

Bei den 200 Artikeln bitte folgende Änderung vornehmen:

203.10 Snowboard
 Damen und Herren: Slalom, Parallelsalom, Riesensalom,
 Parallelriesensalom, Super-G, Halfpipe, **Snowboard Cross**,
 Spezialwettkampf

2nd Section

Rules Common to Snowboard Events

2000 Organization

2001 Organizer

The organizer of an international Snowboard competition is the person or group of persons who make the necessary preparations and directly carry out the running of the competition in the resort.

2001.1 If the national association itself is not the competition organizer, it may appoint an affiliated club to be the organizer.

2002 Organizer's contract

2002.1 Race organizer appointed

In the event that the national association appoints a race organizer, it shall do so by means of a contract in a form satisfactory to the FIS.

2002.2 No Race organizer appointed

In the event that the national association does not appoint a race organizer, it shall execute a contract with the FIS.

2003 Organizing Committee

2003.1 The Organizing Committee

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

2004 Hosting Duties of the Organizing Committee

2004.1 The Organizing Committee must assume all responsibility to ensure that the details involved in hosting a FIS authorized competition are properly controlled. The importance of efficient communications with all individuals and participating associations is essential to a well-planned competition.

2004.2 The Organizing Committee should provide an announcement to all participants and guests which provides information and materials on accommodation and travel details. This information should be circulated at least three (3) months in advance to ensure availability.

2004.3 The Organizing Committee is responsible for providing results, by electronic data transmission or telefax, to the FIS office and those countries participating in the competition immediately as they are available only if there has been a delay and the results are available.

2005 Basic Costs of the Organizing Committee

- 2005.1 The Organizing Committee must pay the sanction fees of the competition according to the regulations in the FIS Calendar.
- 2005.2 The Organizing Committee must compensate the judges according to the current policy of the FIS.
- 2005.3 The Organizing Committee must compensate the FIS Technical Delegate according to the current policy of the FIS.
- 2005.4 The Organizing Committee must provide accommodation in accordance with the current policies of the FIS.
- 2005.5 The Organizing Committee must provide lift tickets for training and competition in accordance with the current policies of the FIS Snowboard Committee.
- 2011 The Competition Committee and Competition Officials
- 2011.1 The Competition Committee
The competition committee, appointed by the Organizer, is composed of the following:
- the chief of competition/technical director
 - the chief of course
 - the chief of finish
 - the chief gate judge
 - the chief of timing and calculations
 - the competition secretary
 - and additional members required by the organizing club or association.
- 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 national association or organizing club.
- 2011.2 Competition Officials
The following officials are appointed either according to art. 2011.1 by the organizing association or club, or by the competition committee. The most important officials and their duties are set out below.
- 2011.2.1 The Chief of Competition / Technical Director
The chief of competition/technical director directs and controls the work of all officials, summons the meetings of the competition committee for consideration of technical questions and generally acts as chairman of the team captains' meetings after consultation with the TD.
- 2011.2.2 The Chief of Course
The chief of course is responsible for the preparation of the courses in accordance with the decisions of the Jury. He must be familiar with local snow conditions on the terrain concerned.
- 2011.2.3 The Chief of Timing and Calculations
The chief of timing and calculations is responsible for the coordination of officials at the start and finish, including timing, calculations and judges scores. In slalom, he or a special assistant will decide the interval between starts. The following officials are under his direction:
- starter

- assistant starter
- start recorder
- chief timekeeper
- assistant timekeepers
- finish controller
- chief of calculations and his assistants

- 2011.2.4 **The Chief Gate Judge**
The chief gate judge organizes and supervises the work of the gate judges. He designates the gates each will supervise and places them in position. At the end of the 1st run and the end of the competition he will collect the gate judges' control cards for delivery to the referee. He must distribute, in good time, to each gate judge the material that he needs (control card, pencil, start list, etc.) and be prepared to offer assistance either to help keep the spectators off the course or to help maintain the course, etc. He must make sure that the numbering and the marking of the gates is done within the required time.
- 2011.2.5 **The Gate Judges**
A gate judge will be responsible for the supervision of one or more gates.
A gate judge must observe accurately whether the passage of the competitor was correct through his area of observation. He must also fulfil a number of other important functions, all of which are described in detail under article 2071.
- 2011.2.6 **The Finish Controller**
A special control at the finish is assured by the finish controller.
- 2011.2.7 **The Chief Steward**
The chief steward is responsible for extensive safety precautions to ensure that spectators are kept off all parts of the course. Sufficient personnel must be used according to an exact plan. At places where large numbers of spectators are expected, ropes or fences should be erected in advance. There should be sufficient space behind these barriers to permit free circulation of the spectators.
- 2011.2.8 **The Chief of Medical and Rescue Services**
The chief of medical and rescue services is responsible for organizing adequate first aid and medical coverage during the official training periods and the actual competition. He must be sure that telephone or radio communication is available over the entire length of the course and must co-ordinate plans with the chief of competition before the start of official training.
He must arrange for quarters to which injured competitors may be taken and treated.
The competition doctor must meet with the team doctors before the start of official training to co-ordinate plans.
During the competitions he must be in telephone or radio communication with his assistants.
A doctor, who must be a good skier, should be ready at the start to deal with any eventuality and has to stay in contact with the Jury and the members of the rescue service. This task can be delegated to a team doctor.
- 2011.2.9 **The Competition Secretary**
The competition secretary is responsible for all secretarial work for the technical aspects of the competition and amongst others for the preparation of the draw. He must ensure that the official results

contain the information required by art. 2027.3. He is responsible for the minutes of the competition committee, Jury and team captains' meetings. He must ensure that all forms for start, finish, timing, calculations, and gatejudging are well prepared, and handed over to the officials concerned in good order at the proper time. He receives official protests and gives them to those who are concerned. He must facilitate the calculation of results by appropriate preparation and ensure that they are duplicated and published as quickly as possible after the completion of the competition.

- 2011.2.10 The Chief of Course Equipment
The chief of course equipment is responsible for the provision of all equipment and tools for the preparation and maintenance of the courses, for the conduct of the competition, and for the diffusion of information, when these duties have not specifically been assigned to another official.
- 2011.2.11 The Press Chief
The press chief is responsible for all briefing and information for journalists, photographers, television and radio reporters, in accordance with the instructions of the Organizing Committee.
- 2011.2.12 The Chief of Communications and sound
The Chief of Communications is responsible to arrange and coordinate all communications and announcements including radios, sound equipment, choice of music and briefing of announcers.
- 2011.2.13 Chief of Finish (Snowboard Cross only)
The Chief of Finish is responsible for the organisation and supervision of the finish line Judges. The Chief of Finish will accept protests in the finish area. The Chief of Finish must report all protests immediately to the other jury members.
- 2012 The Jury
- 2012.1 The following members of the Jury, who are members of the organizing committee are responsible for technical matters within the closed competition areas:
Alpine events
- the Technical Delegate
- the Referee,
- the Chief of Competition,
- the Assistant Referee

Snowboard Cross
- the Technical Delegate
- the Chief of Finish
- the FIS Race Director

Halfpipe and other judged events
- the Technical Delegate
- the Head Judge
- the Chief of Competition/technical director
- 2012.1.1 Appointment of the Jury for international competitions

Technical Delegate and Head Judge are appointed by FIS

- 2012.1.2 The referee and the assistant referee are appointed by the Teamleaders at the first Teamleaders meeting
- 2012.1.3 For international competitions only
- the chief of competition/technical director,
 - the chief of course,
 - the start referee and
 - the finish referee
- may belong to the organizing association. With the exception of the TD, no other nation may be represented by more than one Jury member.
- 2012.1.4 For international competitions for ladies, the Jury should, where possible include a lady.
- 2012.1.5 By these appointments the above-said persons become members of the organizing committee.
- 2012.1.6 All members of the Jury must be able to understand each other in one and the same FIS language.
- 2012.1.7 A competitor cannot be a member of the Jury
- 2012.1.8 The Chief of Race has to belong to the organizing association
- 2012.2 Tenure of the Jury
- 2012.2.1 The appointed Jury members gather for their first meeting prior to the start of official training.
- 2012.2.2 The active duty of the Jury begins with its first meeting and ends, if no protest is submitted, at the expiration of the protest deadline, otherwise after dealing with all submitted protests.
- 2012.3 Voting
- 2012.3.1 The TD is chairman of the Jury. He conducts the meetings.
- 2012.3.2 Each of the following has one vote in the Jury:
- the TD for all events
 - the chief of competition for all events
 - the chief of finish for Snowboard Cross events
 - the Head Judge for the Halfpipe events
 - the Referee for all Alpine events
 - the Assistant Referee for all Super-G events
 - FIS Race Director for Snowboard Cross events
- 2012.3.3 Decisions are made by simple majority vote of members present and voting (exception art. 2055.3).
In the case of a tie, the TD has the casting vote.
- 2012.3.4 Minutes are to be kept of all meetings and decisions of the Jury and signed by each individual member of the Jury, with each individual vote on decisions recorded, as per art. 2011.2.9
- 2012.3.5 The minutes must be written in at least one of the FIS languages (English, French or German).
- 2012.3.6 In cases where an immediate decision must be made and it is not possible to convene the entire Jury, each member of the Jury has the

right, prior to or during the race, to make decisions which according to the rules per se are reserved to the Jury as a whole; but only provisionally with the obligation to have the decision confirmed by the Jury as soon as possible.

2012.4 Duties of the Jury

2012.4.1 The Jury monitors the adherence to the rules throughout the entire competition, including the official training.

2012.4.2 From a technical standpoint particularly by:

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

2012.4.3. From an organizational viewpoint particularly by:

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

2012.4.4 From a disciplinary viewpoint particularly by:

- Decision on a proposal of the Technical Delegate to exclude a competitor for lack of physical and technical ability
 - Enforcement of the checks on regulations concerning advertising on equipment and clothing in the competition area
 - limitation of quotas for officials, technicians and medical personnel for admission to the competition-course
 - Pronouncement of disqualifications
 - Decisions on infractions by team captains, trainers, course setters, service personnel and company representatives, if they are accredited to the competition
 - Pronouncement on disciplinary measures
 - Decisions on protests
 - Issue of particular directives throughout the entire event
- 2012.5 Questions not Covered by Rule
In general, the Jury takes decisions on all questions not clarified by the ICR.
- 2012.6 Radios
At all competitions entered in the International FIS Calendar, the Jury members must be equipped with radios. These must function on a single reserved frequency and be free of interference. In Snowboard Cross also the course judges, must be equipped with radios.
- 2012.7 The Referee/Assistant Referee
The referee and the assistant referee are appointed by the Teamleaders. For international races the referee should be of another nationality than the TD and chief of competition.
- 2012.7.1 Duties and Rights
The directions of the TD are also binding for the referee and the assistant referee.
In particular prerequisites should be established together with the two referees to ensure the best possible technical running of a competition.
- 2012.7.1.1 Drawing of the start numbers
- 2012.7.1.2 Inspection of the course immediately after it is set, alone or accompanied by members of the Jury.
- 2012.7.1.3 Changing the course by taking out or adding gates; if the referee alone inspects the course, his decision is final.
The course setter must be informed of such changes if he was not present at this inspection.
- 2012.7.1.4 - Receiving the reports of the start and finish referees and the competition officials about the infractions of the rules and the gate faults at the end of the first run, and again at the end of the competition.
- 2012.7.1.5 - Checking, signing and posting the referees minutes immediately after each run , on the official notice board and also at the finish hut, a list with the names of the competitors disqualified, the gate numbers where the faults occurred, the names of the gate judges who noted the faults leading to the disqualifications and the exact time the disqualifications were posted.

- 2012.7.1.6 - Sending a report to the FIS in special cases or in the event of a difference of opinion among the Jury members or in the case of several injury at a competitor.
- 2012.7.2 Collaboration with the TD
The referee and the assistant referee must work very closely with the TD.
- 2012.8 The Start Referee
- 2012.8.1 The Start Referee must remain at the Start throughout the training and the competition. He must make sure that the regulations for the Start and the start organization are properly observed.
- 2012.8.2 He determines late and false starts.
- 2012.8.3 He determines the violations against the rules for equipment and immediately takes the measures provided for by the rules.
- 2012.8.4 At the end of the competition he reports to the referee the names of the competitors who did not start, have made false or late starts or other infringements.
- 2012.9 The Finish Referee
- 2012.9.1 The Finish Referee must remain at the Finish throughout the training and the competition. He must make sure that all the regulations for the Finish in-run and out-run are properly observed.
- 2012.9.2 He supervises the finish controller, the timing and the crowd control in the finish area.
- 2012.9.3 He must be able to communicate immediately with the start at all times.
- 2012.9.4 The finish referee must make a report to the referee immediately after the competition or the official training.
- 2012.10 Technical Advisor
- 2012.10.1 To support the Jury, FIS can appoint a Technical Advisor for all categories of competitions.
- 2012.10.2 In all questions concerning proper conduct of the competition, the Technical Advisor has the right to express his opinion within the Jury.
- 2013 The Technical Delegate (TD)
- 2013.1 The primary duties of the TD
 - to make sure that the rules and directions of the FIS are adhered to
 - to see that the event runs faultlessly
 - to advise the organizers within the scope of their duties
- 2013.1.1 Certification
The TD's structure comes under the responsibility of the Snowboard Committee. The Snowboard Committee forms a TD Commission which is responsible for the TD organisation.
- 2013.1.2 Prerequisites

- 2013.1.2.1 The TD must hold a valid TD license (exception see art. 2013.3).
- 2013.1.3 Development
- 2013.1.3.1 The development for a TD is:
- Applicant
 - Written entrance examination
 - Candidate
 - Practical TD examination
 - TD
- The FIS recommends that the national associations apply a maximum age limit of 40 for Applicants and 65 years for TDs (qualifying date: 1st July).
- 2013.1.3.2 From its ranks each national association may nominate to the FIS Office capable persons for the career of a TD (Aspirant).
- 2013.1.4 Training
- 2013.1.4.1 The basic training of the Applicant is the responsibility of each national association.
- 2013.1.4.2 The Applicant must pass a written entrance examination before he is accepted as TD candidate. This examination will take place in an official FIS language. He must have, within two years at maximum, successfully carried out two practical assignments at international competitions (with different TDs). The second practical assignment counts as his practical examination. The candidate will be examined by the TD who has been officially delegated. The examination requirements are drafted by FIS. He must attend the FIS sponsored training courses held by national associations.
- 2013.1.4.3 At any event only one TD candidate may serve with a TD. Exceptions can be authorized by FIS.
- 2013.1.4.4 The assignment of the TD candidates is conducted, on proposal of the national responsible officials for TD questions, by the FIS Office which also checks the performances of the individual candidates. After the necessary assignment has been fulfilled and all reports submitted, the FIS Office summons all authorized candidates to the practical examination.
- 2013.1.4.5 The TD candidate has no right to reimbursement of costs.
- 2013.1.4.6 The work of the TD candidate is checked and judged by the official TD of the competition concerned. The latter uses for his judging the official FIS form for the TD candidate. He sends this form in duplicate to the FIS Office, which sends a copy to the TD candidate's national responsible official for information.
- 2013.1.4.7 The TD candidate has to write his own report on the event in question. It must be submitted to the FIS Office and to the TD responsible official of his country.
- 2013.1.4.8 The TD is responsible for training the candidate assigned to him during his tour of duty.

- 2013.1.4.9 After completion of the practical examination and an acceptance certificate by the Sub-Committee for Rules and Control of Competitions, he receives his personal and numbered licence as a TD.
- 2013.1.5 License
The licence is a numbered identification document valid for 12 months. It must be renewed each year and is obligatory for every TD.
- 2013.1.6 Continuation and Expiration of the Licence
Every licensed TD must take part annually in a FIS sponsored continuing education course. A TD who for two consecutive years without ample cause misses the continuing education course or the TD duty assignment loses his TD licence. In order to be able to regain it, he must complete again the TD candidate qualification and requirement.
A TD assigned for a World Cup event can be summoned for an additional course.
- 2013.2 Assignment
- 2013.2.1. For all international events by FIS
- 2013.2.2 A TD cannot be member of the organizing association.
In exceptional cases FIS can appoint a TD from the same country. He may, however, not be a member of the organizing club or of the regional association.
- 2013.3 TD replacement
- 2013.3.1 At all international competitions, a substitute for the absent TD is to be named before the team captains' meeting. The replacement must likewise meet the requirements of art. 2013.1.6.
In an emergency, a TD may also be named who does not meet these requirements, but is competent to ensure the conduct (continuation) of the competition. In the choice of this person stringent criteria are to be used.
- 2013.3.2 The replacement TD has the same rights and duties as the TD originally appointed.
- 2013.4 Technical Delegate Assignment
- 2013.4.1 The organizer must establish contact with the TD in good time.
- 2013.4.2 Cancellations or postponements of events must be announced to the TD and to the FIS Office immediately, taking into account any applicable deadlines.
- 2013.4.3 For all international events, the TD must arrive at the competition site at least 24 hours before the event or the start of official training.
- 2013.5 Duties of the TD
- 2013.5.1 Before the competition
The TD
- Reviews the homologation file and consults the organizer about the possible existence of a special authorization.

- If he establishes that no homologation exists, the Jury must cancel the race.
- Reads the TD reports about previous events at the site and checks whether the improvements proposed in these reports have been carried out.
- requests and inspects the liability insurance certificate as required by art 229 and reports to the FIS where necessary.
- Inspects the competition and training courses.
- Supervises the official training. He also controls the fastening of the gate flags
- Collaborates in the administrative and technical preparations.
- Checks the official entry lists, including FIS points
- Checks the validity of the competitors FIS licence
- Checks on the presence of sufficient radios for all members of the Jury.
- Checks the accreditation and the authorization for entry to the slope.
- Checks over the competition courses with regard to preparation, marking, crowd control, as well as the layout of start and finish areas.
- Supervises the course setting together with the Jury.
- Supervises the course building in Snowboard Cross together with the race Jury.
- Checks the location of the television towers and sees they are adequately protected.
- Supervises the locations of the first aid service along the course as well as the organization of the medical care.
- Checks on all technical installations such as timekeeping, hand timing, communications, transport of people, judges stand, etc.
- Is present in the competition area during all training.
- Takes part in all meetings of the Jury and of the team captains.
- Works closely together with the officials of the Organizing Committee and the FIS Technical Advisor.
- Is chairman of the Jury with a casting vote in case of a tie.
- If necessary, appoints members to the Jury.
- Has the right, if a slalom or giant slalom cannot be carried out on the homologated course because of "force majeure", to remove the competition to a "substitute course" proposed by the organizer. This on the explicit condition that the necessary homologation measures can be fulfilled.

2013.5.2

During the competition

The TD

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

2013.5.3

After the competition

The TD

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

- Signs the official result lists established by the competition secretary and gives the authorization for the award ceremony.
- Fills out the TD report, including any supplementary reports, and is responsible for their dispatch within three days, to the FIS Office and the other appropriate places.
- Presents to the FIS Office any applicable proposals for changes in the competition rules on the basis of practical experience at the event in question.

2013.5.4

In general The TD

- Decides on questions which are not covered or are insufficiently covered by the FIS Rules, in so far as these have not already been decided by the Jury and do not fall within the purview of other authorities.
- Works very closely with the referee and assistant referee. In critical cases, and above all in decisions on safety and jeopardy of the competitors, the rulings of the TD are binding.
- Has the right
 - to order the interruption of a competition, if the prerequisites of art. 2033 are present,
 - to cause the termination of a competition, if the prerequisites of art. 2034 are present.
- Has the right to propose to the Jury the exclusion of competitors from participation in the competition.
- Has the right to obtain support from the Organizing Committee and all officials under its jurisdiction in all matters necessary to the fulfilment of his duties.

In exceptional and extraordinary circumstances, the decision of the TD is final and binding. In such a case, the TD must put his decision in writing, together with the reasons for it, and bring it immediately to the attention of the FIS Office.

2013.6

Expense Accounts

2013.6.1

The TD and the Halfpipe Judges have a right to reimbursement for their travel costs and all other costs arising from his function. This rule also applies to inspections as well as the trip to the competitions (train, first class; for longer distances air fare, tourist class; or payment of a per kilometre fee of 0.70 Swiss Francs or equivalent). Thereto is added for the trip to and from, including postage charges for mailing reports, etc. a fixed per diem of 80 Swiss Francs. If overnight accommodation is necessary, this must be reimbursed separately.

2013.7

Sanctions

Against improper behavior by TDs, sanctions can be imposed.

2014

Judges

2014.1

The Judges for a competition will be a group of qualified officials certified by the Judges commission of the Snowboard Committee. For international competitions the panel of judges will be appointed by the FIS Snowboard Sub-Committee for Judging.

2014.2

The Head Judge will be appointed by FIS

- 2014.3 An alternate for the Head Judge and for a member of the judges panel should be named and available if for any reason an individual is unable to perform his duties.
- 2014.4 The Rights and Duties of the Head Judge and Chief of Finish
- 2014.4.1 The Head Judge and Chief of Finish is a member of the Jury
- 2014.4.2 The Head Judge and Chief of Finish is preferably a non-judging member of the judging panel, responsible for checking the accuracy of the judges decisions, checking the scoring results with the Chief of Calculation, and policing the judges area / stand.
- 2014.4.3 The Head Judge and Chief of Finish may act as a substitute judge in emergencies.
- 2014.4.4 The Head Judge and Chief of Finish must ensure that all arrangements for transportation, accommodation, and expenses are organized for each judge. The responsibility for all communications, scheduling, timetables, materials, clinics, attendance, sundry preparations, and any detail concerning the judges rests with the Head Judge. Thus the Head Judge must accept all responsibility for any irregularity in the service provided by the judges to the competition.
- 2014.5 Judging Procedures - Halfpipe
- Each judge will use scorecards which indicate who the judge is, and the name and bib number of the competitor. All scorecards will indicate a score for each category utilized to assign a final score. This is a closed scoring system.
- 2014.5.1 Judges will be separated on the judges stand by a minimum of one meter and a partition. There will be no discussion between the judges concerning the competitors scores (except by the Head Judge).
- 2014.5.2 No competitor or spectator will be allowed to approach the judges area and talk to the judges during competition.
- 2014.5.3 Any problems or disputes arising from the judges or with the judging must be dealt with by the Jury. The Jury may refer any problem that it cannot resolve to the FIS
- 2014.5.4 The judges have a right to reimbursement for their expenses (see 2013.6.1)
- 2014.6 Judging Procedure - Snowboard Cross
- 2014.6.1 Each judge will use scorecards which indicate who the judge is, and the bib number of the competitor All scorecards will indicate a place for each competitor in each race or heat.
- 2014.6.2 No competitor or spectator will be allowed to approach the judges area and talk to the judges during competition.
- 2014.6.3 Any problems or disputes arising from the judges or with the judging must be dealt with by the Jury. The Jury may refer any problem that it cannot resolve to the FIS

- 2014.6.4 Judges for Snowboard Cross must determine the order of finish for each race or heat and communicate the finish order directly to the chief of finish.
- 2014.6.5 For Snowboard Cross there must be a minimum of four judges.
- 2014.7 Sanctions
Against improper behaviour by Judges, sanctions can be imposed.
- 2015 Course Setter
- 2015.1 Prerequisites
- 2015.1.1 For all international competitions entered in the International FIS Calendar:
 - nomination by the FIS or by the team captains' meeting.
- 2015.2 Appointment
- 2015.2.1 For international competitions included in the International FIS Calendar, the appointment is made by the Jury, for World Championships and Olympic Winter Games the appointment is made by FIS. For competitions in two runs, each run is to be set by a different course setter.
- 2015.3 Supervision of the Course Setters
- 2015.3.1 For all competitions the work of the course setters is supervised by the Jury.
- 2015.4 Replacement of Course Setters
- 2015.4.1 For all competitions entered in the International FIS Calendar
- 2015.4.2 The replacement course setter must have the same qualifications as the absent course setter.
- 2015.6 Rights of the Course Setter
- 2015.6.1 Right to recommend the introduction of changes in the course terrain and safety.
- 2015.6.2 Availability of a sufficient number of helpers for the setting of the course, so that he can concentrate solely on the course setting.
- 2015.6.3 Provision of all necessary materials by the Chief of Course Equipment.
- 2015.6.4 Immediate completion of the finishing touches to the competition course.
- 2015.6.5 Choice of the colour with which to begin the flagging of the course. The visibility should be the determining factor.
- 2015.7 Duties of the Course Setter
- 2015.7.1 In order to set the course appropriately, respecting the terrain, the snow cover and the calibre of the participating competitors, the course setter conducts a pre-inspection of the race terrain in the

- presence of the TD, the referee, the chief of competition, and the chief of course.
- 2015.7.2 The course setter is responsible for setting the competition course.
- 2015.7.3 Course setters must take care to set a symmetrical course so as not to favor goofy or regular riders.
- 2015.7.4 A slalom course must be completely set and ready no later than 1 1/2 hours, and giant slalom courses no later than 1 hour before the start, so that the competitors are not disturbed during course inspection by work on the course.
- 2015.7.5 The course setters must take care that the difference between the winning times of each run of slalom and giant slalom will not be too great.
- 2015.7.6 The course setter bears the sole responsibility for the set course, while the course should reflect the concepts of the course setter. However, the provisions of the ICR must be observed in every respect.
- 2015.7.7 The course setters must participate in all team captains' meetings at which a report is to be made about the set course.
- 2015.7.8 The course setters must cooperate with the Jury members.
- 2015.8 Arrival at the Competition Site
- 2015.8.1 For slalom and giant slalom competitions the day before, if possible, but always before the first team captains' meeting.
- 2016 Forerunners
- 2016.1 The organizer is obliged to provide at least three qualified forerunners.
In extraordinary conditions, the Jury may increase the number of forerunners. The Jury may designate different forerunners for each run.
- 2016.2 The forerunners must wear forerunner's start numbers (bibs).
- 2016.3 The nominated forerunners must command sufficient boarding ability to cover the course in racing fashion.
- 2016.4 Competitors disqualified in the first run are not permitted to start as forerunners in the second run. Competitors suspended for disciplinary reasons cannot be named as forerunners.
- 2016.5 The Jury determines the forerunners and their start order. After an interruption of the competition additional forerunners may be authorized as needed.
- 2016.6 The times of the forerunners may not be published.
- 2016.7 Upon request, the forerunners shall report to members of the Jury regarding the snow conditions, the visibility and the course line.
- 2017 Competitors' Responsibilities

- 2017.1 Provide adequate accident insurance. (see art 217.3)
- 2017.2 Start numbers (Bibs)
Shape, size, lettering and attachment method may not be altered on penalty of disqualification.
Start numbers can carry commercial names or commercial marks.
- 2017.3 Advertising
The advertising on material and equipment which is worn during competitions and training must conform with the FIS guide-lines.
- 2017.4 Responsible for a thorough knowledge of the Rules, Regulations and Judging Criteria.
- 2017.5 Must attend the awards ceremony, and must be properly 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 which the competition is completed.
- 2017.6 To sign the athletes declaration for an international FIS licence.
- 2017.7 In Giantlalom competitions it is recommended to wear helmets. In Snowboardcross and Super-G all competitors have to wear helmets.
- 2018 Age Limits
- 2018.1 The Competition Year is July 1st - June 30th of the following year.
In order to compete in international competitions (except children's competitions) a competitor must have achieved his fifteenth birthday before the end of the calendar year in question. With the exception of Halfpipe where the riders must have achieved their thirteenth birthday before the end of the calendar year in question.
The right to compete starts at the beginng of the competition year (July 1st) even if the competitor has not yet achieved his 15th birthday at that time.
- 2018.2 International junior competitions are restricted to those competitors whose nineteenth birthday falls in or after the calendar year in question.
- 2018.3 Classification at international competitions

Competition Year	Admitted years of birth			
	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00
Children I	1985	1985	1986	1987
	1984	1984	1985	1986
Children II	1983	1983	1984	1985
	1982	1982	1983	1984
Juniors	1981	1981	1982	1983
	1980	1980	1981	1982
	1979	1979	1980	1981
	1978	1978	1979	1980

Licensed competitors	1981 and earlier	1981 and earlier	1982 and earlier	1983 and earlier
Masters A (men)	1966 till 1942	1967 till 1943	1968 till 1944	1969 till 1945
Masters B (men)	1941 and earlier	1942 and earlier	1943 and earlier	1944 and earlier
Masters C (ladies)	1966 and earlier	1967 and earlier	1968 and earlier	1969 and earlier

2020 Start, Finish, Timing and Calculations

Technical Installations

2020.1 Communications

In all international competitions, there must be multiple communication (telephone or radios, etc.) between the start and finish.

2020.2 Timing Equipment

2020.2.1 Electric Timing

For all international competitions and FIS competitions, two electric timing systems with printed strips and allowing the measurement of the times to 1/100ths of a second will be used. 1/1000ths of a second, even when measured and recorded may not be published or used even when competitors are tied in the same 1/100th of a second.

The posts supporting the starting gate should be approximately 80-90 cm apart.

Additional posts may be secured in place in order to "push off", if the timing gates cannot be used for the "push off". The starting gate, consisting of two independent starting mechanisms connected on to one wand will be placed so that starting is impossible without its opening.

Two cables are installed between start and finish.

Two pairs of photo-electric cells are placed in such a height that a competitor finishing normally cuts the beam with the lower half of his legs, between the ankle and the knee.

Transmitter-receiver (transceiver) cells must be crossed. For the reasons of distance between the posts and security it is recommended to use transceiver cells of the type light barrier instead of cells with reflectors.

2020.2.2 Hand Timing

For all competitions back-up hand timing must record the 1/10ths or 1/100ths of a second. It must be completely separate and independent of the electric timing at the start and finish. The watches must be synchronised with the electric timing.

- 2020.2.3 Score-board
Organizers shall provide appropriate facilities for continuous visual or acoustic presentation of all registered times and/or scores of all competitors.
- 2020.3 Timing of Finish
- 2020.3.1 With electric timing, the time is taken when a competitor crosses the finish line with any part of his body or equipment and so breaks the beam between the photo cells.
- In case of a fall at the finish, the time can be taken without both of the competitor's feet having crossed the finish line. (see 2025.3)
 - For the registered time to become valid, the competitor must immediately completely cross the finish line with the board. (Without the board will disqualify the competitor).
 - With hand timing the time will be taken when any part of the competitor crosses the finish line.
 - The finish controller determines the correctness of passage across the finish line.
- 2020.3.2 In the case of a failure of the main electric timing system, the results of the electric back-up system will be valid. In case of a break in the lines of the timing system between start and finish, this back-up system will allow the calculation of the times to 1/100ths of a second.

- 2020.3.2.1 Utilization of times taken by hand
Hand times may be used in the official results after a correction has been calculated.
- Calculation of the correction
Calculate the difference between the times taken by hand and the electric times of the 6 competitors starting before the missing time and the 6 starting after or if necessary the 12 nearest competitors. The two times showing the greatest differences are eliminated. The sum of the remaining 10 time differences is divided by 10 to give the correction which must be applied to the hand time of the competitor without an electric time.
- 2020.3.3 The official timing strips from the printer will be given to the Technical Delegate. They will be kept until the official approval of the competition.
- 2021 Start and Finish Officials
- 2021.1 The Starter
must synchronize his watch with those of the assistant starter and by telephone or radio with the chief timekeeper within ten minutes of the start. The starter is responsible for the warning signal and the start command as well as for the accuracy of the intervals between these signals. He assigns the supervision of the competitors to the assistant starter. For Freestyle events the starter must be in contact with the Head Judge.
- 2021.2 The Assistant Starter
is responsible for calling the competitors to the start in their correct order.
- 2021.3 The Start Recorder
is responsible for recording the actual start times of all competitors.
- 2021.4 The Chief Timekeeper
is responsible for the accuracy of the timing. He synchronizes the watches with the starter as shortly before and after the competition as is possible. He must publish unofficial times as quickly as possible (on the score-board, etc.) If the electric timing fails, the chief timekeeper must communicate immediately with the start referee and the TD.
- 2021.5 The Assistant Timekeeper
Two assistant timekeepers operate stop watches according to art. 2020.2.2. One assistant timekeeper maintains a complete record with the registered times of all competitors.
- 2021.6 The Finish Controller / Chief of Finish (Snowboard Cross)
The Finish Controller has the following duties:
- Supervision of the section between the last gate and the finish.
 - Supervision of the proper crossing of the finish line.
 - Recording the order of finish for all competitors who complete the course.
- 2021.7 The Chief of Calculations
The Chief of Calculations is responsible for quick and accurate calculation of results. He supervises the immediate duplication of unofficial results and the publication of official results after expiration of the protest interval, or after any protests have been dealt with.
- 2022 The Start

- 2022.1 **The Start Area**
must be closed off to everyone except the starting competitor, accompanied by only one trainer and the start officials. The start area must be protected appropriately against inclement weather. A special roped off area must be provided for trainers, team captains, service personnel etc., in which they may take care of the waiting competitors without being interrupted by the public. An adequate shelter must be prepared for the competitors waiting for the call to start.
- 2022.2 **The Start Ramp**
The Start Ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the start. Push off posts will be installed on the starting installation for all alpine events, the specifications will be adjusted to the needs of the specific events.
- 2022.3 **Start Procedure**
No official or attendant who could possibly give an advantage to or disturb the starting competitor may be behind him. All outside help is forbidden. By order of the starter, the competitor must take his place behind the wand. The starter must not touch the competitor at the start. Pushing off from the start posts or other similar aids is allowed.
- 2022.4 **Start Signals**
Ten seconds before the start, the starter will tell each competitor »Ten Seconds». Five seconds before the start, he shall count »5, 4, 3, 2, 1» and then give the start command »Go - Partez -Los». (For slalom see art. 2114.3).
If possible, an automatic audible signal is to be used. The starter will let the competitor see the start clock.
- 2022.5 **Start Timing**
The start timing shall measure the exact time the competitor crosses the start line with his leg below the knee.
- 2022.6 **Delayed Start**
A competitor who is not ready to start on time will be disqualified. The start referee may, however, excuse such a delay if, in his opinion, the delay is due to »force majeure» (for example, breakdown of a competitor's personal equipment or minor sickness of a competitor, does not constitute »force majeure»). In case of doubt, the start referee may allow the start provisionally.
- 2022.6.1 In the case of fixed start intervals, the delayed competitors may start at the fixed interval after he has reported to the start referee, in accordance with the decision of the start referee.
- 2022.6.2 In the case of irregular start intervals, the delayed competitor will start according to art. 2114.3.1
- 2022.6.3 The start referee will make all the decisions in the case of a delayed start. At the conclusion of the competition, he must immediately inform the referee, of the start numbers and names of competitors who were not allowed to start because of late appearance, or who were allowed to start in spite of late appearance, or who were allowed to start provisionally.
- 2022.7 **Valid and False Starts**

In competitions with a fixed start interval the competitor must start on the start signal. The start time is valid if it occurs within the following limits: 5 seconds before and 5 seconds after the official start time. A competitor who does not start within that space of time will be disqualified. Immediately after the competition, the start referee will inform the referee of the start numbers and names of the competitors who made a false start or have compromised the starting rules.

2023 Public Address System

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

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

2023.3 A minimum of two tape decks and two amplifiers will be available during the competition.

2023.4 The Chief of Sound is responsible for stock music during the competition and is responsible for the cueing of tapes.

2024 Course and Competition

2024.1 Course Setting

2024.1.1 Assistance

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

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

- enough blue and red slalom poles
- a corresponding number of flags, divided by colours
- sledge-hammers, crowbars, drills, wedges etc.
- enough gate numbers
- colouring matter for marking the position of the poles.

2024.1.2 Triangular banners position

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

2024.1.3 Marking of the gates

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

2024.1.4 Numbering the gates

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

2024.1.5 Delineation of the course and terrain

In bad visibility conditions shredded twigs and or needles (fir tips) are to be spread on the sides of the course to aid depth perception of dips and bumps.

- 2024.1.6 Spare Poles
The chief of course is responsible for the availability and correct placing of enough spare poles. They must be placed so that the competitors are not mislead by them, and this must be checked by the Jury.
- 2024.2 Warm up slope
Appropriate warm up slopes, closed to the public, must be made available and should be as similar to the race course as possible.
- 2024.3 Closing and modification of the course
On a closed course it is forbidden to change gates or flags mark the course or modify the course structure (jumps, bumps, etc.).
Competitors who enter on a closed competition course at times other than those published by the jury may be disqualified.
Trainers, servicemen etc., who are allowed on a closed competition course are to be determined by the jury. Similarly the places for photographers and camera teams, insofar as they are situated inside the barriers, must be approved by the jury.
- 2025 The Finish
- 2025.1 The Finish Area
- 2025.1.1 The finish area must be plainly visible to the competitor approaching the finish. It must be wide, with a gently sloped smooth outrun. It must be especially well prepared.
- 2025.1.2 In setting a course with gates, particular attention shall be paid to directing competitors across the finish on a natural line adapted to the terrain.
- 2025.1.3 The finish area is to be completely fenced in. Any unauthorized entry must be prevented.
- 2025.1.4 Snow walls, straw or hay in bags, foam rubber or other appropriate safety measures shall be used to prevent any possibility of a collision with the finish structures.
Willy bags, pads, defectors, snowwalls or loose straws in bags should be used in front of any structures or objects in proximity to the finish area.
- 2025.1.5 The organizer must define by a clearly visible red line an »inner finish area» and he must ensure that the competitors are able easily to reach this area on boards.
- 2025.1.6 For competitors who have finished their runs, a special area, separated from the actual finish, is to be provided. In this area, it should be possible to make contact with the press (written and audio-visual).
- 2025.2 The Finish Line and its Markings
The finish line is marked by two posts or vertical banners which are connected by a horizontal banner with the sign »Finish». In SL/PSL the finish must be at least 8 m wide (PSL 8/8), in GS and SBX the

finish must be no less than 10 m wide, in SG the finish must be at least 15 m wide. In exceptional cases, the TD can only decrease this distance on the spot for technical reasons or because of the terrain. The width of the finish is considered to be the distance between the two finish posts or banners. The pickets used to mount the timing devices must also be at least this far apart and are to be protected just as carefully and adequately as the finish posts. The timing pickets are to be placed directly behind the finish posts or banners, on the downhill side. The Finish Line must be clearly marked with colouring material.

- 2025.3 Crossing the finish line
The finish line must be crossed:
- with at least one foot attached to the board
 - with both feet in case of a fall in the immediate finish area. In this case the time is taken when any part of the competitor's body or equipment stops the timekeeping system.
 - in Snowboard Cross the competitors place of finish is determined when any part of the body or Snowboard crosses the finish line.
- 2026 Microphones at Start and Finish
- Within the areas of start and finish as well as in the area of the fenced section, the use of microphones installed without the agreement of the organizer (»roving« and so-called »gallows«, microphones set into cameras or other technical instruments) is forbidden in training as well as in the competition.
- 2027 Calculation and Announcement of Results
- 2027.1 Unofficial Times and Scores
Times taken by the timekeepers shall be considered unofficial times. Scores announced before they have been checked and verified shall be considered unofficial. They shall be posted on a score-board which shall be readily visible from the area provided for the competitors who have finished, and from the press area. Whenever possible, unofficial times should be announced to the public over loud-speakers. In Snowboard Cross a scoreboard should be provided at both the top and bottom of the course.
- 2027.2 Announcement of Unofficial Times, Scores and Disqualifications
- 2027.2.1 As soon as possible after completion of the competition, (race or heat in Snowboard cross) unofficial times, scores and disqualifications shall be announced on the official notice board and also at the finish. The time limit for protest is counted from the moment of this announcement.
- 2027.2.2 The announcement of unofficial times at the finish and start, together with written and oral announcement of disqualifications, may replace the announcement on the official notice board. In this case it can be decided likewise that protests can be delivered orally to the referee at the finish line immediately (in Snowboard Cross the protest must be submitted before the next race or heat begins) or, at the latest, within 15 minutes after the announcement of the disqualification and that protests entered after are considered null and void. The team captains must be informed beforehand.
- 2027.3 Official Results

- 2027.3.1 Official results are determined from the times, scores or finishes (Snowboard Cross) of those competitors who have not been disqualified.
- 2027.3.2 If two or more competitors have the same time, the same score, the same number of points or the same place and the tie cannot be broken, they will receive the same place (points) but the competitor with the higher start number shall be listed first on the official list of results.
- 2027.3.3 The official result list must contain the following:
- the name of the organizing club or association;
 - the name of the competition, the site, discipline and category (men or ladies);
 - the date of the competition;
 - all technical data such as the name of the course, altitude at start and finish, vertical drop, the length of the course;
 - the names and nations of the members of the Jury and the Judges;
 - for each run, the names and nations of the course setter and the forerunners, the number of gates and the start time;
 - the weather, the snow conditions on the course and the air temperature at start and finish areas;
 - all details concerning the competitors, finish order, start number, code number, name and first name, nation (and possibly club), time and competition points;
 - the start number, code number, name, first name and nation of those competitors who were not at the start, did not finish or were disqualified in each run;
 - the names of the official service companies, e.g. timing company, computer service etc.
 - Complete Scoring Calculations (i.e.: individual judges scores, total score applicable for each run and category of judging; the signature of the Technical Delegate.
- 2027.3.4 The result lists (official and unofficial) as well as the start lists must be printed on the following coloured paper:
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Halfpipe: | yellow (light) |
| Slalom/Parallelsalom: | blue (light) |
| Giant slalom: | pink (light) |
| Super-G | green (light) |
| Snowboard Cross | orange (light) |
- 2027.3.5 Nations must be indicated by the designated FIS code of three capital letters (see FIS Bulletin).
- 2028 Award Ceremony
- The award ceremony may not be held before the completion of the competition and not before the Technical Delegate has authorized it. The organizer has the right to present, before this time, the probable winners. This presentation is unofficial and is organized at a place different from that of the official award ceremony.
- 2029 Calculation of Results shall be generally determined as follows:
- 2029.1 Times will be published to the nearest 1/100th. If calculations have been done to 1/1000th, these calculations shall not be published and will not be used to further determine results

All Judges Scores in Halfpipe are added together. The total score of both runs determines the result.

2029.2 Number of Judges:

2029.2.1 Halfpipe

At international competitions 1 Head Judge + 5 scoring Judges

In special cases less judges can be scheduled.

At OWG and WSC 1 Head Judge, 1 Assistant Head Judge, 1 Score Verifier plus 5 Scoring Judges

2029.2.2 Snowboard Cross

At international Snowboard Cross competitions 1 chief of finish + minimum 4 finish line judges.

2029.3 Tie Breaking Halfpipe

The rider with the highest technical merit score in the tied run shall be declared the winner. This will hold true in the finals, or in determining the higher ranked place in qualifications.

2030 Start Order

2031 Starting Order and Seeding

The FIS point list will be used to determine the starting order.

The first group will consist of 15 riders and can be reduced to 10 if there are less than 30 competitors. A random manual draw will take place for the first group. The remaining riders will be placed according to their ranking.

At World Cup competitions special rules for World Cup apply.

2031.1 Starting Order in Extraordinary Conditions

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

2031.2 Starting Order for the 2nd Run in Slalom and Giant Slalom

For international competitions the top 15 female and top 25 male finishers of the first run are qualified for the second run.

For Worldchampionships and Olympic Winter Games all finishers of the first run are qualified for the second run.

The top 15 women resp. the top 15 men will start in the reversed order of their first run's result. The remaining riders will start in order of their results of the first run.

2032 Start Intervals

2032.1 Regular intervals

In Giant slalom and Super-G will normally start at regular intervals of 60 seconds; for slalom see art. 2114.1. The Jury or the FIS may fix different intervals.

- 2032.2 Special Start Intervals
The start interval in giant slalom and Super-G may be changed under the following conditions:
 - 2032.2.1 The time extension must be used for sensible TV transmission of interesting sections of the entire course.
 - 2032.2.2 The start interval for the first 25 competitors (Bib group 1 - 25) may be 120 seconds at maximum.
 - 2032.2.3 The start interval may not be less than 30 seconds in giant slalom and 40 seconds for Super-G.
- 2033 Re-runs
 - 2033.1 Prerequisites
 - 2033.1.1 A competitor who is hindered while competing by the error of an official, by a spectator, by an animal, or by any other justifiable causes can apply to any member of the Jury for a re-run immediately after the occurrence of the interference. This claim can also be made by the team captain of the hindered competitor. The competitor must leave the course immediately after the interference and may not ride further down the course. (Does not apply in Snowboard Cross)
 - 2033.1.2 In special situations (e.g. in case of missing gates or other technical failures), the Jury may order a re-run.
 - 2033.2 Grounds for Interference
 - 2033.2.1 Blocking of the course by an official, a spectator, an animal, or other hindrance.
 - 2033.2.2 Blocking of the course by a fallen competitor, who did not clear the course soon enough. (does not apply in Snowboard Cross)
 - 2033.2.3 Objects in the course such as an equipment of a previous competitor. (does not apply in Snowboard Cross)
 - 2033.2.4 Activities of the first aid service which hinder the competitor.
 - 2033.2.5 Absence of a gate knocked down by a previous competitor, and not promptly replaced. (does not apply in Snowboard Cross)
 - 2033.2.6 Other similar incidents, which, beyond the will and control of the competitor, cause significant loss of speed or affect the competitors performance and thereby his result. (does not apply in Snowboard Cross)
 - 2033.2.7 Defective timekeeping system.
 - 2033.3 Validity of a Re-run
 - 2033.3.1 In case the referee or an other Jury member is unable to question immediately the appropriate officials or to judge the justification for

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

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

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

2033.3.4 If the claim for re-run is shown to be unjustified, the competitor is disqualified.

2033.4 Start Time of the Re-run

2033.4.1 The competitor may start at the fixed interval, after he has reported to the start referee, at the start referee's discretion.

2033.4.2 With non-fixed start intervals, the procedure is in accordance with the provisions of art. 2114.3.

2034 Interrupted Competition or Training

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

2034.1 Interruption by the Jury

2034.1.1 To allow course maintenance, the times and durations of interruption should, if possible, be published before the competition.

2034.1.2 For unfavourable or inconsistent weather and snow conditions

2034.1.2.1 The competition is to be restarted, as soon as the work on the course has finished and if the weather and snow conditions have so changed that a proper competition can be assured.

2034.1.2.2 A repeated interruption of the competition ordered for the same reason should lead to a termination.

2034.2 Interruption by the Technical Delegate

2034.2.1 - in case of extraordinary circumstances

2034.3 Report

In all such cases, a fully detailed report is to be made to the FIS and the organizing national association. This should be included in the TD report.

2034.4 Brief interruption

Each member of the Jury is entitled, on request of a gate judge to order a brief interruption of the competition.

2035 Termination of a Competition

2035.1 by the Technical Delegate

- in case of extraordinary circumstances

2035.2 by the Jury

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

2035.3 Report
In all such cases, a fully detailed report is to be made to the FIS and the organizing national association. This should be included in the TD report.

2036 Appeal

Appeals can be made against the decision of the Jury (art. 2056), and protests can be made against the decision of the Technical Delegate (art. 2050) for cancellation, interruption, or termination of a competition and must be made to the FIS Office within 24 hours of the announcement of the decision in question.

2039 Disqualifications

2039.1 A competitor may be disqualified by the Technical Delegate or by the Jury on the proposal of a member of the Jury, if he does not fulfil the eligibility conditions according to the art. 208 and 213, if he violates the rules laid down in the art. 209, 211, 212, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 230 or 2707 if he violates the other rules of the ICR providing for possible disqualifications, if he violates other valid rules or the decisions of the Jury, if he acts himself in an improper way towards the members of the Jury, the Organizing Committee or the Competition Committee, but above all, if he:

2039.1.1 participates in the competition under false pretences,

2039.1.2 if he endangers the safety or property

2039.1.3 trains on a course closed for competitors, alters the course in a manner forbidden according to the art. 2024.3 or acts contrary to the instructions of the Jury as to the execution of the training or the competition,

2039.1.4 does not wear the official start number in training; at the inspection, in the competition or alters this start number in any way.

2039.1.5 appears late at start, makes a false start or violates the regulations for the execution of the start,

2039.1.6 fails to cross the gate lines with at least one foot buckled to the board.

2039.1.7 fails to cover the course on their board or to pass the finish in accordance with the art 2025.3

2039.1.8 accepts outside help in any form during the competition,

2039.1.9 fails to give way to an overtaking competitor at the first call or interferes with his run, does not apply in Snowboard Cross.

2039.1.10 unjustifiably requests a re-run, which is later shown to be unsubstantiated,

- 2039.1.11 removes his board in the finish area to hold it up before entering the inner zone. (2025.1.5)
- 2040 Disciplinary Actions by the Jury or the TD
 - 2040.1 Against Competitors
 - 2040.1.1 2024.5 (prohibition to continue in case of a gate fault), art. 2033 (re-run), the Jury can decide on the proposal of a member of the Jury or of the Technical Delegate the following penalties:
 - 2040.1.1.1 Oral reprimand,
 - 2040.1.1.2 Written reprimand which is to be announced to the FIS Office and to the competitor's national association,
 - 2022.1.1.3 Suspension from the next discipline, if any, at the same event, without the possibility of entering a substitute, if the draw has already been made,
 - 2040.1.1.4 Suspension, during the 7 days following the competition in question (the day of the competition in question not counted) from participating in any competition included in the International Ski Calendar; for a repeated offence, the suspension period can be doubled.
 - 2040.1.2 By unexcused absence from the award ceremony, the competitor loses the right to a prize.
 - 2040.1.3 By continuing after interference, the competitor loses the right to claim a re-run.
 - 2040.2 Against Officials, Trainers, Course Setters and Accredited Officials
 - 2040.2.1 If the team captains, the trainers, the course setters or the official persons entered by the national associations for an event violate the regulations of the ICR or the decisions of the FIS Technical Committees or of the Jury (art. 223.2 and 223.3), the Jury can impose, on the proposal of a member of the Jury or of the Technical Delegate, the following penalties:
 - 2040.2.1.1 Oral reprimand,
 - 2040.2.1.2 Written reprimand,
 - 2040.2.1.3 Money fine (art. 223.2),
 - 2040.2.1.4 Withdrawal of accreditation for a specific period of time.
 - 2040.2.2 The FIS Office and the national associations to which the team captain, trainer, course setter belong are to be informed immediately of these disciplinary measures.
- 2041 Commission for Disciplinary Standards
 - 2041.1 The FIS has appointed a commission for disciplinary standards consisting of three members of the Sub-Committee for Rules and Control of the Competitions. This working group judges and decides on problems which cannot be resolved by the Jury.

The commission for disciplinary standards deals also with protests against the decisions of the Jury, if the protests are not addressed to the FIS Council.

2041.2 The decisions of the disciplinary commission must be addressed to the parties, the national associations to which they belong and to the members of the Jury against whose decision a protest was lodged. These decisions must be addressed exclusively through the FIS Office.

2049 Protests

2050 Types of Protests

2050.1 Against admittance of competitors or their competition equipment,

2050.2 Against the course or its condition,

2050.3 Against another competitor or against an official during the competition,

2050.4 Against disqualifications (art. 2027.2.2),

2050.5 Against timekeeping or score calculations

2050.6 Against the decision of the Technical Delegate to terminate the competition (art. 2035,

2050.7 Against the other decisions of the Technical Delegate (e.g. art. 2039.1, 2040.1.1, 2040.2.1),

2051 Submission of Protests

The various protests are to be submitted as follows:

2051.1 Protests according to the art. 2050.1 - 2050.5 and 2050.7 at the location designated on the official notice board or at a place announced at a team captains' meeting.

2051.2 Protest according to the art. 2050.6 and 2034 with the FIS Office.

2052 Protest Deadlines

2052.1 Against the admittance of a competitor:
- before the draw.

2052.2 Against the course or its condition:
- not later than 60 minutes before the beginning of the competition.

2052.3 Against another competitor or competitor's equipment or against an official because of irregular behaviour during the competition:
- within 15 minutes after the last competitor has passed the finish.
- for Snowboard Cross before the next heat begins

2052.4 Against disqualification because of an irregular execution of the competition:
- within 15 minutes after the posting of the disqualification,

2052.5 Against the timekeeping:

- within 15 minutes after the posting of the unofficial result list.
- 2052.6 Against the decision of the Technical Delegate to terminate the competition:
 - within 24 hours after the publication of the decision.
- 2052.7 Against all other decisions of the Technical Delegate:
 - immediately and no later than 15 minutes after the decision has been announced.
- 2052.8 Protests Concerning False Calculation and Clerical Errors
A complaint, based not on an alleged breach of the rules on the part of an official or a competitor, but on an alleged error in calculating the results, shall be considered, if sent by registered letter through the competitor's association at any time within one month of the date of the competition. If the mistake shall be proven, a corrected list of results shall be published and the prizes redistributed.
- 2053 Form of Protests
- 2053.1 Protests are, as a rule, to be submitted in writing.
- 2053.2 As exceptions, protests according to the art. 2050.3, 2050.4 and 2050.5 can be made verbally (art. 2027.2.2).
- 2053.3 Protests must be substantiated in detail. Proof must be submitted and any pieces of evidence must be included.
- 2053.4 100 Swiss Francs or the equivalent in another valid currency must be deposited with the submittal of the protest. This deposit will be returned if the protest is upheld; otherwise it goes to the account of the organizer or to the FIS.
- 2053.5 A protest may be withdrawn by the protesting party before the publication of a decision by the Jury.
In this case, the money deposit must be returned. A withdrawal of the protest is, however, no longer possible when the Jury or a member of the Jury makes an intermediate decision, e.g. a decision »with reserve».
- 2053.6 Protests not submitted on time or submitted without the protest deposit are not to be considered.
- 2054 Authorization

The following are authorised to submit protests:
 - the national associations
 - the trainers
 - team captains
- 2055 Settlement of Protests by the Jury
- 2055.1 The Jury meets to deal with the protests at a predetermined place and time fixed and announced by it.
- 2055.2 For protest concerning gate passage, the gate judge and, if needed, also the gate judge of the adjacent gate combinations or other involved officials, the competitor in question and the protesting team captain or trainer shall be invited to attend.

Moreover, any additional evidence such as videotape, photos, films should be checked.

- 2055.3 Only the Jury members are to be present for the vote. The TD chairs the proceedings. Minutes of the Jury meetings are to be kept and signed by the TD. The decision requires a majority of all voting members of the Jury, not just of those present. In case of a tie, the TD's vote is decisive.
The rules on which the decision is to be based shall be applied and interpreted in such a way that the integrity of the discipline is guaranteed.
- 2055.4 The decision is to be made public immediately after the Jury meeting by posting the decision on the official notice board with the posting time stated in Snowboard Cross the decision maybe announced orally.
- 2056 Right of Appeal
- 2056.1 The Appeal
- 2056.1.1 An appeal can be made
- against decisions of the Jury
 - against the decision of the Jury to terminate a competition (art. 2035)
 - against the official result lists.
- 2056.1.2 All appeals must be submitted to the FIS Office. The appeals addressed to the FIS Council can be submitted only with the agreement of the national association to which the protesting party belongs.
- 2056.1.3 The appeals against the Jury decisions are to be submitted within 24 hours after their publication and the appeals against the official result lists within 30 days, the day of the competition not counted.
- 2056.1.4 Appeals are decided by:
- the FIS Office (art. 2035)
 - in general the working group according to the art. 2041 or
 - the FIS Council.
- 2056.2 Higher Appeal
- 2056.2.1 Appeal against the decision of the working group for disciplinary standards can be made to the FIS Council.
- 2056.2.2 Appeals are to be made, within 14 days of the receipt of the decision of the working group for disciplinary standards, in writing and substantiated to the FIS Office (resp. remitted to the post office) the day of receipt not counted.
- 2056.3 Evidence
- The pieces of evidence submitted (protest, appeal) have no postponing effect.
- 2056.3.1 Submission
- Evidence must be submitted in writing with substantiating proof. Evidence submitted too late must be declined by the FIS Office.

- 2059 Homologation
- All FIS competitions have to take place on homologated courses.
- 2070 Gate Judging
- 2070.1 Every gate judge receives a check card with the following notations:
- 2070.1.1 Name of the gate judge
- 2070.1.2 Number(s) of the gate(s)
- 2070.1.3 Designation of the run (1st or 2nd)
- 2070.2 If a competitor does not pass a gate (for parallel a gate marker) correctly according to art. 2070.4 the gate judge must mark the following immediately on the check card in the columns provided:
- 2070.2.1 The (bib) start number of the competitor.
- 2070.2.2 If the gate judge is responsible for more than one gate, then the gate number where the fault was made.
- 2070.2.3 The letter F (Fault).
- 2070.2.4 A drawing of the fault committed (sketch map - absolutely required).
- 2070.3 The gate judge must also watch that the competitor accepts no outside help (e.g. in the case of a fall). The slightest outside help brings disqualification. A fault of this nature must likewise be entered on the check card.
- 2070.4 Gate Passage
- 2070.4.1 A gate has been passed correctly when the rider has at least the front foot fixed in the bindings on the board and the entire board crosses the gate line. In case of a fall, the competitor must pass through the turning line.
- 2070.4.2 The gate line in triangular banner slalom, -parallel slalom, -giant slalom, -parallel giant slalom, -Super-G and Snowboard Cross is neu: the extension of the line past the turning pole which connects the two points at the base of the banner
- 2070.4.3 In the event that a competitor removes a pole from it's vertical position before the competitor's board and both feet have passed the gate line, the board and feet still must pass the original gate line (marking in the snow).
- 2070.4.4 Interdiction to Continue after a Gate Fault
If a competitor misses a gate and does not go back to pass it correctly, he no longer has the right to pass through further gates.
If he fails to comply with this prohibition, he can be penalized, beside disqualification, with a disciplinary penalty according to the art. 2040.1.
Before imposing the disciplinary penalty, it must be determined whether the competitor was aware of his fault.

It must be supposed that the competitor was aware of his fault if he passed two or more gates incorrectly and obviously deviated from one of the possible correct passages (lines).

2071 Gate Judges

2071.1 Each gate judge, who must have a thorough knowledge of the competition rules, has a task of major importance.

2071.2 It can happen that, despite close observation of the events, a competent gate judge does not recognize, in an individual case, a fault committed by a competitor or judges a fault in error. However, for the competitor, the objective truth is of decisive importance. When an adjacent gate judge, a member of the Jury or an official video controller makes a report concerning competitor which differs from the notes of the gate judge in question, the Jury will freely interpret these notes in view of a possible disqualification of a competitor or of a decision concerning a protest.

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

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

2071.4.1 If the gate judge is in doubt whether a fault has occurred, he must make the most careful investigation. He can consult the adjacent gate judge in order to confirm his notes. He can even demand via a member of the Jury that the competition be briefly interrupted, so that he may check the tracks on the course.

2071.4.2 The opinions of the public cannot be allowed to influence his judgement. Likewise he may not accept the opinions of witnesses, even though they may be experienced ones.

2071.5 In slalom, giant slalom, Super-G and Snowboard Cross in accordance with the rule laid down in art. 2071.2, the responsibility of the gate judge begins with the approaching of the competitor to the first gate he controls and ends when the competitor has passed through the last gate under his jurisdiction.

2072 Responsibility to the Competitor

2072.1 On the one hand a competitor himself, in the case of an error or a fall, can turn to the gate judge and question him. On the other hand the gate judge, where possible, must inform a competitor if he has committed a fault that would lead to disqualification.

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

2072.2.1 »Go!» if the competitor should expect no disqualification, since the gate judge has ruled the gate passage as correct;

2072.2.2 »Back!» if the competitor may expect disqualification.

- 2072.3 In principle the gate judge speaks these words in the language of the host country. The competitor should learn these expressions and it might be useful to announce them at a team captains' meeting.
- 2072.3.1 The competitor himself is fully responsible for his action and, in this respect, he cannot hold the gate judge liable.
- 2073 Immediate Announcement of Disqualifying Faults
 - 2073.1 Particularly in slalom (or in parallel competitions) the gate judge can immediately signal a disqualifying fault.
 - 2073.2 The immediate indication of a disqualifying fault can be made in the following ways:
 - 2073.2.1 In good visibility by raising a flag of a particular colour.
 - 2073.2.2 In bad visibility or fog, by a sound signal.
 - 2073.2.3 By other means as provided by the organizers.
 - 2073.3 The immediate announcement does not relieve the gate judge from recording on his check card.
 - 2073.4 The gate judge is required to give information to the jury members on request.
- 2074 Duties of the Gate Judge at Completion of each run
 - 2074.1 In accordance with the instructions given by the Jury, the chief gate judge (or his assistant) collects all the check cards. He then passes them on to the referee.
 - 2074.2 At the conclusion of the 1st run, the chief gate judge distributes the check cards for the 2nd run.
- 2075 Duties of the Gate Judge at the Conclusion of the Competition
 - 2075.1 Each gate judge who has recorded a disqualifying fault or who has been witness to an incident leading to a re-run must be available to the Jury until after the settlement of any protests.
 - 2075.2 It is the responsibility of the Technical Delegate to dismiss a gate judge who is waiting to be called by the Jury.
- 2076 Supplemental Duties of the Gate Judge
 - 2076.1 After the necessary entries have been made in his check card, the gate judge must shift immediately to his other duties. Most frequently he must do the following:
 - 2076.1.1 Replace gate poles vertically (a leaning pole can aid or hinder a competitor).
 - 2076.1.2 Replace knocked out poles in their exact positions; the position is marked by the dye in the snow.
 - 2076.1.3 Torn or missing flags should wherever possible be replaced. The flags must always be placed at the bottom of the poles.

- 2076.1.4 Replace broken gate poles according to colour (blue or red); the pieces of broken poles must be stored in a way that will not endanger competitors or spectators.
- 2076.1.5 Maintain and repair his section of the course.
- 2076.1.6 Keep the course clear.
- 2076.1.7 Remove any markings made on the course by competitors or third parties.
- 2076.2 If no control personnel has been designated for his section of the course, the gate judge must take care that all persons (spectators, photographers, other competitors, etc.) maintain sufficient distance from the competition course, so that the competitor will not be hindered in any way during his run.
- 2076.2.1 The gate judge, in accordance with orders from the Jury must direct accredited persons to the most favourable places where they can do their work without hindering the competitors.
- 2076.3 The gate judge must watch that the instructions issued by the Jury are adhered to (training opportunities, approved kinds of training, inspections, time schedules etc.).
- 2076.4 If a competitor is hindered during his run , he must immediately leave the competition course and report this to the nearest gate judge. The gate judge must enter the circumstances of the incident on his check card and have this available for the Jury at the end of the 1st or 2nd run. The gate judge must request the competitor in question to report immediately to the referee or another Jury member.
- 2077 Location of the Gate Judge
 - 2077.1 The gate judge must choose an isolated location. He must be placed so he can properly observe the terrain or the gates and course sections which he is to oversee, near enough to be able to take prompt action, but distant enough not to hinder the competitor. The gate poles and gates must be clearly visible to the competitor at all times.
 - 2077.2 The organizers are obligated to outfit the gate judges so that they are readily identifiable. Clothing should not be of such colour as to be confused with a gate flag.
- 2078 Number of Gate Judges
 - 2078.1 The organizer is responsible for having a sufficient number of competent gate judges available. He may have them assembled, if necessary, for final instructions in the presence of the chief gate judge. If needed, the TD can participate in this session.
 - 2078.2 The organizer must inform the Jury of the number of gate judges available for the training and particularly for competition.
 - 2078.3 No gate judge should be responsible for more than 3 gates in Slalom and two gates in Giant Slalom and Super G
- 2079 Support of the Gate Judges

- 2079.1 The gate judge should be in his position well before the start of the competition. His work could last several hours and may be made miserable by atmospheric conditions. It is advisable for the organizers to provide the gate judge with protective clothing against the cold, wind and snow.
- 2079.2 The organizer should supply a number of replacement gate judges who could replace gate judges during a competition (or for the second run) should there appear to be any need for replacement.
- 2079.3 The organizer must provide the gate judges with some form of nourishment at their positions.
- 2079.4 At particularly difficult places where poles are often knocked down or broken, it is advisable that an assistant be assigned to help the gate judge.
- 2079.5 The equipment necessary for the proper fulfilment of the gate judge's functions must be anticipated and put at his disposal. In particular:
- 2079.5.1 A special plastic cover for the check card to protect it against snow and water.
- 2079.5.2 A pencil, if possible attached to the cover by a string. An extra pencil. A few sheets of blank paper to note any incidents.
- 2079.5.3 The necessary tools to work on keeping the course in proper condition:
shovel, rake, crow bar, drill, wedges, etc.
- 2079.5.4 Enough replacement poles of the right colours. These replacement poles must not confuse the competitors. They must be placed far enough away from the course, on the gate judge's side, planted obliquely in the snow, pointed ends down so as not to be dangerous and, if possible, with a banner or flag already attached.
- 2079.5.5 In the case of Snowboard Cross all gate judges must be equipped with radios to ensure communication to the chief of finish during the whole competition.
- 2089 Slalom Poles
- All poles used in the alpine disciplines are subdivided into rigid poles and flex poles.
- 2089.1 Rigid Poles
Round, uniform poles with a diameter between a minimum of 20 mm and a maximum of 32 mm and without joints are allowed as rigid poles. They must be of such a length that, when set, they project at least 1.80 m out of the snow and they must be made of a non-splintering material (plastic, plasticised bamboo or material with similar properties).
- 2089.2 Flex-poles
Flex-poles are fitted with a spring loaded hinge. They must conform to the FIS specifications.
- 2089.2.1 Stubbie Poles

Stubbie poles are slalom flex poles with a length of no more than 20-40 cm above the hinge and padded on the top.

- 2089.3 Use of Flex-poles
Flex-poles must be used for all alpine Snowboard competitions in the International Ski Calendar. In Giant Slalom and Super-G a rigid pole may be used for the outside pole of the gate.
- 2089.3.1 Slalom- and Parallel Slalom with triangular banners
The slalom poles are coloured red or blue and must carry a triangular banner of the matching colour. Both poles must be flex-poles. The turning pole should be a flex-pole with a large screw-in bottom piece. The outside pole is a normal flex-pole.
- 2089.3.2 Giant Slalom and Parallel Giant Slalom with triangular banners
In these events, the gate is made up of one slalom pole and one stubbie pole with a triangular banner. The inside turning pole must be a stubbie flex pole. The outside pole can be a flex-pole or a solid one (in windy conditions).
- 2089.3.3 Super-G with Triangular banners
In a Super-G one slalom pole and one stubby pole are used, connected with a triangular banner. The banners should not be fastened solidly to the pole. The turning pole must be a flex pole.
- 2089.3.4 Snowboard Cross with triangular banners
In this event, the gate is made up of one slalom pole and one stubbie pole with a triangular banner. The inside turning pole must be a stubbie flex pole. The outside pole can be a flex-pole or a solid one (in windy conditions).
- 2089.3.5 The turning pole in Giant Slalom, Super-G and Snowboard Cross has to measure 20 - 40 cm from the flex element. It has to be a flex-pole with padding.

2090 Competitors Equipment

2090.1 Snowboards

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

Gliding surface length	Minimal width
up to 135 cm	14 cm
more than 135 cm	16 cm

- 2090.2 Bindings
The bindings must be fixed diagonally on the long axis of the board. The boots cannot overlap each other.

- 2090.3 Retention devices, leashes
For competitions and official training only boards with retention leashes may be used. Competitors without safety straps are not allowed to start.

2090.4 Balance and Speed control

The competitors are not allowed to wear anything on the hands besides gloves or to use any kind of devices to additionally support their balance, reduce or accelerate their speed, like poles or sticks etc.

3rd Section	
2100	SLALOM
2110	Technical Data
2110.1	Vertical Drop
2110.1.1	Courses for all races: must be a minimum of 120 meters and a maximum of 180 meters. The same course may be used for men and women.
2110.2	Gates
2110.2.1	A slalom gate consists of two slalom flex poles (art. 2089) which are connected with a triangular banner.
2110.2.2	Consecutive gates must alternate in colour.
2110.2.3	Triangular banners must be used with the following sizes: Base: 50 - 80 cm long side: 50 - 80 cm short side: 4 cm The distance between off-set turning poles must be between 8 and 15m. The distance between turning poles in a combination must be between 6 and 8m. - At least one triple or quadruple and at least 3 double combinations must be included. - Banana gates cannot be set in Slalom.
2110.2.4	The triangular banners are to be fastened at the bottom of the gate.
2110.3	Number of gates: Minimum: 35 gates Maximum: 38%
2111	The Courses
2111.1	General Characteristics of the Course
2111.1.1	The ideal slalom course, taking into consideration the drop and the gradient specified above, must include a series of turns designed to allow the competitors to combine maximum speed with neat execution and precision of turns. Course should be symmetrical and not favor goofy or regular riders.
2111.1.2	The slalom should permit the rapid completion of all turns. The course should not require acrobatics incompatible with normal technique. It should be a technically clever composition of figures suited to the terrain, linked by single and multiple gates, allowing a fluent run, but testing the widest variety of ski technique, including changes of direction with different radius. Gates should never be set only down the fall-line, but so that some full turns are required, interspersed with traverses.

- 2111.1.3 Preparation of the Course
Slalom competitions must be raced on snow that is as hard as possible. If snow falls during the race, the chief of course must ensure that it is packed or, if possible, removed from the course.
- 2111.2 Minimum Width
The course must be at least 40 m wide, if two runs are set on the same slope. In special cases the inspector can authorize exceptions for short parts of the course. If the 2nd run is reset on the first track the minimum width is 20 m.
- 2112 Course Setting
- 2112.1 Course Setters
- 2112.1.1 Inspection of the Slalom Slope
This inspection must be carried out by the course setter before he sets the course. The slalom should correspond to the average ability of the first 30 competitors.
- 2112.2 Number of Gates and Combinations for Slalom
A slalom must contain horizontal (open) and vertical (closed) gates as well as a minimum of one and a maximum of three vertical combinations consisting of three to four gates (triple/quadruple) and at least three hairpin (double) combinations.

Types of gates and combinations of gates see diagram at the end.
- 2112.3 Setting
In setting a slalom the following principles should be observed:
- 2112.3.1 Avoidance of monotonous series of standardized combinations of gates.
- 2112.3.2 Gates, which impose on competitors too sudden sharp braking, should be avoided, as they spoil the fluency of the run without increasing the difficulties a modern slalom should have.
- 2112.3.3 It is advisable before difficult combinations of gates to set at least one gate which allows the competitor to ride through the difficult combination under control.
- 2112.3.4 It is not advisable to set difficult figures either right at the beginning or end of the course. The last gates should be rather fast, so that the competitor passes the finish at a good speed.
- 2112.3.5 The last gate should not be too near to the finish, to avoid the danger to competitors and timekeepers; it should direct competitors to the middle of the finish line. If the width of the slope necessitates it, the last gate can be common to both courses, provided the prescribed alternation of blue and red gates is maintained.
- 2112.3.6 The slalom poles should be drilled or rammed in by the chief of course or his assistants immediately after they have been set, so that the course setter can supervise the operation.
- 2112.4 Checking the Slalom Course
The Jury must check that the course is ready for racing once the course setter has set it, paying special attention that:

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

2113 Inspection of the Course

2113.1 The course must be in perfect racing conditions from the time the competitors' inspection starts and the competitors must not be disturbed during the inspection by workers on the course. The Jury decides the method of the inspection. Competitors must carry their start numbers. They may not ride down the prepared course or through the gates. They are not permitted to enter the course on foot without being attached to their board. Competitors are not allowed to "shadow ride" the course.

2113.2 It is absolutely essential to have a prepared practice slope near the start.

2114 The Start

2114.1 Start Intervals

The start takes place at irregular intervals in slalom. The chief of timing and calculation or his special assistant tells the starter when each competitor should start. The competitor on the way needs not be through the finish line before the next competitor starts.

2114.2 Starting Order

2114.2.1 In the first run according to the start numbers. Starting numbers are distributed according to the ranking lists or by a manual random draw.

2114.2.2 For the second run see art. 2031.2.

2114.3 Start Signal

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

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

2114.3.1 A competitor who has not appeared at the start 1 minute after being called by the official, will be disqualified unless he was late due to "force majeure". Advanced start times caused by the non-arrival of preceeding competitors have to be taken into account. The start referee may, however, approve a delay which, in his opinion, is due to "force majeure". In doubtful cases he may allow the competitor a

conditional start, inserted in the normal starting order. The start referee will make the necessary decisions.

2114.4 Valid Start and False Start
Each competitor must start according to the art. 2114.3, otherwise he will be disqualified.

2115 Execution of the Slalom

2115.1 Two runs
A Slalom must always be decided by two runs on two different courses.
Both courses must be used one after the other, in the order decided by the Jury. Division of the competitors into two groups starting simultaneously on both courses is not allowed. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.

2115.2 Limitations in the Second Run

The top 15 female and the top 25 male finishers of the first run are qualified for the second run.
The top 15 women and the top 15 men will start in the reversed order of their first run's result. The remaining riders will start in order of their results of the first run.

2115.3 Video and Film Control
At all International Ski Calendar races, a video or film control is recommended.

2200 GIANT SLALOM

2210 Technical Data

2210.1 Vertical Drop

2210.1.1 Courses for all races: must be a minimum of 200 meters and a maximum of 400 meters. The same course may be used for men and women.

2210.2 The Gates

2210.2.1 A giant slalom gate consists of one long slalom pole and one stubby pole and one banner (art. 2089).

2210.2.2 Consecutives gates must alternate in color. The slalom poles must carry triangular banners matching the color of the pole.

Triangular banners must be used with the following sizes:

Discipline	base	long side	short side
G.S.	min. 130 cm	max. 110 cm	4 cm

The turning pole must be a "Stubby"-pole. (20 - 40 cm)

2210.2.3 The triangular banners have to be placed at right angles (90°) to the fall line at the bottom of the gate.

2210.2.4 The distance between the nearest poles of two successive gates must not be less than 10 m. The gates must be set so that the competitors

can distinguish them clearly and quickly even at high speed. The banner of a gate should be set at right angles to the racing line.

- 2210.2.5 The giant slalom has to be set as follows:
12-16% of the vertical drop in meters = number of gates by rounding up or down of the decimals.
- 2211 The Courses
- 2211.1 General Characteristics of the Courses
The terrain should preferably be undulating and hilly. The course must be at least 30 m wide.
The inspector authorized to homologate the course decides whether this minimum width is adequate and if necessary can order it to be widened. In exceptional cases the course may be less than 30 m wide.
- 2211.2 Preparation of the Course
The track must be closed to the public at least 20 (twenty) hours before the competition. The track must be as flat as possible from one side to the other. The snow must be compacted as hard as possible. The use of artificial means is permitted (salt, water, etc.). In critical places the RC must install protections (straw balls, mattresses, nets etc.).
- 2212 Course Setting
- 2212.1 Setting
In setting a giant slalom the following principles should be observed:
- 2212.1.1 The first run should be set the day before the race. Both runs can be set on the same course but the second run must be re-set.
- 2212.1.2 The skillful use of the ground when setting a giant slalom is, in most cases, even more important than for a slalom, since figures play a less important role owing to the prescribed width of the gates and the greater distances between them. It is therefore better to set mainly single gates, while exploiting the ground to the utmost. Figures can be set, but mainly on uninteresting terrain.
- 2212.1.3 A giant slalom should present a variety of long, medium and small turns. The competitor should be free to choose his own line between the gates, which must not be set down the fall-line of the slope. The full width of a hill should be used wherever possible. Course should be set "symmetrically" not to favor goofy or regular riders.
- 2213 Inspection of the Course
The course will remain closed for training on the day of the race. The gates must be finally set at least one hour before the start.
The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, by slowly sliding down alongside the course. Boarding through a gate, or practising turns parallel with those required by gates on the course, will lead to disqualification. Competitors must carry their start numbers.

- 2214 The Start
- 2214.1 In the first run according to the start numbers. Starting numbers are distributed according to the ranking lists, or by a manual random draw.
(art. 2031 and 2032).
- 2214.2 Limitation for the second runs
- The top 15 female and the top 25 male finishers from the first run are qualified for the second run.
The top 15 women respectively the top 15 men will start in reverse order of their first run result. The remaining riders will start in order of their position in the first run.
- 2215 Execution of the Giant Slalom
- A giant slalom must always be decided by two runs (men and ladies). The second run may be held on the same piste, but the gates must be reset. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.
- 2215.1 Video and Film Control
- At all International Ski Calendar races, a video or film control is recommended.
- 2300 SUPER G
- 2301 Technical Data
- 2301.1 Vertical Drop
- 2301.1.1 Courses for all races: must be a minimum of 350 meters and a maximum of 550 meters. The same course may be used for men and women.
- 2301.2 Length of the Course
- The length of the course must be measured with either a measuring tape or a wheel and has to be published on the start list and the results.
- 2301.3 Gates
- 2301.3.1 The single Super-G gate consists of two slalom poles and one triangular banner. The inside pole is a stubbie and the outside is a slalom pole banner to be set at right angle to the racing line.
- 2301.3.1.1 Triangular banners with the following sizes can be used:
- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| Base: min | 130 cm |
| Long side a: max | 110 cm |
| Short side b: | 4 cm |
- 2301.3.1.2 The triangular banners have to be placed at right angles (90°) to the fall line at the bottom of the gate.
- 2301.3.2 The gates must be alternately red and blue. If the gate is not visible due to terrain, a second pole may be used to extend the first slalom pole and a small slalom flag attached to the top.

- 2301.3.3 The gates must be set so that the competitors can distinguish them clearly and quickly even at high speed. The banner flag of a gate should be set at right angles to the fall line.
- 2301.3.4 The Super-G has to be set as follows:
10% of the vertical drop = maximum number of gates. A minimum of 30 gates must be set for men and 30 gates for ladies. The minimum number of gates counts only those requiring change of direction.
The distance between the turning poles of two successive gates must be at least 25 m (exception: art. 2303.1.2).
- 2302 The Courses
- 2302.1 General Characteristics of the Courses
The terrain should be, if possible, undulating and hilly. The course must have a minimum width of 30 m.
The inspector authorized to homologate the course decides whether this minimum width is adequate and if necessary can order it to be widened. In exceptional cases the course may be less than 30 m wide.
- 2302.2 Preparation of the Course
The course must be prepared like a downhill course. The course sections on which there are gates and where the competitors alter their directions must be prepared like in slalom.
- 2303 Course Setting
- 2303.1 Setting
In setting a Super-G the following principles should be observed:
- 2303.1.1 The course must be set on the day before the race.
- 2303.1.2 It is recommended to use the terrain as usefully as possible and to set the individual gates in such a way that the speed is controlled.
- 2303.1.3 A Super-G should contain a variety of long and medium turns. The competitor should be absolutely free to choose his own line between the gates, which must not be set down the fall-line of the slope.
- 2304 Inspection of the Course
- 2304.1 The course is closed on the day of the race - if there are no inspections necessary - until the start time.
- 2304.2 The competitors are authorized to study the final setting of the course on the day of the race by riding along the course at low speed (inspection). Competitors must carry their start numbers.
- 2304.3 The Jury decides the method of inspection. It can permit the passage of the gates.
- 2305 Start
- In a Super-G the start is according to the start numbers. Starting numbers are distributed according to the ranking lists or by a manual random draw.

2306 Execution of the Super-G

A Super-G will be carried out in one run on a FIS homologated course.

2307 Helmet

All competitors and forerunners must wear crash helmets manufactured for Snowboard and / or Ski racing allowing clear vision.

2500 PARALLEL EVENTS

2510 Definition

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

2511 Vertical Drop

For parallel slalom the vertical drop of the course must be between 80 and 120 meters with a minimum of 20 gates. The distance between two gates will be 7 to 15 m. For parallel giant slalom the vertical drop of the course must be between 120 - 250 meters. The parallel giant slalom has to be set as follows:

12 - 16% of the vertical drop in meters = number of gates by rounding up or down into the nearest decimal number.

2511.1 Gates

Triangular banners shall be of the following sizes and must be placed at right angles to the fall line at the bottom of the gate:

Slalom

Base	long side	short side
50-80 cm	50-80 cm	4 cm

Giant slalom

Base	long side	short side
130 cm	110 cm	4 cm

2511.2 A parallel slalom gate consists of two slalom flex poles and one triangular banner.

2512 Choice and Preparation of the Course

2512.1 Choose a slope wide enough to permit two or more courses, preferably slightly concave (permitting a view of the whole course from any point). The terrain variations must be the same across the surface of the slope. The course layouts must have the same profile and the same difficulties.

2512.2 Over the full width of the chosen slope, the snow must be consistently hard, similar to course preparation for slalom, so that it is possible to offer equal race conditions on both courses.

2512.3 There must be a lift next to the course to ensure that the races are run smoothly and rapidly.

- 2512.4 The course must be entirely closed off by barriers. It is recommended to fence off reserved places intended for trainers, competitors and servicemen.
- 2513 The Courses
- 2513.1 When the two courses are set, the left course (looking from the top) will be set with red poles and red triangular banners and the right course (looking from the top) will be set with blue poles and blue triangular banners.
- 2513.1.1 Triangular banners have to be used - as described in 2110.2.3 (PSL) and 2210.2.2 (PGS).
- 2513.2 The same course setter establishes the courses and makes sure they are identical and parallel. He must ensure that the course flow is smooth and that there is variety in the curves (very pronounced curves) and that the course causes rhythm changes. In no case should this event resemble a long straight run from top to bottom.
- 2513.3 The first gate in each course must be placed no less than 8 m and no more than 10 m from the start.
- 2513.4 Shortly before the finish line, after the last gate, the separation between the two tracks must be well defined so that they direct each competitor towards the finish line. The course setter must place the last gate in such a manner that the competitors are guided towards the center of each finish line.
- 2513.5 Distance Between the Two Courses
The equidistance between two corresponding markers (from turning pole to turning pole) must be no less than 5 m and no more than 8 m for PSL and 7 - 12 m for PGS.
- 2515 Start
- 2515.1 Start Device
The Start Ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the start. Push off posts will be installed on the starting installation for all events.
The specifications will adjusted to the needs of the specific events.
The gates have to open simultaneously and it must be impossible for a competitor to open the gates himself.

ie: Two hinged gates each 90 cm wide and 30 cm in height. The starting block (behind the board) must be covered with teflon to protect the board. The weight for each hinge gate is 15 kg. Opening of the gate: The electric control (accu. 24v).
The bolt (lock) system should utilize an electromagnet so that the start gun opens simultaneously the hinge gates (outwardly). This start system could also be manually operated.
- 2515.2 The Technical Delegate and the starter together will control the start. In order to coordinate their functions, the Technical Delegate should have a start platform set up between the hinge gates, either in front of or behind so that he can see the entire race course. The start signal

can only be given after the Technical Delegate has given the competitors permission to start.
Any starting system can be employed provided that the system guarantees a simultaneous start.

- 2515.3 False Starts
Disqualification will take place:
- 2515.3.1 If a competitor manipulates the starting gates
- 2515.3.2 If a competitor is trying to pass the starting gates before the starting signal has been given.
- 2515.4 Start command
Before the starter gives the command of either "Ready - Set" or "Attention - Prêt" or "Achtung - Bereit" and the subsequent firing of the starting gun which opens the hinge gates, he must first ensure that the competitors are ready by asking the competitor starting in the red course "Red ready?" or "Rouge prêt?" or "Rot fertig?" and then the competitor in the blue course "Blue ready?" or "Bleu prêt?" or "Blau fertig?". Only after both competitors have answered "yes" or "oui" or "ja", the starter can give the start command.
- 2515.5 If one or both starting machine gates have clearly been blocked because of technical malfunction, without the competitor touching the gate before the starting signal was given, the start must be repeated.
- 2516 Finish
- 2516.1 The finish areas must be symmetrical. The line of the finish must be parallel with the line of the starts.
- 2516.2 Each finish line is marked by two poles connected by a banner which form the finish. Each of these must be at least 8 m wide. The finish lines are separated by a post or vertical banner with a maximum width of appr. one meter.
- 2516.3 It is necessary to set up visually separate finish approaches and exits.
- 2517 Jury and Course Setter
- 2517.1 In view of the special type of this competition, the Jury is set up as follows:
- the Technical Delegate
 - the referee
 - the assistant referee, without voting right
 - the chief of competition/technical director
 - the chief of course, without voting right
 - two start referees, nominated by the organization, without voting right
 - two finish referees, nominated by the organization, without voting right.
- 2517.2 The course setter is designated by the Jury of the competition (if he is not chosen by the FIS). Before setting the course, he must conduct an inspection and study of the course in the presence of the Jury and those responsible for the course (the chief of competition and the chief of course).

2518 Timing

2518.1 As the start is simultaneous, only the difference in time between the competitors at the finish will be registered with two independently working timing systems. The first competitor that breaks one of the signals starts the chronometer and receives the time "zero" , the following competitor stops successively the clocks (chronometers) and receives the time difference in 1/100-seconds to the first competitor.

2519 Execution of a Parallel Events on Two Courses

Each match between two competitors consists of two runs, the two competitors change courses for the second run.

2519.1 Qualification

2519.1.1 A separate qualifying run has to be set. This run must be similar to the Parallel courses, i.e. number of gates, fallline, inclination the qualifying runs will take place there. All riders get one run on this course. The top 16 men and women, in case there is less than 50 riders only 8, will take part in the parallel finals. (See 2523)

2519.1.2 In case of a tie for place 8 respectively 16 there shall be another run for each of the riders involved on the qualification course. This run will take place immediately after the qualifications.

2519.2 Parallel - Finals

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

Groups	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	Place 1 - Place 16	Place 1 - Place 8
	Place 8 - Place 9	
	Place 5 - Place 12	Place 4 - Place 5
	Place 4 - Place 13	
	Place 3 - Place 14	Place 3 - Place 6
	Place 6 - Place 11	
	Place 7 - Place 10	
	Place 2 - Place 15	Place 2 - Place 7

2519.2.1 All parallel elimination rounds are composed of two runs. The competitors change courses for the second run. A competitor who does not finish or is disqualified in the first run, starts the second run with a 5 % penalty. (see art. 2522)

2519.2.2 For each pair the competitor which is listed on top of the pairing will do his first run on the red course. For the second run the competitors change courses. All runs in the parallel final are done using this system.

2519.2.3 The riders are allowed, 10 minutes to inspect the parallel courses by sliding down once from top to bottom on the sides.

2519.3 Start order

Following the order in the table, from top to bottom, all groups race in succession. For the second run the competitors change course. The same system is used for all elimination rounds.

1st round	men 8 pairs first run	
2nd round	men 8 pairs second run	(losers are placed 9 - 16)
3rd round	women 4 pairs first run	
4th round	men 4 pairs first run	
5th round	women 4 pairs second run	(losers are placed 5 - 8)
6th round	men 4 pairs second run	(losers are placed 5 - 8)
7th round	women 2 pairs first run	
8th round	men 2 pairs first run	
9th round	women 2 pairs second run	(losers to round 11/15)
10th round	men 2 pairs second run	(losers to round 12/16)
11th round	women 1 pair first run	(place 3 and 4)
12th round	men 1 pair first run	(place 3 and 4)
13th round	women 1 pair first run	(place 1 and 2)
14th round	men 1 pair first run	(place 1 and 2)
15th round	women 1 pair second run	(place 3 and 4) Final
16th round	men 1 pair second run	(place 3 and 4) Final
17th round	women 1 pair second run	(place 1 and 2) Final
18th round	men 1 pair second run	(place 1 and 2) Final

2519.4 The places 5 to 8 and places 9 to 16 are determined by the times of the qualification run(s). In any case a rider which has qualified for a certain group will remain in this group even if his qualification time was slower than one or more of the qualification times for riders eliminated in a lower group.
i.e: Once qualified for top 8 will remain in the top 8.

2519.4.1 Winners of each round are determined according to rule 2518.1 and advance to the next elimination round. This process continues according to the ladder until a winner emerges.

2519.5 Semi-finals and Final

2519.5.1 The four remaining riders start according the rounds 7 - 18 (see 2519.3).

2519.5.2 The losers of the elimination rounds 7 - 10 race their first run for the 3rd and 4th positions before the finalists race their first run, then the losers of the third elimination round, run their second run and then the finalists run their final race. (see 2519.3)

2520 Control of the Races

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

2521 Disqualifications

2521.1 Causes for disqualifications are the following:

- false start (art. 2515.3)
- changing from one course to another
- disturbing opponent, voluntarily or not
- incorrect gate passage
- turn not executed on the outside of a gate
- not finishing the run with at least the front foot fixed to the board.

2521.2 The competitor who is disqualified or does not finish his first run of a round will start in the second run with a penalty time.

2521.2.1 The competitor who is disqualified or gives up in the second run is eliminated.

2521.2.2 In case of both competitors not being able to finish, the one who covered the longest distance:

- first run: wins the first run
- second run: qualified for the next round

2522 Penalty Time

The Penalty Time will be calculated using the best time of the qualifications for women and men. A 5 % penalty of his time will be used in the parallel finals.

In all cases the maximum time difference for the first run of each pairing can never be higher than the penalty time. i.e. the actual time difference is 3 seconds, the penalty time is 1.5 seconds, then the second run will be started with a handicap of 1.5 seconds for the loosing competitor of the first round.

2523 Qualification for the Parallel Final

2523.1 A separate qualifying run will be set which should be as similar as possible to the Parallel course.

2523.2 The number of competitors qualified for the finals depends on the number of participants in the qualification runs:

- if there are 50 or more participants in the qualifications, 16 riders will be qualified for the finals
- if there are less than 50 participants in the qualifications, 8 riders will be qualified for the finals.

2523.3 Qualification in one run

The 16 and or 8 best are qualified for the finals.

Starting order: The first group will consist of 15 women and 15 men.

This group will be starting after a manual random draw. The remaining riders will start according to their FIS points.

2600 HALFPIPE

2601 The Halfpipe

The halfpipe is a channel constructed in the snow.

Technical Data:	Minimum	Recommended	Maximum
Inclination	15°	18.5°	22°

length (meters)	100m	110m	120m
width	13m	15m	17m
Wall Height	3m	3.5m	4m
Transition	4m	5m	6m
Vertical		0.3m@85°	
Bottom Flat		5m maximum	
Drop in Area		2m	
Banner fence from wall		1.5m	
Outside fence from banners		0.5m	

These measurements are only given as recommended due to the fact that these numbers should be consistent at every halfpipe contest.

- 2602 The Halfpipe site
The halfpipe site must conform to specifications.
The halfpipe site must be finished and ready for training at least one day before the start of the competition. The drop in gives the riders the opportunity to enter the halfpipe with proper speed.
The access ramp to the drop in cannot be used as spring board.
- 2603 Training
The training session is not mandatory.
There shall be no special starting during training. Training times will be communicated by the Chief of Competition during the first TC meeting.
- 2604 Competition format - Knockout format
- 2604.1 Qualification - Knockout format

The qualification will be organized the same day as the finals.
The starting order shall be communicated during the first TC meeting.
The qualification will be organized in 2 runs as follows:
- 1st run: Each rider will start
The top 4 Women (rank 1-4) and 8 Men (rank 1-8) are qualified for the final and will start in the finals according to their rank.
 - 2nd run: Will consist of Women rank 5-16 from first run and Men rank 9-32 from first run. According to the result of the second run, the remaining 4 places-Women and 8 places-Men will be filled. These competitors will be ranked 5-8 (Women) and 9-16 (Men) into the finals.
- 2604.2 Finals - Knockout format
The number of participants in the finals shall be 16 Men and 8 Women.
The starting order shall be according to rank of run 1 then according to rank of run 2 in a knockout ladder format. In each round (1 competes against 16, and so on). The riders will only be judged against each other. The lowest ranked rider from the qualification will start first in the pairings. The rider with the most points advances to the next round.
Ties during a round will be broken by the highest technical merit score.
The final ranking of riders 5-16 men and 5-8 women will be determined by the competitors score according to the round in which he/she was eliminated.
- 2605 Competition format - Single format
- 2605.1 Qualification single format
The qualification will be organized the same day as the finals. The starting order shall be communicated during the first TC meeting. The qualification will be organized in 2 runs.

- 1st run: each rider shall start
 - the top 3 women and 6 men ranked are qualified for the final
 - 2nd run: only the riders ranked 6-20 shall start
 - according to the result of the 2nd run we shall fill up the remaining places to 6 women / 12 men.
- The official result list of the qualification runs shall determine the qualified riders for the finals.

2605.2 Finals single format

The number of participants in the finals shall be 6 women and 12 men. The finals will consist of two runs. Only the combined score of the two final runs (added) shall determine the official final ranking of the qualified riders. The starting order shall be in reverse order of the first run's results. For the second run the leader of the first run shall start at the very end. The organization of the finals must conform to FIS regulations. In special cases the number of finalists can be changed.

2606 Execution

The qualification run is part of the halfpipe competition. The official results of the qualification run shall determine the qualified riders for the finals. Only the finals shall determine the final ranking for the qualified riders. The official results will include:

- the ranking list from the qualification run
- the final ranking of the qualified riders from the finals.

The competition format can alter between the knockout format and the single format. The decision is taken by FIS. The knockout format will be used whenever possible.

2607 Competitors Equipment

2607.1 Bibs

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

2608 Public Address System

2608.1 Music is used in pipe 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 pipe.

2608.2 The Chief of sound is responsible for stock tapes during the competition.

2609 Judges Stand

2609.1 The minimum size of the scaffolding area must be 8 meters by 3 meters. The judges viewing area should be constructed to provide ample room for the appropriate number of officials and to provide room for viewing and all proper amenities for the operation of the competition.

The judges area has to be fenced and closed off to competitors and spectators.

2610 Start and Finish officials

- 2610.1 The Starter
The starter is responsible for the warning signal and the start command. The starter must be in radio contact with the Head Judge.
- 2610.2 The Finish Official
The finish official is in charge of the finish area. He is responsible to ensure a safe exit for all competitors and to control spectators in the near area.
- 2611 The Start Area

The start area must be closed off to everyone except the starting competitor, accompanied by one coach and the start official.
- 2611.1 Start signals for the event will be given by the starter.
- 2612 The Finish Area

The finish area must be flat and big enough to allow the rider to come to a safe stop. It has to be fenced off completely. The fences should be laid out in a way that there is maximum visibility for officials, media and spectators. The exit gate must be set up that the riders cannot leave the finish area without taking their board off.
- 2614 Halfpipe Judging
- 2614.1 For each Halfpipe event, 5 international judges will be present during the entire event, plus the Head Judge.
- 2614.2 Judges must give scores during the Halfpipe events in accordance with judging criteria. They must be available to the Head Judge during preparation and throughout the event.
- 2614.3 Judges shall use score cards to mark score by bib number, and may keep a memory board to record notations on specifics (tricks, falls, etc.)
- 2614.4 No discussions are allowed concerning competitors scores unless initiated by the Head Judge.
- 2614.5 No competitor, team representative, or spectator will be allowed to approach the judges stand or speak with judges during the competition.
- 2614.6 Any protest or problem arising from the judging will be dealt with by the Head Judge and the competition jury.
- 2614.7 The Judge's responsibilities and duties
- 2614.7.1 To adjudicate and rank every competitor fairly, without bias, without regard to former impressions, and without regard to the competitor's national affiliation, race, color or creed.
- 2614.7.2 All judges shall articulate all potential conflicts of interest to the Head Judge.
- 2614.7.3 The judges while in their professional capacity shall refrain from discussing personal viewpoints of the judging to team captains, competitors, and spectators during the course of the competition.

- 2614.7.4 A judge shall be discreet and reasonable in all discussions.
- 2614.7.5 A judge shall not predict outcomes in advance.
- 2614.7.6 A judges shall accept criticism calmly and maintain composure in all situations.
- 2614.7.7 A judge shall not in any way communicate the conduct of any judge in a disparaging manner. Any criticism of a judge's performance or behavior shall be directed to the competition Head Judge.
- 2614.7.8 All judges shall be skilled in identifying the various maneuvers that the competitors perform.
- 2614.7.9 Judges shall attend all judges briefings and post-competition sessions, team captain meetings, and be available to the Head Judge.
- 2614.10 All judges need to be able to judge in an effective and timely manner.
- 2614.11 To follow the FIS judging criteria in all aspects.
- 2614.8 The Head Judge's responsibilities and duties
 - 2614.8.1 To help coordinate the judges' accommodations, per diem, and related transportation.
 - 2614.8.2 To conduct the team captain's meeting the day before the contest and conduct the judges briefings and post competition analysis with the judges.
 - 2614.8.3 To attend all necessary course inspections with the TD, the Chief of course, and the available team captains.
 - 2614.8.4 Brief judges secretaries and ready administrative materials for judging (supplies, scorecards, comfort items).
 - 2614.8.5 To accept all properly executed protests.
 - 2614.8.6 To insure the appropriate behavior of the judges at all times during the competition.
 - 2614.8.7 To lead all discussions during training and forerunning for the purpose of calibration.
 - 2614.8.8 Determines which judge will be used for specific categories and overseas changes in assignments if appropriate.
 - 2614.8.9 Supervision and control over scoring procedures, including dialogue concerning deviant scores.
 - 2614.8.10 Announcing to the starter when judges are ready for competitors and to articulate to the judges the number of the next competitor.
 - 2614.8.11 Responsible for the total control of the judges stand and the activities that take place upon it.
 - 2614.8.12 Responsible for the calculation and the checking of the score.

- 2614.8.13 To check the accuracy of all tie breaks.
- 2614.8.14 To act as a substitute judge in emergencies.
- 2614.8.15 To inspect the judge's stand for purposes of approving its location, construction, and sightlines. This inspection shall occur at least one day before the competition day.
- 2614.8.16 To be responsible for the construction of the halfpipe (when appropriate) or to be responsible for the oversight of the halfpipe maintenance during practice and competition with direct coordination by the chief of course.
- 2614.8.17 To be the final authority on all judging issues at the competition, and to accept all responsibility for any irregularity in the service provided by the judges to the competition.
- 2614.8.18 To be part of the jury with the Technical Delegate, and the Chief of Competition.
- 2616 Halfpipe Course/Site
 - 2616.1 The drop in section allows competitors to enter the halfpipe with momentum; it is not used to attempt a maneuver.
 - 2616.2 Only maneuvers in the halfpipe will be scored, no maneuvers outside the halfpipe shall be scored.
- 2617 Halfpipe Scoring Systems
 - 2617.1 Each judge shall use a ten point system. Judges will score by tenths, ie 3.8, 6.7, 7.3, 9.9, etc.
 - 2617.2 Each judge will evaluate a specific category of the judging criteria.
 - 2617.3 When three judges are present the following format will be used; one judge will be responsible for Amplitude and Landings, one judge for Standard maneuvers and Rotations, and one judge for Technical merit.
 - 2617.4 When five judges are present each judge will evaluate and score a specific category these are: Standard maneuvers, Rotations, Amplitude, Landings and Technical Merit.
 - 2617.5 The Head Judge shall confer with all the judges in determining the initial category assignment.
 - 2617.6 A judge assigned to a category may only switch with the consent of the Head Judge.
 - 2617.7 All scores must be posted after each run.
 - 2617.8 Tie breaking
The rider with the highest technical merit score in the tied run shall be declared the winner. This will hold true in the finals, or in determining the higher ranked place in qualifications.

- 2618 Judging Criteria
- 2618.1 The following criteria will be examined by one judge for each category or as it is stated in section 2617.3 three judges shall evaluate the following criteria:
Standard maneuvers
Rotations
Amplitude
Landings
Technical Merit.
- 2618.2 Standard Maneuvers
All maneuvers that are without rotation (both horizontal and vertical). This includes aials with and without grabs, tricks on or near the lip of the halfpipe including handplants. Emphasis for judging will be the variety, difficulty and execution of tricks in the category. Falls will not factor in the evaluation of this category.
- 2618.3 Rotations
All manoeuvres that involve rotations. This includes spins (horizontal rotations); flips (vertical rotations) where legal; hybrid tricks that include both horizontal and vertical rotations. Emphasis for judging will be the variety, difficulty and execution of tricks in the category. Falls will not factor in the evaluation of this category.
- 2618.4 Amplitude
Represents the volume of execution, and is measured by the competitors used energy. It is the degree of power and energy the competitors show in their ride. This category deals with the height of maneuvers, the speed of the run, and the energy the competitor exhibits in an efficient manner.
- 2618.5 Landings
In a run are determined by analyzing the competitor's balance, precision, stability and rhythm. Items that deduct from the overall score are; dragging hands, flailing arms, stopping in the halfpipe, and falling. The Landings judge shall evaluate the run from landings and across the bottom of the pipe. Other factors include; recovery, the use of the transition, spinouts, and flailing. Falls that occur are a 25 % deduction for each fall but are assessed by ONLY the Landings judge.
- 2618.5.1 Deductions for falls will be as follows:
Unstable body (flailing, sketches, etc) up to .5
Using hands for stability (as aid to run) up to 1.0
Minor fall (body contact with snow) up to 2.0
Major fall (momentum stops) up to 2.5
- 2618.6 Technical Merit
This judge will score the run by evaluating the run's overall precision and rhythm, including the execution of the run and the routine attempted. The TM judge does not evaluate style but evaluates the precise nature of the run in relation to the manoeuvres attempted, both individually and as a sequence. The TM judge does take falls into consideration.
- 2619 Considerations of the judging criteria

- 2619.1 In the FIS's current system, the judges have been divided into separate categories. Such a system lends itself to a higher degree of accuracy. It also allows the riders to understand the break down of their run and hold the judges accountable for their scores. The riders can see in what areas they are strong, and in what areas they need improvement. This also holds true for training judges in the intricacies of halfpipe judging.
- 2619.2 Over all, the system works as an integration of checks and balances where no one judge has more weight or power, and thus neither does one judging criteria. For example, someone cannot get a high score by only going high and impressing the amplitude judge, or by only doing rotations and impressing the rotations judge. Therefore, in order to get the most amount of points, the rider needs to impress all judges by making sure to do well in each criteria. Also, every judge plays an important role in forming an overall score. Therefore, it becomes difficult to get a high total score without rotations, or if you don't get high above the lip. If you do not impress each judge, your total score will be compromised significantly. A good halfpipe run is not based on any one thing, but it is based on everything as a whole. The key concept is balance... this is what makes a good halfpipe run.
- 2619.3 The FIS judging system allows for creativity, unpredictability, and originality. In fact, in no other judged sport are you allowed to drop in on a course and just do whatever you want. The concept of freestyle is strong among snowboarders and the judging system must accommodate this type of competition. It must be well balanced, thorough, accurate, and allow for constant change.
- 2619.3.1 Category 1 Normal to difficult
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| FS - Lean | FS - Indy |
| FS - Nosebone | FS,BS - Crail |
| BS - Method | FS - Layback |
| BS - Palmer | BS - Japan Air |
| FS - Tailgrab | FS - Nosegrab |
| FS/BS - 360 | FS - Tailgrab |
| FS/BS - 180 | BS - Freshfish |
| BS - Mute | Frontside Air |
| BS - Tail Snatch | BS - Mosquito |
| FS - Crail | BS - Shifty |
- Going to Fakie or doing these tricks Fakie or Switchstance can increase the difficulty
- 2619.3.2 Category 2, Difficult
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| BS - Eggplant | BS - Elgeurial |
| FS - Handplant | FS - J-Tear |
| FS - Method | FS - Millerflip |
| FS - Phillips 66 | BS - Seatbelt |
| FS - Caballerial | FS,BS - 540 |
- Going to Fakie or doing these tricks Fakie or Switchstance can increase the difficulty

2619.4 Category 3, Extreme Difficulty

FS,BS - 720	FS,BS - 900
FS - 1080	FS - Backflip
BS - McEgg	BS - Alley Oop McTwist
FS,BS - 720 Corkscrew	
FS - Inverted 180 (Crippler)	

In this category are different combinations of Difficult and Extreme Difficulty tricks that are done in combinations and sequences. It would prove a difficult task to list all the variations but the talented judge has to be aware of basic combinations of these maneuvers. An example would be a Switchstance Meloncholie 540.

2619.5 This category list is to be used as a reference as there are more maneuvers, as well as variations on those maneuvers.

Switchstance riders need to wear a fluorescent strip on their dominant foot for determination of their "regular" or their "switchstance" tricks.

2700 SNOWBOARD CROSS (SBX)

2701 Technical Data

2701.1 Vertical Drop

2701.1.1 Courses for all races: must be a minimum of 100 meters and a maximum 180 meters. The same course may be used for men and women. Average slope should be 15°-18°.

2701.2 Gates

2701.2.1 A SBX gate consists of one long slalom pole and one stubby pole and one banner (see art. #2089)

2701.2.2 Consecutive gates must alternate in color. The slalom poles must carry triangular banners matching the color of the pole.

2701.2.3 Triangular banners must be used with the following sizes:

Discipline	Base	Long side	Short side
SBX	130cm	110cm	4cm
SBX	50-80cm	50-80cm	4cm

The turning pole must be a stubby pole (20-40 cm)

2701.2.4 Triangular banners have to be placed at the bottom of the gate.

2701.2.5 The gates must be set so that the competitors can distinguish them clearly and quickly even at high speeds. The banner of a gate should be set at right angles to the competition line. In certain circumstances riders may be required to pass between two gates of the same colors (for example: corridors).

2702 Courses

- 2702.1 General characteristics of the courses.
The slope should preferably be of a medium pitch (not flat/not steep- ideally 15°-18°) with varied terrain. The SBX slope must be a minimum of 30 m wide. Under certain conditions for short sections (50 m or less) the course width may be a minimum of 10 m.
The ideal SBX slope will allow for the construction of all or some of the following terrain features:
Banks (crescent shaped), Double Banks, Single, Double, or Triple Jumps, Ollie Jumps, Rolls and waves - (Single, double, triple, etc.), Staircase jumps, spines and double spines, Pro style jumps, Obelisk or pyramids, Table top jumps, and medium or long GS type turns.

Other terrain features can be built but safety considerations must always be a priority. Gap jumps will not be permitted under any circumstances.
- 2702.2 Course preparation
The track should be closed to the public at least 20 hours before the training. Terrain features and jumps must be built with sufficient time so that the snow has been compacted to insure that they can be properly maintained during training and competition. The use of artificial means is permitted (salt, water, etc.).
- 2703 Course setting
- 2703.1 The setting of the gates must be done before the official training and should incorporate the skillful use of the terrain with the integration of terrain features and jumps into the setting. Minor adjustments in the setting may be necessary during the training to adjust the course for a smooth race line.
- 2703.2 The total number of terrain features and jumps should be at the discretion of the course designer but will incorporate as many different possibilities as is practical. Blind jumps or terrain features where a rider is unable to see the landing from the take-off should be avoided. The course should be designed so as to separate the riders as quickly as possible after the start (i.e. 3-5 rolls, moguls or other terrain features between the start and the first turn). These terrain features should be placed in a straight line from the start to the first turn. Minimum distance of the straight section of the course between the start and the first turn should be 50 meters.
- 2704 Inspection/Training
The competitors are allowed to inspect the course by slowly sliding down through or alongside the course. Inspection times are at the discretion of the race jury but should be a minimum of 30 minutes. Competitors must carry their start numbers.
Training times or open running of the course is at the discretion of the race jury but should be at least 30 minutes to allow all competitors the opportunity to ride through the course a minimum of one time before the official start of the competition.
- 2705 Execution of Snowboard Cross (SBX)
- 2705.1 Finals based on 48 men / 24 women / 6 riders per heat or 32 men / 16 women / 4 riders per heat.

- 2705.2 SBX will be run according to a double knockout format (in certain circumstances where time is a factor a single knockout format is possible).
Times are not necessary but a timed run the day previous to the actual competition may be allowed to seed or qualify riders into the final competition.
- 2705.3 Riders advance from round to round as determined by their place of finish in each heat. Place of finish is determined by the first part of the body or snowboard that cross finish line. Whenever possible, a finish line camera (video or photo finish) should be available. In case of a tie only the riders tied for the final place of advancement to the next heat will run again to determine who advances.
- 2705.4 Helmets (see 2307) are required for all training and competition.
- 2705.5 Race Bibs: May be 4-6 different colors in each heat or numbered bibs with numbers on front, back and sleeves for better visibility by the course judges.
- 2705.6 Format for six riders
- 2705.6.1 Qualifier #1
Top two finishers in each heat advance to the next round.
3rd through 6th place go to the LCQ (last chance qualifier) round
- 2705.6.2 LCQ Round
8 heats of 4
Winner from each heat advances to quarter final (1 rider only)
- 2705.6.3 Quarter Final
4 heats of 6
Top 3 riders advance to Semi-Finals
- 2705.6.4 Semi Final
2 heats of 6
Top 3 riders advance to the Finals
4-6 from each heat advance to Consolations
- 2705.6.5 Consolation Round
1 heat of 6
Determines final rank 7-12
- 2705.6.6 Final Round
1 heat of 6
Determines final rank 1-6
- 2705.7 Format for four riders
used primarily for smaller field sizes
- 2705.7.1 Qualifier #1
8 heats of 4.
Top rider advances to quarter final (rider 2-4 go to LCQ)
- 2705.7.2 LCQ Round
8 heats of 3
Winner from each heat advances to quarter final (1 rider only)
- 2705.7.3 Quarter Final

- 4 heats of 4
Top 2 riders advance to Semi-Finals
- 2705.7.4 Semi Final
2 heats of 4
Top 2 riders advance to the Finals
3 & 4 from each heat advance to Consolations
- 2705.7.5 Consolation Round
1 heat of 4
Determines final rank 5-8
- 2705.7.6 Final Round
1 heat of 4
Determines final rank 1-4
- 2706 The Start
The Lane position is drawn at the start. A missed start is a disqualification. It is the riders responsibility to arrive at the start in time to compete (see rule nr 2022).
- 2706.1 Start lanes
Each starting position is identified by a colour
- Looking down the course the positions are set as follows:
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Position 1 very left | red |
| Position 2 left | green |
| Position 3 middle left | yellow |
| Position 4 middle right | blue |
| Position 5 right | black/yellow |
| Position 5 very right | white/red |
- 2707 Contact
Intentional contact by pushing, pulling or other means which causes another competitor to slow down, fall or exit the course is not allowed and is an automatic disqualification. Unavoidable "casual contact" may be acceptable. All contact infractions will be at the discretion of the course judges and race jury.
- 2708 Protests
DQ's will be announced and/or posted immediately after each heat at a designated area at the bottom and top of the course.
All protests must be reported to the Chief of Finish before the next heat begins. Protests after this time will not be accepted. Protests need not be in writing but all other ICR rules for protests will apply. The jury will consist of the TD, FIS Race Director and the Chief of Finish. The protest fee must be paid at or before the conclusion of the competition.
- 2709 Final Ranking
- 2709.1 Six Person Format
The top 12 riders are ranked according to 2705.6.5 and 2705.6.6. The remaining riders will be tied within the groups (i.e. 13-24; 25-48 and so on) ties within the groups will be broken when possible.
- 2709.2 Four Person Format

The top 8 riders are ranked according to 2705.7.5 and 2705.7.6. The remaining riders will be tied within the groups (i.e. 9-16; 17-32 and so on) ties within the groups will be broken when possible.

4th Section

Special Rules

2800 Competitions under Artificial Light

2800.1 The starting of competitions under artificial lights is permitted.

2800.2 The lighting must meet the following specifications:

2800.2.1 The light level anywhere on the course may not be less than 80 lux, measured parallel to the surface. The lighting should be as uniform as possible.
In case the event will be broadcasted on Television the level of lighting has to be checked with the responsible person for TV production. Special arrangements have to be made as required individually.

2800.2.2 The floodlights must be so placed that the light does not alter the topography of the piste. The light must show the competitor the exact picture of the terrain and must not alter the depth perception and exactness.

2800.2.3 The lights shall not cast the competitor's shadow into the racing line and shall not blind the competitor by glare.

2800.2.4 Obstacles and buildings in the immediate vicinity of the course must be clearly lighted.

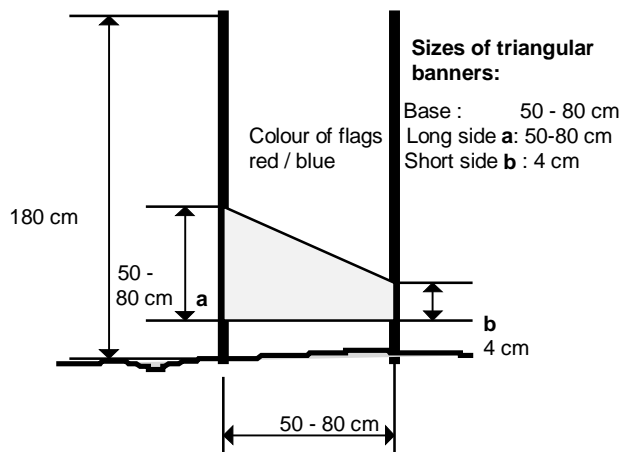
2800.3 The TD must check ahead of time that the lighting conforms to the rules. The organizers shall provide him with light meters having cosine correction.

2800.4 The TD must submit a supplementary report on the quality of the lighting.

2800.5 The course setter must set the course on the section of the race course which is best lighted.

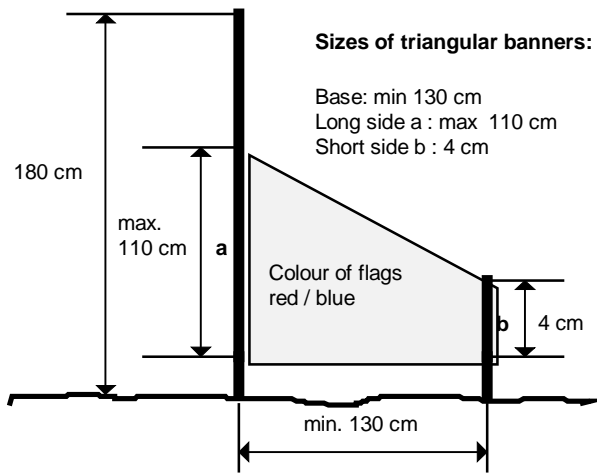
5th Section

SLALOM



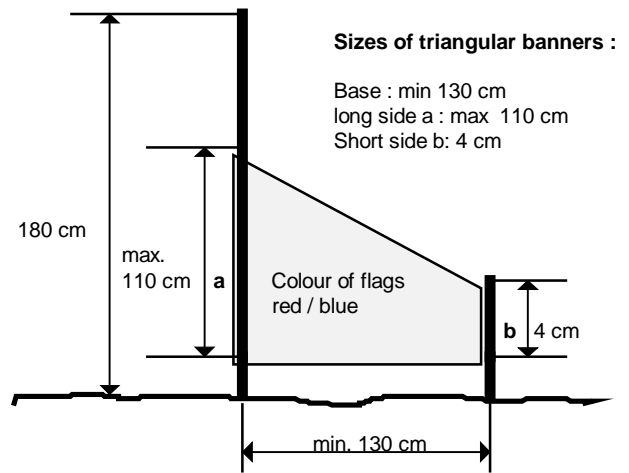
Technical Data		VD	120 - 180 m
		Gates	min. 35 max 38% of VD
Distance	Turning pole to Turning pole 8 - 15 m		
Course setting	Symmetrical		

SUPER - G



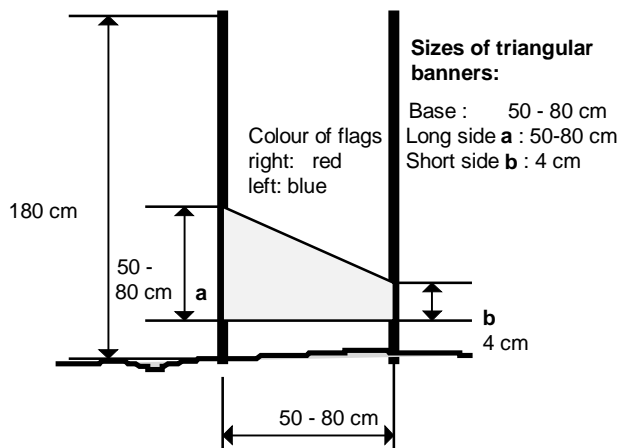
Technical Data		VD	350 - 550 m
	Gate	10 %	of VD
Distance	Turnpole to Turnpole min	25 m	
Course setting	Asymmetrical		

GIANT SLALOM



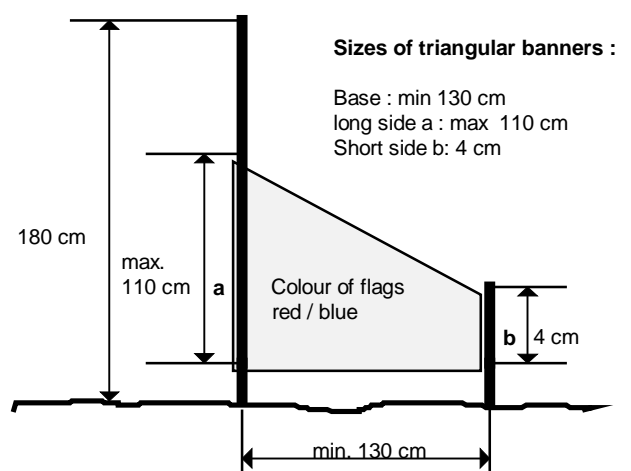
Technical Data		VD	200 - 400 m
	Gates	12 - 16 %	of VD
Distance	Turnpole to Turnpole min,	10 m	
Course setting	Asymmetrical		

SLALOM - PARALLEL



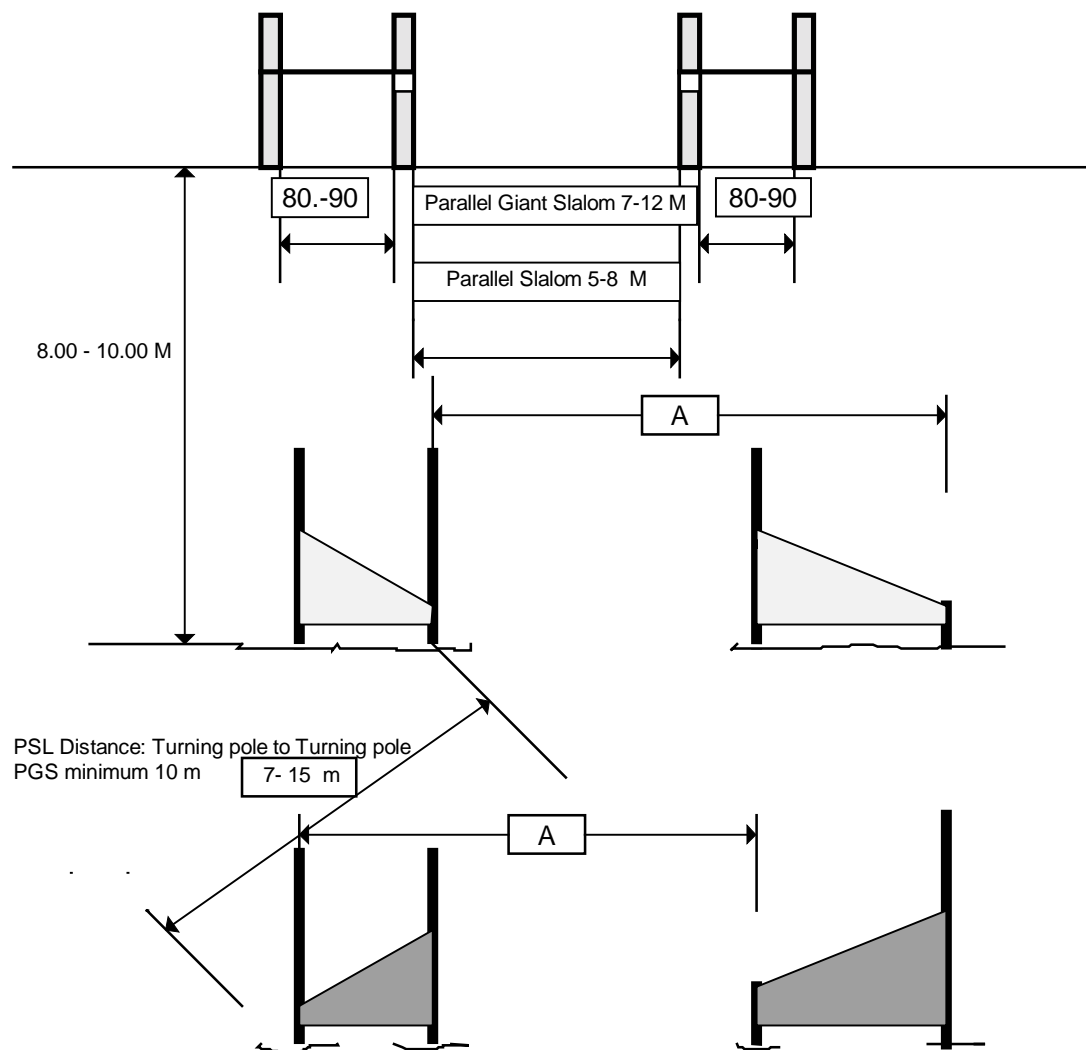
Technical Data	VD	80 - 120 m
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GIANT SLALOM - PARALLEL

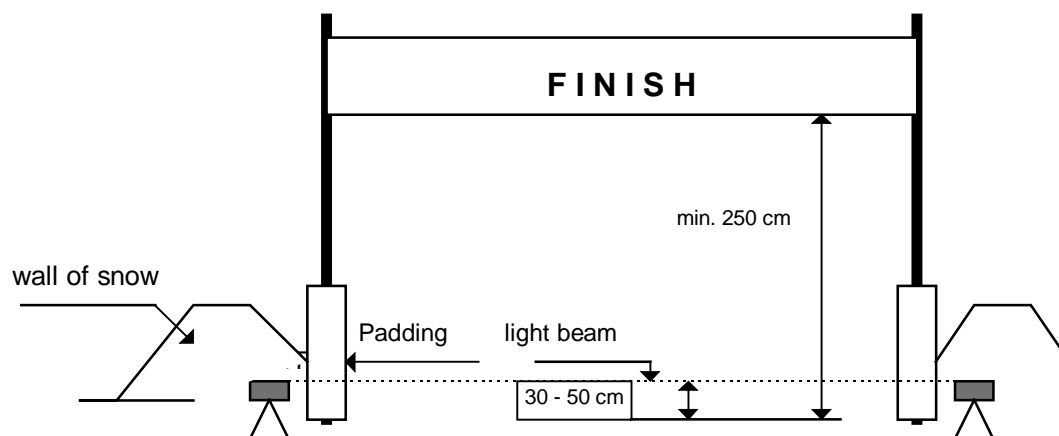


Technical Data	VD	120 - 250 m
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		Gates	min.	20			Gates	12-16% of VD
Distance	Turning pole to Turning pole	7-15m			Distance	Turning pole to Turning pole	min. 10m	
Course setting		Symmetrical			Course setting		Symmetrical	

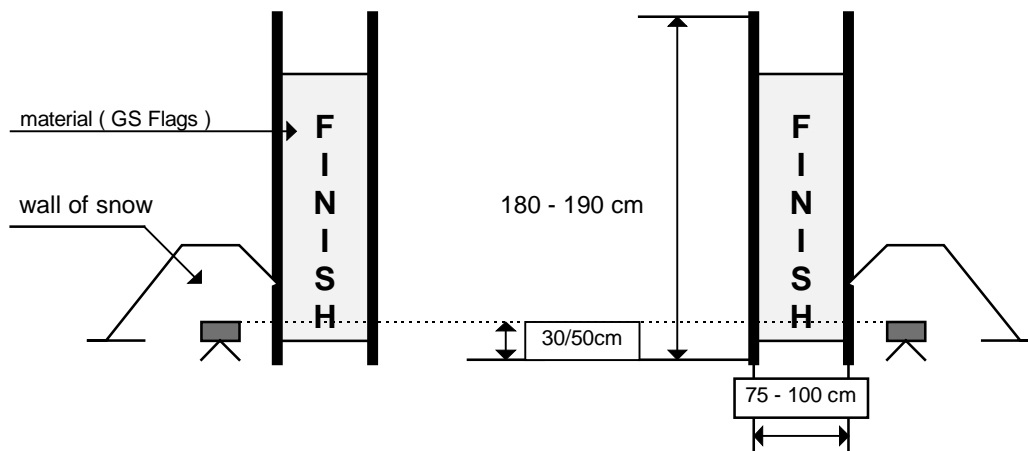


FINISH : WC, EC, FIS- AND NATIONAL COMPETITIONS



Slalom	Width of Finish	8 . 00 M
Parallel Slalom	Width of Finish	8 . 00 M
Giant Slalom	Width of Finish	10 . 00 M
Parallel Giant Slalom	Width of Finish	10 . 00 M
Super- G	Width of Finish	15 . 00 M

FINISH : FIS- AND NATIONAL COMPETITION



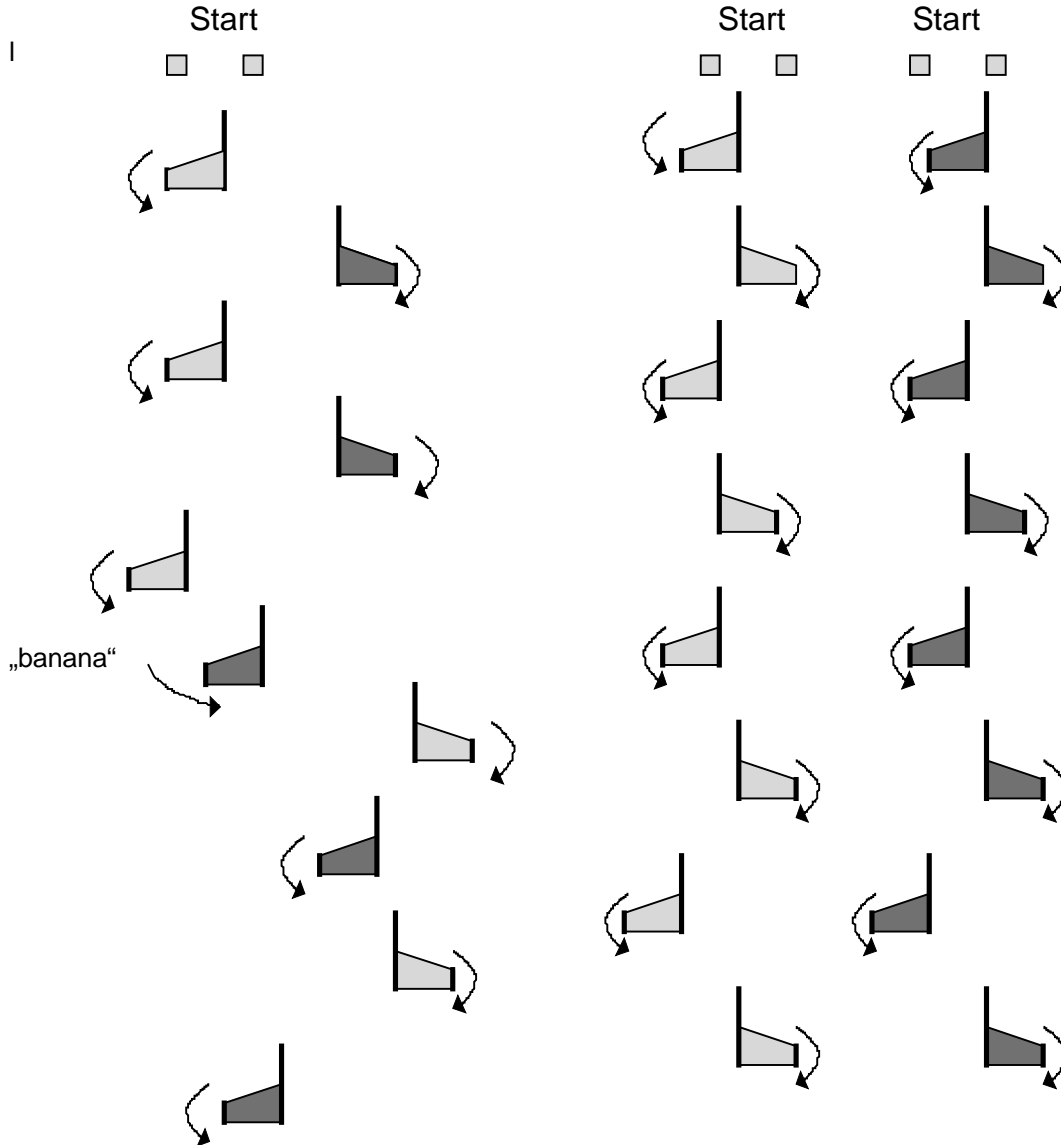
Slalom	Width of finish	8 . 00 M
Parallel Slalom	Width of Finish	8 . 00 M
Giant slalom	Width of finish	10 . 00 M
Parallel Giant Slalom	Width of Finish	10 . 00 M
Super- G	Width of finish	15 . 00 M



COURSE SETTING

Giant Slalom / Super - G

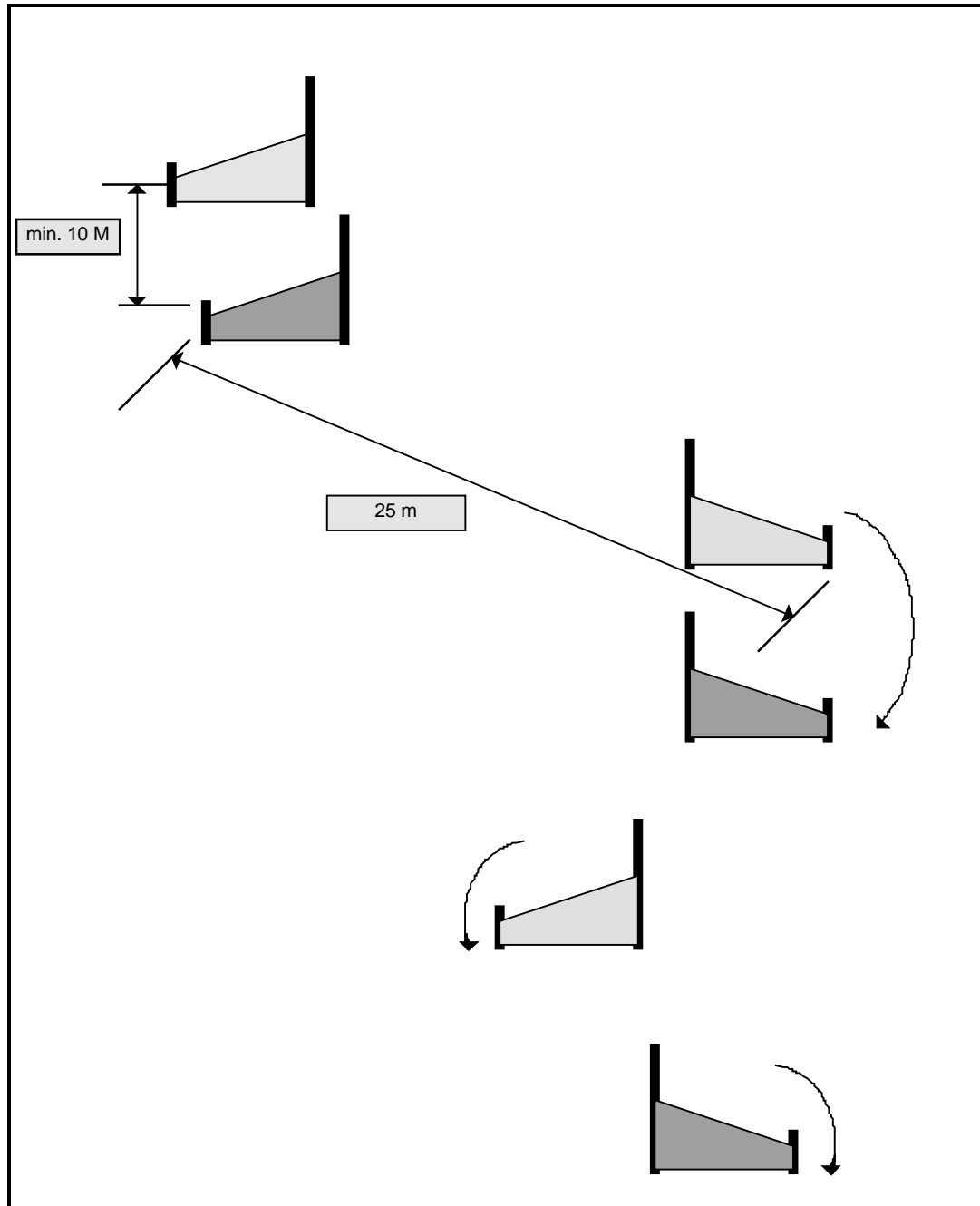
Giant Slalom / Super - G

Giant Slalom- Parallel



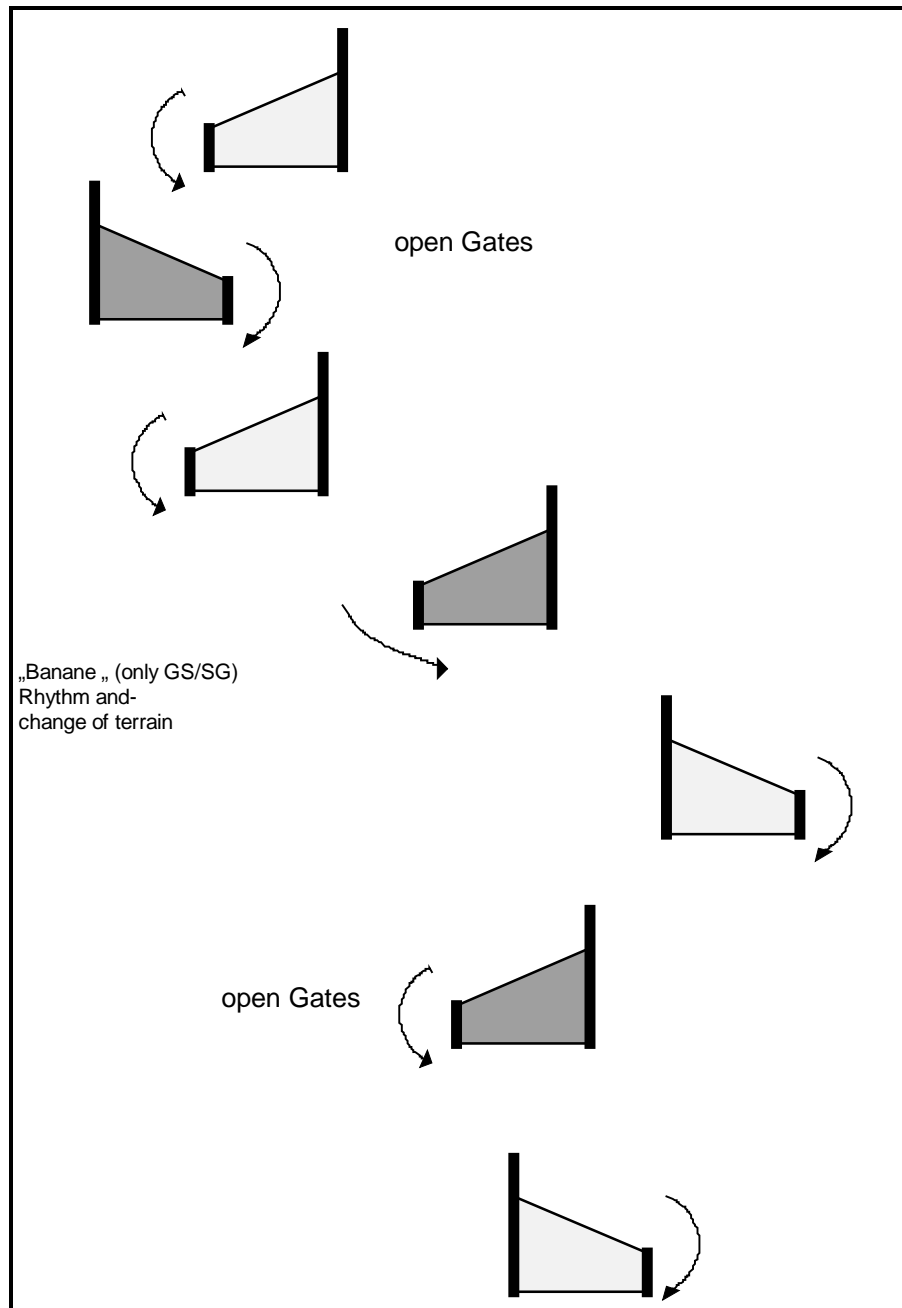
Technical Data		Colour
Flag		Red
Poles	per Gate . 1 long / 1 Stubbie	Red
Flag		Blue
Poles	per Gate .1 long / 1 Stubbie	Blue

Double Gates Super - G



COMBINATION OF GATES

Riesenslalom





Snowboarding Dictionary

Air to Fakie

Any trick in the halfpipe where the wall is approached riding forwards, no rotation is made, and the snowboarder lands riding backwards.

Alley oop

A term used to describe any maneuver in the halfpipe where one rotates 180 or more degrees in an uphill direction; that is, rotating backside on the frontside wall.....or rotating frontside on the backside wall.

Alpine Snowboarding

Similar to "Alpine skiing," this term is most often used to describe riding recreationally at a ski resort. Since there is only one basic kind of snowboarding, unlike skiing, this term is really useless.

Andrecht

A rear handed backside handplant with a front handed grab.

Asymmetrical Sidecut

Snowboard sidecut design in which the toe edge and heel edge have different sidecuts. Thus, the snowboard assumes an asymmetrical shape. They are designed with the center of the heel sidecut radius shifted farther back than the toe side radius in order to compensate for the center of weight distribution which differs between toe and heel edges.

Backside

The backside of the snowboard is the side where the heels rest; and the backside of the snowboarder is the side to which his/her back faces.

Backside Air

Any air performed on the backside wall of the halfpipe.

Backside Rotation

Rotating clockwise for a regular-footer. and rotating counter-clockwise for a goofy-footer (e.g.. backside 360). Note: When riding switch-stance, the exact reverse applies and a regular-footer will rotate counter-clockwise and a goofy-footer will rotate clockwise.

Backside Turn

A turn where the heel edge faces to the outside of the turn while the snowboard is riding on the toe edge. In other words, a right turn for a regular-footer and a left turn for a goofy-footer.

Backside wall

When standing at the top of the halfpipe and looking down towards the bottom, the backside wall is the left wall for regular-footers and the right wall for goofy-footers. If you ride straight down the center of the halfpipe your backside wall is behind you.

Baseless Bindings

Snowboard bindings without a base plate. Thus, one's boots are in direct contact with the top of the snowboard and are as close to the snow as possible. Some people say it gives them a better "feeling" of the snow and terrain beneath the board; hence, better control.

Bevel

The degree of angle to which the edges of a snowboard are tuned. Snowboards used for racing and carving should have a greater bevel than say a snowboard used in the halfpipe.

BFM

See Elguerial

Blindside

A term given to any rotation where the snowboarder has oriented themselves "blind" to their takeoff or landing and must stretch to look over their shoulder. Such a technique usually increases the difficulty. (e.g. A backside alley oop air in the halfpipe is often harder than a frontside alley oop air because it is blindside).

Boned

A term used to explain the emphasis of style in a trick. In other words, if someone "boned out a method" they would grab hard and create an emphasis of the maneuver such that his/her legs or arms may appear extended or stretched to a maximum degree. To "Bone" means to straighten one or both legs.

Bonk

The act of hitting an object with the snowboard (e.g. A tail bonk could be hitting a picnic table with the tail of the snowboard).

Caballerial (Cab)

A halfpipe trick which begins fakie, spins 360 degrees, and lands riding forward. Named after skateboarding guru, Steve Caballero. Also see Half-Cab and Gay Twist

Canadian Bacon Air

The rear hand reaches behind the rear leg to grab the toe edge between the bindings while the rear leg is boned.

Cant

A term used to describe the angle at which either foot is positioned medial or lateral from a vertical axis. In other words, how much angle beneath your feet from side to side bends your knees together or apart.

Cap Construction

Snowboard construction in which the topsheet wraps around the sidewalls to the steel edges. Provides increased torsional stiffness over a traditional topsheet and is of a simpler and cleaner cosmetic design.

Chicken Salad Air

The rear hand reaches between the legs and grabs the heel edge between the bindings while the front leg is boned. Also, the wrist is rotated inward to complete the grab.

Coping

A reference to the edge of the lip which runs the length of a halfpipe wall.

Corkscrew

A term used to describe a very fast and tightly performed rotation..... either free riding or in the halfpipe.

Crail Air

The rear hand grabs the toe edge in front of the front foot while the rear leg is boned.

Crippler Air

An inverted aerial where the snowboarder performs a 180 degree flip. In other words, the athlete approaches a halfpipe wall riding forward, becomes airborne, rotates 90 degrees, flips over in the air, rotates another 90 degrees, and lands riding forward.

Crossbone Method Air

A Method Air where the back leg is boned. See "Method Air"

Crooked Cop Air

Free riding version of the mosquito air. See "Mosquito Air"

Detune

The process of "unsharpening" the edges of the snowboard. Most people detune the edges around the nose and tail so they don't catch in the snow.

Disaster

A halfpipe lip trick where one lands with the coping perpendicular to the snowboard. Originated in skateboarding when skaters would land on the coping and allow their skateboard trucks (axle) to get hung-up.

Double Grab

Basically, doing two separate tricks while in the air. One goes off of a jump, grabs the board one way, then grabs it in another way, then lands.

Double Handed Grab

Simultaneously grabbing the snowboard with both hands while in the air.

Duckfoot

A term used to describe stance angles with toes pointing outward.....like a duck.

Effective Edge

The length of metal edge on the snowboard which touches the snow; it is the effective part which is used to make a turn. Therefore, it does not include the edge of the tip and tail.

Eggflip

An Eggplant where the athlete chooses to flip over in order to re-enter the pipe instead of rotating 180 degrees. Thus, this trick is performed forward to fakie.....or switchstance (fakie to forward).

Eggplant

A one handed 180 degree backside rotated invert in which the front hand is planted on the lip of the halfpipe wall.

Elgeurial(BFM)

An invert where the halfpipe wall is approached fakie, the rear hand is planted, a 360 degree backside rotation is made, and the rider lands going forward.

Eurocarve

A term used to describe a certain mode of riding in which the rider makes large and hard cutting turns; usually riding high on the edge and leaning the body parallel to the ground. Certain equipment may also be associated with the eurocarver....such as hard shell boots, plate bindings, and certain clothing.

Extruded Base

P-tex base of a snowboard which is formed by extrusion of sheets. It is of lower quality, doesn't hold and absorb wax very well, and is less durable.

Fakie

A term for riding backwards. See also Switchstance

Fall Line

The path of least resistance down any given slope.

Fat/Phat (slang)

Used to describe how exceptional something is... Like a "Phat Air" might be a really styled out trick as well as being "large", that is, very high.

Flat Bottom

The area in a halfpipe between the two opposing transitional walls.

Flatground

Term used to describe tricks performed on a flat slope without obstacles. (e.g. nose slide, blunt slide, tail wheelie, etc...)

Flex

Term used to describe the stiffness and pattern of how a snowboard flexes.
i.e...stiff, medium, soft.

Freeriding

Snowboarding on all types of terrain for fun...no contests, no halfpipe, no gates, no rules, etc...

Freestyle Snowboarding

The kind of snowboarding which is mostly associated with riding the halfpipe, but which may also be used to describe any type of snowboarding which includes tricks and maneuvers.

Fresh Fish Air

The backside version of the Stale Fish. See Stale Fish

Front Hand

The hand closest to the nose of the snowboard. In other words, the left hand for regular footers and the right hand for goofy footers.

Front Foot

The foot mounted closest to the nose. A regular-footer's left foot and a goofy-footer's right foot.

Frontside

The frontside of the snowboard is the side where the toes rest; and the frontside of the snowboarder is the side to which his/her chest faces.

Frontside Air

A true Frontside Air is performed on the frontside wall of a halfpipe and the grab is Indy. The Indy grab is with the rear hand between the bindings on the toe edge; in this particular maneuver, the front leg is usually boned. Technically there is no such thing as a "Frontside Indy," but sometimes it helps as a description. Also..... a frontside air can be any air performed on the frontside wall of the halfpipe.

Frontside Rotation

Rotating counter-clockwise for a regular-footer and rotating clockwise for a goofy-footer (e.g. frontside 360). Note: When riding switch-stance, the exact reverse applies and a regular-footer will rotate clockwise and a goofy-footer will rotate counter-clockwise.

Frontside Turn

A turn where the toe edge faces to the outside of the turn while the snowboard is riding on the heel edge. In other words, a left turn for a regular-footer and a right turn for a goofy-footer.

Frontside Wall

When standing at the top of the halfpipe and looking down towards the bottom, the frontside wall is on the skier's right for regular-footers; and the skier's left for goofy-footers. If you were to ride straight down the center of the halfpipe, you would be facing your frontside wall.

Gay Twist

A Caballerial which includes a grab. See Caballerial.

Goofy Footed

Riding on a snowboard with the right foot in the forward position. In other words, the right foot is closest to the nose, furthest from the tail, and in between the left foot and the nose.

Grab

To grab either edge of the snowboard with one or both hands.

Grind

To slide with the board parallel to the coping. Also see 50/50.

Half-Cab

Cannot be performed in the halfpipe. It is the freeriding version of the Caballerial in which one rotates 180 degrees from fakie to forward off of a straight jump. Also see Caballerial and Gay Twist.

Halfpipe

A snow structure built for freestyle snowboarding. It consists of opposing radial transition walls of the same height and size. Snowboarders utilize the halfpipe to catch air and perform tricks by traveling back and forth from wall to wall while moving down the fall line. The following are some recommended dimensions:

Measurement	Dimensions
Inclination	20 ^o degrees
Length	110 meters
Width wall to wall	15 meters
Height of walls	3 meters
Transition radius	3.5 meters
Vertical	20 centimeters
Rollout deck width	1 meter
Drop in height	3 meters

Handplant (Backside)

A 180 degree handplant in which both hands or the rear hand may be planted on the lip of the wall and the rotation is backside.

Handplant (Frontside)

A 180 degree handplant in which the front hand is planted on the lip of the wall and the rotation is frontside.

Handplant (Layback)

A 180 degree handplant in which the rear hand is planted on the lip of the wall and the rotation is frontside.

Hard Boots

Footwear designed for use in carving and racing. Boots are stiff and may use hard plastics to provide maximum support. Similar to alpine ski boots.

Heel Edge

A snowboard has two different edges. The heel edge is the one at which the heels rest.

High Back Bindings

A binding system which includes a highback component that extends perpendicularly from the board, lies flat against ones calf, and provides support.... especially for edging and turning on the heel edge. Invented by snowboarder Jeff Grell.

Ho Ho

A general term given to any two handed handplant.

Hucker

One who throws himself/herself wildly through the air and does not land on his/her feet.

Iguana Air

The rear hand grabs the toe edge near the tail.

Indy Air

A true "Indy Air" is performed backside with the rear hand grabbing between the bindings on the toe edge while the rear leg is boned. The term "Indy" may also be used to simply describe the location of the grab.

Invert

A trick where the head is beneath the level of the board and the snowboarder balances on one or two hands.

Inverted Aerial

A maneuver where the snowboarder becomes airborne and upside down at any given moment.

Inverted 180

See Crippler.

Inverted 540

See McTwist.

Inverted 720 (720 McTwist)

An inverted aerial where the snowboarder performs a 720 degree rotational flip. In other words, the snowboarder approaches the wall riding forward, becomes airborne, rotates 720 degrees in a backside direction while performing a front flip, and lands riding fakie.

J-Tear

An invert where the athlete rotates roughly 540 degrees in a frontside direction while planting one or both hands on the lip of the wall. Invented by Mike Jacoby.

Japan Air

The front hand grabs the toe edge in front of the front foot(mute), both knees are bent, the rear leg boned, and the board is pulled to the level of the head.

Jib

Describes a type of riding which most closely resembles street skateboarding. "Jibbers" commonly slide rails, bonk trees, and perform flatground tricks.

Late

A term used to describe incorporating something into a trick just before its' completion and landing. (e.g... A Method to Late 180 would mean doing a method air and at the last possible second rotating 180 degrees and landing fakie).

Leash

A retention device used to attach the snowboard to the front foot so that it doesn't run away.

Lien Air

The front hand grabs the heel edge and the body leans out over the nose. Named after skateboarder Neil Blender, (Lien is Neil spelled backwards).

Lien Method Air

A cross between a Method and a Lien.

Lip

The top edge portion of the halfpipe wall.

Lip Trick

Any trick performed on or near the lip of the wall of the halfpipe.

McEgg

An invert where the athlete plants the front hand on the wall, rotates 540 degrees in a backside direction, and lands riding forward.

McTwist

An inverted aerial where the athlete performs a 540 degree rotational flip. In other words, the athlete approaches the halfpipe wall riding forward, becomes airborne, rotates 540 degrees in a backside direction while performing a front flip, and lands riding forward. Named after skateboarder Mike McGill.

Melonchollie Air

The front hand reaches behind the front leg and grabs the heel edge in-between the bindings while the front leg is boned.

Method Air

The front hand grabs the heel edge, both knees are bent, and the board is pulled to level of the head.

Miller Flip

An invert where the halfpipe wall is approached riding forward, the front hand is planted, a 360 degree frontside rotation is made, and the rider lands riding fakie.

Misty Flip

The freeriding version of the McTwist. It is a partially inverted 540 degree front flip that is performed off of a straight jump. Therefore the approach is riding forward and the landing is fakie.

Mosquito Air

A halfpipe trick in which the front hand reaches behind the front leg and grabs the heel edge between the bindings. The front knee is then bent to touch the board tuck knee style.

Mute Air

The front hand grabs the toe edge either between the toes or in front of the front foot.

Nollie

Much like an Ollie only you spring off of your nose instead of your tail. See Ollie.

Nollie Frontflip

Springing off of the nose while going off of a jump and leaning forward, allows you to do a frontflip.

Nose

The front tip of the snowboard.

Nose Bonk

To hit an object with the nose of the snowboard.

Nose Grab Air

The front hand grabs the nose of the snowboard.

Nose Poke Air

Any maneuver where you bone your front leg and "poke" the nose of the snowboard in a direction away from your body usually while grabbing. (e.g... Indy Nose Poke Air).

Nose Slide

To slide along the ground or an object solely on the nose of the snowboard.

Nose Tap

See Nose Bonk

Nuclear Air

The rear hand reaches across the front of the body and grabs the heel edge in front of the front foot.

Ollie

A method to obtain air without a jump by first lifting the front foot then lifting the rear foot as you spring off of the tail.

Palmer Air

A kind of method where the grab is near the nose, the board is pulled across the front of the body, and the nose is pointed downward. Named after Shaun Palmer.

Phillips 66

An invert where the athlete approaches the halfpipe wall riding fakie, plants the rear hand on the lip of the wall while doing a "front flip" and lands in the transition riding forward. Named after skateboarder Jeff Phillips.

Plate Binding

A binding system in which hard shell boots, similar to those used in downhill skiing, are attached to the board by a flat "plate." Similar to ski bindings. However, most snowboard binding are non-releasable.

Polyurethane Injection Construction

More common in lower-priced snowboards, this snowboard construction is made by injecting Polyurethane foam into a mold to comprise the core. These snowboards are usually lighter than wood core boards but are also less durable and lose flex and camber after a hard season of riding.

Pop Tart

Airing from fakie to forward in the halfpipe without rotation.

Quadratic Sidecut

Sidecut design shape which is based on a quadratic formula; rather than the arc of a circle. Simply, this design allows for camber and board flex to be integrated into the board design.

Quarterpipe

A halfpipe with only one wall. In other words, a snow sculpted shape which contains a transition and a vertical, and is used as a jump to catch air.

Rail

There are two rails on a snowboard; each comprised of a sidewall and an edge.

Rail Slide

To slide the rails of the snowboard onto almost anything, other than a flat slope. Some good rail sliding surfaces include: fallen tree branches/logs, the coping of a halfpipe, a picnic table.

Reaction Injection Molding (RIM)

Snowboard construction in which a wood core is placed into a mold, and resin is injected into the mold around the core. These boards are very durable and efficient to make, but are sometimes a little heavy.

Rear Hand

The trailing hand closest to the tail of the snowboard. In other words, the right hand for regular footers and the left hand for goofy footers.

Rear Foot

The foot mounted closest to the tail. A regular-footers right foot and a goofy-footers left foot.

Regular Footed

Riding on a snowboard with the left foot in the forward position. In other words, the left foot is closest to the nose, furthest from the tail, and in between the right foot and the nose.

Revert

To switch from riding fakie to forward, or from forward to fakie, usually while the snowboard is still touching the ground.

Rewind

A term used to describe any maneuver where a rotation is initiated, stopped, and its' momentum reversed.

Roast Beef Air

The rear hand reaches between the legs and grabs the heel edge between the bindings while the rear leg is boned.

Rock and Roll

A lip trick where the athlete rides up a wall, balances on the lip with the board perpendicular to the coping, and reenters the pipe without any rotation all in one smooth motion.

Rocket Air

The front hand grabs the toe edge in front of the front foot (mute) and the back leg is boned while the board points perpendicular to the ground.

Rolling down the windows

A phrase used to describe when someone is caught off balance and they rotate their arms wildly in the air to try and recover.

Sad Plant

A term used to describe any handplant where the front leg is boned for style.

Sandwich Laminated Construction

Snowboard construction which is the most labor intensive and therefore the most expensive to make. Can use either foam or wood core and usually provides the lightest weight and most lively flex.

Seatbelt Air

The front hand reaches across the body and grabs the tail while the front leg is boned.

Segmented Edges

Steel edges which do not form one or two solid pieces around the edge of the snowboard. Snowboards with segmented edges usually have many pieces around the nose and tail. They are less durable, but easier to replace than solid steel edges.

Shifty Air

A grabless trick where the upper torso and lower body are twisted in opposite directions and then returned to normal. Usually the front leg is boned.

Shovel

The lifted or upward curved sections of a snowboard at the tip and tail.

Sick(Slang)

An expression used to describe something really exceptional clothing, a trick, a run, etc.

Sidecut Radius

The measure (usually in cm) of the circle radius to which the sidecut of a snowboard corresponds. A small circle or sidecut (under 900cm) will make tighter turns than a large sidecut (over 900cm).

Sintered Base

High molecular-weight base formed by the heating and compression of small fragments of p-tex. Sintered bases absorb and hold wax better and are more durable than extruded bases i.e. they are faster.

Sketching

The act of riding along precariously and near falling.

Slob Air

The front hand grabs mute, the back leg is boned, and the board is kept parallel with the ground.

Smith Grind

A lip trick where one slides with the coping perpendicular to the snowboard, the front leg is boned, and the nose is oriented below the coping while the tail is above.

Soft Boots

Footwear designed for use in freestyle and freeride snowboarding. Boots are soft and pliable and allow a large range of motion while maintaining sufficient support.

Spaghetti Air

The rear hand reaches between the legs and behind the front leg to grab the toe edge in front of the front foot while the back leg is boned.

Stale Egg

An eggplant with a stalefish grab. See Eggplant and Stalefish

Stalefish Air

The rear hand grabs the heel edge behind the rear leg and in between the bindings while the rear leg is boned.

Stalemasky Air

The front hand reaches between the legs and grabs the heel edge between the bindings while the front leg is boned.

Stalled

When a maneuver is performed such that the point of emphasis in the maneuver is held or "stalled" for an extended period of time. Usually the best time to take a picture.

Stance

The position of one's feet on the snowboard. Includes: stance types, such as regular or goofy, and also stance specifications, such as widths and angles.

Step-in Binding

Binding system in which no major manual adjustment is needed in order to attach and detach the boot from the binding. You simply "step in" and then pull a lever to "step out". It has been developed for hard as well as soft boot binding configurations.

Stiffy Air

Any maneuver in which both legs are boned and a grab is incorporated. (e.g.. Mute Stiffy).

Stinky

Riding with the legs spread open, (knees apart).

Stoked (slang)

An alternate term for the word psyched. In other words, to be excited.

Swiss Cheese Air

The rear hand reaches between the legs behind the front leg and grabs the heel edge in front of the front foot while the back leg is boned.

Switchstance (Switch)

The term for performing a trick while riding backwards. It is important to note that it's a specific term given to a maneuver which is performed exactly like riding forwards. The only difference is the rider is going backwards as if he were a goofy-footer instead of a regular-footer, or vice-versa, hence the term "switched stance". Thus, any trick may be performed switchstance. Also, see Fakie

Tail

The rear tip of the snowboard.

Tail Bonk

To hit an object with the tail of the snowboard.

Tail Grab Air

The rear hand grabs the tail of the snowboard.

Tail Poke

Any maneuver where you bone your rear leg and "poke" the tail of the snowboard in a direction away from your body usually while grabbing.

Tail Slide

To slide along the ground or an object solely on the tail of the snowboard.

Tail Tap

See Tail Bonk

Tail Wheelie

To ride solely on the tail of the snowboard with the nose in the air.

Taipan Air

The front hand reaches behind the front foot and grabs the toe edge between the bindings. The front knee is then bent to touch the board tuck knee style.

Toe Edge

A snowboard has two different edges. The toe edge is the one at which the toes rest.

Transition (Tranny)

The radial curved section of a halfpipe wall between the flat bottom and the vertical. A snowboarder pumps and rides the transition to gain speed, to catch air, and to land.

Traverse

To ride perpendicular to the fall line. A halfpipe rider traverses from wall to wall in the halfpipe.

Tuck knee

A technique where one knee is bent and the ankle bent sideways in order to touch the knee to the snowboard between the bindings. (e.g.. Tuck Knee Indy Air).

Tweaked

1. A term used to explain the emphasis of style in a trick. In other words, if someone "tweaked out a method" they would grab hard and create an emphasis of the maneuver such that their ankles or other joints may appear bent or twisted to a maximum degree. 2. A term used to describe an injury. i.e.. "He tweaked his ankle."

Twin Tip

A type of snowboard designed for freestyle snowboarding. It has an identical tip and a tail so that the board may be ridden similarly in both directions.

Vertical (Vert)

The vertical top portion of a wall in a halfpipe which allows the snowboarder to fly straight up into the air; and not out of the pipe or into the pipe.

Wall

The wall of a halfpipe is comprised of a transition and a vertical section.

To slide with the board parallel to the coping. Also see Grind.

180 Air

The snowboarder rotates 180 degrees in the air and lands riding fakie. In the halfpipe, the rider approaches the wall riding forward, rotates 180 degrees, and lands riding forward.

360 Air

The snowboarder rotates 360 degrees in the air and lands riding forward. In the halfpipe, the rider approaches the wall riding forward, rotates 360 degrees, and lands riding fakie. This trick may also be performed by riding fakie and landing riding forwards; in which case it is called a Caballerial. See Caballerial

540 Air

The snowboarder rotates 540 degrees in the air and lands riding fakie. In the halfpipe, the rider approaches the wall riding forward, rotates 540 degrees, and lands riding forward.

720 Air

The snowboarder rotates 720 degrees in the air and lands riding forward. In the halfpipe, the rider approaches the wall riding forward, rotates 720 degrees, and lands riding fakie. Of course, it may also be performed switchstance by riding fakie and landing riding forward.

900 Air

The snowboarder rotates 900 degrees in the air and lands riding fakie. In the halfpipe, the rider approaches the wall riding forward, rotates 900 degrees, and lands riding forward.

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