun granted for loss of ski(s) after takeoff and before landing, see Rules 3057.1.14 and 3058.1. Only one rerun granted for loss of ski(s) for each round. If the rerun is not used the score will be DNF. Loss of ski(s) during or after landing shall be evaluated by the judges in accordance with the judging criteria.

#### 6008 Definition of Different Jumps

A competitor shall be required to perform two different aerial jumps. If two jumps are the same, only the first jump counts.

6008.1 Two jumps are different if any of the following are true:

1) They have a different orientation to the axis of the spin. (Off axis versus horizontal axis versus vertical axis). Or contain a rotational difference of 180 degrees or more.

2) For off axis, upright and inverted jumps with a single flip, 360 rotation, or less.
   a) The jump code is different.

3) For off axis, upright, and inverted jumps with greater than a single flip, or rotation greater than 360.
   a) They have a different take-off or landing direction (-)
   b) They have different direction of rotation (b, f, l, r)
   c) They have a different number of half rotations or half twists (horizontal or off axis).

6008.2 Special Provisions for Somersaults

A Layout is different from a flip with position.

#### 6009 Tie Breaking

In Aerials should a tie occur, the scores from all jumps performed in that round by each tied competitor shall be recalculated without the application of DD, and the resulting values used to break the tie. If any competitors are still tied, the one with the higher Air/Form score shall be ranked higher; if still tied, the competitor with the lower total DD from all jumps in the round shall be ranked higher; if still tied and the round consists of more than one jump, the competitor with the lowest single DD of any jump in that round shall be ranked higher.

#### 6010 Practice of Jumps

Competitors must perform in the official competition training period of each event the most difficult (highest DD) type of jump they will perform in that competition from any category. i.e. Back, Front or upright.
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www.worldcupsupply.com
6200 MOGULS

6300 DUAL MOGULS

6600 HALFPIPE, SLOPESTYLE AND BIG AIR
SCORING AND JUDGING CRITERIA

6601 Scoring
6601.1 When judging events, only maneuvers performed in the course will be scored.
6601.2 Each judge may award up to 100 points for an averaged total of up to 100 points for each run. When there are more than 5 judges, the high and low judges scores are removed before averaging. Scores are used to rank the athletes, relative to the level of competition at each event.
A run that scores 65 at one event may score 75 at another event. The score is just a tool to organize the rankings and may vary based on the range and anchor score set for the day.
6601.3 The scorecard shall be used to record the score given by the judge
6601.4 A memory board shall be used by each judge to make all necessary notations depicting each competitor’s run.
6601.5 If a competitor lands out of the halfpipe, they have ten seconds to reenter before they receive a DNF.
6601.6 Each competitor’s scores must be posted after each run.

6602 Judging Format
6602.1 3-6 judges can be used at events
6602.2 The head judge or an experienced judge will call out the tricks for the whole judging panel to hear.
6602.3 Judges are allowed to discuss runs for the purpose of comparing runs and ranking them accordingly.
6602.3 The head judge must let a judge be heard if they have something to address, and will mediate discussions among judges.
6602.4 “Split panel” The head judge will intervene if the judging panel disagrees on an important ranking. After a comparison of the runs takes place the head judge may require a vote where the majority rules, in this case the minority may be required to adjust his/her score to fit the ranking of the majority.

6603 Judging Criteria
6603.1 Overall Impression
The judges will score the run by evaluating the overall impression criteria, including the execution, difficulty, variety, amplitude, combinations and progression of the run and the routine attempted.
6603.2 Overall Impression Criteria below should be used to evaluate the athletes’ runs:
6603.2.1 Execution:
Execution encompasses many things: takeoff, landing, grabs, air, control, breaks in form, hand drags and crashes. It is important to recognize a well executed run.
as well as a poorly executed run and know how to score each appropriately. When determining execution each judge should ask themselves the following questions:

- How clean were the takeoffs? Always set clean, or were rushed and started prematurely?
- How long were the grabs held for?
- Did they maintain control in the air, or were there arm swings or flailing?
- Did they slide the rails cleanly to the end? Or did they come off early?
- How clean were the landings? Any hand drags or butt checks?

6603.2.2 Difficulty:
It is important to estimate the difficulty of a trick. Consider the following when determining difficulty:

- Amount of rotation
- Direction of rotation (left/right, natural/unnatural)
- Direction of movement (switch/forward)
- Different grabs can make a trick considerably more difficult, especially in greater rotations
- Axis of the trick: upright, off-axis, inverted, flat-spin/rodeo, double-cork
- Creative lines and transfers can definitely make a run more difficult

6603.2.3 Amplitude:
This measures the energy of the run that is shown by the height of each maneuver off the terrain features. Bigger amplitude can accentuate a clean, well-executed trick and leave a strong impression. Take note of the level of amplitude throughout the run. Consistent high amplitude all the way down the pipe should be rewarded. Maintained amplitude requires excellent takeoffs, landings, line and travel through the flat bottom.

6603.2.4 Variety:
A good run has a variety of tricks, grabs and axis’. Variety shows that the competitor has a complete repertoire of tricks. Look for the following in a run with good variety:

- Multiple directions of movement (forward and switch)
- Multiple directions of rotations (right-side and left-side)
- Multiple axis’: upright, off-axis, inverted, flat-spin/rodeo, double-cork
- Multiple grabs: no one wants to see the same grab on every trick. Award a variety of grabs.
- PIPE: down the pipe spins and alley-oop spins (up the pipe spins)

6603.2.5 Combinations:
Combinations are multiple tricks linked together. It is more difficult to do hard tricks back-to-back, increasing the risk and therefore the difficulty of the run. Solid combinations can add to the positive impression of a run and should be rewarded. There should be NO reverts. If a trick is landed switch the competitor should continue switch into the next feature. A revert shows a break in flow and an inability to link multiple tricks. Tricks should flow from one to another.

6603.2.6 Progression:
In order to recognize progression a judge must have a current knowledge of competitive freeskiing. New and progressive tricks keep our sport moving forward and should be rewarded. Arguably, progressive tricks can still be rewarded without perfect execution. The following elements of a run that fall under the progression criteria:
• New and uncommon tricks
• New or more technical axis’ or rotations
• New, uncommon or difficult grabs
• New Variations of existing tricks or grabs
• Creativity (grabs, line, use of the course)

6604  Scoring Procedures

6604.1  Practice Judging: Judges must observe training and practice judging at the event.
6604.2  Set the Range: After identifying an average run and an average score during practice, judges should discuss scores for other runs witnessed during practice.
6604.3  As a guideline scores can be broken down into the following ranges:
Crash Score: 1-40 points.
• 1-10 points is a crash at the start of the course
• 10-20 points is a crash on the first half of the course
• 20-30 points is a crash on an otherwise solid run
• 30-40 points is a crash at the end of an excellent run
Below Average: 40-55 points.
• Low degree of difficulty
• Poor execution and missed grabs
• Major deductions: Hand drag, Butt check, Etc.
Average: 55-70 points.
• Represents the level of the majority of the field
• Watch practice and note average runs. Use the average to set the range for your scores
Above Average/Good: 70-85 points.
• Good execution
• No deductions or insecurities
• A solid trick flow and a few good combinations
• Many difficult tricks
Excellent: 85-95 points
• Perfect execution
• Many difficult tricks linked together consecutively
• A variety of tricks, grabs and axis’
• A score higher than 95 states that it was one of the greatest runs ever landed in competition.

6604.4  Tie-breaking
If two or more competitors obtain the same score in the best run of two, the tie will be broken by comparison of the two highest counting judge’s scores in the best run. If they still remain tied, the three highest counting scores in the best run will determine the winner. If they are still tied, the competitor who obtained the highest total score in the other run will be ranked first. If they remain tied, the two highest counting judge’s scores in the other run will determine the winner. If they remain tied, the three highest counting judge’s scores in the other run will determine the winner.
WHEN

YOU STOP

WE’LL STOP

AS YOU KEEP PUSHING BOUNDARIES, WE’LL KEEP MAKING THE GEAR THAT GETS YOU THERE. TRAVIS GANONG IN THE AVANCE MIPS HELMET AND AXIS GOGGLE.
APPENDIX A

Technical Specifications for Courses

Aerials

Inrun: The area above the inrun transition and table that allows the skier to achieve the necessary speed to leave the jump and perform the specific maneuver.
- Length: $60 \text{ m} \pm 5 \text{ m}$
- Width: 30 m
- Pitch: $23^\circ \pm 3^\circ$

Inrun Transition: The area between the table and inrun that provides a smooth change of terrain in the jumps.
- Length: $9 \text{ m} \pm 3$

Table: The area where the jumps are located just after the inrun transition and before the hill knoll.
- Length: $23 \text{ m} \pm 3$
- Width: 30 m
- Pitch: $2.5^\circ \pm 1^\circ$

Landing Hill: The steep area where the skier lands the aerial maneuver.
- Length: $30 \text{ m} \pm 3 \text{ m}$
- Top width: 30 m
- Bottom width: 30 m
- Pitch: $36^\circ \pm 1^\circ$

Outrun Transition: The area just after the landing hill that provides a smooth change in terrain to the outrun.
- Length: $9 \text{ m} \pm 1 \text{ m}$

Outrun: The finish area that allows the skier to come to a safe and controlled stop.
- Length: $35 \text{ m} \pm 5 \text{ m}$
- Width: 30 m
- Pitch: $5^\circ \pm 5^\circ$

Uprights

Jump Dimensions:
- Jump 1: $13 \text{ m} \pm 1$
- Jump 2: $7 \text{ m} \pm .5$
- Jump 3: $4.0 \text{ m}$
- Length of jump:
  - Jump 1: $6.0 \text{ m}$
  - Jump 2: $4.5 \text{ m}$
  - Jump 3: $3.5 \text{ m}$
- Height of jump:
  - Jump 1: $2.0 \text{ m}$
  - Jump 2: $1.6 \text{ m}$
  - Jump 3: $1.2 \text{ m}$
- Width of jump:
  - Jump 1: $1.2 \text{ m}$
  - Jump 2: $1.2 \text{ m}$
  - Jump 3: $1.2 \text{ m}$
- Pitch of takeoff:
  - Jump 1: $40^\circ \pm 2$
  - Jump 2: $37^\circ \pm 2$
  - Jump 3: $34 \pm 2^\circ$

Criteria for Inrun Angles and Lengths:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pitch of inrun</th>
<th>Length of inrun</th>
<th>Length of Table</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$22^\circ$</td>
<td>65 m</td>
<td>20 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$23^\circ$</td>
<td>64 m</td>
<td>21 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$24^\circ$</td>
<td>62 m</td>
<td>21 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25^\circ$</td>
<td>60 m</td>
<td>23 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$26^\circ$</td>
<td>58 m</td>
<td>24 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$27^\circ$</td>
<td>57 m</td>
<td>25 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$28^\circ$</td>
<td>55 m</td>
<td>26 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Proposal to increase upright jump angle by $2^\circ$. 

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Inverts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jump Dimensions:</th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Double</th>
<th>Triple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance to knoll:</td>
<td>4.0 m</td>
<td>6.5 m</td>
<td>8.0 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of jump:</td>
<td>5.5 m</td>
<td>6.0 m</td>
<td>8.3 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height of jump:</td>
<td>2.0 m</td>
<td>3.5 m</td>
<td>4.0 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width of jump:</td>
<td>1.5 m</td>
<td>1.5 m</td>
<td>1.5 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch of takeoff:</td>
<td>50º</td>
<td>65º</td>
<td>70º</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moguls and Dual Moguls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Moguls</th>
<th>Dual Moguls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length:</td>
<td>235 m ± 35</td>
<td>200 ± 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width:</td>
<td>20 m ± 5</td>
<td>6.5 m ± 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch:</td>
<td>28º ± 4º</td>
<td>26.0 ± 5º</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start to Judges:</td>
<td>300 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Gates:</td>
<td>8 -12 m wide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Length:</td>
<td>235 m ± 35 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finish Area:</td>
<td>30 m - 60 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No section measuring 20 m in length may be flatter than 20º or steeper than 37º.

Air Bumps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Air Bump Criteria and Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Distance - the end of the last bump to the takeoff</td>
<td>4.0 m - 5.0 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Distance - air bump takeoff to end landing (LZ)</td>
<td>15.0 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jump Height (JH)</td>
<td>50 m - 60 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landing Zone Angle (LZ) in degrees</td>
<td>Greater than 26º</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takeoff Angle (TA) in degrees of jump</td>
<td>26º to 30º</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Bump Width (not less than)</td>
<td>120 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Slopestyle

Course will be set up in a terrain park using multiple features. At least two of the features must be different nature (e.g., one rail and one jump). A difficult and an easy option on each feature is best. Judged features should be marked so it is obvious what is being used.

Jump recommended guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height:</th>
<th>1 m - 5 m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance to knuckle:</td>
<td>4 m - 20 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landing hill length = double distance to knuckle:</td>
<td>10 m - 40 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landing hill pitch:</td>
<td>32º ± 5º</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takeoff angle:</td>
<td>must equal landing hill pitch ± 3º</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quarterpipe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pile height:</th>
<th>min 4 m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Takeoff angle:</td>
<td>min 1.2 m wide at 88º last 1 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition:</td>
<td>min 6 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base width:</td>
<td>min 6 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended sloping back deck
Optional additional hip takeoff

Note: One meter equals 3.28 feet
APPENDIX B

Technical Specifications for Divisional Aerial Novice Difficulty Courses* (Terrain Park may be used)

*Note: Eastern B events may exclude the Single Invert Kicker (Jump 5) and replace with a double block Small** as defined in the specs below.

Aerials recommended guidelines

Inrun:
- Length: 35 m - 70 m
- Width: 12 m - 20 m
- Pitch: 23° ± 3°

Transition:
- Length: 9 m ± 3 m

Table:
- Width: 12 m - 20 m
- Pitch: 0° ± 3.5°

Landing Hill:
- Length: 18 m - 30 m with a min. 15 m chopped for inverts
- Top Width: 6 m - 20 m
- Bottom Width: 12 m - 20 m
- Pitch: 32° ± 4°
- Finish Area: 30 m - 60 m

The in-run must not be so long as to offer skiers speed that would place them too far down the hill. It must provide a smooth transition to outrun area large enough for the skier to come to a safe and controlled stop. Depending on the venue and the level of competitors, appropriate combinations of these jumps may be used.

Jump Dimensions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Small</th>
<th>*Small</th>
<th>Med. (7 m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance to knoll:</td>
<td>4 m</td>
<td>4 m</td>
<td>7 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of jump:</td>
<td>5 m</td>
<td>5 m</td>
<td>4.5 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height of jump:</td>
<td>1.2 m</td>
<td>1.2 m</td>
<td>1.6 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width of jump:</td>
<td>1.2 m</td>
<td>2.4 m</td>
<td>2 m - 5 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch of takeoff:</td>
<td>32° ± 2°</td>
<td>47° ± 2°</td>
<td>36° ± 2°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Large Single Novice (optional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Large</th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Novice (optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance to knoll:</td>
<td>14 m</td>
<td>4 m</td>
<td>1.5 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of jump:</td>
<td>7 m</td>
<td>5.5 m</td>
<td>3 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height of jump:</td>
<td>3 m</td>
<td>2 m</td>
<td>0.8 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width of jump:</td>
<td>2 m - 5 m</td>
<td>1.5 m</td>
<td>1.2 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch of takeoff:</td>
<td>36° ± 4°</td>
<td>50°</td>
<td>28° ± 2°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A Small may be offered as a double wide block with novice invert specs (Eastern B meets will offer these specs for non-scored events)
Moguls
Length: 175 m ± 25 m
Width: 15 m
Pitch: 16° minimum
4 sets of control gates dividing the course into 5 equal sections are to be set at the maximum width of the course.

APPENDIX C

Technical Specification for Halfpipe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Halfpipe Dimensions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical Data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclination</td>
<td>14°</td>
<td>18.5°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>100 m</td>
<td>165 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width</td>
<td>14 m</td>
<td>20 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Height</td>
<td>3.5 m</td>
<td>7 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition radius</td>
<td>3 m</td>
<td>7.2 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exact Dimensions
Vertical                      0.3 m at 85°
Bottom Flat                  5 m one snowcat width
Drop in Area                 4 m
Banner fence from wall       2 m
Outside fence from banners   1 m
White to Gold Program

20% off HKD snowmaking equipment to U.S. Ski & Snowboard member clubs

Contact Ian Jarrett (508) 878-3798
CONCUSSION CHECKLIST

Signs and Symptoms
Athletes who show or report one or more of the signs and symptoms listed below, or simply say they just “don’t feel right” after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body, may have a concussion or more serious brain injury.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signs Observed by Coaches / Officials</th>
<th>Symptoms Reported by Athlete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appears dazed or stunned</td>
<td>Headache or &quot;pressure&quot; in head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moves clumsily</td>
<td>Nausea or vomiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answers questions slowly</td>
<td>Balance problems or dizziness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loses consciousness (even briefly)</td>
<td>Double or blurry vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shows behavior, or personality changes</td>
<td>Bothered by light or noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t recall events prior to hit or fall</td>
<td>Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t recall events after hit or fall</td>
<td>Confusion, or concentration or memory problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Just not “feeling right” or feeling down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Action Plan
If you suspect that an athlete has a concussion
1. Remove the athlete from training and competition,
2. Provide athlete/family with U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s concussion information and medical evaluation forms,
3. Notify jeff.weinman@usskiandsnowboard.org of suspected concussion,
4. The athlete will be placed on U.S. Ski & Snowboard medical hold until the completed medical evaluation form is received with the signature of a medical professional who has been trained in concussion management within the past three years.

More Information
cdc.gov/HeadsUp
Insurance isn’t one size fits all.

At Liberty Mutual, we customize our policies to you, so you only pay for what you need. Home, auto and more, we’ll design the right policy, so you’re not left out in the cold.

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