

# OISA Snowboarding and Competition Rules- 2019-2020 Season

PUBLISHED 5 NOVEMBER 2019

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## **SCOPE & PURPOSE**

These competition rules have been adopted by the OISA for the organization, conduct, and judging of our sport. The rules are reviewed every year by the Technical Committee and approved by the Executive Board of Directors in accordance with the OISA bylaws.

Signed by the OISA Board of Directors, 2019-20 Season

In translation and interpreting these rules, it is understood that the words "shall", "should", "will", and "must" are **mandatory**, and the words "can" and "may" are **permissive**.

**IF ANY ISSUE IS NOT ADDRESSED BY THE OISA RULES DEFER TO THE OSAA RULES.**

## FUNDAMENTAL RULES

- A) It shall be the sole responsibility of each competitor and / or coach to decide whether to start or continue an event.
- B) A competitor shall compete only by using their speed and skill, and individual effort, utilizing sportsmanship principals within the guidelines of the OISA rules. An exception may be granted if a gate pull is needed to achieve the speed necessary to clear a jump.
- C) Competitors, coaches, officials, and volunteers should be members of the OISA and must familiarize themselves with the OISA rules.
- D) All competitors are required to inform themselves of the time and place of each event. It is their sole responsibility to be aware of any changes or cancellations. This information should be relayed by the coach/parent advisor of each team or the team with which the rider is affiliated. It is the sole responsibility of each competitor to arrive at the competition venue with all required equipment including competition jersey/bib.
- E) Under no circumstances may the League President, or any other official modify the rules pertaining to safety or resort obligations.

### **Rule#    Rule Description**

#### **98 OISA Snowboarder's Responsibility Code**

Duties and responsibilities for snowboarders (including athletes, leadership, coaches, judges, volunteers, and parents) include but are not limited to the following:

- A snowboarder is responsible to behave in an appropriate manner with guidelines set forth by the school/club/team they represent and the rules of the OISA. Failure to do so may lead to disqualification from an event or expulsion from the OISA.
- Snowboarders who board in any area not designated for snowboarding within the permit/resort area boundaries assume the inherent risks thereof. Snowboarders are prohibited from leaving resort boundaries on competition and practice days.
- Snowboarders shall be the sole judges of the limits of their skills and their ability to meet and overcome the inherent risks of snowboarding and shall maintain reasonable control of speed and course.
- Snowboarders shall abide by the directions and instruction of the ski area operators.
- Snowboarders shall familiarize themselves, as much as possible, with posted trail location and difficulty information prior to dropping in.
- Snowboarders shall not cross the uphill track of any surface lift except at points clearly designated by the ski area operator.
- Snowboarders shall not overtake any other snowboarder or skier except in such a manner as to avoid contact and shall grant right of way to the overtaken snowboarder or skier.
- 
- Snowboarders shall yield to other snowboarders or skiers when entering a trail or starting downhill.

- Snowboarders must wear leashes or other retention straps where required by resorts.
- Snowboarders shall not board rope tows, J-Bars, T-Bars, ski lifts or other similar devices unless they have sufficient ability to use the devices. They shall also follow any written or verbal instruction they are given regarding the devices.
- Snowboarders, when involved in an accident, shall not depart from the scene without leaving their names and addresses if reasonably possible.
- A snowboarder who is injured should, if reasonable, give notice of the injury to the ski area operator before leaving the ski area.
- Snowboarders shall not embark or disembark from a ski lift except at designated areas or by the authority of the ski lift operator or ski patrol.
- Snowboarders shall not deface resort property, especially with the application of decals or stickers.
- Offensive actions or obscene language around resort areas are grounds for expulsion from the OISA.
- Snowboarders shall refrain from using illegal substances.
- Snowboarders defacing or trashing their rented living quarters shall face immediate disqualification from competing and immediate expulsion from the OISA.

## **99 Application of the OISA Rules**

The official version of the Rulebook is the one available from the OISA website. OISA will notify League Presidents of any change to these rules.

### **99.02 Modifications**

The League President (LP) or OISA President may make any necessary modifications or changes to the rules if conditions or situations develop prior to or during a competition, as long as the Fundamental rules are applied.

## **100 League Series Requirements**

### **100.01 Team**

Please reference the OISA Paperwork handed out at the Fall General Meeting.

### **100.02 Factors in Granting a New League**

Some of the factors used in granting a new league status are distance traveled by competitors, number of members, and the affect it will have on the surrounding leagues. The OISA Board of Directors and General Assembly must approve formation of a new league.

### **100.03 League Presidents**

Each OISA League has a League President (LP) who is responsible for the administration, management of the events, and members in that league. Appointment of a new or replacement OISA League President is subject to approval by the OISA Executive Board. League Presidents serve as a member of the OISA Board. OISA League Presidents must act in the best interests of all members in their league. League Presidents report directly to the OISA Executive Board. League Presidents are required to courtesy contact other League Presidents if their scheduled competition is rescheduled to the same day as another League. League President is



required to report to the OISA: League Board positions, Board minutes, annual financial statement and budget, and season end financial statement.

#### 100.04 League Officers

All leagues must have a board with officer roles: President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary. This is required of all non-profit boards in Oregon and this assures that designated people are accountable for league business.

#### 100.05 League Series Sanctioning Agreement

All OISA league series must be in good standings prior to the first event of the season. Your series results will not be part of the ranking and will not be posted if you fail to submit a sanctioning agreement. Failure to submit a sanctioning agreement will also result in the forfeiture of allotted slots to the OISA State Championship. Furthermore, a league series that has not submitted a sanctioning agreement will not be recognized as an entity of the OISA and will forfeit any benefit derived from that relationship including financial support, insurance coverage or outside sponsorship.

#### 100.06 Full Sanctioned League Series

A league is an area of the State of Oregon guided by a league president. This individual has agreed to follow the guidelines of the OISA and has signed a sanctioning agreement. A fully sanctioned league series must offer, as a minimum, one event each for HP, SS, BS, SBX.

A fully sanctioned League Series can select and send a competitor per discipline to the OISA state championships based on accordance with the OISA point system. The number of riders in each fully sanctioned league series will be determined by the OISA Executive Board based on the number of actual competitors during the season.

### **101 Membership Requirements to Enter Event**

#### 101.01 Membership

- All members must abide by the laws of the league in which the OISA competition is held.
- All competitors who compete in an OISA sanctioned event must be registered members of the OISA.
- An OISA member is an individual who has filled out the OISA paperwork correctly and has paid the membership fee.
- Only OISA members can qualify for the State Championships.
- The membership year starts from December, 1<sup>st</sup> until September, 30<sup>th</sup> of the following year.
- The Executive Board of Directors will set the membership fee for each year.

#### 101.02 Eligibility

High School students can join an OISA snowboarding team and compete if:

- They attend the school that has an existing Snowboarding Team
- They live within a school's boundaries that has an existing Snowboarding Team

The second point applies to students who are home-schooled, attend charter, alternative or private schools, or attending community college to finish High School.

If a student's school doesn't have a team and the student does not live in the boundary of a school that has a team, that student along with a parent can start an associate team that represents their school.

This team formation policy is to encourage the establishment and development of new teams and leagues. Riders may train with another team (there are no restrictions) because it would be cost prohibitive to hire a coach, get transportation, etc. for a small team. On competition days these riders represent their own school team.

#### 101.03 Rule 8 Eligibility (OSAA)

The OISA Eligibility governing high school snowboard competitions include portions of Rule 8 of the OSAA rulebook. All athletes participating in OISA competitions must meet the OSAA individual eligibility requirements stated in Rule 8 where deemed applicable by the OISA. *I certify that all students enrolled at my school who are participating in OISA activities meet the OSAA individual eligibility requirements deemed applicable by the OISA Documentation of this fact is on file at my school and is available, if necessary, for verification by the OISA.*

Despite the OISA eligibility rules, a senior does not need to be fully enrolled and taking a full load of classes if they are on track to graduate that year. The senior must be passing all classes in which they are enrolled.

#### 101.04 Additional Eligibility

Some school districts have academic standards that go beyond the OSAA rules. If the high school snowboarding team follows the school district's athletic rules, then the same rules apply to their snowboarding team.

#### 101.05 Attendance / Semester Grades

Attendance and semester grades follow rules 101.03. Team academic eligibility forms are required to be submitted to the OISA and the League:

- December 1<sup>st</sup> for competitions to be held before February 15<sup>th</sup>
- February 13<sup>th</sup> for competitions held from February 16<sup>th</sup> to the end of the season.

### 102 Official OISA Categories

#### 102.01 Discipline Categories

- Freestyle Judged Events: Halfpipe, Slopestyle
- Timed Events: Individual Banked Slalom (IBS)
- Freeride Events: SnowboardCross (SBX)

#### 102.02 Amateur Status Requirement to Compete

A competitor must maintain an amateur status to compete on a league or state level. An amateur is an individual who has not declared himself or herself a professional and is presently not competing in professional competitions

#### 102.03 Officials, Volunteers, Coaches, Judges

- Officials and volunteers must be members of the OISA. There is no fee to be a member at this level.
- Coaches will be charged a fee determined by the OISA Board annually.

### 103 Events

#### 103.01 Events

Riders will be required to meet the minimum requirements for each discipline they wish to compete in at state. The league must use the State ranking system as prescribed by the OISA Board.

#### 103.02 Dual Sanctioned Events

A dual sanctioned OISA event with another organization is **not** allowed unless authorized in advance by the OISA Executive Board.

#### 103.03 State Championships

- Competitions and event days will be determined by the OISA Executive Board. State slots for the Championships will be determined by the participation of the first event for each discipline per league. A simple percentage of the overall OISA numbers will be used for determining state competition slots for each league.

- The number of available slots for each competition group and day will be capped at a reasonable number to ensure safe, fair, fun and efficient competition venues at OISA State Championships.

#### 103.04 State Championships Qualification

Each sanctioned league series is allocated a number of spots to qualified riders. These spots are based on the number of competitors in each discipline in the first competition of each event.

#### 103.05 State Remaining Qualification

The remaining slots will be awarded based on the OISA Ranking system.

#### 103.06 State Ranking

Leagues will rank their competitors using the OISA points system. Ranked competitors qualify for State Championships.

#### 103.07 Petitions for State Championship Entry

A League can petition the OISA Board for exceptions to the documented State Championship qualifications rules.

#### 103.08 Coaches at State

- Only Coaches will have access to competition venues, can file protests and be eligible for complimentary lift tickets at state (if they are available) or discounted lift tickets.
- OISA Coaches are responsible for checking riders in to the league. The league representative will register all respective riders to the OISA for that day's competition. Please note that a coach may not register riders in advance or for competitions that are not happening that day.
- Coaches can only add an alternate rider to the day's roster to the day's roster at check in. Further additions are not possible once the roster has been finalized.

### **106 Organization and Conduct**

#### 106.01 League Events Shall be Organized By

- The League President
- The League Board
- Coaches
- Parent Volunteers

#### 106.02 Organizing Authorities

The Executive Board, Technical Committee, and all other bodies and persons concerned with the organization, conduct, and judging of an event or series shall be governed by the OISA rules.

The OISA, OISA State Office and OISA Executive Board oversee all OISA League Series and series personnel. OISA League Series' Presidents cannot manage a league series as part of another business or organization.

### **108 Insurance & Liability**

#### 108.01 Insured

The OISA President may list all the OISA officials as additional insured on the event liability insurance policy. All OISA officials must have completed an OISA Adult A-3 form.

#### 108.02 Competitors

Competitors must fully complete the OISA paperwork before being permitted to participate at any OISA competition. Competitors must have a current medical insurance policy. Competitors under 18 years of age must have the appropriate release and waiver signed by a parent or guardian.

#### **109 Official Communications & Advertising**

Any changes in schedule, program, or cancellations must be communicated immediately through the OISA web page and email to team representatives/parent advisors and coaches.

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## **ADMINISTRATION**

#### **120 Entry**

##### 120.01 Entry Form

All event entry forms shall contain notification to entrants that OISA membership is compulsory and that OISA dues must be paid prior to the event, or they will not be

allowed to enter the event. The League Series Presidents shall use the software supplied by the OISA at ShreddingScores.com.

#### 120.02 Start List

The start lists contains the run order as generated by the OISA official scoring system from provided team rosters.

### 121 Pre Event Meetings

#### 121.01 Purpose

The Riders' Meeting shall be held before each race and shall include information about the organization and logistic aspects of the competition. The information disseminated should include the weather forecast, time of competition, location of the competition, competition / judging format, protest procedures, and the start order.

#### 121.02 Competitor's Attendance

It is strongly recommended that any competitor who is competing in a discipline attend the Riders' Meeting.

#### 121.03 Coach Attendance

Coaches must be at the Riders' meeting on the day of the event.

#### 121.04 Volunteers / Course Workers Attendance

It is strongly recommended that any volunteer or course worker attend the Riders' meeting.

### 122 Results

#### 122.01 Report

The official results report must contain the information required by the software generated by the OISA, or as required by any other reporting agency. League results must be signed by all the judges and LP to be included in the State Ranking. State results must be signed by all the judges and the OISA President. All Leagues are required to use the current OISA standard scoring spreadsheets and software.

#### 122.02 Team Squads

The official results report will also score Team Squads scores generated by the OISA software by the OISA or as required by any other reporting agency. Squads consist of at least 2 but no more than 4 competitors from the same school. Squads are determined by final placement. In the instance that a school has enough riders for more than 1 squad, each subsequent squad will be listed as "V2, V3..." and so on. Squad score is a cumulative total of scores.

#### 122.03 Official Results

Results are official only when they have been signed by the LP and the judges. Results communicated over the public address system and on the information boards are unofficial.

At freestyle competitions, the Head Judge and all other judges must sign and approve the official scores of the judges and the results list.

#### 122.04 Rights and Ownership

The OISA exclusively owns the rights to the results from each event within the OISA. This includes judge's notes and scorecards as well as the electronic version of the final results. These are kept by the leagues for 4 years after the event.

#### 122.05 Distribution

Results available at ShreddingScores.com when certified. The OISA Board considers this the official result.

#### 123 Ties

After all tie-breaking systems have failed and a tie of two or more competitors occurs, they shall all be awarded the same highest finish place and OISA points.

#### 124 Communication of Official Information

##### 124.01 LP Signature

Official information or communications shall be prepared or reviewed by the LP and include his or her signature.

##### 124.02 Information Boards

There can be two official announcement and communications boards at each competition. One will be placed in the Race Office for posting of official communications, official changes from the printed rulebook, and announcements from the team captains' / riders' meetings. The other, for official competition announcements, shall be placed in the arrival area. Other information boards are not official.

##### 124.03 Public Address

When appropriate, official announcements may be made by means of the public address system.

## DISQUALIFICATION, PROTEST, & SANCTION

#### 130 Reasons for Disqualification

A competitor shall be disqualified:

- For not wearing a helmet properly
- If a helmet comes off during a run
- If there is an infraction under competitor's obligations, competitor's equipment, gate faults, provisional start, and false start.
- If false information is presented to the OISA, league president or the organizing Committee.
- For un-sportsmanlike conduct
- For using foul or obscene language
- For making foul or obscene gestures toward OISA volunteers, judges, officials, coaches, competitors, spectators, or mountain employees.
- For shadowing a competition course or a coach / parent shadowing a competitor.
- For modifying the setting of a competition area
- For doing anything to disrupt an event by destructive means, such as but not limited to destroying or moving a safety fence or changing a gate setup.
- For accepting assistance during a run.
- For not wearing a bib properly during inspection or competition.
- For competing in a bib other than their own or letting another competitor compete for them. No borrowing or lending of bibs.
- For not starting properly.
- For not passing the finish line with at least one foot fixed in a binding on the board at BS or SBX races.
- For inverted aerials which is defined as a competitor having both feet above their head simultaneously.
- For not respecting the host resort's regulations.

- For being under the influence or in the possession of illegal drugs or alcohol at a competition venue.

### 131 Types of Protest

The deposit will be returned to the competitor if the protest is upheld, and will be forfeited to the sanctioning body whether it is on a league level or OISA level.

All competitors always have the right to appeal to the OISA Executive Board.

During KO in SBX, DQ and finish place are discussed in the finish corral.

## 132 Forms of Protest

### 132.01 In Writing

Protests shall be submitted in writing via official OISA Protest form within 30 minutes of the results being posted.

### 132.02 Invalid

A protest that is not submitted within 30 minutes of the results being posted or without a deposit shall be invalid when received. Any protest against another competitor shall be invalid. An exception exists in SBX (see rule 611)

### 132.03 Authorization

Only (1) OISA Coach per protest is authorized to present a protest.

### 132.04 Recipient

At Freestyle events, protests shall be directed to the LP or Chief of Course if the LP isn't in attendance. LP will present it to the league board and the head judge.

## 133 Settlement of Protests

### 133.01 Responsibility

The jury / league board (see rule 204.01) has the responsibility to issue a ruling on protests.

### 133.02 Evidence

In making its determination, the jury shall include statements from officials and volunteers who worked at the competition and others whom it considers to have pertinent information. No video shall be used as evidence.

### 133.03 Final Decision

Only members of the jury/league board will be present when they make a final decision on a protest. The LP will act as chairperson of this meeting. Notes shall be kept of this meeting and they must be signed by the LP. The decision requires a majority of all voting jury members, whether or not they are present. In case of a tie, the LP's vote shall be the deciding vote.

## 134 Appeal

Once a final decision has been rendered on a protest, an appeal can be made to the OISA Board. The appeal must be filed within 7 days following the initial communication of the settlement. The appeal has to be filed through the OISA mailbox and emailed electronically to the OISA President. Decisions will be reviewed by the OISA Executive Board for final resolution and may take up to 30 days to resolve.

### **135 Disciplinary Sanctions by the Jury or LP**

The Jury/LP may impose disciplinary sanctions for the duration of a competition, the event, or the remainder of the season. All sanctions must be communicated in writing and approved by the OISA Board.

### **136 Disciplinary Sanctions by the OISA**

Based upon the recommendations of the jury, LP, and / or OISA technical Committee, the OISA Board may impose disciplinary sanctions against teams, competitors, course setters, team captains, coaches, judges, technical supervisors, media representatives, parents, organizing Committee members and sponsors.

### **137 Sanctions and Disciplinary Process**

#### 137.01 Categories

There are five categories of sanctions:

- 1) Written warning to head coach, parent advisor, school, league president
- 2) Monetary fine payable to the OISA
- 3) Suspension from the competition
- 4) Suspension for a definite or indefinite period of time from all OISA activities.
- 5) Withdrawal of accreditation

#### 137.02 Fines

- Any fine assessed a competitor shall be paid before that competitor can participate or register for further OISA events.
- Any fine assessed a coach or school shall be paid before any members of that school's team can participate or register for further OISA events.

## **COMMITTEES**

### **140 OISA Technical Committee**

#### 140.01 Duties

The OISA Technical Committee is the primary interface with Ski Resorts in building competition venues that are safe and competitive for all OISA riders. Duties for the Technical Committee include, but are not limited too:

- Setting gates for State Championship IBS
- Reviewing any bids to host State Championship by resorts

### **142 OISA Safety Committee**

The OISA Safety Committee is responsible for setting and distributing the safety standards at all OISA events.

#### 142.01 Safety

Snowboard specific hard hats or helmets are required for all OISA events.

#### 142.01 Event Guidelines

Recommended pre contest/event safety guidelines are discussed below.

The LP shall:

- Establish a direct line of communication with the host mountain's head ski patroller, safety director, or event director
- Have access to ski patrol via radio or cell phone for immediate response
- Always keep an updated registration list of competitors available. If a minor is injured, and coach, parent or guardian aren't available, call the emergency number at the mountain.
- Establish an evacuation plan for competitors, spectators and event personnel.



- Keep a record of any incident occurring during a competition and communicate it to the OISA Board.

## **COMPETITORS**

### **150 Competitor's Obligations**

Each rider who competes in an OISA event must:

- Maintain the appropriate membership to participate in the event.
- Complete all the required OISA registration and pay the dues for membership.
- Familiarize themselves with and follow the OISA Rules.
- Comply with special instructions from authorized officials.
- Behave in a courteous and polite manner.
- Take responsibility for their physical and mental ability to take the start.

#### **150.01 Competitors Forbidden**

Skiers are forbidden to compete at OISA league events because they are not registered with the OISA, OISA rules do not apply, and OISA judges are not prepared to score them.

### **151 Competitor's Equipment**

#### **151.01 Snowboard**

A snowboard is equipment, which permits gliding on all snow conditions.

The bindings must be affixed in a sideways manner on the longitudinal axis of the board. The boots cannot overlap each other. The minimal width of boards up to 135 cm in gliding length shall be 14 cm, and for boards 135 cm or longer in gliding length the width shall be no less than 16 cm.

#### **151.02 Safety Equipment**

- The use of helmets is mandatory for all events. Helmets used in OISA events shall be specifically designed and manufactured for use in snow sports and shall bear a CE mark and conform to recognized and appropriate standards such as CEE 1077 or US 2040, ASTM 2040.
- Helmet conformity to the rules may be checked at any event, and the lack of an approved helmet is grounds for refusal to allow a competitor to participate in an event.
- Helmets – The helmet must be attached as per manufacturer's specifications. Physical modifications to the helmet are not permitted. The use of helmet mounted cameras is not allowed.
- Snowboard retention devices shall be used when mandated by the resort.
- Riders acknowledge that the sport of snowboarding is a hazardous activity with inherent risks of serious personal injury, disability and death. It is the sole responsibility of the rider to select appropriate safety equipment for their event.
- OISA requires the wearing of helmets when on snow training and competing. It is the participants responsibility to ensure that their helmet is in safe and undamaged condition and fits properly.
- Coaches and instructors are required to wear helmets at all times while on a snowboard during league and state events.

The OISA shall not recommend or provide any suggestions on any design or brand of helmet or other body protection. Moreover, the OISA shall not assume any responsibility or liability in relation to any recommendation or requirement that helmets or other body protection be used, referred to in this rulebook.

### 151.03 Start Numbers and Bibs

The competitors may not change the shape and or size of the bibs. Bibs must be worn correctly and visibly at all times on the competition site, the inspection, and the official training. Bibs must be returned as according to your team's rules. All OISA bibs must include the school name and have numbers, front and back, that are clearly visible during bad weather. Numbers must be a minimum of 4" tall and no taller than 8". League bibs can have sponsorship names or logos that are school appropriate. Logos and sponsorship names may not interfere with the visibility of the rider number. OISA State Championship bibs can have sponsorship names or logos.

Team bibs must include the OISA logo in a visible location in the color of the team's choice to complement the jersey. Jerseys already in use are grandfathered in but any new jerseys ordered must include the OISA logo and other specifications as outlined above.

### 151.04 Forbidden Equipment

- Equipment that is worn, or used for the purpose of balance, increased weight, or other improper physically enhancing purpose, is strictly forbidden. This excludes Foot beds. Plate systems that connect both bindings are not allowed. Individual plate systems are allowed on each binding.
- Snowboards that are modified or altered from the original factory specifications, beyond the scope of a "Repair", are forbidden.
- If a competitor's snowboard is deemed ineligible by the Starter, and the competitor or coach believe the snowboard is eligible, the coach must file a protest at the top of the course. The Chief of Course has final authority, and should be called to the top of the course to judge whether the snowboard in question is eligible or ineligible.

Specifications listed below apply to Boarder-Cross and Banked Slalom events.

- Snowboards with shapes that form sharp points that pose a risk of injury are forbidden.
- Snowboards with a nose that comes to a single point from contact point to contact point are forbidden.
- Snowboards with a "square" or "swallow" tails are forbidden.

## 152 Doping & Medical Examination

### 152.01 Prohibited Substances

The use of dope (reference is made to the official IOC list) by an OISA athlete is strictly forbidden.

### 152.02 Personal Responsibility

Competitors are responsible for their medical condition upon taking their start of an OISA Event.

## EVENT PERSONNEL

### 200 Event Personnel

#### 200.01 Presidents

The League President is responsible for the management and administration of all events and members in an established OISA League. Their role in event management is to ensure safe, fair and efficient events that take into account the best interests of all OISA members in their league. The LP and or host resort will be responsible for the orderly preparation and conduct of the entire OISA league Event. The LP and/or host resort shall take all necessary steps and precautions to ensure

that athlete safety shall be the number one priority in course design, construction and maintenance.

#### 200.02 Competition Director (Starter)

The Competition Director supervises and controls the activity of all resort and event personnel. Along with the LP and head judge, he or she directs and conducts the Riders' meetings. This person is responsible for identifying or responding to issues of a technical nature, for fencing the competition area, for managing the maintenance crew and the gate judges. He or she may also appoint a chief of gate judges.

#### 200.03 Chief of Course

The Chief of Course is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the course, in accordance with the decisions of the LP and the Jury.

#### 200.04 Head Judge

The Head Judge must be certified by the OISA for the level of the competition he or she is controlling. The Head Judge is responsible for managing the panel of judges.

The Head Judge's duties include:

- To police the judges' stand.
- To conduct a judges' meeting prior to the first day of competition.
- To select which judge will be judging each category.
- To conduct a minimum of one practice run before the competition (practice & forerunners).
- To communicate and coordinate between the judges.
- To organize the work of the judges.
- To approve the safety of the freestyle competition area.
- To act as a judge, when necessary.
- To serve as part of the jury.
- To check the time schedule and format with LP.
- Communicate with the starter regarding the riders' start.
- Prior to the event, check the visibility of the judges' stand and any possible disturbances of the judges' view caused by media or spectators.
- Control judges scores, give advice for changes, and oversee the end result (certify the results).
- To call the safety patrol when necessary.

#### 200.05 Scorekeeper

The scorekeeper is responsible for using the OISA software provided to make sure all competitors have a correct score. Collect score cards during freestyle events and input data for competition results.

#### 200.06 Gate Judge Coordinator

The Coordinator for gate judges organizes and supervises the work of the gate judges and is responsible for them being on time with the proper materials to perform their task.

### **202 Gate Judges**

The Jury shall determine the number of gate judges and communicate this information to the Competition Director. The Competition Director shall conduct a meeting of the gate judges prior to the competition to review their duties. The LP shall be included in this meeting.

#### 202.01 Decision of a Gate Judge

The Gate Judge shall decide if a competitor is disqualified or not disqualified. If the Gate Judge is in doubt, the decision shall be in favor of the competitor.

#### 202.02 Duties

The gate judge must replace or replant gates and flags that have been broken, torn, or dislodged. The replaced gates and flags must be of the same color and in the same location as the removed gate or flag. Racecourses must be cleared of any obstruction. Spectators must be kept away from the racecourse, and OISA approved persons informed that they must not disturb the competitor's visibility or obstruct their run. The gate judge must maintain the quality of the racecourse throughout the competition.

#### 202.03 Assistance

The Competition Director shall provide assistance to the gate judges as required.

The Chief of Gate Judges shall distribute to them:

- Spare poles and flags of both colors.

#### 202.04 Position and Dress

The Gate Judge shall choose a position from which all assigned gates are clearly visible and from which the competitors will not be disturbed. Clothing worn by the gate judge shall not be of the same color as the gates and gate panels.

#### 202.05 Runners

Runners shall be located at the top and the bottom of the race course.

- Top runner will be responsible for bringing supplies to the gate judges (rakes, dye, drills, etc).
- Bottom Runners will be responsible for taking scores to the lodge for tabulation. Also, they will assist the LP in getting needed supplies for event.

#### 202.06 Announcement of a Fault

The Gate Judge witnessing the fault will call the fault over the radio with the correct bib number. If needed the Jury may determine that faults may be announced by raising a colored flag (provided by the OISA), giving a sound signal, or other means as provided by the jury. The gate judges will then conform to any such special signal requirements.

#### 202.07 Information to a Competitor

If a competitor is uncertain if a gate has been passed correctly, that competitor may request confirmation from the Gate Judge. The Gate Judge shall respond clearly and loudly by saying:

- "GO" if the gate passage was correct
- "BACK" if the gate passage was incorrect

#### 202.08 End of the Event Duties

Each gate judge who has recorded a disqualifying fault or who has witnessed an incident leading to a re-run shall remain available to the jury until after any protest has been settled and released by the Chief of Course. Each gate judge will be asked to help take down and deliver the gates to the finish line. Also, they may be asked to take down any banners on course.

### **203 Medical Service**

If a rider is down on course the proper steps to assess the injury are:

- 1) Send coach to rider to consult.
- 2) Notify Patrol if aid is required.
- 3) Chief of Course or any other course worker can request patrol notified without coach's assessment if warranted.

## 204 Jury

### 204.01 Composition

- The LP
- The head judge
- League board members

The following jury members shall have no voting rights, unless they have been named to one of the above positions.

- Head coach
- Assistant judges
- Chief of course
- Gate judges
- Start referee
- Finish Referee

### 204.02 Competitor

A competitor cannot be a member of the jury.

### 204.03 Establishment and Tenure

The first duty of the jury is to meet prior to the start of competition. The jury's duties end after rendering any decision on any submitted protests. The start and finish referees must remain in their respective places throughout the first run. Other members of the jury may place themselves along the entire length of the course.

### 204.04 Decisions

Notes shall be kept of all meetings and decisions of the jury and shall be signed by the LP, head judge, and head coach. Decisions shall be made by simple majority vote of jury members with voting rights. In case of a tie, the LP has the deciding vote.

If an emergency situation arises during the competition, each jury member has the right to make provisional decisions based upon the rules. The jury shall confirm these decisions as soon thereafter as possible. If critical situations arise, such as issues of security or safety of the competitors, the decision of the LP is binding, even if it is contrary to the votes of the other members of the jury who are entitled to vote. In this case, the LP must submit his decision and reasons for it in writing to the OISA Board.

### 204.05 Duties Inspection of the course

The jury must inspect the race or freestyle course prior to the beginning of the official inspection or training to ensure that the course, security, and setting are in proper condition. The jury may require certain changes to provide proper conditions.

During the event:

- All members of the jury must be in contact by radio during the event.
- The jury must supervise the technical conduct of the entire competition including inspection, training, and the actual competition. The jury has the right to remove competitors from the competition for violations of the technical regulations or OISA Rules.
- The jury as a whole has the right to interpret the OISA Rules, expand upon their meaning, or, when no rule applies, to make decisions and apply them to particular circumstances in an event.
- The jury has the right to interrupt, postpone, or cancel an event.
- This decision and reasons for such a decision must be reported immediately to the LP. The competitors, coaches, volunteers, and judges must be notified immediately.
- The starter will determine the number of forerunners for each event.

## **205 Course Setter**

### 205.01 Setter

- Inspect the slope and the course
- Ensure that OISA course setting specifications are followed as weather permits
- Set a course that permits the smooth and fluent motion of competitors in a safe way throughout the event
- Provide equivalent race opportunity for all competitors using gates.
- Control the setting of banners, use of dye, etc...

## **206 Start & Finish Personnel**

### 206.01 Start Referee

The start referee must ensure that the regulations for the start are properly observed. Any malfunction of, or improper use of, equipment must immediately be communicated to the LP. The Start Referee judges: failure to start, late and false starts, wearing a bib properly, checking helmets for proper use and other infringements.

### 206.02 Start Officials

Starter:

- Directs the starting signals and the accuracy of the intervals between actual starts.
- At Freestyle events, the Starter is responsible for communicating with the Head Judge according to the communication protocol.
- Send riders in the course when he receives the Head Judges' permission.

Stager:

- Calls the competitors to the start in their correct order.
- Ensures the smooth flow of an event by making sure that a certain number of riders are always ready to enter the start area.

### **Starter/Stager:**

Record all start procedures:

- Actual start time
- Late and false starts
- Re-runs
- No shows
- Actual end time

### 206.03 Finish Referee

The Finish Referee:

- Must ensure that the regulations for the finish are properly observed.
- The Finish Referee supervises the finish controller, timing, and crowd control in the finish area.
- At the end of each event, a report of those competitors who did not finish will be documented.

### 206.04 Finish Officials

Finish Referee records information including finish times, disqualifications, and no shows.

Scorekeeper or Scorekeeper assistant maintains and records all timing results at [ShreddingScores.com](http://ShreddingScores.com).

## **207 LP**

### **207.01 Duties**

The LP shall enforce the rules and directives of the OISA, ensure the fairness and safety of the event, advise event organizers, and serve as the official representative of the OISA.

**Before the event**, the LP shall review all homologation data and insurance certificate from the organizing resort, review competitor listings, and verify licenses of the officials.

**During the event**, the LP shall lead the jury, supervise and direct the race, and take appropriate action when infractions of the rules occur.

**After the event**, the LP shall assist the head judge with the disqualification report, review and confirm the decisions of the jury concerning protests, review the results list and sign the official document, and confirm the calculation of the OISA points of the competition.

## **208 Controversial Matters**

During the event, the LP shall make all final decisions regarding matters that cannot be resolved under the present rules. The LP's decisions must be submitted for review at the next OISA Board meeting.

## **208 Forerunners**

The Starter shall select the forerunners of each competition.

## **210 Rights & Duties of a Team Coach**

### **210.01 Rights**

- To submit protests to the jury during the competition.
- To be issued credentials during the competition, which permits the coach to enter most official areas.

### **210.02 Duties**

- To be registered with the OISA.
- To register his/her competitors for that day's events, before the given deadline
- To be responsible for the roster of team members.
- To attend all Riders' meetings.
- To disseminate information and bibs received at registration or Rider's meeting to team members.
- To be familiar with the OISA Rules.

# **COMPETITION AREA**

## **250 Start & Preparation Areas**

### **250.01 Start Area**

The start area shall be at least 1 meter wide and 2 meters long. It must be flat and level. Starting poles are optional and can be installed if needed at the beginning of the competition. Stating poles of wood or metal must protrude (if available) out of the snow approximately 80 centimeters and be separated by a distance of approximately 60 centimeters (in freestyle minimum of 80 centimeters). The only people permitted to enter the start area are the Starter, Stager, jury members, and their coaches. This area must be separated from the staging area.

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. Slingshot starts are forbidden. By order of the starter, the competitor must take his place behind the wand or start mechanism. The starter must not touch the competitor at the start. Pushing off from the start posts is allowed if available. The competitor cannot start from above the start area for the purpose of getting additional speed or momentum.

#### 250.02 Staging Area

Fencing or rope shall enclose the staging area, when available. It shall allow for competitor preparation for the event, and access shall be limited to authorized personnel and competitors. This area shall be flat and as wide as possible.

### **251 Course**

#### 251.01 Access

The course must be closed to any and all public access by the use of fencing or other means. If other means are unavailable, then chief of course, starter, or another course official may enforce this policy. This area is for coaches, course workers, and competitors only.

#### 251.02 Preparation

The course must be closed to the public before the competition. It may be groomed to provide a flat and compacted surface from the start to the finish. The use of artificial means such as salt or water is permitted. The host resort in accordance with the jury shall install protective fencing, straw bales, or any other safety measures that it deems necessary to ensure the safety of the public, the riders, and all those involved in the event.

#### 251.03 Maintenance

Course maintenance can only be performed between the boys first run and the girls second run of any given event. At that time the course shall be maintained in the best possible condition. It may be side-slipped as necessary by snowboarders or skiers. Proper maintenance equipment including drills, rakes, and shovels must be available. Snow cats may be used in poor conditions in between the training, qualification, and final runs.

## **PREPARATION AND RUNNING OF COMPETITIONS**

### **260 Starting**

#### 260.01 Delay

In single races, the starter shall determine if a start after the "window" is excused for reasons of force majeure (i.e. unforeseen natural occurrences or circumstances beyond a rider's control). Racer's equipment malfunction or sickness is not a reason for an excused delay. A competitor with an equipment malfunction may, by LP or Starter decision, start at the end of his starting group.

#### 260.02 False Start by a Competitor

A competitor must immediately stop their run when the Starter signals a false start.

### **261 Runs**

#### 261.01 Runs per Competitor

Each competitor gets 2 runs per competition only.



The run order for competitions will be as follows: girls first run, boys first run; girls second run reverse order, boys second run reverse order.

Leagues are required to follow the OISA guidelines for run order to maintain consistency throughout the organization.

#### 261.02 Reasons for Re-runs

- Obstructions of any kind (apart from snow) in the race line, which interfere with the competitor. Except in Boardercross, see rule 615.
- A gate out of position which causes an obstruction (see above point). Except in Boardercross, see rule 615
- Failure of main timing system and hand timing system.
- Failure of a, or several, judges to see a run.

#### 261.03 Required Actions for Re-run

- A competitor shall immediately stop their run, raise their hand, and exit the course when confronted with a cause for a re-run.
- A competitor must immediately ask the closest gate judge to record the situation on a radio. If the gate judge has no radio, call to the closest person with one.
- A competitor must fulfill these two conditions or the right to a re-run is forfeited.

#### 261.04 Re-run Validity

- A League Board member may authorize a provisional re-run if the Jury is not available to make the decision.
- Only the jury shall officially declare a re-run.
- If a re-run is official, the result of that re-run will be the official result.
- A re-run is not valid if the competitor becomes disqualified for the earlier infraction.

### 262 Gate Fault

A gate has been correctly passed when both feet of the competitor, fixed in both bindings, cross the gate line outside the turning pole. The gate line is the line that starts at the tall pole, passes through the stubbie (turning pole) horizontally across the slope to the trail edge, but the correct passage must be outside the turning pole. If a competitor misses a gate, that competitor is required to go back to that gate line and pass the gate correctly, or immediately leave the course. Proceeding through other gates illegally can be cause for penalty, in addition to disqualification.

### 263 Timing Equipment

Timing equipment shall be used for all banked slalom disciplines.

#### 263.01 Electronic Timing

Electronic-timing systems, which measure results to the nearest one-one hundredth (1/1000) of a second, are required. Timing capability to the hundredth (1/1000) of a second shall be used to break ties.

#### 263.02 Backup Timing

Two separate backup timing systems are recommended but not required. One shall be a separate electronic timing system and the other shall be a hand timing system. All back-up timing systems must have a separate and entirely independent means of communication between the start and finish from that of the primary electronic timing system.

#### 263.03 Start and Finish

The start gate must be placed in such a way that all starts will initiate the timing measurement. Photocells on each side of the finish line shall be placed approximately 40 cm above the snow.

#### 263.04 System Failure

If there is a malfunction or failure of the electronic timing system, start or finish referee must immediately inform the jury when a failure occurs. In the case of failure of all timing systems, the competitor(s) shall re-run.

### 264 Setting of the Gates

#### 264.01 Gate

A gate is composed of two (2) poles and one panel.

#### 264.02 Poles of a Gate

Rigid poles used in Banked Slalom & SnowboardCross disciplines:

- Rigid poles shall be round and plastic with a minimum diameter of 27 mm.
- The length of the pole above the snow should be at least 180 cm and must be made of a non-splintering material.

Stubbies used in Banked Slalom & SnowboardCross disciplines:

- Stubbies are break-away poles with a length of 20 to 45 cm above the hinge.
- The highest part of the pole must be protected.
- Stubbies are normally used as the turning pole in all alpine events.
- There are no constraints regarding the color of the poles.

#### 264.03 Panels of a Gate

- Cones, triangular, or rectangular panels may be used.
- They must be designed for ease of attachment and for instant release from the pole(s) upon moderate impact.
- Panel colors must be in clear contrast with the white snow.
- Colors shall either alternate every other turn or be the same on all Turns, when possible.
- The base & vertical sides of triangular panels shall measure between 100 and 140 cm.

#### 264.04 Setting of Gates

- The use of horizontal, vertical, delayed, and slanting gates is permitted.
- The gates should be numbered beginning at the top of the course.
- If a long gate is not visible, because of natural obstacles, it may be extended.
- The location of the gates may be marked with spray paint or dye.
- Each pole of a gate shall be securely set so as to avoid it being dislodged during the event.
- The use of wedges or water is permitted.

### 265 Setting of the Course

The LP will make available all necessary personnel to assist the Coaches in performing the duties of that position. A preferred method is to have at least one coach from each team participating in the course set. The LP is assigned to communicate with the resort to provide the appropriate items to the course setters, such as long and stubby poles; cones, triangular or rectangular panels in designated colors; hammers, shovels, rakes, and drills; wedges and water; paint or dye to mark the positions of the gates; a means to record the numbers of the gates.

#### 265.01 Way of Setting

Gate shall be set in a manner that is in-line with the ability of OISA competitors. The choice of the first gate color shall be decided by the course setter. The final gate should be positioned to direct the competitors to the middle of the finish line. The finish line should be at a safe distance from the last gate.

## 265.02 Change of Setting

Fifty percent or the number available of the coaches who set the course are required to pre-run the course prior to racer's inspection. The LP and/or the Jury may require a change to the course prior to the racers' inspection. Any such change must be coordinated with the course setter. If necessary, the inspection or training must be delayed.

## 501 Site Requirements Basics

Freestyle sites must meet the required course construction specifications. Adequate space shall be made available for a start and preparation area, as well as, an arrival and finish area. The halfpipe or any other course construction and fencing, should be finished before the start of the first training.

### 501.01 Start Area and Drop In Area

The Start Area shall permit the competitor to drop into the course. The drop in allows the rider to have the correct speed for the first jump.

### 501.02 Finish Area

If possible, the finish area must be level and big enough to allow the rider to come to a safe stop away from the initial slope of landing a straight jump, or when coming out of a course/halfpipe. The finish area may be fenced off completely and the fences should be laid out in a way that there is maximum visibility for officials, media and spectators.

## 502 Training / Inspection

Training sessions are recommended. There may be a special starting order for the training sessions. During the first Riders' meeting, the head Judge or LP will announce the schedule and procedure for training sessions. Bibs must be worn correctly and visible during official training sessions. Training is subject to competition rules.

### 502.01 Training Setup

It is recommended that the course be fenced on all sides with only one or two entry gates at the top. The riders are supposed to drop in from the top. Riders are allowed to enter the area and drop in the pipe when the previous rider hits the first wall or has left the jump. The starter with volunteer/coach assistance leads the training and can disqualify a rider if he/she does not respect the training rules.

## 503 Freestyle Judges

The judges must attend an OISA judge's clinic.

### 503.01 Number of Judges

For each freestyle discipline, there shall be two to six (2 to 6) judges, one of which is a head judge. If there is a tie in the top three, and only two judges are present, the LP may be called upon for tie breaker.

### 503.02 Procedures

Each judge will use a scorecard upon which they will record the competitor's bib number and score, and specific notations about the run.. No discussion concerning the competitor's results is allowed, except between the Head Judge and a judge. Competitors and spectators are not permitted to approach or speak with the judges during the competition. The jury shall oversee the judges' panel and head judge. The judges shall act according to the head judge's directions.

### 503.03 Judge's Duties

The judges must give scores for each contestant's performance in accordance with the judging criteria. The judges must be fair, without bias, and solely judge the

performance of the competitor during that run. They shall attend at least one training session prior to the competition and must participate in practice judging conducted by the Head Judge during the warm up runs.

Judges must assist the Head Judge and be available to him during the duration of the event. This includes training or to performing other necessary duties. All judges shall articulate all potential conflicts of interest to the head judge. The judges, while in their professional capacity, shall refrain from discussing personal viewpoints of the judging to coaches, parents, competitors, media, and spectators during the course of the competition.

A judge shall be discreet and reasonable in all discussions. A judge shall not predict outcomes in advance. A judge shall accept criticism calmly and maintain composure in all situations. A judge may ride the course during training.

#### 503.04 Visibility

The judges should be able to clearly view the entire course and judge the full run of each competitor. If conditions don't allow for this, judges will be placed at different locations along the course and will judge that portion of the run.

**Half Pipe events:** The Judges' Podium may be placed at the bottom or at the top of the course. A clear view of the entire course is the only requirement. In case of fog the judges may judge from either wall at the middle of the half pipe. The placement of the judges should remain the same throughout the entirety of each run.

**Slopestyle events:** The Judges Podium is usually situated on an elevated platform in the middle of the course. The requirement is that the judges can observe the entire run of any competitor regardless of the choice of obstacles. If any of the landings are out of view then the judges should place a "spotter" with flags to signal if the landing was clean, butt check, hand touch, or fall.

#### 503.05 Enclosure & Protection

When possible, the judges podium may be completely enclosed with windows to view the course. If an enclosed structure is not available, a tent may substitute. In inclement weather, the judges must be kept warm and dry by the use of heaters, blankets, or other suitable means.

### 505 Definition of a Judged Run

A judged run begins when the competitor enters the course or (crosses the start line for a halfpipe)

The judges will stop judging when the competitor:

- Removes both feet from his/her board
- Exits the competition area
- Stops his or her run for more than 30 seconds
- Completes their run

### 506 False Starts/Re-Runs

A competitor is allowed one false start in a freestyle competition. If a competitor has false started, and is called back by the starter or LP, the rider must return to the start gate immediately. While that rider is hiking back up, the Starter may send the next rider in order to maintain the flow of the competition. If the rider continues on with the run, that run will be judged.

### 507 Scoring

When three or four judges are judging Overall Impression, all scores will count.

When five judges are judging Overall Impression, the highest and the lowest scores can be thrown out and the three remaining scores will be added together for the competitor's score.

Judges will use the hundred point scoring system. All scores may be posted after each run.

## 508 Judge Systems

The head judge will announce which judge system will be used for the competition during the first team captains'/riders' meeting.

### 508.01 Criteria

The criteria for judging the Halfpipe or Slopestyle competitions are:

### 508.02 Overall System

The overall impression system includes:

- 3 to 10 judges using all 4 of the basic criteria (described in 508.03).
- If 5 or more judges are used the LP or Head Judge may decide to throw out the high and low scores to obtain the final score.
- Judges should be experienced, as they must take many factors into account as they judge.

### 508.03 Difficulty, Execution, Variety, and Amplitude System

#### 1) Difficulty

- A) The technical difficulty
- B) How physically demanding the program is on the athlete,
- C) What is the technical level of each trick,
- D) Is there rest time between tricks,
- E) How many tricks,
- F) The number of hits in the pipe or obstacles used in the slope,
- G) What is the risk factor of the program or trick?

#### 2) Execution

- A) Each phase of each trick should be considered as well as the entire program.

#### 3) Variety

- A) The number of different tricks in the Halfpipe.
- B) The number of different obstacles used and different tricks executed in a Slopestyle run.

#### 4) Amplitude

- A) In the Halfpipe, how high on or above the wall.
- B) In Slopestyle how high and how far they fly.
- C) The value of a run could almost double if the entire program is executed "up there" instead of one foot off the snow.
- D) The use of "Height towers" are helpful, especially in bad visibility.

Note: All the above criteria are closely interconnected. These criteria are taken into consideration by the judges in all systems.

## 509 Ties

Ties are to be broken by comparing the highest scored run by each competitor. If the **Overall Impression system** is used, the rider with the single highest **Overall Impression score** in the tied run shall be declared the winner. If there is still a tie, the second highest **Overall Impression score** in the tied run shall be declared the winner. If these are tied, the third highest **Overall Impression score** shall be declared the winner in the tied run if necessary.

## **511 Competition Formats**

Each format used in a freestyle competition shall follow these systems:

- A system should make judging as easy as possible.
- Scores shall be given to provide information to riders.
- The training of a rider should be as close as possible to his competition runs.
- Two (2) runs, the best counts.

## **530 Halfpipe**

### 530.01 Layout

The layout of the Halfpipe site must conform to all security and safety requirements of an OISA snowboard competition. Adequate space shall be made available for the start and preparation area, as well as an arrival and finish area.

### 530.02 The Start Area and the Drop-in

The Start Area shall permit the competitor to safely drop into the course. The Drop-in area allows the rider to get the correct speed for the air needed for course features.

### 530.03 Transition

The landing must have the correct transition to accommodate spins.

### 530.04 Finish Area

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

### 530.05 Training/Inspection

There will be a starter at training to regulate the flow of the riders. The riders may be divided into training groups if there are more than 30 competitors.

The Jury will announce the schedule for the training sessions during the first Riders' meeting. Training is subject to competition rules.

## **540 Slopestyle**

### 540.01 Design

- The Course shall contain no less than a variety of 3 features, at least one of which must be a jump.
- Structures may include: jumps, fun boxes, quarter pipes, wall rides and other rails and logs that provide the competitors with the opportunity to display their freestyle talents.
- 
- Any park with more than 3 features may be used.

It is recommended that the Overall Judging System be used for Slopestyle as visibility is often a factor and the Judges may be placed in different stations. The Overall Judging System will be used at the State Championships.

## **600 SnowboardCross (SBX)**

KO refers to the Knock Out system, which means the best riders advance after each round.

### 600.01 Course

- The recommended vertical drop shall be a minimum of 100 meters and a maximum of 300 meters and the minimum length of the course should ensure that it cannot be completed in less than 30 seconds and not more than 90 seconds for the fastest rider.
- It is recommended that the racecourse be a minimum of 30 meters wide.
- The track shall conform to rules 251, 252, & 253
- If visibility on the track is bad, the use of small flags, pine needles or dye is mandatory.

- Only the designated riders, the OISA approved Course Builder and the LP shall be involved in decisions regarding course building.

#### 600.02 Course Layout

- There must be an 80m minimum straightaway with at least 2 jumps before the first corner.
- Track width must be start gate plus 4m minimum (2m on each side) up to the first turn, unless the distance to the first turn is over 100m.
- 15 to 20 degrees Inclination at the start until first turn is preferable.
- The first terrain feature should be a maximum of 20m beyond the start gate. This feature should be built to separate the riders.
- It is recommended that there shall be 2 or more features before the first corner.
- Recommendation for the first turn is 60 degrees (max.) with room for 3 or more riders.
- Course should flow, no flat landings.
- It is recommended that the course be wide enough to allow passing in two or more sections.
- Course should have tables, jumps, rollers, banked turns, hips, overtaking sections.
- Only the appointed riders, SBX builder and LP members shall decide if it is necessary to change the course. This must be confirmed by the LP.
- The course should not be changed after the riders have qualified for the finals.
- It is recommended there be no "woops" in fast sections and no more than three (3) on other parts of the course.

#### 600.03 Safety Equipment

- It is recommended that riders select appropriate body protection for this event.
- Snowboards with square tails or pointed tips are not allowed.

#### 600.04 Training / Inspection

- The training can be divided into two or more groups, to be determined by the LP.
- Course inspection shall only occur during the official time unless otherwise specified by the LP.
- It is recommended that there be two training runs before the time trials.
- There shall always be one training session before the time trials, and if possible before the KO Final.
- Training can be single riders or groups of up to six riders.

#### 600.05 Special Equipment

- A parallel starting system (starting gate) with simultaneous departure for 4 or 6 competitors shall be used.
- Each rider shall have individual hand positions for starting. This can be done manually or mechanically.

#### 600.06 Course Judges

An adequate number of judges shall be placed at any transitional places. The judges are responsible to communicate any disqualification immediately on the race channel to the Finish Line Referee. Judges should use flags to indicate Caution (yellow) and Stop (red).

#### 600.01 Course

The start interval between competitors cannot be less than 30 seconds. The start interval shall be announced during the Team Captains'/Riders' meeting. A racer may start before the previous racer has completed the course.

#### 600.08 Starting

The Starter shall prepare competitors for their start. Beginning five seconds prior to the start, the Starter shall announce in a smooth flowing manner the start cadence.

#### 600.09 Start Cadence

The start shall be given by: "Riders ready ... Course ready" The starter will open the gates and/or give the signal between 0 and 5 seconds after "Course Ready".

#### 600.10 False Start

- A false start may involve a rider jumping over the start gate before the starter's signal.
- A rider who makes a false start in the KO Final shall be disqualified.
- A competitor must immediately stop their run when the Starter signals a false start.

#### 600.11 Disqualification

A racer is disqualified if:

- They make a false start in the KO Final.
- They intentionally obstructs (pushes, holds, or hits) their opponent, this is considered as an "obstruction fault". Falls are not considered an obstruction fault. Only the course judges along the slopes can make a decision to disqualify a competitor.
- They does not correctly pass all "sections" of the course. A "section" shall be identified by a flag, pole or feature. *Refer to rule 262* for clarification on a gate fault.

A disqualified rider (for intentionally pushing, holding, or hitting) will not be allowed to start in the next event of the same level or above:

A disqualified rider (for pushing, holding, or hitting) will not be allowed to advance to a further round at this race and may be sanctioned.

If a rider is disqualified for "pushing, holding, or hitting" the heat in which the infraction occurred can be re run with ALL the riders excluding the disqualified rider.

#### 600.12 Security Measures

Obstacles outside of the course, which could pose a serious threat to competitors accidentally exiting the course, must be made harmless by using snow, straw in bags, safety nets, or by other means deemed suitable by the host resort. Unprotected bales of hay are not permitted to be used as padding along the edges of the course. Loose hay or straw may be used in plastic sacks or so called "wily bags." All padding material must have sufficient thickness and density to withstand high speed impacts. On the outside of a medium or high speed curve, there must be an ample amount of cleared space besides the course and/or sufficient protection installed.

#### 600.13 Results at the Finish Line in KO Formats

- Finish line results shall be announced to all riders competing in that race (1st to 4th).
- Riders shall not leave the finish area until they have received and accepted the official result.
- All riders lose the right to protest the result once they have left the finish area.

#### 600.14 Obstructions

During a race fallen riders, fallen gates, gates out of place, and safety netting out of place, caused by a racer are not considered obstructions and are not reasons for reruns in Snowboard Cross.

#### 600.15 KO Finals

- It is recommended that the OISA Single Elimination Boarder Cross® ladder be used.
- The rider with bib 1 (rank 1 from Time Trials will be placed in the ladder as Seed 1 and so on.
- It is recommended that Riders draw straws to determine his/her gate in each race
- Up to 4 competitors may start together in each race
- After each round, half of the competitors will be qualified for the next round, the other half of the competitors will be eliminated.



- "A Round" is defined as a series of races that need to be completed in order to eliminate half of the competitors and advance half of the competitors.
- If a competitor is not at the start for his/her race, the race will start without them and they will not advance to the next round.

#### 600.16 Ties KO Finals

If a tie occurs in the KO Finals, ties will be broken, unless otherwise decided by the LP, by comparing all tied competitors Time Trial results.

If four or more competitors are disqualified while competing in one of the Semi Final races, the (2) riders who successfully completed the most distance in the course before being disqualified shall advance to the Final. If this is not possible to determine, the race shall be rerun with all the disqualified competitors. They shall start in the same gates as the original race.

### 620 Banked Slalom

- Gives the competitors a chance to ride the course at full speed without being "in traffic"
- Qualifies riders for the KO Final. At State, riders may be eliminated by the Banked
- Enables ties in the KO Final between competitors to be broken.
- Each competitor will start individually.
- All competitors, depending on the number of participants and the weather conditions, can have up to 2 runs. This shall be officially announced before the first run and if possible at the Riders / Team Captains Meeting.
- The runs are timed and the best run counts in order to be qualified for the KO Final.
- It is recommended that 32 women and 64 men advance to the KO Final.

#### 620.01 Ties in Banked Slalom

In Banked Slalom, if a tie cannot be broken amongst the tied competitors to 1000th of a second, the competitor starting the latest in the event, will appear first, in relationship to those they tied with on the result list. If the tie occurs at 24 women and 48 men, the first 24/48 appearing on the Official Banked Slalom Results will advance to the KO Final.

#### 620.02 KO Finals

- It is recommended that the OISA Single Elimination Boarder Cross® ladder be used.
- The first place Banked Slalom rider will be placed in the ladder as Seed 1 and so on.
- It is recommended that Riders draw straws to determine his/her gate in each race
- Up to 4 competitors may start together in each race
- After each round, half of the competitors will be qualified for the next round, the other half of the competitors will be eliminated.
- "A Round" is defined as a series of races that need to be completed in order to eliminate half of the competitors and advance half of the competitors.
- If a competitor is not at the start for his/her race, the race will start without them and they will not advance to the next round.

### 630 Posting of Results at State and Protest Procedure

- Results will be posted as soon as possible following an event.
- If results are not posted within one hour after being received from the judges in the lodge, they will be posted the following morning at 8:00 am.
- The protest period begins immediately after posting the results and remains open for 30 minutes.

## AWARD POINTS AND RANKING

### 700 Point Systems

The following table will be used to award points by placing at all OISA events.

1.	1000	21.	125	41.	70	61.	40	81.	20
2.	800	22.	120	42.	68	62.	39	82.	19
3.	600	23.	115	43.	66	63.	38	83.	18
4.	500	24.	110	44.	64	64.	37	84.	17
5.	450	25.	105	45.	62	65.	36	85.	16
6.	400	26.	100	46.	60	66.	35	86.	15
7.	360	27.	98	47.	58	67.	34	87.	14
8.	320	28.	96	48.	56	68.	33	88.	13
9.	290	29.	94	49.	54	69.	32	89.	12
10.	260	30.	92	50.	52	70.	31	90.	11
11.	240	31.	90	51.	50	71.	30	91.	10
12.	220	32.	88	52.	49	72.	29	92.	9
13.	200	33.	86	53.	48	73.	28	93.	8
14.	180	34.	84	54.	47	74.	27	94.	7
15.	170	35.	82	55.	46	75.	26	95.	6
16.	160	36.	80	56.	45	76.	25	96.	5
17.	150	37.	78	57.	44	77.	24	97.	4
18.	140	38.	76	58.	43	78.	23	98.	3
19.	135	39.	74	59.	42	79.	22	99.	2
20.	130	40.	72	60.	41	80.	21	100.	1

### 701 Local League Series Points

All league series will use the same OISA scoring and ranking system throughout the state.

### 702 State Ranking

The State Ranking and Selection System will be communicated by the State Office, and will be the basis for filling the extra openings at the State Championships. Refer to rules 103.06D and 103.06E.

### 703 Sato Cup

The SATO Cup is named after Bruce Sato, one of the Founders of the OISA in 1999. The SATO Cup is awarded to the boys team and the girls team that has the highest combined point total in Banked Slalom, Half-Pipe, and Slopestyle for that year's state championships. Sato Cup calculations also include Squad scores of the Individual Banked Slalom competition. Boardercross is used as a tie-breaker.