

# FREESTYLE/FREESKIING

## COMPETITION GUIDE

★ ★ ★ 2015 ★ ★ ★



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# 2015 USSA FREESTYLE / FREESKIING COMPETITION GUIDE

## **On The Cover**

U.S. Ski Team member Heather McPhie © Steven Kornreich

U.S. Ski Team member Maddie Bowman © Sarah Brunson

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[www.ussskiteam.com](http://www.ussskiteam.com) and [www.usfreeskiing.com](http://www.usfreeskiing.com)

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**This Divisional Information chapter has been removed from the competition guide. Divisional rules and information can be found on the individual divisional websites or by contacting the divisional representative. Contact information can be found on pages 6 and 7 of this guide.**

# USSA KEY CONTACT DIRECTORY

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## USSA Member Service (fax 435.647.2052)

Member Service Hotline 435.647.2666 membership@ussa.org  
USSA Websites www.ussa.org  
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# DIVISIONAL CONTACTS

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**Divisional information has been removed from the Competition Guide this year. All divisional information can be found through the websites and contacts listed below.**

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## **USSA Eastern Division**

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www.facebook.com/easternfreestyle  
Twitter: @eastfree

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# Thank You

to the following partners of the  
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# COMPETITION GUIDE

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## CHAPTER 1 GETTING STARTED



The U.S. Ski and Snowboard Association (USSA) is an Olympic sports organization and parent body for the U.S. Ski Team, U.S. Snowboarding and U.S. Freeskiing. It is driven by a vision to be best in the world in Olympic skiing and snowboarding with an emphasis on building character through personal values. The USSA's mission is to provide strong leadership that establishes and supports athletic excellence in accordance with the USSA core values.

Thank you for your participation in USSA programs. The USSA provides opportunities for athletes to develop their skiing or snowboarding skills in a competitive and educational environment. Use this guide as a roadmap to USSA programs, rules and rankings.

The USSA's programs provide education, skill development and competition opportunities for young athletes with grassroots USSA club programs up through national teams and the Olympic Winter Games.

The USSA supports athletic programs in skiing, snowboarding and freeskiing disciplines. Local USSA clubs make up over 425 professional coaching outlets for athletes and logistical support for competitions. USSA clubs, with both professional staffs and local volunteers, comprised of about 30,000 members, are the backbone of the USSA, supporting individual athletes and managing most of the USSA's domestic competitions. In the 2014 season, our resort partners, clubs, officials and volunteers hosted over 4,300 domestic competitions where more than 173,000 athletes went out of the start.

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

The USSA provides educational resources to key constituent groups through the USSA's Center of Excellence, the national training and education facility. Education is provided to athletes, parents, officials, coaches and clubs in areas such as sport technique, fitness and exercise, sport science and sports medicine.

USSA regions and divisions/states are volunteer-run programs which implement USSA programs within small, multi-state geographic areas, including scheduling of divisional competitions, selection of divisional teams and training of competition officials.

## Athletic Advancement

Now that you're a USSA member, you have access to compete in sports both in your home area and nationally. The following are steps you can take to make the most out of your competitive skiing or snowboarding experience.

**Join a USSA Club** - Linking up with a USSA club will allow you access to the best professional coaching and logistical support. A complete club directory is available at [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org).

**Compete** - Pick the proper competition programs for your age and ability. Contact the event organizer or your local USSA club for entry information. The USSA's programs offer both introductory non-scored events for youth athletes to promote skill development and fun and scored competitions to improve ranking.

**USSA Ranking** - Compete in USSA scored competitions to gain a USSA ranking, which will be used for advancement up the USSA athlete development pipeline. You can monitor your USSA ranking at [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org).

**FIS Competition** - As you advance up the pipeline with your USSA ranking, you may be eligible for ranking on the International Ski Federation (FIS) ranking list. Check with your club coach or divisional contact for more information. FIS registration is managed through the USSA. You can monitor your FIS ranking or print a FIS registration form at [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org).

**Team Selection** - As you continue to advance, your USSA ranking may qualify you

for a regional/state or divisional team. This includes the Junior Championships, U.S. Championships and all the way up to the U.S. Team.

In addition to these tips towards advancement, each of the USSA's sports has a specific development pipeline with defined action tips designed to educate athletes in every age group as they progress in their sport. Please see the development pipeline for your particular sport by logging on to [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org) and clicking on your sport in the drop-down menu and scrolling to the advancement tab.

## Where to Find More Information

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

**USSA Website** - [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org) is the best source of member information. Simply click on your sport on the home page. There you will find contact information, criteria and advancement protocol on your sport as well as the latest in national news from your sport.

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

**Local USSA Club** - Over 425 USSA clubs are the heart of the sport. These organizations have the background and knowledge to help answer most of your questions. Check your local USSA club for information on schedules and qualifying procedures within your division or state.

**Regional/Divisional/State Contact** - Each region, division and state for your sport has a contact person who can help you answer questions. Your divisional contact appears in the front of this Competition Guide and may also be found at [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org).

**USSA National Office** - Every USSA sport has full-time staff in the USSA national office in Park City, UT. Contact the office at 435.647.2666 with national membership or ranking questions. For a quicker response, please send an email to the email links found at [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org).

**Magazines** - USSA members, depending upon their membership type, can receive a subscription to Ski Racing Magazine, SkiTrax, Snowboarding Magazine, or Freeskier Magazine, to stay informed on sport news.

## USSA Membership Categories

The USSA offers a variety of membership opportunities depending on your area of interest. Take a look at the options below to select the best fit for you.

You can join USSA online at [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org). USSA membership will be processed immediately while FIS may membership may take approximately one week. Coaches and officials are required to undergo periodic background screening in order to activate membership.

**USSA Club Participant** - The new low-cost USSA Club Participant membership is designed for young athletes who are training with a club program and may be competing in non-USSA competitions, but not yet participating in USSA events. It's also perfect for club volunteers or parents who are starting to become active in support of club activities and events as well as those forerunning in sanctioned events. Not intended for those in a position of authority over minors. Not eligible for those competing in sanctioned events.

**USSA Youth Competitor** - For ages 12 and younger prior to Dec. 31. The USSA Youth Competitor membership provides access to entry-level/non-scored USSA competitions. USSA Youth Competitor memberships are designed for athletes who have just begun competing but are not yet participating in scored events. These members are not eligible for participation in USSA ranking lists. Does not pay USSA late fee.

**USSA Rookie** - For ages 13 and older prior to Dec. 31. Available to first time Freestyle/

Freeskiing members only. This membership gives athletes who are just getting started the opportunity to learn and grow within their sport at the division competition level. Athletes also have access to the USSA Freestyle/Freeskiing ranking list.

**USSA Competitor** - For ages 12 and older prior to Dec. 31. The USSA Competitor membership provides access to all levels of USSA scored and non-scored competitions at the local, divisional, regional and national level. Competitor memberships include scoring on national ranking lists as well as International Ski Federation ranking lists where appropriate (with additional FIS license). This membership is required for FIS registration and FIS level competitions. Note: Alpine Competitors 18-24 may race in Alpine Masters races (excluding championships).

**USSA Official** (with background screening) - For ages 15 and older prior to Dec. 31. Competitive events are the core of USSA's programs with a network of over 4,000 events, all managed by USSA Officials. Each USSA Official is periodically background screened to help provide a SafeSport environment in clubs. Officials are also able to achieve various levels of certification through educational programs offered by the USSA.

**USSA Coach** (with background screening) - For ages 15 and older prior to Dec. 31. Coaches are the backbone of the USSA's development pipeline, providing leadership to athletes through USSA club programs. Every USSA Coach member undergoes periodic background screening to help provide a SafeSport environment in clubs. In addition, coaches are required to take a short online education program on important coaching guidelines. The USSA also provides coaches with an in-depth sport education program, helping them achieve various certification levels in their sport. Note: Required for access to coaching credentials at all USSA competitions. Issuance of credentials to appropriate working coaches is the responsibility of the event.

**USSA Club Volunteer** (with background screening) - For ages 15 and older prior to Dec. 31. The new USSA Club Volunteer membership is designed for parents and club volunteers who undertake a leadership role in USSA clubs, divisions, regions, competitions and club training sessions. Each USSA Club Volunteer undergoes periodic background screening to help provide a SafeSport environment in clubs. This membership is a good stepping-stone to becoming a USSA Coach or Official, and is fully upgradeable during the season. Applicable for those in a position of authority over minors. Not eligible for official's certifications.

**Volunteers** - The USSA club system exists because of the help and dedication of volunteers including parents of competitive athletes. Opportunities for young athletes are available because of the volunteerism of parents and other dedicated individuals. You can become a volunteer by getting involved with your local club. The USSA also provides membership for officials and professional coaches, plus a low-cost associate membership for parents, volunteers, and other supporters exists to allow continued support even after your competitive career is over.

## Age Classification

Age classification is based on your age as of Dec. 31, of the competition season.

Class	Old Class	Age	Year of Birth
U7	J7	6 and younger	2008 and later
U9	J6	7 and 8	2007 and 2006
U11	J5	9 and 10	2005 and 2004
U13	J4	11 and 12	2003 and 2002
U15	J3	13 and 14	2001 and 2000
U17	J2	15 and 16	1999 and 1998
U19	J1	17 and 18	1997 and 1996
Senior		19 and 20	1995 and 1994
Veteran		21 and older	1993 and earlier

## Code of Conduct

A condition of USSA membership is the agreement to abide by the USSA Code of Conduct including provisions regarding drug testing. The Code of Conduct can be found later in this Competition Guide.

## PARENTS

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

**Become a volunteer** - A great way to be a part of the team is to become an official. Parents may attend officials clinics and work out of town competitions so that they will be better able to help with races at their own competition venues.

Another way to be involved is to serve on steering committees and competition committees for a sport. Contact your USSA athletic sport director for more information.

**Education** - The USSA provides a variety of educational opportunities for parents. Through [www.usssa.org](http://www.usssa.org), local clubs and USSA produced educational resources, parents can gather information to help support their child in their quest towards victory. The Successful Sports Parenting DVD, produced in partnership with USA Swimming, featuring Deborah Phelps, mother of Olympic and World Champion swimmer Michael Phelps, is a suggested guide to lead you through tips to support the development and success of young athletes. Find more information at [educationshop.usssa.org](http://educationshop.usssa.org).

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

## USSA Freestyle / Freeskiing Parent Code of Conduct

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

As a parent of a USSA Freestyle / Freeskiing athlete, I will abide by the following guidelines:

1. I will remember that children participate to have fun and that the event is for youth, not parents.
2. I will teach my child that doing one's best is more important than winning, so that my child will never feel defeated by the outcome of his/her performance.
3. I will emphasize that skill development and training hard will benefit my child over winning. I will also de-emphasize competition results in the younger age groups.
4. I will promote the emotional and physical well-being of all participants ahead of any personal desire I may have for my child to succeed.
5. I will abide by all rules of skier safety, including those local rules set forth by individual ski areas and event organizers while at USSA supported events. This includes rules pertaining to access to the venue.
6. I will conduct myself in a sportsmanlike manner at all times.

7. I will treat all coaches, employees, officials, volunteers, other skiers and parents with courtesy and respect. Abusive language towards coaches, athletes, parents, officials, volunteers, ski area personnel, or my own children will not be permitted or tolerated.
8. I will refrain from coaching my child or other athletes during events and training, unless I am one of the official coaches of the team.
9. I will respect the coaches, judges and officials and their authority and responsibilities during an event. I understand that during competitions, questions or concerns regarding decisions made by officials are directed to a member of our coaching staff. Parents address officials via the coaching staff only.
10. I will use proper channels of communication that is both professional and courteous, this will be key to any well run organization. All parents should direct any comments or questions in a professional manner to their child's coach. That coach is their first line of support. If questions or comments go unanswered, then the club program director or division chair-person, will be the parents secondary line of support.

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

# USSA INSURANCE COVERAGE

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

## **Excess Accident Medical Insurance for Members of USSA Member Club**

Current USSA Members of a USSA Member Club have excess accident medical coverage during sanctioned or registered events including official training (as defined by the policy) at such events. Please see [http://www.amerspec.com/ussa\\_cov/](http://www.amerspec.com/ussa_cov/) for a detailed description of coverage.

## **Excess Accident Medical Insurance for Members of USSA CLIP Member Club**

Current USSA Members of a USSA CLIP Member Club have excess accident medical coverage during skiing and snowboarding competition, while training to compete and conditioning to compete in ski and snowboard competition that is supervised by a USSA representative and/or representative of a USSA CLIP Member Club, and during club activities that are supervised by a representative of a USSA CLIP Member Club. Please see [http://www.amerspec.com/ussa\\_cov/](http://www.amerspec.com/ussa_cov/) for a detailed description of coverage including a list of activities that are excluded from the policy.

## **Liability Insurance**

USSA will provide liability coverage for:

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

*For the purpose of this overview, USSA Members includes properly registered temporary participants.*

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

# Thank You

to the following partners of the  
U.S. Ski Team, U.S. Snowboarding and U.S. Freeskiing.





# COMPETITION GUIDE

★ ★ ★ 2015 ★ ★ ★

## CHAPTER 2 POINTS AND RANKINGS



The ability to measure one competitor's performance against another is the heart of competitive athletics. And in a country as large as the USA, it's important to have measurement tools to evaluate performance of skiers around the nation.

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

The Points and Ranking chapter of the USSA Freestyle/Freeskiing Competition Guide outlines the basics of the USSA freestyle/freeskiing points system (FFSP) and how you can use it as a tool to measure your performance.

The points list is available at [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org).

## **POINTS LIST**

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

Only USSA competitor and rookie members can accumulate FFSP's.

Competitions held April 1 and later during a competition season are scored to the first list of the following season.

### **Points List Purpose**

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

### **2014-15 Freestyle/Freeskiing Points List Schedule**

<b>List</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Close</b>	<b>Valid</b>
Fall List		Nov. 4	Nov. 7
1	Apr. 1 – Jan 6	Jan. 6	Jan. 9
2	Jan. 7 – Jan. 27	Jan. 27	Jan. 30
3	Jan. 28 – Feb. 17	Feb. 17	Feb. 19
4	Feb. 18 – Mar. 10	Mar. 10	Mar. 13
5	Mar. 11 – Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Apr. 3

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

## **EVENT SCORING**

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### **Moguls and Aerials Event Scoring**

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

Aerial events do not have event ratings.

The winner of the mogul event is awarded freestyle points (FFSP's) equal to the FFSP of

the people who rated the competition. All other competitors in that event are given FFSP's in the same proportion to the winner's FFSP's that their score was to the winner's score. (Example: winner scores 23 in a 789.34 point event, competitor scores 18. That competitor will be awarded an  $(18/23) \times 789.34 = 617.74$ ).

If none of the competitors in an event have any FFSP's in the event, then the minimum event raking is 100.

2. The maximum points for an event in all disciplines is 1000, the minimum point value for an event in all disciplines is 100.
3. FIS events will be scored using the FIS event rating.

### Event Ratings - Moguls and Dual Moguls

Event	Max Points	Type
World Cup/World Champs/OWG	1000	Fixed
U.S. Championships	956 (912 floor)	Float
Jr. World Championships	956 (912 floor)	Float
U.S. Selection Events	956 (850 floor)	Float
NorAms	912	Fixed
Jr. National	912 (850 floor)	Float
Europa Cup	912 (850 floor)	Float
Divisional Events	850 (100 floor)	Float

### Moguls and Aerials Competition Rule

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

### FIS FFSP Result Adjustment for Moguls

Logic = In moguls where there are a semis and finals system, it is possible that a score from one or more athletes that do not make the finals will be higher than that of a finalist. This happens by virtue of the absoluteness of the final results.

Goal = To create a system that does not disadvantage a finalist or unduly advance a non-finalist in the FFSP system. If the score for the top person in the second run is lower than the score for the final non-qualifier, the first person's score will be changed to 30.

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

## Formula and Sample

$(BPS - FNQ) / \# \text{ in ASG} + 1 = AF$

$BPS - AF = AS1(\text{Trunc}), AS1(\text{Trunc}) - AF = AS2(\text{Trunc}),$

$AS2(\text{Trunc}) - AF = AS3(\text{Trunc}), \text{ etc.}$

Where BPS = Break Point Score

FNQ = First Non-Qualifier

ASG = Adjusted Score Group

AF = Adjustment Factor

### Sample Event

	Place	Actual Score		Place	Actual Score
	1	25.60	AS2	13	19.54
	2		AS3	14	18.99
	3...		AS4	15	13.79
BPS	11	20.02	AS5	16	12.67
AS1	12	19.86	FNQ	17	19.88

### Calculation

$(20.02(BPS) - 19.88(FNQ)) / 6 (\# \text{ in ASG} + 1) = .0233333\dots$

Apply adjustment factor to the ASG thusly

$AS1(\text{Trunc}) = 20.02(BPS) - .023333333 (AF) = 19.99$

$AS2(\text{Trunc}) = 19.99 (AS1(\text{Trunc})) - .023333333 (AF) = 19.97$

$AS3(\text{Trunc}) = 19.97 (AS2(\text{Trunc})) - .023333333 (AF) = 19.95$

$AS4(\text{Trunc}) = 19.95 (AS3(\text{Trunc})) - .023333333 (AF) = 19.92$

$AS5(\text{Trunc}) = 19.92 (AS4(\text{Trunc})) - .023333333 (AF) = 19.90$

## FIS FFSP Result Adjustment for Dual Moguls

### Variables

HQS = Highest Qualifying Score

QS5 = Qualifying Score for 5th

FNQ = First Non-Qualifying Score

### Steps by Place:

Winning Score = HQS

2nd place score =  $HQS - ((HQS - QS5) / 4)$

3rd place score =  $2\text{nd place score} - ((HQS - QS5) / 4)$

4th place score =  $3\text{rd place score} - ((HQS - QS5) / 4)$

5th place score =  $4\text{th place score} - ((4\text{th place score} - FNQ) / (\# \text{ of athletes in finals} - 5))$

6th place score =  $5\text{th place score} - ((5\text{th place score} - FNQ) / (\# \text{ of athletes in finals} - 5))$

7th place score =  $6\text{th place score} - ((6\text{th place score} - FNQ) / (\# \text{ of athletes in finals} - 5))$

8th place score =  $7\text{th place score} - ((7\text{th place score} - FNQ) / (\# \text{ of athletes in finals} - 5))$

and so on until all scores are figured for the number of competitors in the final.

After the scores are figured for each place in the event the athletes names are then placed in accordance with their placement in the qualifying round, with in the final round that they tied for. As example, if one of the competitors who tied for the round of 8 had the HQS, then that person would get 5th and for FFSP calculation they would receive the designated score as calculated in smoothing system, the next person with the highest qualifying score that was tied in the round of 8 would then get 6th and the score result as calculated in the smoothing system. As stated this process continues until all finalists are placed in their respective positions and receive their Assigned Score.

Tie breaking is used only to determine awards and has no effect on FFSPs.

In all cases the winning score of that competition will be used to calculate FFSP results.

## Halfpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air Event Scoring

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

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

### Competition Levels

Platinum Level - 1000 point scale	Olympics, World Champs, World Cup, Dew Tour
Gold Level - 900 point scale	NorAm’s, Grand Prix, Jr. World Championships
Silver Level - 800 point scale	Revolution Tour, Jr. Nationals, Europa Cups
Bronze Level - 700 point scale	Divisional Events

### How U.S. Freeskiing Event Scoring Works

A curve based system with a 650 point range, is used for competition place points for finishes in a given competition e.g. if a meet is valued at 900 points, the floor would be 250 points. First place earns 900 and last place earns 250 regardless of number of competitors. All places between earn an equally representative portion between those values. Likewise, if a meet is valued at 1000 points, the floor would be 350 points. First place earns 1000 and last place earns 350, regardless of number of competitors.

DNS will not count in total for number of competitors. DNF will count in the total number of competitors. If there is more than one DNF or any ties for last place, all last place competitors will earn the meet floor value.

In order for a competition to receive maximum point value on the USSA Freeskiing National Ranking list it must have 3 starters. If less than 3 athletes start, the event will receive 50% of the maximum point value.

### Curve Calculation Example

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

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

### Table of scores for above example

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

# Skicross Event Scoring

USSA scores skicross events using FIS scoring. For information see [www.fisiski.com](http://www.fisiski.com).

## **FREESTYLE AND FREESKIING POINTS LIST CALCULATIONS**

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To be eligible for points, the athlete must have a current USSA freestyle/freeskiing competitor or rookie membership. USSA, and FIS as applicable, membership must be maintained each year to keep points active.

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

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

Points and rankings are only calculated when a list is published; they are not calculated between list periods (see the list schedule earlier in this chapter).

### **Fall Points**

- Carry over points as calculated on List 5 from prior season.
- If competitor does not have points from the last list of the prior season, they will be assigned zero points for the fall.

### **List 1**

Select the highest points from the following scenarios:

#### **MO, DM**

- Fall points,
- 2 or more results: best 2 results summed and divided by 2,
- 1 result: if fall points equal zero, use the 1 result. If fall points are greater than zero, sum fall and 1 result and divide by 2,
- No results: use fall points.

#### **AE**

- Fall points divided by 2,
- 4 or more jumps: best 4 jumps summed and divided by 4,
- 3 jumps: 3 jumps summed and divided by 4,
- 2 jumps: 2 jumps summed and divided by 4,
- 1 jump: 1 jump divided by 4,
- No jumps: use fall points divided by 2

#### **HP, SS, BA, SX**

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

### **List 2**

#### **MO, DM**

- 2 or more results: best 2 results summed and divided by 2,
- 1 result: if fall points equal zero, use the 1 result. If fall points are greater than zero, sum fall and 1 result and divide by 2,

- No results: use fall points.

#### **AE**

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

#### **HP, SS, BA, SX**

- Points are calculated as they were for List 1

### **List 3**

- Fall points will not be used

#### **MO**

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

#### **DM**

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

#### **AE**

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

#### **HP, SS, BA, SX**

- Points are calculated as they were for List 1

### **List 4**

- Fall points will not be used for MO, DM and AE
- Athletes remain on the list except those not meeting divisional requirements.

#### **MO, DM**

- Competitor must have results in at least 2 of the first 4 scoring periods. The scoring periods are listed earlier in this chapter. If they do not, then the points will drop to zero for that discipline. If they do, points are calculated as they were for List 3.

#### **AE**

- Points are calculated as they were for List 3.

#### **HP, SS, BA, SX**

- Points are calculated as they were for List 1.

### **List 5**

- Fall points will not be used
- Same calculation as List 4 with the following additions:

#### **MO**

- Competitor must have at least 3 events or those points will drop to zero.

## **DM**

- Competitor must have at least 2 events or those points will drop to zero.

## **AE**

- Competitor must have 4 or more jumps: best 4 jumps summed and divided by 4
- If a competitor has less than 4 jumps, the points drop to zero.

## **HP, SS, BA, SX**

- Competitor has 2 or more results, best 2 results summed and divided by 2.
- If competitor only has 1 result, points will equal that result minus 40%.
- If a competitor does not have any valid USSA results in the previous 12 months, but has had valid results on a USSA points list, their USSA points will be reduced by 80% with each 12 month period of inactivity.

## **Examples**

**MO, DM** - An athlete competes in 5 MO competitions and one DM competition but does not better the Fall points using the above formulas, List 5 MO points will be the average of the 3 best events regardless if they are better than fall points or not. However, List 5 DM points will be 0.

**AE** - An athlete competes in 4 competitions and has 6 jumps total, List 5 AE points will be the 4 best jumps divided by 4.

**HP, SS, BA, SX** - An athlete competes in five HP competitions and one SS competition but does not better the Fall points using the above formulas, List 5 HP points would be calculated as: Best 2 results divided by 2. However, the List 5 SS points would be calculated as the one result minus 40%.

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

1. Divisional championships must be set on the schedule before the season begins and named divisional championships.
2. An athlete who is sick, injured or unable to compete in divisional championships must inform their divisional chair at the time of the event. How each division requires notification is up to that division.
3. Divisional chair must notify USSA Freestyle, Katie Fieguth via email or voicemail, by 5 p.m. MST Mar. 11 if any disciplines have been cancelled or of any athletes that should not be removed from list 4, valid Mar. 13.
4. Once list 4 is run it will not be re-run for individual athletes or divisions that failed to notify USSA of cancelled disciplines. The FFSC Executive Committee will then hear all individual requests.



# COMPETITION GUIDE

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## CHAPTER 3 COMPETITION



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

## Age Class Competition

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

### Divisional Affiliation

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

## Junior Nationals

The USSA Freestyle/Freeskiing Junior Nationals will be held Mar. 16-22, 2015 in Park City, UT. The Junior Nationals brings together the top Junior competitors from each division. Junior National results determine who the best overall Junior competitor in each discipline: moguls, dual moguls, aerials, big air, slopestyle, halfpipe, freestyle combined, freeskiing combined and the best competitor in each age class. A Divisions cup at Junior Nationals will be awarded using FIS World Cup points system for the aerials, big air, halfpipe, slopestyle and moguls events.

All athletes must be current members of USSA as a Freestyle/Freeskiing Competitor.

### Format

Junior Nationals is a USSA event and will be run according to USSA rules, a qualifications/finals format will be used for moguls, halfpipe and slopestyle.

In moguls the top 20 (women and men) will move on to finals. Halfpipe and slopestyle format – see section 4603 and 4703. The results from finals will be used for overall and age group awards. The results from finals will also be used for the FFSPs, as explained in chapter 2 of this guide.

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

### Quotas and Invitees

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

The registration and invitation procedure for Junior Nationals will be as follows.

1. The Juniors invitation list will be published by Feb. 21, 2015 at [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org) > freestyle > in the Freestyle Junior Nationals section. Updates will be posted in this same section.
2. From the initial posting and as invitations are updated, invitations MUST be accepted within 48 hours of posting including USASA invitations. Invitations that are NOT accepted will become null and void. For example, invitations posted on Feb. 21 at 12 p.m. MST must be accepted by Feb. 23 at 12 p.m. MST.
3. Once an invitation is accepted (date and time is recorded on invitation website), the athlete must confirm registration by registering online or faxing their registration to the registration contact NOT THE EVENT ORGANIZER within 48 hours. Athletes that are unable to register within 48 hours must notify the registration contact. Contact information is available online.
4. The invitation updating process will continue online until 12 p.m. MST Feb. 27 at which point the website will freeze with all registration directed to the event organizer when official registration opens.

### Criteria

1. For the halfpipe, slopestyle and big air events, each division will receive an allocation of 5 spots per discipline, per gender. Divisions must notify USSA Freestyle office of allocation selections by Feb. 20, 2015.

For halfpipe and slopestyle events, top finishers from each of the following age classes at the most recent USASA Nationals shall be invited to USSA Junior Nationals according to the following quota:

Age Class	Men	Women
10-12 years old	3	3
13-15 years old	3	3
16-18 years old	3	3
Open*	3	3

1 Overall Champion (per age group: 10-12, 13-15, 16-18)

\*Athletes who are not eligible for USSA Junior Nationals by virtue of their age are not included in the Open ranking.

Remaining spots to be filled from the junior FFSP, List #3 up to max field size of 80 men and 40 women.

Alternates will be selected from the USSA junior FFSP (List #3), up to the max field size of 80 men and 40 women. Athletes must be ranked in the top 100 men/50 women of the Juniors FFSP, List #3 to be eligible for an alternate spot. Athletes must have competed in the current season.

All invitations, including USASA athletes must be accepted within 48 hours of posting.

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

Event	Men	Women
Aerials *	50	50
Dual Moguls	48	48
Moguls	60	60

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

Foreign athletes will be allocated 10 spots per gender per discipline above the U.S. athletes quota. A foreign athlete must be ranked in the top 60 FFSP List #3.

3. If an athlete qualifies from the junior FFSP #3 from the initial posting, to compete in 3

or more events at Junior Nationals then they will be considered an all-event skier. An all-event skier may start in all 5 events only if they are ranked on the junior FFSP #3 and will be added above the quotas only in the events in which they have not already qualified. An all-event skier can choose which events to ski. If an all-event skier chooses not to ski in an event that they have not qualified in, an alternate is not placed into the event since these athletes are added above the current quota.

4. If by virtue of criteria #2, and excluding any athletes qualified by virtue of criteria #1, a division does not have three athletes per gender per discipline in aerials, moguls and dual moguls accept their invitation, then the division is guaranteed a maximum of three men and three women. Any spot that remains unused will be lost.
5. Each division may conduct a freestyle combined at its divisional championships. The freestyle combined junior champion will be added to Junior Nationals above the current quota.
  - A. Junior National Freeskiing Combined Champion is to be defined as big air, slopestyle and halfpipe. The athlete will compete in each of the three disciplines at Junior Nationals and be added above the current quota.
  - B. Junior National Freestyle Combined is to be defined by picking an athletes' best event from each of the three categories: moguls/dual moguls, slopestyle/halfpipe and aerials/big air. The athlete will qualify from the FFSP List #3 to compete in 3-6 events at their discretion, but must have one event from each of the three categories to be considered for the Junior National Freestyle Combined Champion.
6. Ten athletes per gender in moguls, dual moguls and aerials will be named as alternates to compete in Junior Nationals. These alternates are to be named off the initial posted invitation and will represent the next ten names on the juniors FFSP List #3 per gender, and per discipline. No more than ten alternates will be entered into the event even if greater than ten athletes decline their spots. Alternates must be placed into the event prior to the time of the draw for the event in which they are named as alternates. All alternates must be registered and paid prior to entry into the event.

## **FIS Junior World Championships**

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

### **Selection Criteria and Age Eligibility**

Please visit [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org) > freestyle > athletes > criteria. These criteria for aerials, moguls and dual moguls are listed in order of selection and importance.

For halfpipe, slopestyle and skicross please refer to [www.usfreeskiing.com](http://www.usfreeskiing.com) for criteria.

## **U.S. Selection Events**

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

### **Selection/Quotas**

1. All USFST A, B and C Team.

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

## North American Tour (NorAms)

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

### Quotas

	MO/DM		AE		SX		HP/SS/BA	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
<b>CAN</b>	20	20	14	14	30		30	
<b>USA</b>	20	20	14	14	30		30	
<b>Host</b>	5	5	3	3	*		*	
<b>Other Nations</b>	40		40		20		20	
<b>Totals</b>	130		102		No max field size		No max field size	

\* Up to total remaining field size

Halfpipe quotas are open to athletes with a USSA Freestyle/Freeskiing Competitor membership and a valid FIS license.

### NorAm Selection

The NorAm selection and invitation process can be found at <http://freestyle.usskiteam.com/freestyle-programs/athletes/events/noram>.

### Aerials

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

### Moguls

U.S. Freestyle Ski Team and Development Group athletes will have first priority. The remainder of the moguls/dual moguls NorAm starts will be granted based on the best two single moguls events and best one dual moguls event from U.S. National Championships,

Junior World Championships (only if dates conflict with U.S. National Championships) and U.S. Freestyle Selection Events using place points. [Beginning season 2016 - Foreign athletes will be excluded from the place point tally at both the U.S. National Championships and the U.S. Freestyle Selection Event. (If conflicting) all competitors at the Junior World Championships will be included in the place point tally.] If there are not at least two dual moguls events, the best three single moguls events may be used. Ties will be broken by best finish, then second best finish, then third best finish. In the event that a tie still exists, the best finish from the U.S. Selection Event will break the tie and then ties will be broken by the most current FFSP List #5.

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

The U.S. Freestyle Championships will be held in Steamboat Springs, CO Mar. 26-29, 2015. This competition combines the U.S. Freestyle Ski Team and the top divisional skiers from around the country in aerials, moguls and dual moguls. Athletes invited in moguls or dual moguls will be granted starts in both moguls and dual moguls events. Divisions may not add to or change requirements for the quota spots described in this section with the exception of those spots designated as the divisional allocations. Divisions must notify USSA Freestyle Office of their allocations 24 hours after FFSP List #4 becomes valid. The Divisions Cup will be awarded at U.S. Freestyle Championships and will include U.S. Team members. This event is a FIS event and will follow FIS age requirements.

### **Quotas**

1. All USFST A, B, and C Team.
2. Top 50 ranked U.S. athletes in moguls and dual moguls from the FFSP List #4 per gender per discipline and top 30 in aerials from the FFSP List #4 per gender per discipline.
3. There will be a set number of five (5) alternates per gender per discipline. These alternates are to be named off FFSP List #4 and will represent the next five (5) U.S. names on the FFSP List #4 per gender per discipline that have not already qualified via criteria 2 or 3. Alternates will be placed into the events in the order they are named and will be notified immediately. The alternates will only compete if any of the skiers qualified via criteria 2 and 3, do not accept their spot or get injured.
4. Divisions will be allotted one spot per gender, per discipline to be used at the divisions' discretion. Divisions must notify USSA Freestyle office of their allocations 48 after invitation becomes valid. If the spot remains unused, or divisions do not notify by the 48 hour deadline the spot will be lost. If division allocation is invited to the event through the alternate list divisions will be allowed to choose a new division allocation.
5. If an athlete does not qualify via the previous criteria and competed at every NorAm event in that discipline, then they would qualify for a spot at U.S. Championships in that discipline.
6. Any inverted aerialist who has qualified two different inverted jumps but does not qualify via criteria 2, 3 or 4 will be granted a spot until the quota is filled to 30 athletes per gender.
7. International quota as outlined by USSA and FIS.

\*Additional athletes will not be invited to replace those athletes that are not FIS age eligible, excluded by their division, injured or competing in conflicting events.

### **Format**

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

## U.S. Grand Prix

The U.S. Grand Prix will feature competitions in Halfpipe, Slopestyle, Big Air and skicross. The U.S. Grand Prix will feature the best skiers in the U.S. and the world, regardless of affiliation competing for prize money totaling \$222,000. In addition, all Grand Prix events will be televised on NBC and NBC Sports.

U.S. Grand Prix information can be found at [www.usfreeskiing.com](http://www.usfreeskiing.com).

### Eligibility

Athletes must hold a current USSA freeskiing national competitor membership and FIS license.

### Schedule

Dec. 3-6	Copper, CO	HP
Feb. 4-8	Northstar, CA	SS, BA
Feb. 25-28	Park City, UT	HP, SS
Mar. 4-8	Squaw Valley, CA	SX

Be sure to check [www.usfreeskiing.com](http://www.usfreeskiing.com) for any schedule changes or other information.

## Revolution Tour

The U.S. Revolution Tour is a series of events consisting of Halfpipe, Slopestyle, Skicross and Big Air, designed to serve as a stepping-stone for athletes making the transition from competing at the grassroots level to the elite level. The series pre-qualifies a portion of its field and then opens registration to any domestic US athlete. The Revolution Tour is focused towards riders 13-19 years old and awards the top juniors an invite to compete in the U.S. Grand Prix, Junior Worlds, USASA Nationals, and participate in Project Gold camps.

Competition formats may vary slightly at each stop, but athletes will always compete as an open class, and unless otherwise stated, athletes under the age of 14 will not be eligible to compete. Athletes must hold a current USSA freeskiing national competitor membership and FIS license.

### Schedule

Visit [www.usfreeskiing.com](http://www.usfreeskiing.com) for current schedules and event information.

## Hole Shot Tour

The Hole Shot Tour is a series of events consisting of SBX and SX, designed to serve as a stepping-stone for athletes making the transition from competing at the grassroots level to the World Cup level. The series will be open to any athlete, but is focused towards riders 15-19 and will award the top junior an invite to be a part of U.S. Freeskiing Project Gold.

Athletes must hold a current USSA Freeskiing national competitor membership and FIS license.

### Schedule

Visit [www.usfreeskiing.com](http://www.usfreeskiing.com) for current schedules and event information.

## Europa Cup and FIS Competitions Criteria

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

1) Current U.S. Freestyle Ski Team: A, B or C Team members in aerials, moguls, or dual moguls.

A. Ties will be broken by:

1. Team status
2. FFSP ranking

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

3) Athletes selected by coaches' discretion.

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

Team and World Cup criteria can be found at [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org) > freestyle > athletes > criteria.

## **U.S. Freeskiing Team and World Cup Criteria**

Team and World Cup criteria can be found at [www.usfreeskiing.com](http://www.usfreeskiing.com) under criteria.

## **Elite Aerial Development Program**

The EADP is a high level national Aerial development program based in Lake Placid, NY at one of three Olympic Training Centers in the United States. Program is limited to twelve residential athletes. Education is in collaboration with USSA TEAM Academy. More information on this program can be found at [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org) > athletes > development > aerials.

## **Freestyle Development Group**

After the U.S. Freestyle Ski Team is named in May 2015, based on the final NorAm Grand Prix standings for the 2014-15 season, the top five men and women in moguls/dual moguls will be named to the USSA freestyle moguls/dual moguls development group. The top four men and women on the final FFSP, not currently named to the U.S. Freestyle Ski Team or the EADP will be nominated for the freestyle aerials development group. This will guarantee these athletes' starts on the NorAm tour. All freestyle development group athletes must participate in all event days the U.S. Selection Events. If a freestyle development group athlete is injured and unable to compete in U.S. Selection Events, the athlete must provide medical documentation stating they are unable to compete. Once medically cleared to compete, they would retain their NorAm start. An athlete who is named to the freestyle development group has until June 1, 2015 to accept their spot in the USSA freestyle development group. Once the USSA office has been notified that an athlete is retiring or the deadline has passed with no acceptance, the next athlete on the NorAm Grand Prix standings in moguls/dual moguls and the next athlete on the final FFSP in aerials will be added to the freestyle development group.

## **Young Guns Aerial and Moguls Program**

These programs are stepping stones to the Aerial and Moguls Development Group. For more information and criteria on either program see [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org) > freestyle > athletes > development > aerials or moguls.

## **Project Gold Freeskiing Development Program**

This development program is for halfpipe, slopestyle and ski cross athletes. For more information on these programs please visit [www.usfreeskiing.com](http://www.usfreeskiing.com).



# COMPETITION GUIDE

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## **3000 ORGANIZATION**

### **3010 The Organizing Committee**

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

### **3012 Hosting Duties of the Organizing Committee**

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

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

3012.3 The organizing committee is responsible for providing results by email, fax, or Federal Express to the USSA office as soon as they are available. It is also the responsibility of the organizing committee to distribute results to competitors and coaches as soon as they are available.

### **3013 Basic Costs of the Organizing Committee**

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

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

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

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

3013.4 The organizing committee must provide accommodations in accordance with the divisions' rules and in the case of a national caliber event the current policies of the USSA Freestyle sport committee.

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

### **3020 The Competition Committee & Competition Officials**

3020.1 The Competition Committee

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

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

The competition committee is responsible for all technical matters, including the selection and preparation of the courses.

The competition committee appoints all additional officials not already designated by the organizing committee.

## 3020.2 Competition Officials

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

### 3020.2.1 The Chief of Competition

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

The division chairperson approves the divisional chief of competition.

### 3020.2.2 The Chief of Course

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

### 3020.2.3 The Chief of Timing

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

- Starter
- Assistant Starter
- Chief Timekeeper
- Assistant Timekeeper

### 3020.2.4 The Chief of Scoring

The chief of scoring is responsible for the ongoing verification of all scoring calculations during the event.

### 3020.2.5 The Competition Secretary

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

### 3020.2.6 The Chief Steward

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

### 3020.2.7 The Chief of Medical and Rescue Services

The chief of medical and rescue services is responsible for organizing adequate first aid and medical services during the official training periods and the actual competition. For all USSA sanctioned events, ski patrol must be available through immediate access, whether on site or by phone or radio. At all USSA sanctioned aerial events and U.S. Freestyle Championships (all disciplines) ski patrol must be on site for all competitions and aerial training.

He must note the advice of the chief of course concerning special danger points, take the necessary precautions, and must arrange for quarters to which injured competitors may be taken and treated.

He shall ensure that the competition doctor meets with the team doctors before the start of the official training to coordinate plans.

### 3020.2.8 The Chief of Course Equipment

The chief of course equipment is responsible for the provision of all equipment

required for the preparation and maintenance of the courses.

3020.2.9 The Chief of Press

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

3020.2.10 The Chief of Sound

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

**3030 The Technical Delegate**

3030.1 Appointment

For all national level competitions, the chair of the USSA Freestyle sport committee shall appoint the USSA TD after consultation with the chair of the rules & technical subcommittee. For division competitions the TD shall be nominated by the chairperson of the divisional rules & technical committee to be appointed by the divisional chairperson.

In the case of a national level competition, the appointments must be decided 60 days before each competition, made known to the TD concerned, and the organizing committee of the competition.

3030.2 Technical Delegate Qualifications

3030.2.1 A TD may not be a member of the organizing committee, except at the divisional level.

3030.3 Replacement of the Technical Delegate

For national level events, where a replacement is made, a full report must be made and forwarded to the USSA, the USSA Freestyle sport committee, the chair of the subcommittee for rules and technical, and the organizing committee of the event concerned.

3030.3.1 Before the Competition

For National Level Events

The USSA Freestyle sport committee chair will appoint a replacement after consulting with the chair of the USSA rules and technical subcommittee.

For Divisional Level Events

The division chairperson will appoint a replacement after consultation with chairperson of division's rules & technical committee.

3030.3.2 During the Competition

For National Level Events

The USSA Freestyle sport committee chair should be contacted for a decision regarding replacement. If the chair cannot be contacted, the chair of the rules and technical subcommittee or a member of the freestyle/freeskiing sport committee should make the decision.

3030.4 Duties of the Technical Delegate in the Jury

3030.4.1 The USSA Technical Delegate acts as technical consultant and chair of the jury. Veto rights of the TD in the jury can only be used in extreme situations, some of which are outlined hereafter. In such a case, a detailed report must be sent and circulated to all parties in accordance with 3030.7.

3030.4.2 If the competitors are subject to dangerous conditions, the TD must exercise his right to interrupt or cancel the official training or the competition. This may be done without consultation of the jury.

3030.4.3 If the safety of a competitor is in danger because they lack the physical and/or technical abilities demanded by the course, the TD has the right, pending approval of the jury, to remove the competitor from the competition. The competitor receives

- a DNS.
- 3030.4.4 If the safety of a competitor is in danger because they lack the ability to complete certain aerial maneuvers, the TD has the right to suspend, reduce, or withdraw those qualifications, subject to agreement by the Jury.
- 3030.4.5 If the safety of a competitor is in danger due to injury, the TD has the right, pending approval from the jury, to remove the competitor from competition. The competitor receives a DNS.
- 3030.5 Duties of the Technical Delegate before the competition
- 3030.5.1 The TD must inspect official and reserve courses just prior to the start of official training.
- 3030.5.2 The inspection should cover the following:
- The technical data of the courses in accordance with USSA Freestyle/Freeskiing technical specifications (see appendix later in this Guide).
  - Proper preparation of the terrain of all courses and arrangements for all safety measures (width of courses, etc.) in accordance with 4002, 4102, 4302, 4502, 4602, 4202 and in the USSA Freestyle/Freeskiing technical specifications.
  - Influence of the weather on the courses.
  - Choice and preparation of the start and finish areas for the different courses (see rules 3043 -3044).
  - Means of transporting the competitors to the start.
  - Communications between start and finish.
  - Medical service during and after the competitions.
- 3030.5.3 It is the duty of the TD to be ready and willing to advise the organizers, when necessary.
- 3030.5.4 The organizers must keep the TD informed of the progress of technical preparations. The contact between the organizers and the TD is useful and should be continuous.
- 3030.5.5 For national level events, the TD must arrive at the location of the competition at least 24 hours before the beginning of the official training.
- 3030.5.6 He must read the report of the TD of the preceding competition.
- 3030.5.7 For national level events, the TD must check to see that the proposals of the freestyle/freeskiing sport committee or the homologation inspector have been carried out.
- 3030.5.8 The TD is responsible for the review of the TD reports from previous national level events on the same site, as well as the competition immediately preceding it.
- 3030.5.9 The TD will review the list, furnished by the organizing committee, of supplies and service personnel.
- 3030.6 Duties of the Technical Delegate during Training and Competition
- 3030.6.1 The TD is responsible for observation of the training, as well as of the work of the organizing committee, and the competition officials.
- 3030.6.2 The TD must attend all meetings of the jury and the team captains' meeting; he is chair of the jury.
- 3030.6.3 The TD is responsible for the supervision of the technical and administrative conduct of the entire competition.
- 3030.6.4 The TD must advise the organizers on compliance with USSA rules, as well as decisions on questions, which may not be covered by the rules.
- 3030.6.5 The TD is responsible for collaboration with the team captains and trainers.
- 3030.6.6 The TD must be present at all times during competition.
- 3030.6.7 The TD is responsible for the co-verification of the official results as outlined in

- rule 3045.2.
- 3030.6.8 The TD is responsible for the training of TD candidates assigned to him during their appointment.
- 3030.6.9 The TD is responsible for controlling discussion between the judges during competition. All discussion between judges is prohibited with the exception of discussion directly with the head judge, except for half pipe and slopestyle where discussion is encouraged.
- 3030.6.10 The TD is responsible for ensuring that the proper standards are implemented for judges' stands (i.e. partitions, heating, and washroom facilities) as they apply.
- 3030.7 Duties of the Technical Delegate after the Competition
- 3030.7.1 Submission of a final report must be sent to the USSA, the USSA rules & technical subcommittee chair and to the organizing committee. In the case of divisional competitions reports must be submitted with scores to the USSA office, the organizing committee and to the division's representative for rules and technical.
- 3030.7.2 As applicable, the TD will make a report on the TD candidates' technical abilities. This report must be sent to the USSA freestyle/freeskiing subcommittee for rules and technical and the responsible person in the candidates' national association.
- 3030.7.3 The TD's report must be submitted to the national office with the submission of the event results.
- 3030.8 Rights of the Technical Delegate
- 3030.8.1 The chair of the jury has the deciding vote in case of a tie (including his vote).
- 3030.8.2 Decisions will be made according to rule 3030.5.
- 3030.8.3 If necessary, the TD will appoint qualified people as members of the jury.
- 3030.8.4 All officials of freestyle/freeskiing events, who are current members in good standing of the USSA, are covered under the existing liability policy carried by the USSA when performing duties in conjunction with a specific USSA event. Each individual, whether an athlete or official, should carry his/her own medical coverage as the USSA is not responsible for providing such coverage.
- 3030.8.5 Reimbursement of travel expenses and all costs arising out of his duties at the inspections and competitions, as per the current policy of the USSA freestyle/freeskiing subcommittee for rules and officials, or the division.
- 3030.8.6 Complete briefing by the organizing committee through punctual dispatch of all documents on the conduct of the events, such as the official invitation, program, bulletins, etc., as well as immediate information concerning the cancellation or postponement of an event.
- 3030.8.7 The TD has the right to request the support of the organizing committee and its officials in all matters concerning the fulfillment of his duties.
- 3030.9 Candidate Technical Delegates (Assistant TD)
- 3030.9.1 For national level events, the USSA has the right to name additional people, per the rules and regulations of the freestyle/freeskiing subcommittee for rules and technical.
- 3030.9.2 For national level events, the assignment of the TD candidates is the responsibility of the USSA freestyle/freeskiing subcommittee for rules and technical.
- 3030.9.3 For national level events, the cost for food and lodging shall not be borne by the host organizing committee. Transportation is the responsibility of the TD candidate himself.
- 3030.9.4 The TD candidate has to make a report on the event in question which must be sent to the USSA, and the USSA freestyle/freeskiing subcommittee for rules and technical.

## **3032 The Competition Jury**

### 3032.1 Composition

The Jury consists of the following members:

- USSA Technical Delegate (Chair)
- Head Judge or Finish Referee in skicross
- Chief of Competition

Members of the jury, in decision making situations, each have one vote with the chair having the deciding vote.

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

### 3032.2 Duties of the Jury before competition

3032.2.1 A member of the jury is responsible for the qualification of competitors and the supervision of the draw.

3032.2.2 The jury is responsible for the supervision of official training.

3032.2.3 The jury must inspect the courses prior to the beginning of official training and ensure that they conform to all specifications and characteristics outlined in 4002, 4102, 4202, 4502, 4602, 4702 and in the USSA Freestyle/Freeskiing technical specifications (see appendix later in this Guide).

3032.2.4 The jury is to have its first meeting before the beginning of the official training.

### 3032.3 Rights and Duties of the Jury during a Competition

3032.3.1 The three voting members of the jury must be positioned on the course at all times and be in communication with one another.

3032.3.2 Jury has the right to change, interrupt, or postpone a competition.

Causes:

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

The decision to interrupt a competition may be final or temporary. (See rule 3060.2)

3032.3.3 The jury examines, evaluates, and makes the necessary decision on protests.

3032.3.4 The jury has the right to grant a provisional rerun.

3032.3.5 Written minutes are to be kept of all meetings and decisions of the jury.

3032.3.6 A member of the jury should periodically inspect the course during the competition.

## **3033 The Judges**

3033.1 The judges for a competition will be a group of qualified individuals. For all USSA Freestyle/Freeskiing competitions, the judges must be members of the USSA. For national competitions, the panel of judges will be appointed by the USSA subcommittee for judging. For divisional events the head judge is nominated by the divisional judges committee and approved by the division chairperson.

3033.2 At any USSA national level event, the judges should be, to the extent possible, representative of each of the active freestyle/freeskiing divisions of the USSA.

3033.3 For national level competitions, the head judge will be appointed by the USSA freestyle/freeskiing subcommittee for judging.

3033.3.1 For divisional competition the head judge will be nominated by the divisional judges committee and approved by the division chairperson.

3033.4 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.

- 3033.5 The Rights and Duties of the Head Judge
- 3033.5.1 The head judge is a member of the jury.
- 3033.5.2 The head judge is preferably a non-judging member of the judging panel, responsible for checking the accuracy of the judges decisions, checking the results with the chief of calculation, and policing the judges stand.
- 3033.5.3 The head judge may act as a substitute judge in emergencies.
- 3033.5.4 For national level events, the head judge 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, 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.
- 3033.6 Judging Procedures
- 3033.6.1 Each judge will use score cards which indicate who the judge is and the name and bib number of the competitor. All score cards will indicate a score for each category utilized to assign a final score.
- 3033.6.2 Moguls and aerials judges will be separated on the judges stand by a minimum of one meter and a partition, if practical. There will be no discussion between the judges concerning the competitors' scores (except by the head judge).
- 3033.6.3 No competitor or spectator will be allowed to approach the judges stand and talk to the judges during competition.
- 3033.6.4 The jury must deal with any problems or disputes arising from the judges or with the judging. The jury may refer any problem that it cannot resolve to the USSA freestyle/freeskiing sport committee (FSC). The FSC will seek the assistance of the USSA freestyle/freeskiing subcommittee for judging to resolve the problems. Problems within divisions should be dealt with on a divisional basis except where the implications are of national concern.
- 3033.6.5 Judges review committee: Any incident of misconduct by a judge may be reported to the chairperson of the judges subcommittee by means of a written, signed statement. The judges review committee will, pursuant to paragraph 9.3 of the USSA freestyle/freeskiing judges' constitution, investigate the allegations and, if warranted, take appropriate disciplinary action

### **3034 Competitor Committees**

- 3034.1 The Competitor Advisory Committee
- 3034.1.1 For each event in every competition there shall be an advisory committee formed prior to the start of competition to advise the jury on matters concerning safety. This committee shall consist of:
- One representative from the area management (chief of course);
  - Two athlete or coaches' representatives. For national level events, these representatives must be from two different divisions.
- There will be a separate advisory committee named for each event (men and women).
- 3034.1.2 The members of the advisory committee report in an advisory manner directly to the jury and are non-voting members of the jury.
- 3034.1.3 It will be the advisory committee's responsibility to ensure the arrangements made for the safe operation of all events during the preparation and competition. The advisory committee shall exercise control over all aspects of the event pertaining to safety, and shall in the use of its power of discretion, consciously take all reasonable precautions against excessive and unreasonable risks.

- 3034.2 Jump and Air Bump Shapers
- 3034.2.1 For the express purpose of shaping and grooming the jumps in aerials and the air bumps in moguls and dual moguls, the team captains shall elect up to two shapers per special type of jump (i.e., floater, large kickers, small kickers). These individuals will be responsible for the final preparation of the jumps. In competitions other than Junior Nationals, alternate jump preparation arrangements can be determined at the team captains' meeting.
- 3034.2.2 These individuals must be prepared to perform this task prior to official training.

### **3035 Team Captains**

- For national level events, each division or team is responsible for providing one team captain. If possible, the team captain should not be a competitor.
- A team captain cannot undertake any other official organizing function (jury, TD, etc.) at the competition.
- 3035.1 Rights of a Team Captain
- 3035.1.1 To submit protests to the jury during the competition.
- 3035.1.2 To benefit from all advantages accorded to a competitor (lifts, accommodations, invitations, etc.).
- 3035.1.3 To enter into competition areas during training time.
- 3035.1.4 To enter all official ceremonies.
- 3035.1.5 Each team captain has one vote. Each division and national team is entitled to one vote.
- 3035.1.6 To enter the preparation area during the competition.
- 3035.2 Duties of a Team Captain
- 3035.2.1 To attend all team captains' meetings.
- 3035.2.2 To provide all information received at meetings to his team members.
- 3035.2.3 To provide aerial qualifications of his team members if requested by the Jury.
- 3035.2.4 Responsible for all registrations of his team.
- 3035.2.5 Responsible for the discipline of his team.
- 3035.2.6 Should be familiar with the competition rules.

### **3036 Competitor's Equipment**

- 3036.1 Bibs
- The shape and size of start numbers may not be changed by penalty of disqualification. All bibs must be worn in the proper position and visible at all times during official training, competition, and awards.
- 3036.2 Advertising
- The advertising on material and equipment which is worn during competitions and training must conform to the FIS guidelines in rules 210, 211, and 230.
- 3036.3 Gimmicks
- Gimmicks are forbidden during competition.
- 3036.4 Equipment
- Rules concerning competitor's equipment are all located here and no longer in the specific event sections.
- 3036.4.1 Competitors must wear a helmet in all freestyle/freeskiing events when skiing in practice or competition. Helmets manufactured for snow sports are required for all competitors in all freestyle/freeskiing competition and official training, for all age categories. USSA has accepted the FIS recommendation of helmets with a standard of AST 2040 or CE 1077 rated helmets. Caution: The protective quality of all safety helmets are affected by age and use. Some older helmets and any

helmets that have been damaged either in a fall or from impact may no longer provide sufficient protection – even if there are no visible indications of damage. The helmet must be worn in the manner intended by the manufacture.

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

- 3036.4.2 There shall be no minimum or maximum restrictions on ski lengths.
- 3036.4.3 All competitors in all events shall use a recognized release DIN binding system and devices to prevent runaway ski(s). Runaway straps are not allowed.
- 3036.4.4 Competitors should be prepared to wear goggles as necessary.
- 3036.4.5 To allow Telemark ski equipment to be used in freestyle/freeskiing events and ski straps will be allowed.

### **3038 Medical and Service Personnel**

Following, are quotas for the right of access to the competition areas. This applies to FIS events. For USSA events, medical personnel should be allowed without restrictions of a quota:

- Up to 3 competitors: 1 trainer, 1 doctor, 1 technician.
- 4 to 8 competitors: 2 trainers, 1 doctor, 2 technicians.
- 9 or more competitors: 3 trainers, 2 doctors, 3 technicians.

### **3041 Technical Installations**

#### **3041.1 Communications**

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

#### **3041.2 Timing Equipment**

##### **3041.2.1 Electric Timing**

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

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

##### **3041.3 Hand Timing**

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

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

##### **3041.4 Public Address System**

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

from top to bottom, in order for the sound to reach the competitor simultaneously on the course.

3041.4.2 The chief of sound will be in radio contact with the competition officials at all times.

3041.4.3 A minimum of two amplifiers should be available during the competition.

3041.4.4 The chief of sound is responsible for stock music during the competition.

3041.4.6 Moguls

During the moguls event, stock music will be used and at the option of the organizers, the competitor's music can be used for this event. The music should be upbeat and energetic.

3041.4.7 Aerials and Halfpipe

Stock music will also be used during the aerial and halfpipe event. A variety of exciting music is recommended.

3041.5 Judges' Stand

The minimum size of the scaffolding area must be 8 m by 2 m. The judges viewing area should be constructed to provide ample room for the appropriate number of officials and to provide room for viewing, storage of equipment and all proper amenities for the operation of the competition.

## **3042 Start and Finish Officials**

3042.1 The Starter

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

3042.2 The Assistant Starter

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

3042.3 The Chief Time Keeper

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

3042.4 The Finish Official

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

## **3043 The Start**

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

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

3043.1.2 The moguls start will preferably be an open start with a light beam installed approximately 1.5 m - 2.0 m down, across the hill, parallel to the starting line. The starting line and the light beam will be as wide as the control gates on the top of the course. The competitor should plant his/her poles in front of the line and his/her

boots should stay behind the line until the starting signal is given.

The moguls start can also consist of one or more traditional starting gates with the electric timing device attached. The starting gate will be located where the competitor has easy access to his/her skiing line and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the start.

### 3043.2 The Start Area

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

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

### 3043.3 Start Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3043.5 Start Timing

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

### 3043.6 Delayed Start

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

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

### 3043.7 The Start Order

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

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

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

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

#### 3043.7.2 Start Groups

Does not apply to USSA competitions.

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

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

#### 3043.7.4 The start order will include the following information:

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

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

### **3044 The Finish**

#### 3044.1 The Finish Area

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

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

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

Snow walls, straw or hay, foam rubber or other appropriate safety structures shall be used to prevent any possibility of a collision with the finish structures.

#### 3044.1.5 Determination of Finish

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

#### 3044.1.6 Failure of Electronic Timing

In the event of a failure in the electronic timing system, the hand recorded times will be the ones to constitute the official time of the run. Hand timing will be used as back up for the entire round of competition.

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

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

### **3045 Calculation and Announcement of Results**

#### 3045.1 Unofficial Scores

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

#### 3045.2 Official Results

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

3045.2.2 The official results must contain the following information:

- Name of competition sponsor;
- Name of competition;
- Site of competition;
- Date and time of competition;
- Name and division affiliation of jury and judges;
- Name and division affiliation of chief of course;
- Mean course standards;
- Name of organization, club or association;
- Competitor names, division affiliation, bib numbers;
- Complete scoring calculations (i.e. individual judges scores, degree of difficulty factors, speed and speed points);
- Sanction of national ski association and/or FIS.

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

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

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

#### 3045.3 Calculation of Scores

Calculation of scores shall be generally determined as follows:

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

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

3045.3.5 The total score determines the winner. This system is affected by specific variations in scoring procedures in each discipline as outlined in aerials 6004, moguls 6204, dual moguls 6304, and halfpipe and slopestyle 6700.

#### 3045.4 Tie Breaking

Tie breaking is performed by the chief of scoring.

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

Example:

- 13th place - 28.6 point
- 14th place - 26.0 point
- 14th place - 26.0 points
- 16th place - 24.2 points
- 17th place - 24.0 points

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

3045.5 Publication of Judges Scores

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

Judge	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	A/F	A/F	A/F	A/F	A/F	L	L
	6.6	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.0	2.1	2.0

### **3046 Age Categories**

3046.1 USSA age categories can be found in chapter 1 of this Guide.

3046.1.1 Non-scored competitions may present awards for each birth year.

3046.2 Competition Year

3046.2.1 The Freestyle (AE, MO, DM) competition year is from April 1 until March 30.

3046.2.2 The Freeskiing (HP, BA, SS, SX) competition year is from July 1 until June 30.

3046.2.3 The USSA membership year is from July 1 until June 30.

### **3047 USSA Freestyle/Freeskiing Points (FFSP)**

Refer to the "Freestyle/Freeskiing Point System" section of this competition guide.

### **3050 Protests**

3050.1 Preconditions for a Protest

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

3050.2 Examination of Protests

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

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

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

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

Protests concerning reruns shall be examined immediately by the jury.

3050.3 Different Types of Protest

- 3050.3.1 **Protests Concerning Qualification**  
Protests against the qualification of a competitor must be delivered in writing before the beginning of the draw of the competition, to the place designated on the official notice board.
- 3050.3.2 **Protest Concerning the Course**  
Protests concerning the course (course not according to the rules, marking, preparation of the course, obstacles, danger points, visibility, etc.) must be presented in writing to the chief of course in good time before the last official training.
- 3050.3.3 **Protests during the Competition**  
A competitor or team captain, who protests against any action by another competitor or an official during the competition, must take his protest to a jury member within 15 minutes of the distribution or posting of the results of the last competition run of that round of competition.
- 3050.3.4 **Protest Concerning Disqualification**  
A protest against disqualification must be sent in writing to the place indicated on the official notice board. Such a protest must be received within one hour after the posting of disqualification. In case of doubt over a disqualification, the competitor is entitled to a “provisional” start.
- 3050.3.5 **Protests Concerning Timing**  
Protests concerning an error in timing must be delivered within one hour after the posting of the unofficial list of results to the place indicated on the official notice board.
- 3050.3.6 **Protests Concerning False Calculation and Clerical Errors**  
A complaint based not on an alleged breach of the rules on the part of an official or a competitor, but on an alleged error in calculating the results, shall be considered. It must be sent by registered letter through the competitor’s association at any time within one month of the date of the competition. If the mistake is verified, a corrected list of results shall be published and the prizes redistributed. The official numerical awards of the judges cannot be protested.
- 3050.3.7 **Protests Concerning Reruns**  
Protests concerning reruns must be submitted, within 15 minutes of the infraction, to the jury.
- 3050.4 **Appeals**  
Right of Appeal - An appeal may be made from the decision of the Jury following a properly filed protest. However, the appellant’s only basis of appeal shall be that the process undertaken by the Jury failed to afford the aggrieved party his/her due process. Appeals shall be made to the USSA office in writing within 24 hours of the Jury decision in question. The appeal must be in writing and must set forth the factual basis for the claim that Jury decision at issue failed to protect the allegedly aggrieved party’s procedural due process rights. Once received in the USSA office, the appeal shall be forwarded to the Freestyle Judicial Committee for its consideration. The Freestyle Judicial Committee shall consider only the written evidence provided and unless the appellant demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that the aggrieved party’s due process rights were violated, the Committee shall uphold the decision of the Jury.  
In no event shall the filing of an appeal cause the stay of any competition.
- 3050.5 **Cancellation of a Competition**  
The jury has the right to cancel an event or an entire competition.  
The procedure to make up the event (or competition) must be decided upon in an

immediate fashion by the jury. If the event or competition cannot be conducted, then the TD must consult with the freestyle/freeskiing sport committee chair to determine a ruling on making up the competition at a later date, or to permanently cancel the competition.

The TD can decide to interrupt or cancel an event for safety reasons (wind, fog, avalanche, blizzard, etc.).

If an event is to be made up, then the scheduling of the event must not interfere with the time necessary to conduct any other event. Under severe circumstances a single run may be used to constitute an event.

If an appeal is lodged within 14 days after the completion of the competition and is upheld, the results may be changed. Under no circumstances will a competition be rerun due to an appeal.

### **3054 Competitor Responsibilities**

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

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

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

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

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

### **3055 Did Not Start (DNS)**

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

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

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

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

### **3056 Disqualifications (DSQ)**

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

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

3056.3 DSQ for unsportsmanlike behavior.

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

part of the qualifying process.

- 3056.5 All decisions concerning DSQ will be the responsibility of the jury.
- 3056.6 DSQ if a competitor alters a course or jump, or trains on a closed course.
- 3056.7 DSQ if a competitor accepts outside assistance of any form.
- 3056.8 DSQ if a competitor does not observe the safety regulations.
- 3056.9 DSQ will not receive a “place” point in the particular event involved and will eliminate the competitor from eligibility for a combined ranking (at any three event competition). DSQ will appear on final result sheet but will receive no numerical ranking.

### **3057 Reruns**

- 3057.1 A competitor may appeal to a member of the jury for a rerun immediately after he has been obstructed during his run; he must, however, leave the course as soon as possible. The following are considered acceptable reasons for a rerun:
  - 3057.1.1 Obstruction by an official or a spectator.
  - 3057.1.2 Obstruction by an animal.
  - 3057.1.3 Obstruction by a competitor who has fallen and has not cleared the course.
  - 3057.1.4 Obstruction by objects on the course, such as ski poles abandoned by a competitor in a fall.
  - 3057.1.5 First aid measures which obstructed the competitor.
  - 3057.1.6 Obstruction by failure of course to be properly maintained.
  - 3057.1.7 Any other similar instances outside the competitor’s control causing him to fall, slowing him down or lengthening his course, thus significantly influencing the result.
  - 3057.1.8 Failure of the timing, both electronic and hand.
  - 3057.1.9 A jury member can authorize a conditional rerun based on the acknowledgment that the reasons for it must later be confirmed.
  - 3057.1.11 Failure of judges to observe competitors run.
  - 3057.1.12 The competitor, taking the rerun can start in the middle of the interval between two successive competitors, after he reports to and is cleared by the starter.
  - 3057.1.13 If the competitor has already been disqualified before the incident for which a rerun was granted, the rerun will not be valid.
  - 3057.1.14 In the aerial event, immediate rerun for loss of ski(s) before landing. Only one rerun granted for loss of ski(s) for each jump.
  - 3057.1.15 In the aerial event, a jumper may, for reasons of safety, after starting down the inrun, stop and refuse to jump. However, a jumper can only re-start one time if he/she does not stop prior to the jump. If the jumper refuses more than one time, a DNS will be issued to the skier.

### **3058 Did not Finish (DNF)**

A DNF classification in the qualification round will receive no rank on the result list. In the Final round all DNF competitors will receive the same numerical ranking.

All decisions concerning DNF will be the responsibility of the Jury.

The competition officials may impose a ruling entitled “Did Not Finish” (DNF) for any infractions listed below. This list does not restrict the ruling of the officials for any infraction, which may incur and is not listed below.

- 3058.1 For loss of ski(s) any time before landing, during the aerials competition, if a re-run has already been granted for the same reason for that particular round.
- 3058.2 For skiing out of the course boundaries in halfpipe, slopestyle, moguls and skicross, which includes not crossing through the gate line or the finish line. In

dual moguls, crossing the middle line of the course. A competitor shall be deemed to have crossed the middle line if both feet cross the line. Except in the case of rule 6205.1 and 6305.1.

- 3058.3 For announcing and performing identical aerials maneuvers (4008.2).
- 3058.4 For a competitors Final run, if not starting in the Finals after performing the Qualification run.
- 3058.5 DNF classification in the skicross Finals will be pursuant to Rule 4505.6.2 and Rule 4510.
- All decisions concerning DNF will be the responsibility of the Finish Referee. The gate judges or Finish Referee may impose a “Did Not Finish” (DNF) for any infraction listed below.
- 3058.6 In moguls and dual moguls a competitor can regain a gate, but they only have 10 seconds to regain the gate. Skiing around a gate and back into the course or out of the course will be a DNF. Define the gate line as the horizontal line between each pair of control gates.

### **3059 Warnings**

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

### **3060 Competition Protocol**

- 3060.1 Freestyle competitions may be comprised of the following events: moguls, dual moguls, aerials, halfpipe, skicross, slopestyle and big air.  
Freestyle competitions must provide the opportunity for both men and women to compete.  
A competition may be announced as a one, two, three, four or five event competition. Freestyle competitions should consist, if possible, of all five events.  
A combined event is defined as moguls, aerials and halfpipe. A combined event can also be the sum of three components: (1) the greater of aerials and big air, (2) the greater of halfpipe and slopestyle, (3) the greater of moguls and dual moguls.
- 3060.2 Competition Procedures  
In all USSA authorized competitions, aerial results will be the total of two jumps,

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

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

If a competition is interrupted, the competition should be resumed when conditions warrant. The competitors' results up to this point will remain valid if it is possible to complete the event on the same day. If it is not, the results prior to the interruption will be cancelled. In the case where all the competitors have completed his/her first run, this will constitute the complete event.

#### 3060.2.1 Moguls

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

#### 3060.2.2 Dual Moguls

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

#### 3060.2.3 Aerials

In aerials all competitors shall have two rounds. The rounds are run as individual competitions. The results from both rounds are added together and ranked. If both rounds cannot be completed then the results from the first round will be valid.

#### 3060.2.4 Halfpipe

In the halfpipe event, all skiers will make two runs down the halfpipe with the best score used for the results.

#### 3060.2.5 Slopestyle

In the slopestyle event all competitors will make two runs down the course with the best scored run used for the results.

#### 3060.2.6 Big Air

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

#### 3060.3 Cancellation or Postponement of Competition

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

### **3061 Accidents**

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

### **3062 Insurance**

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

### **3065 Organizational Meetings**

#### 3065.1 Team Captains' Meeting

The purpose of the team captains' meeting is to provide detailed information concerning competition procedures and activities, determine bib draws, gather competitor qualifications, and handle all necessary organizational matters.

It is then the responsibility of the representative team captains to communicate this information to their respective participants. The head judge, USSA TD, chiefs of courses and all other important competition officials shall attend the team captains' meeting. The chief of competition shall conduct this meeting.

#### 3065.2 Organization Committee Meetings

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

3065.3 Judges' Meetings

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

3065.4 Jury Meetings

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

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

3065.6 Immediately after this inspection the TD and other available members of the jury shall be at the outrun to receive requests and suggestions from the competitors and coaches regarding the venue.

**3066 Official training for all events, excluding Skicross, see 4504**

3066.1 Official training for any event is an inseparable part of the competition. The competitors are required to participate. There will be a starter at training to regulate the flow of the competitors.

3066.2 The official training should encompass at least one day before the event, although not necessarily the day prior to the competition. For national level events, the official training shall ideally encompass at least two days before the event, although not necessarily consecutive.

3066.3 For aerials, the official training shall be a minimum of one day (two hours of actual jumping time). The jury may reduce this period if sufficient training is available the morning of the event.

3066.4 For slopestyle, on the competition day, the competitors are allowed two hours of training before the competition begins. The jury may reduce this to one hour.

3066.5 For moguls, there will be a minimum of one hour of official training on the competition day. The Jury may reduce the recommended one hour training if required by conditions. For Junior Nationals moguls competition days, the official time allotment for each of women's and men's training times should be 45 minutes.

3066.6 For dual moguls, on the competition day the competitors are allowed a minimum of 30 minutes of training before the competition begins. The Jury may reduce this if conditions require it. For Junior Nationals dual moguls competition days, the official time allotment for each of women's and men's training times should be 45 minutes.

3066.7 For halfpipe, training periods must be observed. One day of training before the competition day is to be provided. The Jury may reduce this period under special conditions. On the competition day the competitors are allowed a minimum of 30

minutes of training before the competition begins.

On the competition day the competitors are allowed a minimum of 30 minutes of training before the competition begins.

- 3066.8 For big air the competitors should be given at least 30 minutes of training prior to the competition.
- 3066.9 The entire facility must be properly prepared and have proper medical services available.

### **3070 Jump Qualifications**

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

#### **3070.1 Responsibilities**

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

#### **3070.2 Age Limitations for Jumps**

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

#### **3070.3 Jump Qualification Process**

- 3070.3.1 Jumps Greater than 720° and all Off-axis Jumps greater than 720° and all off-axis jumps require qualification by a Level 2 aerial coach or better. Each time the athlete adds an additional rotation they must be qualified for that rotational upgrade (i.e. 360° to 540° would require a qualification upgrade). For qualification, the athlete shall successfully perform the maneuver five consecutive times on water, foam, air bag or snow for the qualifying coach. Submission of the qualification as defined in 3070.4 is required for these jumps.

- 3070.3.2 Inverted jumps. Inverted jumps, including all straight over front flips, straight over back flips, will be qualified in accordance with the following table:

Inverted Jump	Recommended minimum number of jumps	Minimum Certified Coach Level to qualify jump
• Single somersault (including single twists) OA up to 720° and rotations of more than 720°	100	Level 2 Aerial coach
• Single somersault with two or more twists and OA over 720° (not including double OA)	100	Level 3 Aerial coach
• Double somersault (including twists) and all Double OA jumps	125	Level 4 Aerial coach
• Triple somersault (including twists) and all other acrobatic maneuvers	75	Level 5 Aerial coach

Athletes must qualify a back layout on water, air bag or foam without position before training other back flips with position (such as back iron cross). Each time the athlete adds an additional rotation they must be qualified for that rotational upgrade (i.e. back flip to back flip with a twist or bF to bdF or front flip to double front flip would require a qualification upgrade). To receive qualification for

an inverted jump, the recommended minimum number of jumps shall first be performed on water and the 5 jump qualification procedure successfully completed before attempting the jump on snow. Submission of the qualification as defined in 3070.4 is required for all inverted jumps.

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

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

3070.4 Submitting Qualifications

When required by these rules, the qualifying coach shall enter the athlete's qualification information using the USSA Online Jump list. Coaches will use the current Qualification Sheet to qualify the jump. This form, instructions for completing it and the link and instructions for the online Jump List, can be found on the USSA website [www.usssa.org](http://www.usssa.org). The Qualifying coach must retain all athlete qualification forms for a period of 7 years.

3070.5 New Maneuvers.

3070.6 Suspension of Qualification

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

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

3070.8 Coach Certification Process

Coaches shall prescribe to the following requirements for certification:

**Mogul Coaching Level Requirements**

Level 1 - Level 100 clinic / First Aid / ASEP

Level 2 - Level 200 clinic / Level 1 Mogul cert. / Level 2 Aerial cert. / min 2years. Professional coaching (minimum of 25 days per year – days can be accumulated over more than 2 years, but not less than 2 years)

Level 3 under development

**Aerial Coaching Level Requirements (this will also include Freeride off axis jumps)**

Level 2 - Attend a Level 200 clinic / Level 100 cert. (any USSA discipline, USASA or other snow sport which must include First Aid, CPR & ASEP / Must complete the level 2 Coaching knowledge / Skills Assessment / Must have 2 years professional coaching (minimum of 25 days per year – days can be accumulated over more than 2 years, but not less than 2 years)

Level 3 – Level 2 certification, Must complete the Level 3 Coaching Knowledge / Skills Assessment. Must have 2 years professional coaching (minimum of 25 days per year – days can be accumulated over more than 2 years, but not less than 2 years)

Level 4 - Level 3 certification, Must complete the Level 4 Coaching Knowledge / Skills Assessment, Must have 5 years professional coaching (minimum of 25 days

per year – days can be accumulated over more than 5 years, but not less than 5 years)

Level 5 - Level 4 certification, Must complete the Level 5 Coaching Knowledge / Skills Assessment, Must have 10 years professional coaching (minimum of 25 days per year – days can be accumulated over more than 10 years, but not less than 10 years)

**What the coaching Levels allow:**

Coaching Certification levels:

Level 2 Mogul or Aerial coach may qualify upright and off axis aerial maneuvers. Rotational maneuvers of more than 1080 and single somersaults (including single twists and all loops)

Level 3 Aerial Coach may qualify single flips with more than one twist and “standard” off axis jumps over 1080 (but not including “double” off axis) also minimum level to be a USSA designated on snow qualifier)

Level 4 Aerial Coach may qualify double somersaults (including twists) and “double” off axis jumps.

Level 5 is unlimited

Note that Level 2 Mogul cert requires Level 2 Aerial cert. as prerequisite.

## **4000 AERIALS**

### **4001 Definition**

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

### **4002 The Aerial Site**

4002.1 Joint Regulations for Men’s and Women’s Aerial Sites

4002.1.1 Aerial sites for all events in the USSA Freestyle calendar must conform to the current USSA standards for aerial courses (see appendix later in this Guide).

4002.1.2 General Characteristics of the Aerial Site

The aerial site must be constructed specifically according to the specifications as established by the FIS and/or the USSA, as applicable. The snow conditions must be prepared to ensure competitor safety, and the course must be properly set and free of all hazards. All measurements taken are in degrees as opposed to percentages.

4002.1.3 Layout of the Aerial Site

Aerial sites should be constructed from earth whenever possible. If not practical, then a natural location should be chosen, and in the last choice, the facility could be constructed solely of hay bales or snow. In order to assure the correct facility is available, this construction should precede the competition by a reasonable period of time as indicated by the TD.

The aerial site should be located where spectators can have easy access, where facilities and services are located nearby, and if possible, where snowmaking can service the site.

The aerial site should not have any obstacles or obstructions that will cause any inconvenience or difficulty for the competitor. There should be ample space available in the start and finish area for the competitor to maneuver.

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

### **4003 Scoring**

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

- 4003.1 Air; consisting of 20% of the score.
- 4003.2 Form; consisting of 50% of the score.
- 4003.3 Landing; consisting of 30% of the score.

The judges will each evaluate the competitor's performance based upon the criteria set forth in section 6004. The score will be multiplied by the appropriate degree of difficulty factor (DD) to determine the total score for each jump. The competitor's final score for both jumps is determined by adding together the total scores from each jump.

For judging criteria, refer to section 6004.

## **4004 Scoring Procedure**

See rule 3045.3 for calculation of scores.

- 4004.1 Split Scoring System  
Refer to section 6003.

## **4005 Calculation of Degree of Difficulty**

Refer to rule 6006 of the Rules for Scoring.

## **4008 Special Procedures**

- 4008.1 Loss of Ski(s)

See Rule 3057.1.14 and 3058.1

- 4008.2 Definition of Different Jumps

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

- 4008.3 Starting Time

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

## **4200 MOGULS**

### **4201 Definition**

Moguls competition should consist of two runs on a steep, heavily moguled course, stressing technical turns, speed, and aerial maneuvers.

### **4202 The Moguls/Dual Moguls Course**

- 4202.1 Joint regulations for men and women's mogul/dual mogul courses

- 4202.1.1 Moguls/dual mogul courses for Junior Nationals and U.S. Freestyle Championships must conform to the specifications as set by the USSA and/or FIS.

- 4202.1.2 General characteristics of the moguls/dual moguls site

The moguls site must be uniformly covered in moguls, with a reasonably constant pitch and fall line, free of obstacles, with satisfactory snow cover.

- 4202.1.3 Layout of the moguls/dual moguls site

The moguls site should have a constant gradient with one continuous fall line.

The slope should not be overly concave or convex, nor should it have distinct changes in gradient.

The course should be as evenly covered in moguls as possible. Hard, sharp bumps should be smoothed out, deep ruts, ice balls and snow machine tracks should be removed. Bumps that throw the competitor too far into the air should be modified. All Senior, A's, Open and Champ events must follow the most current FIS rules

in regard to Jump specifications and Landing Zone specifications. With respect to jumps, they should not be continuous across the course, such as “pro jumps” and should conform to Course Specifications for Moguls. Chopping of the landing area must take place due to safety concerns (see 3034.1.3).

When snow cover is minimal, the organizing committee must transport additional snow to safely cover the course.

The jury may postpone or cancel an event if the moguls do not satisfactorily meet a reasonable minimum to constitute a moguls competition.

Obstacles, which a competitor may hit, must be marked if they cannot be covered, whereas snow, safety nets, or other devices must protect obstacles on the sides of the course.

At least nine control gates plus the start and finish must be located on the course to mark 10 evenly spaced intervals with gates measuring 8 m - 12 m apart.

#### 4202.1.4 Preparation and inspection of the moguls site

4202.1.4.1 The moguls site must be completely prepared for skiing at least one day before the moguls event, and must then be available for training.

4202.1.4.2 To improve upon marginal lighting conditions, the organizer may color the moguls, add pine bough branches, etc.

4202.1.4.3 Some moguls may be modified for use as air bumps (see 4202.1.3). There should be air bumps at the top and bottom of each course in approximately the same positions. The takeoff of the top air bumps should be placed at 15% of the course length and the takeoff of the bottom air bumps should be placed at 20% from the finish line.

#### 4202.1.5 Official Training

4202.1.5.1 There will be a minimum of one hour of official training on the competition day.

### **4203 Scoring**

A split scoring system will be used at all moguls events. The competitor’s moguls skiing will be evaluated on three basic components as follows:

4203.1 Turns; consisting of 50% of the score.

Refer to rule 6204.1

4203.2 Air; consisting of 25% of the score.

Refer to rule 6204.2

4203.3 Speed; consisting of 25% of the score.

Refer to rule 6204.3

The judges shall evaluate each competitor’s performance with respect to “turns” and “air” as further described rules 6204.1 and 6204.2. The speed score as calculated in accordance with rule 6204.3 and shall be added to the total of the judges’ scores to determine the final moguls score for each competitor.

The competitor should be judged from the time that the run is started until he/she crosses the finish line. The skier should come to a safe and complete stop in the finish area. Aerial maneuvers landing beyond the finish line will be disregarded.

### **4204 Scoring Procedure**

See rule 3045.3 for calculation of scores.

4204.1 Split Scoring System

Refer to section 6203.

4204.2 Pace Time

The pace time will be calculated at 9.7 m/sec for men and 8.2 m/sec for women.

### **4206 Special Procedures**

#### 4206.1 Number of Jumps

All moguls courses are two jump courses. Every competitor must perform two different jumps in order to receive maximum points. Two different jumps are defined in 6204.2.2.

A competitor who performs only one jump can only receive a maximum of 50% of the total possible aerial score. Jumps in excess of the recommended amount will be disregarded in order of lowest to highest scoring. For example, if a competitor performs three jumps, the judges will disregard the lowest scoring jump. However, a competitor should be careful not to perform jumps in such excess that the judges scores for turns are negatively affected.

To include new maneuvers to the approved list a competitor must petition the rules and technical subcommittee. This list will be amended on a seasonal basis only.

## 4300 Dual Moguls

Dual moguls competition consists of moguls skiing on a heavily moguled course. Technical turns, speed and aerial maneuvers are used to evaluate the skiers with the winner of each round advancing to the next round as further explained in rule 4305 and rule 4306.4

4302.1 Joint regulations for women's and men's dual moguls courses (see 4202)

4302.1.1 Nine control gates (markers or Slalom poles) designating the outside of the course and the center line must be located on the course at equally spaced intervals. Moguls may be machine constructed and all care must be taken to assure the courses are equal in respect to lines and number and size of the moguls.

4302.1.2 The dual moguls site must be completely prepared for skiing at least one day before the dual moguls event, and must then be available for training.

4302.2 Official Training

4302.2.1 On the competition day the competitors are allowed a minimum of 30 minutes of training before the competition begins. The Jury may reduce this if conditions require it.

4303 The competitor's moguls skiing will be evaluated on three basic components as follows (see 3045.3 for general scoring procedures):

4303.1 Turns; (Definition refer to USSA Freestyle judging manual 6204.1 to 6204.1.3 and 6304.2.1)

4303.2 Air; (Definition refer to USSA Freestyle judging manual)

4303.3 Speed; (Definition refer to USSA Freestyle judging manual)

### 4304 Judging Procedure

A panel of judges shall administer scores based upon specific duties for each judge, as set forth in the USSA Freestyle judging manual 6205.

The judges should evaluate the competitor's performance with respect to "turns", "air" and "speed" as further described in the USSA Freestyle judging manual.

The competitor should be judged from the time the run is started until he crosses the finish line. The skier should come to a controlled and complete stop in the finish area. Aerial maneuvers landing beyond the finish line will be disregarded.

### 4305 Competition Procedure

Seeding will be done according to either the most recent USSA points list for dual moguls or the most recent moguls event either that morning or the previous day. At all USSA events, at the discretion of the meet organizers, all skiers will then be seeded according to FIS normal bracketing or straight performance seeding.

Color (or side) of course will be predetermined in the following manner:

Round of 128	top skier in pairing will be red
Round of 64	top skier in pairing will be blue
Round of 32	top skier in pairing will be red
Round of 16	top skier in pairing will be blue
Round of 8	top skier in pairing will be red
Round of 4	top skier in pairing will be blue
Final Rounds	top skier in pairing will be red

In all cases the left side (looking up the hill) will be the blue course and the right side will be the red course. The ranking to the eighth place will be determined by skiing. A minimum of 2 athletes is required in Duals for an event to be scored. Points will be awarded as follows:

Place	Points	Place	Points
1	30.00	7	26.57
2	29.40	8	26.04
3	28.81	9-16	23.78
4	28.23	17-32	18.66
5	27.67	33-64	11.49
6	27.11	65-128	04.35

## **4306 Special Procedures**

### **4306.1 Aerial Maneuvers**

Air Judges evaluate jumps based on the scoring criteria from single moguls (quality, air and spontaneity), as well as difficulty and variety. Competitors may repeat jumps but judges will consider variety in comparing the two competitors. Variety reflects a different number of maneuvers and different types of maneuvers.

### **4306.2 Dual Moguls 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. The specifications can be adjusted to the needs of the specific course.

The start gates are to be placed in the center of each of course.

The gates have to open simultaneously and it must be impossible for a competitor to open the gates himself.

Example:

Two hinged gates each 100 cm wide and 40 cm in height. The starting block (behind the board) must be covered with Teflon to protect the ski. The weight for each hinged gate is 15 kg.

The bolt (lock) system should operate in such a way that both gates open outwards on operation of a single control mechanism. Mechanical controls are preferred over electrical ones, for reasons of reliability and portability.

### **4306.3 Dual Moguls Format**

#### **4306.3.1 Dual moguls finals will be women 3rd and 4th, then women 1st and 2nd, then men 3rd and 4th, men 1st and 2nd.**

#### **4306.3.2 Dual Moguls Control Gates**

At all dual moguls courses, there shall be nine control gates to divide the course into ten even parts.

#### **4306.3.3 The width of each dual course should be 6.5 m $\pm$ 0.5 m.**

## 4500 Skicross

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

### 4501 Technical Data

#### 4501.1 Vertical Drop

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

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

#### 4501.2 Gates

4501.2.1 A skicross gate consists of one long slalom pole and one stubby pole and one gate.

4501.2.2 Consecutive gates must alternate in color (except banana's). The slalom poles must carry triangular gates matching the color of the pole.

4501.2.3 Triangular gates must be used with the following sizes:

Discipline	Base	Long side	Short side
SX	130 cm	110 cm	55 cm
SX	100 cm	80 cm	40 cm

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

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

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

#### 4501.2.5 Correct Passage

A gate has been passed correctly when both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed across the gate line. If a competitor loses a ski, without committing a fault, e.g. not straddling a gate, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the gate line. The gate line is the imaginary shortest line between the two turning poles. (See ICR Alpine 661.4)

### 4502 Course

4502.1 General characteristics of the courses.

The slope should preferably be of a medium pitch (not flat/not steep-ideally 12°-22°) with varied terrain with an average slope of 15°. The skicross slope should must be a minimum of 30 m wide. The skicross track width for 4 to 6 skiers shall be no less than 5 m in width. Under certain conditions for short sections (50 m or less) the course width may be a minimum of 20 m. The ideal skicross course will allow for the construction of all or some of the following terrain features: banks (crescent shaped), double banks, single, double, or triple jumps, rollers, offset rollers - (single, double, triple, etc.), step-up jumps, spines and double spines, pro style jumps, hip jumps, table top jumps, and medium or long GS type turns (when building a feature is not possible).

Other terrain features can be built but safety considerations must always be a priority. Gap jumps will not be permitted under any circumstances.

The features should be designed so that competitors are attempting to gain speed and not having to break before each one.

4502.2 Course preparation

The track should be closed to the public at least 24 hours before the training.

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

#### **4503 Course setting**

4503.1 The setting of the gates must be done before the official inspection and should incorporate the skillful use of the terrain with the integration of terrain features and jumps into the setting. Minor adjustments in the setting may be necessary during the training to adjust the course for a smooth race line. Any changes made during training should be announced in the start area so all competitors and Team Captains are aware of such changes.

4503.2 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 skier is unable to see the landing from the take-off should be avoided. The course should be designed to separate the skiers as quickly as possible after the start (i.e. 3-5 rolls or other terrain features between the start and the first turn). These terrain features should be placed in a straight line from the start to the first turn. Minimum distance of the straight section of the course between the start and the first turn should be no less than 60 m. The arc of the first turn shall be no less than a 100° change in direction (i.e. the degrees difference between the entrance and the exit of the turn. The first turn is usually the largest turn of the course, wide enough to accommodate all competitors at once. The start should be designed in such a way the competitors can gain the speed without using his/her ski poles or skating.

#### **4504 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 Jury but should be a minimum of 15 minutes. Two inspection runs at half speed are recommended. All competitors are required to complete at least one inspection run prior to training. Competitors must visibly wear his/her bib and helmet. At least one Official training run prior to the actual competition is mandatory for each site - normally the training runs should be 1 - 2 hours in length and should be held the day before the actual event takes place (under certain mitigating circumstances the Jury may decide other possibilities).

#### **4505 Execution of Skicross**

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

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

4505.2.1 Two possibilities for timed trials qualification.

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

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

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

4505.2.3 Ties in Heats before the Final

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

4505.2.4 Unbreakable Ties in the Final

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

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

- 4505.4 Determination of place  
Place of finish is determined by the first part of the body that cross finish line.
- 4505.4.1 Whenever, possible, a finish line camera (video or photo finish) should be available. In case of a tie (between the 2nd and 3rd / 3rd or 4th place skiers in the heat only), the skier with the lowest qualification time will advance.
- 4505.4.2 In a case where more than one competitor does not complete the course nor cross the finish line, rankings will be based on the competitor who made it further down the course, will receive the better rank.
- 4505.5 Race Bibs  
Race Bibs are numbered on front, and back for better visibility by the course judges. The main 4 colors of the bibs will be Red, Green, Blue and Yellow. White and Black will be used additionally if a 6-person format is used.
- 4505.6 Gate Judges  
Gate Judges - between four and eight gate judges (with radios connected with the finish-referee) on a skicross is necessary. They must be familiar with the rules (inspection, training, gate-DSQ and contact etc.).

## 4506 Skicross Finals Parings

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

### 4506.1 Finals

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

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

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

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

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

Heat#	1st Pos	2nd Pos	3rd Pos	4th Pos
1	1	4	6	8
2	2	3	5	7

## 4507 The Start

- 4507.1 Start lane choice during each heat based only on the skiers qualifying time. First in the qualification can chose his/her lane, the second fastest the next lane and so on in each heat. Assignment of new bibs numbered based on the results of the time trials will aid to determine lane selection in the start.

A missed start is a DNS. It is the skier's responsibility to arrive at the start in time to compete.

#### 4507.2 Start lanes

Each starting position is identified by a color. Looking up the course, the positions are set from left to right. For a four person skicross, position 1 is red, position 2 is green, position 3 is blue and position 4 is yellow. For a six person skicross, black would be position 1 and white position 6. The other colors will remain the same and in the same order.

#### 4507.3 Skicross Start ramp and Start Device

The Start Ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed in the starting device and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the start. The specifications can be adjusted to the needs of the specific course. The start gates are to be placed in the center of the courses. The gates have to open simultaneously and it must be impossible for a competitor to open the gates himself or block the opening of the gate by applying force to the gate.

Standards:

Hinged gates, each 100 cm wide and 40 cm in height.

There shall be 60 cm between each gate. The height of the handles shall be 95 cm above the snow level. The size of each handle shall be 10 cm long.

The starting surface of the gate must be covered with a protection for the skis. The gate must have sufficient weight to operate properly. The bolt (lock) system should operate in such a way that the gates open outward, as least past 45°, on operation of a single control mechanism. Mechanical controls are all preferred over electrical ones, for reasons of reliability and portability.

All start devices for FIS World Cup need to be approved by the FIS.

#### 4507.4 Start Command

The skicross start command shall begin with the warning, “We are ready with the next Heat, proceed to the Start Gate”

“Enter the Start Gate” (30 seconds before the start command)

“Skiers Ready!”, then “Attention!” followed by the starter opening the start gate

### **4508 Contact**

4508.1 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.

4508.2 If a skier is disqualified based upon an infraction of the rules regarding contact, he/she will not be classified in the competition.

### **4509 Protests**

DSQ’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, Race Director or Chief of Competition and the Chief of Finish. The protest fee must be paid at or before the conclusion of the competition.

### **4510 Final Ranking**

4510.1 Four Person Format

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

## 4510.2 Six Person Format

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

## **4511 Equipment**

### 4511.1 Thickness of ski boot soles

Distance between the ski boot sole and the base of the heel including all hard and soft parts: Women/Men: maximum 43 mm

### 4511.1.2 The maximum height (distance between the bottom of the running surface of the ski and the ski boot sole) is 50 mm. The maximum height for the Children I and Children II is 50 mm.

### 4511.2 Number of skis

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

### 4511.3 Helmets

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

### 4511.4 Ski suits

Ski suits must be two pieces- pants and a separate top. Form-fitting Lycra, speed or downhill suits are not permitted. Competition suits may not be plasticized.

Non-protruding body protection and padding is recommended.

## **4600 Halfpipe**

### **4601 Definition**

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

### **4602 The Halfpipe Site**

#### 4602.1 The halfpipe site must conform to specifications as outlined in the competition course specifications. See appendix C.

#### 4602.2 The halfpipe must be finished and ready for training at least one day prior to the start of competition and must be available for training on the day of the event.

#### 4602.3 The drop in area shall give the competitors the opportunity to enter the halfpipe with speed.

#### 4602.4 The lips (tops of each wall) of the halfpipe must be clearly marked with color. Ideally, transitions lines are dyed as well.

### **4603 Competition Procedure of Halfpipe**

#### 4603.1 Best of Two Runs

All competitors will be given two runs; the best of two scores will be used for the results.

#### 4603.2 Halfpipe Qualifications

#### 4603.3 Use of Heats in Halfpipe Competition

USSA recommends the use of heats in the halfpipe qualification. Competitors can be run in heats of 20-30. For example: a field of 60 men would be split into two groups, 30 men in each heat. The most current FFSP list should be used to seed the

athletes evenly into the heats as fairly as possible. They would be given a 30 min practice and then take his/her scored runs.

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

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

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

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

- 4603.4 Once a competitor has started his run, he is not allowed to re-start. In extenuating circumstances, the Jury may grant a re-run see 3057.

#### **4604 Competitor Training**

- 4604.1 Competitor should be given at least 30 minutes of training prior to the start of competition, see 3066.

4604.2 There shall be no specific start order during training.

4604.3 Training times will be communicated by the competition committee during the team captains'/riders meeting.

#### **4605 Start/Finish Area**

4605.1 The start area shall permit the competitor to safely drop into the pipe. The start area shall conform to the guidelines as outlined in 3043.

4605.2 The finish area must be big and level to allow the rider to come to a safe and complete stop after the last possible hit.

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

#### **4606 Judges Stand**

4606.1 The minimum size of the judging area must be 8 m by 2 m. The judges viewing area should be constructed to provide ample room for the appropriate number of judges.

4606.2 The judges' area should be fenced or protected from competitors and spectators.

#### **4607 Special Procedures: Halfpipe**

4607.1 Loss of Ski(s) and Stops

If a competitor loses a ski before he may finish on one ski. The competitor will be judged according to his/her performance. If the competitor does not continue the run and fails to put his/her ski back on in a 10 second time limit, they will be judged up to that point. If a competitor loses both skis, they will be judged up to that point. If a competitor stops in the halfpipe for more than 10 seconds, the competitor will be scored up to that point. The competitor should exit the pipe as soon as possible.

**4650 to 4654.4 were deleted**

## **4700 Slopestyle**

### **4701 Definition**

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

### **4702 The Slopestyle Site**

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

#### **4703 Competition Procedure of Slopestyle**

##### **4703.1 Best of Two Runs**

All competitors will be given two runs; the better of the two scores will be used for the results.

##### **4703.2 Slopestyle Qualifications**

##### **4703.3 Use of Heats in Slopestyle Competition**

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

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

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

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

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

- 4703.4 Once a competitor has started his run, he is not allowed to re-start. In extenuating circumstances, the Jury may grant a re-start.

#### **4704 Competitor Training**

- 4704.1 Competitor should be given at least 30 minutes of training prior to the competition, see 3066.

- 4704.2 There shall be no specific start order during training.

- 4704.3 Training times will be communicated by the competition committee during the team captains'/riders meeting.

#### **4705 Start/Finish Area**

- 4705.1 The start area shall set following the guidelines as outline in 3043. The in-run allows the skier to have the correct speed for the performance.

- 4705.2 The Finish Area for the competition must be satisfactorily large enough to allow the skier to stop.

#### **4706 Judges Stand**

- 4706.1 If possible, the judges' stand should be in a location that allows them to see the entire course. Judges panel may be split between the features if needed. The jury will set the placement of the judges. Content of the course must be considered in the process. Visibility, and the appropriate weighting, of each of the features needs to be carefully planned when selecting the judges stand location (s).

- 4706.2 The judges' area should be fenced or protected from competitors and spectators.

#### **4707 Special Procedures: Slopestyle**

##### **4707.1 Loss of Ski(s) and Stops**

If a competitor loses a ski he/she may finish on one ski. The competitor will be judged according to his/her performance. If the competitor does not continue the

run and fails to put their ski back on within the 10 second time limit, they will be judged up to that point. If a competitor loses both skis, they will be judged up to that point. If a competitor stops in the slopestyle for more than 10 seconds, the competitor will be scored up to that point. The competitor should exit the course as soon as possible.

## **4800 Big Air**

### **4801 Definition**

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

### **4802 The Big Air Site**

4802.1 The Big Air course shall fall within the specifications as out-lined in the competition course specifications. See Appendix A & C.

4802.2 The Big Air course must be finished and ready for training at least one day prior to the start of competition and must be available for training on the day of the event. The drop should have sufficient angle to accommodate both flips and spins.

4802.3 Each feature on the course must be clearly marked with dye.

### **4803 Competition Procedure of Big Air**

4803.1 Use of Heats in Big Air Competition

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

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

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

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

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

4803.2 The qualification format for a USSA Big Air event may be modified, providing the Jury approves the modified format.

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

4803.4 Jump maneuvers do not need to be called.

4803.5 Jumps may be repeated.

### **4804 Competitor Training**

4804.1 Competitor should be given at least 30 minutes of training prior to the competition, see 3066.

4804.2 Minimum 2 training jumps per athlete.

4804.2 There shall be no specific start order during training.

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

### **4805 Start/Finish Area**

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

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

### **4806 Judges Stand**

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

4806.2 The judges' area should be fenced or protected from competitors and spectators.

### **4807 Special Procedures: Big Air**

4807.1 Loss of Ski(s) and Stops If a competitor loses a ski he/she may finish on one ski. The competitor will be judged according to his/her performance.

### **4808 Big Air Scoring and Judging Criteria – Art. 4650**

## **6000 AERIALS**

### **6001 Definition**

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

### **6002 Scoring**

The competitor's acrobatic skiing will be judged on three basic components as follows:

6002.1 Air Consisting of 20% of the score 0.0 - 2.0

6002.2 Form Consisting of 50% of the score 0.0 - 5.0

6002.3 Landing Consisting of 30% of the score 0.0 - 3.0

### **6003 Scoring Procedures**

#### **6003.1 7 Judge Format**

The judges will evaluate the competitor's performance using a split scoring system as follows:

##### **6003.1.1 Air and Form Judges**

Five judges shall independently evaluate the competitor's performance based upon the Air and Form Criteria as stated in 6004.1 and 6004.2 respectively. The high and low scores shall be discarded and the remaining three scores will be added together.

##### **6003.1.2 Landing Judges**

Two judges shall independently evaluate the competitor's performance based upon the criteria as stated in 6004.3. The average of the two scores will be multiplied by 3, to obtain the overall landing score.

##### **6003.1.3 Total Score**

The total score judges score is calculated by adding the overall landing score to the total of the three counting Air and Form scores. This total is then multiplied by the appropriate Degree of Difficulty (DD) factor to determine the total score for each jump. The total will be truncated to two decimal places.

The competitor's final score for both jumps is determined on adding together the total score from each jump.

Example:

Air and Form Judges (Maximum 7.0 points per Judge)

	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5
Air & Form Score:	6.2	6.0	7.0	6.8	6.5 = 19.50

Landing Judges (Maximum 3.0 points per Judge)

	J6	J7	
Overall Landing Score:	2.6	2.8	$= (5.4 \div 2) \times 3 = 8.10$

Total Score (Maximum 30 points x Degree of Difficulty)

Total Judges Score: = 27.60

Total Score: = 27.60 x DD

#### 6003.2 5 Judge Format

The judges will evaluate the competitor's performance using a split scoring system as follows:

##### 6003.2.1 Air and Form Judges

Three judges shall independently evaluate the competitor's performance based upon the Air and Form Criteria as stated in 6004.1 and 6004.2 respectively. The three scores will be added together.

##### 6003.2.2 Landing Judges

Two judges shall independently evaluate the competitor's performance based upon the criteria as stated in 6004.3. The average of the two scores will be multiplied by 3, to obtain the overall landing score.

##### 6003.2.3 Total Score

The total score judges score is calculated by adding the overall landing score to the total of the three Air and Form scores. This total is then multiplied by the appropriate Degree of Difficulty (DD) factor to determine the total score for each jump. The total will be truncated to two decimal places. The competitor's final score for both jumps is determined by adding together the total score from each jump.

The competitor's final score for both jumps is determined on adding together the total score from each jump.

Example:

Air and Form judges (Maximum 7.0 points per Judge)

	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5
Air & Form Score:	6.2	6.0	7.0	6.8	6.5

$6.5 = 19.50$

Landing judges (Maximum 3.0 points per Judge)

	J6	J7	
Overall Landing Score:	2.6	2.8	$= (5.4 \div 2) \times 3 = 8.10$

Total Score (Maximum 30 points x Degree of Difficulty)

Total judges Score: = 27.60

Total Score: = 27.60 x DD

## 6004 Judging Criteria

### 6004.1 Air (20% of the Score) Min = 0.0 / Max = 2.0

Air shall be evaluated based upon the take-off, height and distance of the competitor's jump. Take-off involves an evaluation of how the jump is initiated. Height and distance are essentially a product of speed into the jump and the force of the take-off. Take-off, height and distance shall also be evaluated in relation to the length and steepness of the landing hill. The competitor should not land too short (knoll) or too long (beyond the transition area of the landing hill).

Air consists of 20% of the score (maximum 2 points per judge) and will be broken down into two parts:

0% Technical Take-Off

10% Height and Distance

### 6004.1.1 Take-Off Min = 0.0 / Max = 1.0

**Technical** Take-off refers to the manner in which the competitor initiates the jump by extending the body at the right moment ~~while leaving the kicker~~. It is the action of the jumper as he/she leaves the jump. Take-off is judged from the moment the competitor enters the transition, until the ~~tails of the skis~~ leave the kicker.

#### 6004.1.1.1 Good Take-Off

Min = 0.7 / Max = 1.0

Just before the competitor leaves the kicker the body must be fully extended – the arms must lead the motion. The jump is initiated through “popping” from the kicker. The actual position in the jump (tuck, twist, spread, etc.) should not begin before the skis have left the kicker.

#### 6004.1.1.1.1 Back flip(s)

As the jumper’s boots are on the end of the kicker the body should form a perpendicular line to the skis. The feet, knees, hips, and shoulders should all be in that line. They can accomplish this take-off position by using a traditional arm swing or by a pre-set. In an arm swing the arms lift in front of the body by leading the motion of the rest of the body and they follow the curve of the kicker. There is a timing element to an arm swing. In a pre set take-off the perpendicular body line to the skis is accomplished prior to the start of the jump eliminating the timing element. In both take-offs the jumper must withstand the force of the jump accomplishing a perpendicular position as the ski boots leave the jump. i.e. Single Kicker – take-off angle 50° - skis 50° - body line (perpendicular) 140° Double Kicker – take-off angle 65° - skis 65° - body line (perpendicular) 155° Triple Kicker – take-off angle 70° - skis 70° - body line (perpendicular) 160° The actual position in the jump (tuck, twist, pike, etc.) should not begin before the skis have left the kicker.

#### 6004.1.1.1.2 Front Flip(s)

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

#### 6004.1.1.1.3 Side Flip(s)

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

#### 6004.1.1.1.4 Switch

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

#### 6004.1.1.1.5 Off Axis

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

#### 6004.1.1.2 Average Take-Off

0.4 - 0.6

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

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

the skis and take-off angle creating too little rotation “stuff”.

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

6004.1.1.3 Below Average Bad Take-Off 0.0 - 0.3

Take-off is completely missed, causing an uncontrolled jump in most cases.

6004.1.2 Height and Distance Min = 0.0 / Max = 1.0

Height and distance is a product of speed into the jump and the force of the take-off. It shall be evaluated according to the trajectory through the air and the landing point of the jump. The maximum scores to be awarded off each jump will be as follows:

small = .6 ————— medium = .8 ————— large = 1.0

6004.1.2.1 Good Height and Distance 0.7 - 1.0

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

i.e.— Small Jumps – about 55°

Medium Jump – about 60°

Large Jumps – about 63°

The optimum landing point should be as far down the landing hill as the jump is away from the knoll:

i.e.— Small Jumps – about 4 m

Medium Jumps – about 6 m

Medium Big Jump – about 7 m

Big Jumps – about 8 m

Floater – about 10 m

Jumps landed further down may receive full points if they are landed before the transition of the landing hill into the outrun.

6004.1.2.2 Average Height and Distance 0.4 - 0.6

The trajectory through the air is too high or too low. The landing is in the transition area from the knoll to the optimum landing point.

6004.1.2.3 Bad Height and Distance 0.0 - 0.3

The jump is landed on the knoll or on the outrun.

6004.2 Form (50% of the Score) Min = 0.0 / Max = 5.0

Form consists of 50% of the score (maximum 5 points per judge).

Form denotes the position of the body, skis, arms, hands, and/or poles while in the air. It is the manner in which the competitor executes each maneuver. Form shall be evaluated based upon competitor's precision of performance (i.e. tightness of body, economy of motion), balance, mechanics, stability in the air, and the timing of the maneuver in relation to the apex of the jump. Form is judged from when the competitors ski tips start to leave the jump until the competitor touches the snow.

## 6004.2.1 Positions in the Form

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

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

## 6004.2.2 Form Breaks

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

Minor form breaks	up to 25% of possible form points
Medium form breaks	up to 50% of possible form points
Major form breaks	up to 100% of possible form points

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

i.e. jumps performed with a minor form break in one somersault:

	Single	Double	Triple
	Twist	Twist	Twist
Form	5.0	2.5	1.7
		2.5	1.7
			1.6
Deduction	1.2	0.6	0.4
Total	3.8	4.4	4.6

A guideline to differentiate between minor, medium and major form breaks is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Landing consists of two parts

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

points

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

(Preparation for landing - this is considered in form)

6004.3.1 Landing Min = 0.0 / Max = 2.0

6004.3.1.1 Applicable Ranges for landing

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

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

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

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

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

0.1 - 0.3 So far over or under rotated that there is minimal weight on the skis when they touch the snow, major snow contact.

0.0 Complete fall with no weight on skis at all.

6004.3.2 Exit in = 0.0 / Max = 1.0

6004.3.2.1 Applicable Ranges for exit

1.0 Full Control, no touch down, weight on both skis, exiting straight from landing.

0.7 - 0.9 Slightly off balance or off axis, no touch down.

0.4 - 0.6 Continuing rotation, unstable, unbalanced or off axis, after landing then a touch down, continuing into exit with skis.

0.1 - 0.3 Sliding down sideways or straight on back, belly, or circling virtually no continuation.

0.0 No control, no continuation into exit or loss of both skis.

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

## **6005 General Description of Aerial Maneuvers**

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

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

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

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

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

6005.7 Iron Cross: This is a combination of the back scratcher and the tip cross. The skis are crossed in a 90° angle while pointed to the ground at a 90° angle. The maneuver

- is held with the upper body in the neutral position until the skis are extended to the landing hill
- 6005.8 Kosak: A Kosak is a combination of a Spread Eagle and a Pike. Arms can be held in different ways; in front, between the skis, at the side, or a competitor may grab the ski tips. Legs are simultaneously raised and spread in front and to the side of the body. Legs should approach the horizontal level and upper body is brought forward to counter inertial forces of legs being raised. Skis should achieve a vertical position and be symmetrical.
- 6005.9 Helicopter: The Helicopter is a 360° revolution of the body on a vertical axis.
- 6005.10 Front Somersault: A complete forward rotation in which a person rotates heels over head.
- 6005.11 Back Somersault: A complete backward rotation in which a person rotates heels over head.
- 6005.12 Side Somersault or Lincoln Loop: A complete rotation around the yawl axis in which a person rotates heels over head.
- 6005.13 Tuck: A position in which the knees are brought up towards the chest to a 90° angle at the hips and 90° angle at the knees. Hands are placed on knees or legs. In back somersaults 90° is ideal; in front somersaults more than 90 may be reached.
- 6005.14 Pike: A position where the upper body is bent 90° at the waist with legs remaining essentially straight.
- 6005.15 Layout: The body is extended straight.
- 6005.16 Half Twist: A 180° rotation of the body around its vertical axis in a “free” position, except in the half out movement the body must be layed out.
- 6005.17 Twist: All twists (including multiple twists in one somersault) have to be performed in a layout position, except for multiple front somersaults where the “free” position will be allowed.
- 6005.18 Multiple Maneuvers: Any combination or combinations of the above maneuvers. These must exhibit the full requirements of each of the individual maneuvers included in the combination. For multiple uprights the body must pass through the standard upright position (legs straight and together, skis parallel) before performing the next maneuver.
- 6005.19 Free Position: A maneuver performed in the puck, pike, tuck or layout position.
- 6005.20 Puck Position: The body is in an open tuck position; the hands do not have to touch the knees, minimum of a 45° angle, at hips and knees.
- 6005.21 Mute Grab: is when the skier’s hand grabs across the front to the outside edge of the opposite ski. A Mute Grab is usually done with skis crossed as in an Iron Cross. The ski that is crossed over the top is grabbed in front of the binding’s toe piece. The fingers reach over the top-sheet of the ski and hook the outside edge.
- 6005.22 Off-Axis Rotation: A complete rotation in which a person rotates around the vertical axis where the axis is tipped between 45° and 135°. Could be incorporated with any number of rotations. (Sometimes informally called a ‘Misty’ for an off-axis front roll and a ‘Rodeo’ for an off-axis back roll.
- 6005.23 A Neutral is a straight pop (often referred to as a “T Set”) jump. No trick is performed. A well executed Neutral will include the following characteristics: the athlete pops off of the jump creating increased height of trajectory, the athletes body is fully extended and straight, skis are matched at a 90 degree angle to the body, the athlete is well balanced and controlled in the air, the arms are extended out to the side of the body, facing slightly down the hill in a in a slight V position. A neutral may not be combined with any other tricks. It must stand alone as a single

maneuver.

## 6006 Degree of Difficulty Chart and Multipliers

### 6006.1 Calculation of Degree of Difficulty

Base Degree of Difficulty (DD) for Jumps=1.50

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

6006.1.1	Uprights (may be added to any following categories)	DD	Code
	Neutral (may not be added to any following categories)	0.06	N
	Tuck	0.08	Tk
	Pike	0.08	Pk
	Kosak	0.12	K
	Mule Kick	0.12	M
	Spread Eagle	0.10	S
	Daffy	0.12	D
	Twister	0.10	T
	Back Scratcher	0.12	Y
	Iron Cross or Leg Cross/Uncross	0.12	X
	Grab	0.13	G
	2-Hand Grab	0.18	dG
	Switch (each time, only one per takeoff and/or landing)	0.10	-
6006.1.2	Rotations	DD	Code
	Zero Spin (switch straight air)	0.01	0
	180	0.14	1
	360 (Helicopter)	0.28	3
	540	0.42	5
	720	0.56	7
	900	0.70	9
	1080	0.84	10
	1260	0.98	12
	1440	1.12	14
	1620	1.26	16
	1800	1.40	18
	Off Axis (bonus may follow any of the above rotations)	0.20	o
	Double Off Axis bonus	0.45	oo
	Triple Off Axis bonus	0.80	ooo
	Right spin direction		r
6006.1.3	Somersaults	Back	Front & Side
	Jump Description	DD	DD Code
		b.. (back)	f.. (front)
			l.. (loop/side)
	Single flip	0.55	0.60 L
	Double flip	1.15	1.30 LL
	Triple flip	1.80	2.10 LLL
	Quad flip	2.50	3.0 LLLL
	Tuck	- 0.05	- 0.10 Tk
	Pike	- 0.05	- 0.10 Pk

Half twist	0.125	0.15	H
Full twist	0.25	0.30	F
1 ½ twist (Rudy)	0.45	0.55	Ru
Double twist	0.65	0.80	dF
2 ½ twist (Randy)	0.85	1.05	Ra
Triple twist	1.05	1.30	tF
3 ½ twist (Adolf)	1.25	1.55	Rz
Quad twist	1.45	1.80	qF

All somersaults will be based and scored as a Layout

Special Provisions:

Maneuvers may be announced and performed in a position (Tuck, Pike, Pucked or “free”), in which case, a factored deduction applies and will be designated by a “P” replacing the “L” in straight over somersaults (example b P instead of b L) or by a “p” after the letter designating the twist (examples b HpH or f FpFp).

6006.2	Difficulty Charts (Examples)	DD	Code
6006.2.1	Upright Jumps		
	Grab	1.63	G
	Twister-Twister	1.70	TT
	Daffy-Mule Kick-Spread	1.84	DMS
6006.2.2	Rotational Jumps		
	360-Mute Grab (may have crossed skis or parallel)	1.91	3G
	360-Mute Grab (denotes separation)	2.03	3XG
	Switch-180-Mute Grab	1.86	-1G
	360-Grab-Spread	2.01	3GS
	720-Spread	2.16	7S
	1080	2.34	10
	Misty 540	2.22	5o-
	Rodeo 720-Grab	2.39	7oG
	Cork 900-Tail-Grab	2.63	9oG-
	Bio spin 1080-Mute Grab-Safety Grab	2.80	10oGG
	Cork 720-Truck Driver	2.44	7odG
6006.2.3	Single Somersaults		
	Front Position (Tuck or Pike)	2.0	f (Pk or Tk)
	Front Lay	2.10	f L
	Back Position (Tuck, or Pike)	2.0	b (Pk or Tk)
	Back Lay	2.05	b L
	Back Tuck -Switch	2.20	-b Tk-
	Switch-Back Somersault-Grab	2.10	-b PG-
	Loop Position (Tuck or Pike)	2.0	l (Pk or Tk)
	Loop Lay	2.10	l L
	Loop Tuck -Switch	2.20	-l Tk-
	Back Flip-Iron Cross	2.00	bPX
6006.2.4	Double Somersaults		
	Front Tuck-Pike, or any combination of	2.60	f (Tk or Pk)
	Front Lay-Tuck	2.70	f LTk
	Front Lay-Lay	2.80	f LL

	Back Tuck-Pike, or any combination of	2.55	b (Tk or Pk)
	Back Lay-Tuck	2.60	b LTk
	Back Lay-lay	2.65	b LL
	Back Tuck-Pike-Switch	2.75	-b (Tk or Pk)-
6006.2.5	Triple Somersaults		
	Front Tuck or Pike	3.30	f (Pk or Tk)
	Front Lay-Tuck-Tuck	3.40	f LTkTk
	Front Lay-Lay-Tuck	3.50	f LLTk
	Front Lay-Lay-Lay	3.60	f LLL
	Back Tuck, Pike	3.15	b (pk or Tk)
	Back Lay-Tuck-Tuck	3.20	b LTkTk
	Back Lay-Lay-Tuck	3.25	b LLTk
	Back Lay-Tuck-Lay	3.25	b LTkL
	Back Lay-Lay-Lay	3.30	b LLL
6006.2.6	Single Somersaults w/Twists		
	Front Half (Half-in "free" position)	2.25	f Hp-
	Switch-Front Half ("free" position)	2.25	-f Hp
	Front Half	2.35	f H-
	Switch-Front Half	2.35	-f H
	Front Full	2.40	f F
	Front Rudy	2.75	f Ru-
	Front Double Full	2.90	f dF
	Loop Half-Switch (lincoln 180)	2.35	l H-
	Loop Full (lincoln 360)	2.40	l F
	Back Half (Free position)	2.225	b Hp-
	Switch-Back Half	2.275	-b H
	Back Full	2.30	b F
	Back Half-Iron Cross-Grab (Free position)	2.475	b HpXG-
	Back Double Full	2.70	b dF
6006.2.7	Double Somersaults w/Twists		
	Front Half-Half (Half-in "free" position)	3.0	f HpH
	Front Half-Half	3.10	f HH
	Front Full-Tuck	3.0	f FTk
	Front Full-Lay	3.10	f FL
	Front Full-Full	3.40	f FF
	Front Tuck-Double Full	3.50	f Tk dF
	Front Lay-Double Full	3.60	f L dF
	Back Half-Half (Half-in "free" position)	2.850	b HpH
	Back Half-Half	2.90	b HH
	Back Full-Tuck or Pike	2.850	b F(Tk or Pk)
	Back Tuck-Full	2.850	b TkF
	Back Lay-Full	2.90	b LF
	Back Full-Lay	2.90	b FL
	Back Full-Full	3.150	b FF
	Back 1½-Half	3.225	b RuH
	Back Half-Rudy (Half-in "free" position)	3.175	b HpRu

Back Half-Rudy	3.225	b HRu
Back Tuck-Double Full	3.250	b Tk dF
Back Lay-Double Full	3.30	b LdF
Back Double Full-Tuck	3.250	b dFTk
Back Double Full-Lay	3.30	b dFL
Back Full-Double Full	3.550	b FdF
Back Double Full-Full	3.550	b dFF
Back 1½-Rudy	3.550	b RuRu
Back Half-Randy (Half-in “free” position)	3.575	b HpRa
Back Half-Randy	3.625	b HRa
Back 2½-Half	3.625	b RaH
Back Lay-Triple Full	3.70	b LtF
Back Triple Full-Lay	3.70	b tFL
Back Double Full-Double Full	3.950	b dFdF
6006.2.8 Triple Somersaults w/Twists		
Front Full-Tuck-Tuck	3.70	f FPTkTk
Front Full-Full-Tuck	4.10	f FFTk
Back Lay-Half (position)-Half	3.50	b LHpH
Back Lay-Half-Half	3.550	b LHH
Back Half (position)-Tuck-Half	3.450	b HpTkH
Back Half-Tuck-Half	3.50	b HTkH
Back Full-Tuck-Tuck	3.450	b FTkTk
Back Lay-Full-Tuck	3.50	b LFTk
Back Lay-Tuck-Full	3.50	b LTkF
Back Lay-Lay-Full	3.550	b LLF
Back Half (position)-Half-Full	3.750	b HpHF
Back Half (position)-Full-Half	3.750	b HpFH
Back Full-Half (position)-Half	3.750	b FHH
Back Half-Half-Full	3.80	b HHF
Back Half-Full-Half	3.80	b HFH
Back Full-Half-Half	3.80	b FHH
Back Full-Full-Tuck	3.750	b FFTk
Back Full-Tuck-Full	3.750	b FTkF
Back Lay-Full-Full	3.80	b LFF
Back 1½-Tuck-Half	3.825	b RuTkH
Back Full-Full-Full	4.050	b FFF
Back 1½-Full-Half	4.10	b RuFH
Back Half (position)-Rudy-Full	4.10	b HpRuF
Back Half-Rudy-Full	4.10	b HRuF
Back Full-double Full-Tuck	4.125	b FdFTk
Back 1½-Tuck-Rudy	4.150	b RuPRu
Back Half (position)-Randy-Tuck	4.175	b HRaP
Back Lay-double Full-Full	4.175	b LdFF
Back Half-Randy-Tuck	4.225	b HRaP
Back Half (position)-Randy-Lay	4.225	b HpRaL
Back Half-Randy-Lay	4.275	b HRaL

Back Full-double Full-Full	4.425	b FdFF
Back double Full-Full-Full	4.425	b dFFF
Back 1½-Rudy-Full	4.45	b RuRuF
Back Half (position)-Randy-Full	4.475	b HpRaF
Back Rudy-Full-Rudy	4.50	b RuFRu
Back double Full-Full-Full	4.525	b dFFF
Back Half-Randy-Full	4.525	b HRaF
Back Full-triple Full Tuck	4.60	b FtFT
Back Lay-triple Full-Full	4.650	b LtFF
Back Rudy-Randy-Full	4.825	bRuRaF
Back Full-double Full-double Full	4.90	b FdFdF
Back double Full-double Full-Full	4.90	b dFdFF
Back Full-triple Full-Full	4.90	b FtFF
Back Full-Full-double Full	5.0	b FFdF

6006.2.9 Quad Somersaults (with & without twists)

Back Lay-Tuck-Tuck-Tuck	3.850	b LtTkTkTk
Back Lay-Tuck-Tuck-Full	4.150	b LtTkTkF
Back Lay-Tuck-Full-Full	4.450	b LtKFF
Back Lay-Full-Full-Full	4.750	b LFFF
Back Full-Full-Full-Full	5.0	b FFFF
Back Half (position)-Rudy-Full-Full	5.025	b HpRuFF
Back Half-Rudy-Full-Full	5.075	b HRuFF

**6007 DNF/Rerun**

If a jump is performed that is the same as the first jump the score is DNF. Refer to section 6008 for information regarding which jumps are considered to be different. Rerun granted for loss of ski(s) after takeoff and before landing, see Rules 3057.1.14 and 3058.1. Only one rerun granted for loss of ski(s) for each round. If the rerun is not used the score will be DNF. Loss of ski(s) during or after landing shall be evaluated by the judges in accordance with the judging criteria.

**6008 Definition of Different Jumps**

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

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

- 1) They have a different orientation to the axis of the spin. (Off axis versus horizontal axis versus vertical axis). Or contain a rotational difference of 180 degrees or more.
- 2) For off axis, upright and inverted jumps with a single flip, 360 rotation, or less.
  - a) The jump code is different.
- 3) For off axis, upright, and inverted jumps with greater than a single flip, or rotation greater than 360.
  - a) They have a different take-off or landing direction (-)
  - b) They have different direction of rotation (b, f, l, r)
  - c) They have a different number of half rotations or half twists (horizontal or off axis).

6008.2 Special Provisions for Single Somersaults

A Layout is different from a flip with position.

**6009 Tie Breaking**

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

## **6010 Practice of Jump**

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

## **6200 MOGULS**

### **6201 Definition**

Moguls competition shall consist of one run of free skiing on a steep, heavily moguled course, stressing technical turns, aerial maneuvers and speed. See 3060.2 concerning Semi-Finals and Finals.

### **6202 Scoring**

6202.1 Turns; Consisting of 50% of the score.

6202.2 Air; Consisting of 25% of the score.

6202.3 Speed; Consisting of 25% of the score.

### **6203 Scoring Procedures**

6203.1 7 Judge Format

The judges will evaluate the competitor's performance using a split scoring system as follows:

6203.1.1 Turn Judges

Five judges shall independently evaluate the competitor's performance based upon the criteria as stated in 6204.1. The high and low scores shall be discarded and the remaining three scores added together.

6203.1.2 Air Judges

Each judge shall give 0.0 to 2.5 for each of two jumps. For each jump, the judge's score is multiplied by the jump's DD (see 6204.2.1.2). Then the two products are added for that judge's total score. The two judges total scores are averaged for a total air score.

6203.1.3 Total Score

The average of the two air scores is added to the total of the three counting turn scores to get the competitors total judges score. The speed score, as calculated in 6204.3 shall be added to the total judges score to determine the competitor's complete moguls score.

6203.2 5 Judge Format

The judges will evaluate the competitor's performance using a split scoring system as follows:

6203.2.1 Turn Judges

Three judges shall independently evaluate the competitor's performance based upon the criteria as stated in 6204.1. The three scores shall be added together.

6203.2.2 Air Judges - See 6203.1.2

6203.2.3 Total Score

The average of the two air scores is added to the total of the three counting turn

scores to get the competitors total judges score. The speed score, as calculated in 6204.3 shall be added to the total judges score to determine the competitor's complete moguls score.

## **6204 Judging Criteria**

6204.1 Turns (50% of the Score) Min = 0.1 / Max = 5.0

Turns, as judging criteria refer to a technical evaluation of how well a competitor turns through the moguls. Turns, in a moguls event, refer to rhythmic changes in direction of travel to either side of the fall line, utilizing an aggressive, controlled technique. The competitor shall be judged from the start until the run is completed by crossing the finish line, stopping for more than 10 seconds or losing both skis. Any imbalance or problems inside the course resulting in a fall or touch after the finish line will result in deductions only for those errors which occur before the finish line. The finish line is part of the course. Nothing occurring after the finish line shall affect the judges evaluation of the run.

6204.1.1 There are Four Points to Consider

6204.1.1.1 Fall Line

Skiing in the fall line is considered the shortest way from the start to the finish. To achieve the maximum points for fall line the competitor should stay in the selected fall line out of the start gate.

6204.1.1.2 Carving

6204.1.1.2.1 General

A pure carved turn is one in which the tail of the ski follows precisely the track made by the ski tip. The upper ski is edged inward at the entrance to the turn, with the skier's weight placed well forward on that ski. This maneuver flexes the ski into a curve whose radius is determined by the angulation of the ski, by its side cut and by the size of the bending moment acting on the ski. The other ski needs to move in the same fashion to produce a similar curve with the weight on its outer edge. Reverse camber of the ski (flex) can also be increased by flexion of the edged ski tip into the face of the mogul or rut. As shown in the figure below, in a purely carved turn there is no skidding/lateral sliding, and the only snow resistance present is the very small gliding friction between ski base, edge and snow. As a result of this minimal level of friction between ski and snow, the speed reduction of the skier is optimized and fully under the control of the skier. Turn radius should reflect the deflection required in relation to the gradient of the slope. Excessive deflection across the hill impacting the face of a mogul is a form break as it results in excessive braking and poor ski line. Turn shape and deflection should vary according to the spacing between the moguls.

6204.1.1.2.2 Body Position for Carved Turns

- A properly carved ski requires less effort to work, and gives higher levels of control and stability.
- The turn is initiated with pressure as the knees and ankles/feet roll the skis onto edge and extension begins.
- At the middle of the turn (when the ski is edged and the tip is pointing down the fall-line) the ski tips contact the face of the mogul.
- Absorption is used to maintain balance and control pressure in the skis and should match the shape and size of mogul to optimize snow to ski contact.
- Rotations in the upper legs are minimal, feet remain under the body (shoulders and hips) in both fore-and-aft and lateral planes, and knees remain flexed.
- Legs should be together or in a consistent position throughout the run.

- Breaks in balance and separations in position are inefficient turns.
- Angulation of the lower leg controls the radius of the turn. Timing of the initiation dictates how deep the feet go into the rut.
- Movements should be symmetrical and equal side to side, specifically:
- Timing and placement of pole plants (double pole plant is a deduction)
- Arm movements (little movement is preferred but if there is movement it should be equal)
- Shape of turns: do the turns adjust to the gradient of the slope and the size and disposition of the moguls?
- Position of the feet in relation to the body: do the feet move further outside the body's midpoint on one turn?

#### 6204.1.1.2.3 Illustrations / References

Illustration of a purely carved turn Illustration of a skidded turn by contrast, the figure below illustrates a turn that is executed while skidding or sliding laterally. The path "swept" by the skis is the result of plowing the base of the skis through the snow at the face of the mogul. This happens when the skier turns his skis too sharply into the turn and the ski impacts the face of the mogul on the sidewall and base of the ski, as opposed to the tip of the ski on edge. A skidding ski pivots across the path of the turn. However, in some cases, a degree of steering or skidding during initiation is unavoidable, unavoidable, but the key is to minimize snow resistance from skidding during the remainder of the turn. This is in order to maintain correct speed control and balance during an accurate carved turn.

#### 6204.1.1.2.4 Other deductions

Deduction in turns points are for specific errors on the course.

Deductions will also be used for deviations from a fall line as noted below:

Fall line deviations (leaving the fall line) are based on the guidelines of a 0.3 deduction for any complete line deviation. Other deductions may be taken for factors that caused the line deviation. Fall line deviations may be more or less than a complete line change and will be scored accordingly. A skier who returns to a fall line after deviating will receive the same corresponding reduction for a second line deviation.

#### 6204.1.1.3 Absorption and Extension

The skier should follow the shape of the moguls through absorption from the start until the top of the mogul. Extension starts right after the top of the mogul. Extension also follows the shape of the mogul. Pressure between skis and snow should remain the same during the absorption and extension, absorbing as the ski moves up and extending as the skier moves down. Additionally, the skier should aggressively utilize the moguls to assist initiation of turns rather than waiting for the moguls.

#### 6204.1.1.4 Upper Body

The head should remain still, facing downhill. The chest should also stay straight and natural. Hands stay in front of the body in a natural position. Pole plants should be light and wrist movement goes forward.

#### 6204.1.2 Moguls point guideline

Excellent	4.6 - 5.0
Very good	4.1 - 4.5
Good	3.6 - 4.0
Above Average	3.1 - 3.5
Competent	2.6 - 3.0

Below average	2.1 - 2.5
Poor	1.1 - 2.0
Very poor	0.1 - 1.0
Not skied	0.0 - DNF/DNS

6204.1.3 At a course with 9 control gates (each control gate counts 1/10 of the course) it is recommended to reduce the Turn score by 0.5 for each section a competitor has complete loss of control or does not ski.

6204.2 Air (25% of the Score) Min = 0.0 / Max = 7.5

6204.2.1 The scoring of air is broken into two parts, Air and Difficulty. The maneuver will be evaluated for form out of 2.5 with a degree of difficulty multiplier, based on the maneuvers(s) performed. See 6204.2.1.2

6204.2.1.1 Form

Priorities to judge form and position of the jumps in moguls skiing are set as follows:

First Quality (Form, Landing)

Second Air (Height and Distance)

Third Spontaneity: Spontaneity is the ability of the competitor to maintain the rhythm of turns prior to the jump, including the initiation of takeoff.

Note: Air in moguls will be judged until the skier is in full control.

When judging form for all jump groups (uprights, flips, off-axis, etc.) the primary factor for evaluation is the "Purposeful Motion" utilized by the competitor.

Purposeful motion means:

- athleticism displayed
- control
- balance, and
- continuity of motion.

All jumps, including traditional jumps (such as uprights and vertical axis rotations) and new jumps (such as off-axis rotations), will be evaluated using the Purposeful Movement criteria.

For example: the prior criteria for a twister-spread required that specific positions be reached (reference 90°). The new criteria will reward an athlete who performs maneuvers that have the same amount of completion (both the twister and spread to 90°, for example) under the Continuity of Motion criteria; precise separation between the twister and the spread will be rewarded under the Control criteria; smooth motion, axis, and steady arm positions with the Balance criteria; and extension, or amplitude of positions achieved under the Athleticism criteria.

Maximum raw point allotment: 2.5/jump.

Note: Jumps must receive at least 0.1 form points to receive difficulty multiplier.

The height of the jumps should be related to the weight point of the body (not to the head, or top or body).

#### POINT GUIDELINE

Excellent Jump	2.1 - 2.5
Good Jump	1.6 - 2.0
Average Jump	1.1 - 1.5
Poor Jump	0.6 - 1.0
Very Poor Jump	0.0 - 0.5

6204.2.1.2 Jump codes, values and degree of difficulty will be posted in the freestyle/freeskiing section of [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org). USSA and FIS use the same DD chart with the

exception of the USSA's Neutral which is a straight over jump, without a trick, for a value of .660.

6204.2.2 If two jumps are the same, only the greater scoring jump counts. Two jumps are different if any of the following are true:

- They have a different number of positions (p) or grabs (g)
- They have a different number of half rotations or half twists (horizontal, off-axis or inverted)
- They have a different take-off or landing direction (-)
- For inverted jumps, they have a different direction of rotation (b, f, s)
- For non-rotational jumps, they have different upright components, or the components are in different order
- An inverted component in one differs by at least a full twist from the corresponding inverted component in the other

The following are considered equivalent components:

- All grabs
- Spread eagle (S), kosak (K), pike (Pk)
- Back scratcher (Y), mule kick (M), iron cross (X)

Note: positions (p) are upright components when included with a rotation.

6204.2.3 Full control must be gained after every jump, resulting in controlled turns. If a competitor loses a ski while performing a jump in moguls, the jump shall receive no credit.

If a competitor jumps over the light beam at the finish line he will not receive any time points. If a competitor lands a jump with the ski boot(s) on or before the finish line the jump is counted.

6204.2.4 Falls After Jumps

- The jump is judged up to a safe, controlled landing.
- If the landing is missed the jump score is affected.
- Falls and touch downs also affect the turn score.

6204.3 Speed (25% of the Score) Min = 0.0 / Max = 7.5

Speed is simply the amount of time taken to complete the run. Time shall be taken from the moment that the competitor leaves the starting gate until they cross the finish line. The points awarded for speed will be called time points and calculated with the following procedure:

6204.3.1 Pace Time

The Pace time for the moguls is 8.2 m/sec for women and 9.7 m/sec for men. To calculate the Pace Time for a specific course, take the length of the course in meters and divide by the Pace Time in m/sec.

6204.3.2 Speed Calculation (same for 5 or 7 judges in split scoring)

Speed points will be based upon the FIS speed formula using course distance.

The pace set time shall equal a point value of 6.0 points. This is based upon 80% value of the maximum time points available to the competitor (three judges' scores at 2.5 points each, equals 7.5 points maximum speed score). Each skier's time will be used to calculate that skier's time points based upon the following formula:

Each 1.0 percent increment of time difference greater or lesser than the pace set time shall be equal to 0.12 points. Times faster than the pace set time will be awarded scores greater than 6.0 but in no event greater than 7.5. Times slower than the pace set time will be awarded scores lower than 6.0 but in no event less than 0 points. The result of this formula will be truncated to two decimal places.

Example:

Length of course = 220 m

Pace time value men = 9.7 m/s

Pace set time = 22.68 seconds

22.68 seconds = 6.0 points (80 % of maximum points available)

- 1) Difference of competitor time to pace set time.
- 2) 1.0 % time increment calculated on pace set time.
- 3) Each 1.0 % time increment equal to 0.12 points, plus or minus from 6.0.

Formula:

The time points can be easily calculated by using the following formula, known as the “Grange Formula”:

Time Points =  $18.00 - 12 \times \text{Competitor's Time/Pace Set Time}$

#### 6204.4 Deductions

##### 6204.4.1 Deduction of Turn Score

The “Deductions” category is only for deductions of falls, complete stops and interruptions/sliding where downhill momentum is significantly slowed down. All other errors in the run should be reflected in the “Turns” category.

“Stumbles” that do not involve stops or falls and “Interruption/sliding” that does not involve significant reduction in downhill momentum are not considered in the Deductions category. They are considered when awarding Turns points.

##### 1.5 Any complete stop

1.1 – 1.4 Complete fall without stop or interruption/significant sliding downhill or across hill to nearly a complete stop

0.8 – 1.0 Hard touch down or front roll without stop or interruption/sliding significantly reducing downhill momentum

0.6 – 0.7 Medium touch down without stop

0.1 – 0.5 Light touch down without interruption

##### Definitions

- Light touch down: Momentary touch with one or both hands.
- Medium touch down: Touch with hips or arm(s).
- Hard touch down: Back or side slap, or front roll.
- Complete fall: Full body contact, no weight on skis.
- 1 Complete stop: A complete stop for any reason.

##### Notes

1) If a competitor does not stop, touch down or slide significantly reducing downhill momentum, do not use the deductions category. All errors in form not involving a touch down, stop or significant sliding should be scored in the turns category.

Example: A competitor loses control and rides the tails of her skis with no turns for 2 control gates. Maximum turns score = 4.0. No marks for this in the deductions category.

2) A competitor loses his balance after a jump and does a back slap then immediately continues skiing with no fall line break. Deductions = 0.8 - 1.0, and no effect on Turns score.

3) A competitor shoots half the course (no turns). Maximum turns score = 2.5. No effect on deductions score.

4) A competitor loses control and traverses 90° to the course, but doesn't stop, touch or slow down significantly. Turns points are reduced for the loss of fall line, loss of control and (if appropriate) no turning between control gates.

5) A competitor has a complete fall and slides two control gates to a stop, then continues skiing. Maximum turns points = 4.0. Deductions = 1.5.

6) A competitor loses control for one control gate and then slides sideways on skis to “almost” a complete stop (no touch down), then completes the run. Maximum Turns points = 4.5. Deductions = 1.1 – 1.4

#### 6204.5 Tie-Breaking Single Moguls Format

Should a tie occur, the competitor with the better Turns score shall receive the better rank; if still tied, the competitor with the better Air score without DD shall receive the better rank; if still tied the faster time shall receive the better rank; if still tied, the tie shall remain unbroken.

### **6205 Special Procedures: Moguls**

#### 6205.1 Loss of Ski(s) and Stops

If a competitor loses a ski before the finish line he may finish on one ski. The competitor will be judged according to his/her performance. If the competitor does not continue the run and fails to put his/her ski back on in a 10 second time limit, they will be judged up to that point (0 time points). If a competitor loses both skis, they will be judged up to that point (0 time points). If a competitor stops in the moguls course for more than 10 seconds, the competitor will be scored to that point (there are no time points). The competitor should exit the course as soon as possible.

#### 6205.2 Number of Aerial Maneuvers

All courses will be two jump courses for international competitions. The recommended number of aerial maneuvers shall not restrict the competitor to the stated amount, but represents the number of aerial maneuvers that will receive evaluation. For example, if the Jury recommends two aerial maneuvers, a competitor who performs only one maneuver can only receive a maximum of 50% of the total possible aerial score. Maneuvers in excess of the recommended amount will be disregarded in order of lowest to the highest scoring. If a jump is repeated the best one will count. For example, if two aerial maneuvers are recommended and a competitor performs three maneuvers, the judges will score the best two different maneuvers.

However, a competitor should be careful not to perform aerial maneuvers in such excess that the Judge’s score for turns are negatively affected.

## **6300 DUAL MOGULS**

### **6301 Definition**

The dual moguls competition shall consist of elimination rounds where pairs of competitors compete against each other. Each loser is eliminated and each winner advances to the next round until a final result is achieved. The competition will take place on a steep, heavily moguled course, stressing technical turns, aerial maneuvers and speed.

### **6302 Pairings**

Refer to section 4305.

### **6303 Scoring Procedures**

In dual moguls Format, each judge shall determine which competitor more fully exhibits the requirements set forth in Rule 6204, Judging Criteria for Moguls, and indicate such selection by the dual moguls system, corresponding to the course on which such competitor competed.

The loser shall be eliminated and the winners move on to the next round until the

final placing is determined. See Rule 6304 for additional event procedures.

## **6304 Judging Procedure, Dual Moguls Format**

### 6304.1 Dual Moguls

The judging criteria used in the dual moguls elimination format shall be the same as set forth in Rule 6204.1 “Turns” and Rule 6204.2 and 6305.4 “Air”. Speed is a comparison of relative time as per rule 6304.2.3

#### 6304.1.1 Five Judges Format

A panel of five judges shall administer scores based upon specific duties for each judge as follows:

AIR							
							- One Judge
SPEED							- One Judge
							- Two Judges
TURNES							- One Judge
OVERALL PERFORMANCE							- One Judge
J1	J2	J3	J4	J5			
Turns	Turns	Speed	Air	Overall			

Speed is a comparison of relative time as per rule 6304.2.3

#### 6304.1.2 Seven Judge Format

A panel of seven judges shall administer scores based upon specific duties for each judge as follows:

AIR							
							- Two Judges
SPEED							- One Judge
TURNES							- Four Judges
J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	
Turns	Turns	Turns	Turns	Air	Air	Speed	

Speed is a comparison of relative time as per rule 6304.2.3

### 6304.2 Dual Moguls System

In the dual moguls system, each judge has a set of paddles or cards that remain out of view until the Head Judge announces “judges are ready to vote”. Then each judge raises the paddle or cards chosen keeping it clearly visible for the competitors, spectators, announcers and scorekeepers to see, until the Head Judge announces the command ‘paddles down’.

The paddles or cards should be round with a diameter of approximately 25 cm. The cards or paddles are to be marked in a pie-format in the correct proportions (5-0, 4-1, 3-2, 2-3, 1-4, 0-5) painted in colors red and/or blue, on both sides, corresponding to the voting possibilities of the judges. On the scaffolding in front of the respective judges, boards have to be placed showing the judges scoring responsibility (T-turns, A-air, S-speed, O-overall)

#### 6304.2.1 Scoring

Each judge will have a total of five possible votes to cast, with possible combinations of 5-0, 4-1, 3-2, 2-3, 1-4, or 0-5, for the red course vs. the blue course. This results in 25 or 35 possible votes to be cast as follows:

7 Judges	5 Judges
Turns #1: 5 votes	Turns #1 5 votes
Turns #2: 5 votes	Turns #2 5 votes
Turns #3: 5 votes	Air 5 votes
Turns #4: 5 votes	Speed 5 votes
Air #1: 5 votes	Overall 3 votes Turns
Air #2: 5 votes	1 vote air, 1 vote speed

Speed: 5 votes

Total: 35 votes

25 votes

A scorekeeper will be on the Judge's stand assisting the Head Judge to add up all the votes. The result will be written in the protocol and announced immediately. The winner of each match will be the competitor who received the simple majority of votes.

The scorekeeper is also responsible to note all decisions of each judge on a protocol form.

#### 6304.2.1.1 Tie Breaking Dual Mogul Format

Should a tie occur, the competitor with the greater number of votes from the turns judges shall be ranked higher; if still tied, the competitor with greater number of Turns judges in favor shall be ranked higher; if still tied, the Turns Tie Break Judge's score shall determine the result.

6304.2.2 In case there is a tie for the last place qualifying for dual moguls finals, the following will apply: If two people are tied (8th place in women or 16th place in men) the two will dual immediately before the first dual round. The winner will advance to the first dual round. If more than two people are tied, i.e. a three-way tie for 8th place of the women, each will ski a single run with the winner advancing to the duals.

#### 6304.2.3 Timing

Electronic timing has to be used at all events. Timing systems should be mounted at the finish of both courses so that the time difference between the competitors can be calculated. Judging points will be awarded as follows:

- Both competitors are within 0.74 seconds = 3/2
- The time difference is between 0.75 and 1.49 seconds: = 4/1
- The time difference is equal to or greater than 1.5 seconds: = 5/0

### **6305 Special Procedures: Dual Moguls**

#### 6305.1 Loss of Ski(s) and Stops

If a competitor loses a ski before the finish line he may finish on one ski. The competitor will be judged according to his/her performance. If the competitor does not continue the run and fails to put his/her ski back on in a 10 second time limit, they will be judged up to that point (0 time points). If a competitor loses both skis, they will be judged up to that point (0 time points). If a competitor stops in the moguls course for more than 10 seconds, the competitor will be scored to that point (there are no time points). The competitor should exit the course as soon as possible.

#### 6305.2 Number of Aerial Maneuvers

All courses will be two jump courses for international competitions. The recommended number of aerial maneuvers shall not restrict the competitor to the stated amount, but represents the number of aerial maneuvers that will receive evaluation. For example, if the Jury recommends two aerial maneuvers, a competitor who performs only one maneuver can only receive a maximum of 50% of the total possible aerial score. Maneuvers in excess of the recommended amount will be disregarded in order of lowest to the highest scoring. If a jump is repeated the best one will count. For example, if two aerial maneuvers are recommended and a competitor performs three maneuvers, the judges will score the best two different maneuvers. However, a competitor should be careful not to perform aerial maneuvers in such excess that the Judge's score for turns are negatively affected.

#### 6305.4 Scoring Air in Dual Moguls.

- 6305.4.1 Air judges evaluate jumps based on the scoring criteria from single moguls (quality, air and spontaneity), as well as difficulty and variety. Competitors may repeat jumps but judges will consider variety in comparing the two competitors. Variety reflects a different number of maneuvers and different types of maneuvers.

## **6600 Halfpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air Scoring and Judging Criteria**

### **6601 Scoring**

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

### **6602 Judging Format**

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

### **6603 Judging Criteria**

- 6603.1 Overall Impression
- The judges will score the run by evaluating the overall impression criteria, including the execution, difficulty, variety, amplitude, combinations and progression of the run and the routine attempted.
- 6603.2 Overall Impression Criteria below should be used to evaluate the athletes' runs:
- 6603.2.1 Execution:
- Execution encompasses many things: takeoff, landing, grabs, air, control, breaks in form, hand drags and crashes. It is important to recognize a well executed run as well as a poorly executed run and know how to score each appropriately. When determining execution each judge should ask themselves the following questions:
- How clean were the takeoffs? Always set clean, or were rushed and started prematurely?
  - How long were the grabs held for?

- Did they maintain control in the air, or were there arm swings or flailing?
- Did they slide the rails cleanly to the end? Or did they come off early?
- How clean were the landings? Any hand drags or butt checks?

#### 6603.2.2 Difficulty:

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

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

#### 6603.2.3 Amplitude:

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

#### 6603.2.4 Variety:

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

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

#### 6603.2.5 Combinations:

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

#### 6603.2.6 Progression:

In order to recognize progression a judge must have a current knowledge of competitive Freeskiing. New and progressive tricks keep our sport moving forward and should be rewarded. Arguably, progressive tricks can still be rewarded without perfect execution. The following elements of a run that fall under the progression criteria:

- New and uncommon tricks
- New or more technical axis' or rotations
- New, uncommon or difficult grabs
- New Variations of existing tricks or grabs
- Creativity (grabs, line, use of the course)

## 6604 Scoring Procedures

6604.1 Practice Judging: Judges must observe training and practice judging at the event.  
6603.2 Set the Range: After identifying an average run and an average score during practice, judges should start discussing scores for other runs witnessed throughout the rest of practice.

6604.3 As a guideline scores can be broken down into the following ranges:

Crash Score: 1-40 points.

- 1-10 points is a crash at the start of the course
- 10-20 points is a crash on the first half of the course
- 20-30 points is a crash on an otherwise solid run
- 30-40 points is a crash at the end of an excellent run

Below Average: 40-55 points.

- Low degree of difficulty
- Poor execution and missed grabs
- Major deductions: Hand drag, Butt check, Etc.

Average: 55-70 points.

- Represents the level of the majority of the field
- Watch practice and note average runs. Use the average to set the range for your scores

Above Average/Good: 70-85 points.

- Good execution
- No deductions or insecurities
- A solid trick flow and a few good combinations
- Many difficult tricks

Excellent: 85-95 points

- Perfect execution
- Many difficult tricks linked together consecutively
- A variety of tricks, grabs and axis'
- A score higher than 95 states that it was one of the greatest runs ever landed in competition.

6604.4 Tie-breaking

If two or more competitors obtain the same score in the best run of two, the two highest counting judge's scores in the best run shall determine the winner. If they remain tied, the three highest counting scores in the best run shall determine the winner. If they are still tied, the competitor who obtained the highest total score in the other run will be ranked first. If they remain tied, the two highest counting judge's scores in the other run will determine the winner. If they remain tied, the three highest counting judge's scores in the other run will determine the winner.

Ties will be broken first by the next highest scoring run. Then if there is still a tie a judge-by-judge comparison should be used; see 3045.4.1. In case this does not break the tie, the highest total scored run will determine the winner. If the tie cannot be broken by this procedure, both competitors will receive the same placing and the following place will be unused.

# APPENDIX A

## Technical Specifications for Courses

### Aerials

**Inrun:** The area above the inrun transition and table that allows the skier to achieve the necessary speed to leave the jump and perform the specific maneuver.

Length: 60 m  $\pm$  5 m

Width: 30 m

Pitch: 23°  $\pm$  3°

**Inrun Transition:** The area between the table and inrun that provides a smooth change of terrain in the jumps.

Length: 9 m  $\pm$  3

**Table:** The area where the jumps are located just after the inrun transition and before the hill knoll.

Length: 23 m  $\pm$  3

Width: 30 m

Pitch: 2.5°  $\pm$  1°

**Landing Hill:** The steep area where the skier lands the aerial maneuver.

Length: 30 m  $\pm$  3 m

Top width: 30 m

Bottom width: 30 m

Pitch: 36°  $\pm$  1°

**Outrun Transition:** The area just after the landing hill that provides a smooth change in terrain to the outrun.

Length: 9 m  $\pm$  1 m

**Outrun:** The finish area that allows the skier to come to a safe and controlled stop.

Length: 35 m  $\pm$  5 m

Width: 30 m

Pitch: 5°  $\pm$  5°

### Uprights

Jump Dimensions:	Jump 1	Jump 2	Jump 3
Distance to knoll:	13 m $\pm$ 1	7 m $\pm$ .5	4.0 m
Length of jump:	6.0 m	4.5 m	3.5 m
Height of jump:	2.0 m	1.6 m	1.2 m
Width of jump:	1.2 m	1.2 m	1.2 m
Pitch of takeoff:	40° $\pm$ 2	37° $\pm$ 2	34 $\pm$ 2°

#### Criteria for Inrun Angles and Lengths:

Pitch of inrun	Length of inrun	Length of Table
22°	65 m	20 m
23°	64 m	21 m
24°	62 m	21 m
25°	60 m	23 m
26°	58 m	24 m
27°	57 m	25 m
28°	55 m	26 m

Note: Proposal to increase upright jump angle by 2°.

## Inverts

Jump Dimensions:	Single	Double	Triple
Distance to knoll:	4.0 m	6.5 m	8.0 m
Length of jump:	5.5 m	6.0 m	8.3 m
Height of jump:	2.0 m	3.5 m	4.0 m
Width of jump:	1.5 m	1.5 m	1.5 m
Pitch of takeoff:	50°	65°	70°

## Moguls and Dual Moguls

	Moguls	Dual Moguls
Length:	235 m ± 35	200 ± 50
Width:	20 m ± 5	6.5 m ± 0.5 m
Pitch:	28° ± 4°	26.0 ± 5°
Start to Judges:		300 m
Control Gates:		8 - 12 m wide
Course Length:		235 m ± 35 m
Finish Area:		30 m - 60 m
No section measuring 20 m in length may be flatter than 20° or steeper than 37°.		

## Air Bumps

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

## Slopestyle

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

Jump recommended guidelines

Height:	1 m - 5 m
Distance to knuckle:	4 m - 20 m
Landing hill length = double distance to knuckle:	10 m - 40 m
Landing hill pitch:	32° ± 5°
Takeoff angle:	must equal landing hill pitch ± 3°

## Quarterpipe

Pipe height:	min 4 m
Takeoff angle:	min 1.2 m wide at 88° last 1 m
Transition:	min 6 m
Base width:	min 6 m
Recommended sloping back deck	
Optional additional hip takeoff	

Note: One meter equals 3.28 feet

# APPENDIX B

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

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

### Aerials recommended guidelines

Inrun:

Length:	35 m - 70 m
Width:	12 m - 20 m
Pitch:	$23^{\circ} \pm 3^{\circ}$

Transition:

Length:	$9 \text{ m} \pm 3 \text{ m}$
---------	-------------------------------

Table:

Width:	12 m - 20 m
Pitch:	$0^{\circ} \pm 3.5^{\circ}$

Landing Hill:

Length:	18 m - 30 m with a min. 15 m chopped for inverts
Top Width:	6 m - 20 m
Bottom Width:	12 m - 20 m
Pitch:	$32^{\circ} \pm 4^{\circ}$
Finish Area:	30 m - 60 m

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

Jump Dimensions:

	Small	*Small	Med. (7 m)
Distance to knoll:	4 m	4 m	7 m
Length of jump:	5 m	5 m	4.5 m
Height of jump:	1.2 m	1.2 m	1.6 m
Width of jump:	1.2 m	2.4 m	2 m - 5 m
Pitch of takeoff:	$32^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}$	$47^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}$	$36^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}$
	Large	Single	Novice (optional)
Distance to knoll:	14 m	4 m	1.5 m
Length of jump:	7 m	5.5 m	3 m
Height of jump:	3 m	2 m	0.8 m
Width of jump:	2 m - 5 m	1.5 m	1.2 m
Pitch of takeoff:	$36^{\circ} \pm 4^{\circ}$	$50^{\circ}$	$28^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}$

\*A Small may be offered as a double wide block with novice invert specs (Eastern B meets will offer these specs for non-scored events)

## Moguls

Length:	175 m ± 25 m
Width:	15 m
Pitch:	16° minimum

4 sets of control gates dividing the course into 5 equal sections are to be set at the maximum width of the course.

# APPENDIX C

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## Technical Specification for Halfpipe

### Halfpipe Dimensions

Technical Data	Minimum	Maximum
Inclination	14°	18.5°
Length	100 m	165 m
Width	14 m	20 m
Wall Height	3.5 m	7 m
Transition radius	3 m	7.2 m
Exact Dimensions		
Vertical	0.3 m at 85°	
Bottom Flat	5 m one snowcat width	
Drop in Area	4 m	
Banner fence from wall	2 m	
Outside fence from banners	1 m	

# CODE OF CONDUCT

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Membership in the United States Ski and Snowboard Association is a privilege, not a right. All USSA members (athletes, coaches, and officials) when participating in any USSA activity must agree to conduct themselves according to USSA's core values of Team, Loyalty, Integrity, Respect, Perseverance, Accountability and Courage and abide by the spirit and dictates of this Code of Conduct. All members must agree to comport themselves in a sportsmanlike manner, and are responsible for their actions while attending or participating in all USSA activities (including but not limited to camps, competitions, and projects).

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

While participating in any USSA activity:

1. USSA members shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the International Ski Federation Statutes, the United States Olympic Committee Bylaws, the USSA Bylaws, and the USSA Code of Conduct.
2. USSA members shall conduct themselves at all times and in all places as befits worthy representatives of the United States of America, the United States Olympic Committee, USSA, their region, division, state or club and in accordance with the best traditions of national and international competition.
3. USSA members are responsible for knowledge of and adherence to competition rules and procedures. Members are also responsible for knowledge of and adherence to the rules and procedures of the USSA national teams, camps or other projects when participating in such.
4. USSA members shall maintain high standards of moral and ethical conduct, which includes self-control and responsible behavior, consideration for the physical and emotional well being of others, and courtesy and good manners.
5. USSA members shall abide by USSA rules and procedures while traveling to and from and participating in official USSA activities.
6. USSA members shall abstain from illegal and/or immoderate consumption of alcohol. Absolutely no consumption of alcohol is permitted for those individuals under the age of 21. Members under 21 years of age shall not participate in gatherings involving consumption of alcohol unless it is an official USSA or event organizer function.
7. No USSA member shall violate the customs, travel or currency regulations of a country while traveling with a USSA group or on a USSA ticket.
8. No USSA member shall commit a criminal act.
9. No USSA member shall engage in any conduct that could be perceived as harassment based upon gender, age, race, religion, disability or sexual orientation.
10. USSA members will avoid profane or abusive language and disruptive behavior.
11. USSA members agree to abide by anti-doping rules and procedures established by WADA, USADA, and/or FIS.

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

- Removal from the team trip or training camp.
- Suspension from training and/or competition.
- Elimination of coaching, travel, and other benefits.
- Forfeiture of USSA membership.

USSA is committed to principles of fairness, due process and equal opportunity. Members are entitled to be treated fairly and in compliance with USSA's Bylaws, policies and procedures. Members are entitled to notice and an opportunity for a hearing before being prevented from participating in protected competition as that term is defined by the USOC Bylaws. Information on the processes for grievances, suspensions and appeals is available at [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org).

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

Last revised May 18, 2014

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# CONCUSSION CHECKLIST

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## Signs and Symptoms

Athletes who experience one or more of the signs and symptoms listed below after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body may have a concussion.

### Signs Observed by Coaches / Officials

Appears dazed or stunned

Moves clumsily

Answers questions slowly

Loses consciousness (even briefly)

Shows behavior, or personality changes

Can't recall events prior to hit or fall

Can't recall events after hit or fall

### Symptoms Reported by Athlete

Headache or "pressure" in head

Nausea or vomiting

Balance problems or dizziness

Double or blurry vision

Sensitivity to light or noise

Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy

Concentration or memory problems

Does not "feel right"

Confusion

## Action Plan

If you suspect that an athlete has a concussion

1. Remove the athlete from training and competition.
2. Provide athlete/family with USSA concussion parent information and medical evaluation forms.
3. Notify the USSA of suspected concussion - [jweinman@ussa.org](mailto:jweinman@ussa.org).
4. The athlete will be placed on USSA medical hold until the completed medical evaluation form is received with the signature of a medical professional who has been trained in concussion management within the past three years.

## More Information

[www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports](http://www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports)

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-Mikaela Shiffrin , 2014 Olympic Gold Medalist

