



# **RULES BOOK**

WINTER 2014.2015

# WORLD SNOWBOARD FEDERATION RULES BOOK

Published June 1st 2014 by WSF Event Committee

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**.

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# 1 APPLICATION OF THE WSF RULES

## 1.01 Official Rule book

The official version of the Rulebook is the one available from the WSF website. All changes will be highlighted in a chapter it's regarding to. It is the responsibility of the organizing committee to ensure these changes are distributed at the Team Captains'/Riders' meetings of all WSF events and posted on the official notice board.

## 1.02 Modifications

The Organizing Committee (OC) may make any necessary modifications or changes to the rules if conditions or situations develop prior to or during a competition.

# 2 WSF EVENTS GENERAL

## 2.01 Membership Requirements to enter a WSF Event

### 2.01.01 Membership

All competitors who compete in a WSF sanctioned event must be a registered member of the NSA (National Snowboard Association) they belong to.

All NSA's must be registered members of the WSF if they wish to hold WSF events.

The membership year is from May 1 until April 30 of the following year. ???

All members shall remain governed by the WSF Rules and constitution for a period of twelve months after expiration of their membership.

### 2.01.02 Membership Fees

The WSF General Assemble will set the WSF membership fee each year. If the membership fee is not paid WSF has the right to revoke the given license.

## 2.02 Classification of Competitions

### 2.02.01 Events sanctioned by the WSF

World Snowboard Tour 1-3 Star Level Events  
Nationals (National Championships)  
World Rookie Tour  
World Snowboarding Championship

### 2.02.02 Events sanctioned and/or recognized by the NSA

TTR/WSF 1-3 Star Level Events also Nationals (National Championships)  
World Rookie Tour  
World Snowboarding Championship



## 2.03 Official WSF Categories

### 2.03.01 Discipline Categories

The categories of snowboarding disciplines are:

Freestyle/Judged Events: Slopestyle, Halfpipe, Big Air, Quaterpipe, Railsession

Timed Events: Alpine, Banked Slalom, Snowboard cross (rules will follow in the next rule book update)

### 2.03.02 Age Categories

The following age categories are recognized by the WSF for both women and men for the season 2013/2014:

Grom	14 and younger - born on or after 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2000
Rookie	15 – 17 years - born between 1 <sup>st</sup> January 1997 and 31 <sup>st</sup> December 1999
Adults	18 years and older born before 31 <sup>st</sup> December 1996

If NSA's are not following the same age groups – problems with nomination and point's distribution can be the result. Therefore we hardly recommend using the same age groups as the WSF.

## 2.04 Organization and Conduct

Each event sanctioned by the WSF or by the NSAs must be organized and conducted according to the WSF and/or NSA Rules.

### 2.04.01 Event Organization

- A. WSF
- B. NSA
- C. WSF and/or NSA sanctioned OC (Organization Committee)

### 2.04.02 Rule Authority

The organizing authority and all other bodies and persons concerned with the organization, conduct, and judging of a WSF event or series shall be governed by the WSF rules.

### 2.04.03 Entry Fees for an Event

The OC is allowed to charge entry fees in accordance with its agreement with the sanctioning body (WSF or the NSA).

## 2.05 Insurance & Liability

### 2.05.01 Host Resort

The OC of the host resort is responsible for liability insurance during the entire event. The OC must provide a certificate of insurance to the WSF office.

### 2.05.02 WSF staff and officials as Additional Insured

The OC must list all the WSF staff and officials as an additional insured on the event liability insurance policy.

### 2.05.03 Competitors

Competitors must complete the release and waiver of liability before being permitted to participate at any WSF 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.



## **2.06 Official Communications**

### **2.06.01 Announcement**

The OC must publish an announcement of the event and submit it to the sanctioning body for publication at least 30 days before the proposed date.

It must contain the following:

- Date
- Time
- Location
- Place of registration for each discipline, with related information including format of the event and tentative start times.
- Technical data and conditions for participation.
- Time and place for the first Team Coach/Riders meeting.

### **2.06.02 Changes**

Changes in schedule, program alterations, and cancellations must immediately be communicated to the sanctioning body.

## **2.07 Cancellation / Substitution of a Competition**

### **2.07.01 Force Majeure and / or Detrimental Circumstances at an Event**

A competition may be cancelled because of force majeure, or when conditions deem a competition unfair, unsafe or impossible to hold. The TS and the Jury will be responsible for this decision.

### **2.07.02 Force Majeure and / or Detrimental Circumstances before an Event**

The hosting OC together with the TS and the sanctioning body shall decide if a cancellation due to insufficient snow is necessary. This must be done at least ten (10) days prior to the first scheduled day of training.

### **2.07.03 Cancellation or Postponement of an Event**

If a competition must be cancelled, a substitute competition, in the same category, may be organized at another location and/or on another date, provided that a change of date is announced at least two days in advance of the new date.

## **3 WSF COMMITTEE'S**

### **3.01 WSF Event Committee (EC)**

#### **3.01.01 Duties**

The WSF Event Committee shall be responsible for:

1. Preparing the WSF Rules and up-dating them.
2. Education and certification of the WSF Technical personnel.
3. Creating and updating educational materials.
4. Preparing a list of WSF Technical Officials qualified for the appropriate level of competition.
5. Responding to questions or concerns regarding the WSF Rules.
7. Deciding penalties/sanctions for any violation of the WSF Rules.
8. Hearing appeals

### **3.02 WSF Medical Commission**

The Medical Commission is responsible for anti - doping and supports the protection of the athletes' health.

## 4 ADMINISTRATION SECTION

### 4.01 Entry / Inscription

#### 4.01.01 Entry Deadline / Inscription Deadline

Unless otherwise announced, all entrants shall complete and send or bring the entry form and inscription fee, if applicable, to the registration office of the event at least one day before (until 15h00) the discipline she/he is entering. Late entrants, if allowed to start, may be placed at the end of the Start List, including any top seed competitors.

Inscription Deadline is up to the OC but unless otherwise announced, Registrations should not be accepted after the completion of the first Coach/Rider meeting.

Unless otherwise announced, Registrations will not be accepted for the next day's event after the completion of the Team Captains'/Riders' meeting.

#### 4.01.02 Entry Form / Inscription Form

All event entry forms / inscription forms shall contain notification to entrants that NSA membership is compulsory and that NSA dues must be paid prior to the event, or they will not be allowed to enter the event.

Entry form / inscription form shall require the following information for inclusion in the official TTR/WSF result and ranking list:

- Second Name
- First name
- date of birth
- Country/Nationality
- goofy or regular footed
- Sponsor information
- Email Address

At inscription / registration the OC shall supply a Release and Waiver of Liability form to be signed by each entrant.

### 4.02 Start List

#### 4.02.01 Start List Format

The Undrawn / Drawn Start lists must contain:

- Start Pos: max. 3 numbers
- Bib Number: max. 3 numbers
- Second name:
- First name:
- Nationality:
- Goofy or Regular
- Sponsor(s):
- Date of birth

#### 4.02.02 Start Order.

The start order is up to the OC.

## 4.03 Team Captains/Riders Meeting

### 4.03.01 Purpose

The Riders' meeting shall be held, before each competition, and shall include information about the organizational aspects of the competition; including, but not limited to, the weather forecast, the members of the Jury, the time of competition, the location of the competition, the format, and the start order. Official rule changes from the printed rulebook shall also be disseminated.

### 4.03.02 Schedule

The time, date and place for the first Team Captains'/Riders' meeting shall be announced in the event program latest 3 days before the event.

The time, date and place for each additional Team Captains'/Riders' meeting shall be announced at the previous meeting and recorded in the minutes of that meeting.

### 4.03.03 Representation and Voting

For every five (5) competitors entered to compete in a discipline, each Team and/or participating country is permitted one vote at the Team Captains'/Riders' meeting, as shown below:

- 1 to 5 competitors entering a discipline - 1 vote
- 6 to 10 competitors - 2 votes
- 11 to 15 competitors - 3 votes
- etc.

### 4.03.04 Competitor's Attendance at Meetings

It is recommended that any non-represented competitor who is competing in a discipline attends the Team Captains'/Riders' meeting.

Non-represented riders are allowed to choose one out of them which can present five competitors with one voting right to present them at the Coach/rider meeting.

### 4.03.05 Voting and decisions

Only the Team Coaches and Competitor Representatives are entitled to vote during the Team Coach/Rider meeting. Except non-represented riders (see 122.02)

Decisions shall be made by simple majority vote of those with voting rights. In case of a tie, the OC have the deciding vote.

## 4.04 Results

### 4.04.01 Content of Result Report

The official results report must contain the following information:

- List of the members of the various committees
- Official Result lists

### 4.04.02 Official Results

Results are official only when they have been signed by the TS and/or Head Judge. Results communicated over the public address system and on the information boards are unofficial.

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

#### **4.04.03 Content of Results Lists**

The official results lists must contain:

- Rank
- Bib Number
- Last name
- First name
- Nationality
- Sponsor(s)
- Score: 1st run, 2nd run, total score, etc.
- DSQ (disqualified) / DNF (did not finish) / DNS (did not start)
- Date of birth: DD/MM/YYYY

#### **4.04.04 Distribution**

The result list has to be posted on location 30 minutes before the prize giving in case of protests. After 30 minutes no protests belonging the results is accepted.

After the completion of every WSF/NSA competition, the official result report has to be transmitted to the WSF, under the responsibility of the TS. The WSF office will sent out detailed instructions regarding the required format and the formal process of including results to the World and National ranking lists at the beginning of each season. Information on this topic will also be available on [www.worldsnowboardfederation.org](http://www.worldsnowboardfederation.org)

#### **4.04.05 Restrictions**

Places, prizes, or titles cannot be decided by a draw.

### **4.05 Ties**

#### **4.05.01 Ties – Points & prize money**

For judged events ties should be broken.

For time Events - when a tie of two or more competitors occurs they shall all be awarded the same highest finish place and WSF/TTR points. Prize money shall be awarded by adding the different amounts to be attributed and dividing these amounts equally amongst the tied competitors.

#### **4.05.02 Ties - Podium**

In the event of a tie involving competitors eligible for the podium, medals will be awarded to competitors in the order that they appear on the Official Final Results.

### **4.06 Communication of official information during the Event**

#### **4.06.01 OC Signature**

Official information or communications shall be approved by the OC.

#### **4.06.02 Information Boards**

There will 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 rule book 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.

#### **4.06.03 Public Address**

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

## 5 DISQUALIFICATIONS, PROTEST & SANCTIONS

A competitor shall be disqualified:

- For not wearing a helmet
- If a helmet comes off during a run
- If there is an infraction under, Competitor's Obligations, Competitor's Equipment, Doping, Gate Faults, Provisional Start, and False Start.
- If false information is presented to WSF, the NSA or the OC.
- For un-sportsmanlike conduct:
- For using foul or obscene language
- For making foul or obscene gestures toward WSF/NSA judges or officials
- 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 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, competition, or official training.
- 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 Boarder cross and Banked Slalom
- 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.

### 5.01 Types of Protest

	Deposit €	Deadline	Place of Submittal	Communication
Start List	€ 50	Before the end of the Riders Meeting	Jury	Posted on the official notice board
Course	€ 50	During or straight after the inspection (latest 30 min. after)	Jury	Posted on the official notice board
Disqualification	€ 50	15 min. after the official posting	Jury	Posted on the official notice board
Timing, Judging & Calculation	€ 50	15 min. after the official posting	Jury	Posted on the official notice board
Results Lists	€ 50	24 hours after the competition	Jury	Communicated by letter or fax
Jury Decisions	€ 50	24 hours after the competition	Jury	Communicated by letter or fax

It's recommended that the OC is charging approximately 50 € to ensure that the protest file is valid. The place of submittal should be always the race office where the protest is forwarded to the responsible persons/committees (OC, TS, Head judge).

The Protester has to stay on location till the protest is handled. The responsible person/committee will straight evaluate the problem.

If the protester is right he will get back the deposit and the responsible person/committee will solve the problem as soon as possible otherwise it will be forfeited to the sanctioning body.

## 5.02 Form of Protests

Protests shall be submitted in writing.

### 5.02.01 Invalid

A protest that is not submitted within the required period of time or without a deposit shall be invalid.

Any protest against another competitor shall be invalid. An exception exists in Snowboard cross.

### 5.02.02 Authorization

Only WSF and/or NSA member competitors or accredited Team Captains are authorized to present a protest.

## 5.03 Settlements of Protests

### 5.03.01 Responsibility

The Jury has the responsibility to issue a ruling on protests. They shall announce at the Team Captains'/Riders' meeting the time and place for such determinations.

### 5.03.02 Evidence

In making its determination, the Jury shall include statements from officials who worked at the competition and others whom it considers to have pertinent information. The Jury may review evidence such as videotape, photos, and film only if it is presented to the Jury within 15 minutes of the correct filing of the protest.

### 5.03.03 Final Decision

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

## 5.04 Sanctions

### 5.04.01 Disciplinary Sanctions by the Jury

The Jury may impose disciplinary sanctions for the duration of a competition. All sanctions must be communicated with the NSA and WSF.

### 5.04.02 Disciplinary Sanctions by the NSA and/or WSF

Based upon the recommendations of the Jury, NSA and/or WSF may impose disciplinary sanctions against Competitors, Course Setters, Team Captains, Coaches, Judges, Technical Supervisors, Media Representatives, Parents, OC Members or Sponsors.

### 5.04.03 Categories

There are five categories of sanctions:

1. Written warning
2. Withdrawal of accreditation
3. Suspension from the competition
4. Suspension for a definite or indefinite period of time



## 6 COMPETITORS

### 6.01 Competitors Obligations

Each rider who competes in a WSF event must:

- Be responsible to be informed about event program and any changes or cancellations.
- Have the appropriate membership to participate in the event.
- Familiarize them with and follow the WSF and NSA Rules.
- Comply with special instructions from authorized officials.
- Possess current personal accident and medical insurance coverage.
- Execute the appropriate liability release, waiver and image release.
- Behave in a courteous and polite manner.
- Take responsibility for their physical and mental ability to take the start.

### 6.02 Competitors Equipment

#### 6.02.01. Snowboard

A snowboard is equipment, which permits gliding on all snow conditions on sideway stands – Goofy or Regular.

#### 6.02.02 Safety Equipment

- Helmets, designed for safety protection in winter sports, are mandatory in all competitions. Helmets must be attached so they do not fall off during a run. It is recommended the helmet be attached as per manufacturer's specifications.
- The use of helmets is mandatory for all events.
- 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.

The Medical Committee shall not recommend or provide any specifications on any design or brand of helmet or other body protection. Moreover, the Medical Committee 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 Rule Book.

#### 6.02.03 Start Numbers (bibs)

The shape and size of the bibs may not be changed by the competitors. Bibs must be worn correctly and visibly at all times on the competition site, for the awards ceremonies, and the inspection. Bibs must be returned as instructed by the OC.

#### 6.02.04 Forbidden Equipment

Equipment that is worn or used for the purpose of balance, increased weight, or other improper physically enhancing purposes, is forbidden.

### 6.03 Advertising on Equipment & Apparel

#### 6.03.01 Sponsorship

Competitors are permitted to enter into independent sponsorship agreements.

### **6.03.02 Commercial Markings**

The size, form, colors, and quantity of sponsorship markings on equipment or apparel is at the discretion of the competitor.

## **6.04 Doping & Medical Examination**

### **6.04.01 Prohibited Substances**

The use of dope (reference is made to the official IOC list) by a WSF athlete is strictly forbidden. Tests may be performed upon any athlete to determine the presence of prohibited substances and any such positive result of a doping test may result in the athlete being ineligible from competition.

### **6.04.02 Personal Responsibility**

Competitors are responsible for their medical condition upon taking their start of a WSF Event.

### **6.04.03 Examination**

The jury may request a competitor to undergo a medical examination before or after a WSF Event. The purpose of the examination is to determine whether the athlete is eligible to compete based upon results from doping or medical tests. If illegal substances are present or if the athlete is unable to compete safely for medical reasons, the athlete shall not compete. A competitor refusing to undergo the examination shall have sanctions applied.

### **6.04.04 Responsibility**

The WSF Medical Committee is responsible for the topic Doping & Medical Examination

# 7 EVENT PERSONNEL

## 7.01 Organizing Committee (OC)

### 7.01.01 Responsibility

The OC and or host resort will be responsible for the orderly preparation and conduct of the entire WSF Event.

The OC 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.

The OC shall be responsible for all technical matters concerning the competitions. This includes selection and preparation of the slope, subject to approval of the WSF Event Committee and the TS.

### 7.01.02 Structure

The OC shall be structured as followed:

- Competition Director
- Head Shaper
- TS
- Head Judge

## 7.02 Competition Director

The Competition Director supervises and controls the activity of all other members of the OC and, along with the TS, directs and conducts the Team Captains'/Riders' meetings. This person is responsible for identifying or responding to issues of a technical nature, for fencing and bannering the competition area, for managing the maintenance crew and the judges.

## 7.03 Head Shaper

The Head Shaper is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the course, in accordance with the decisions of the OC.

## 7.04 Head Judge

The Head Judge must be nominated by the WSF or the OC and be certified for that level of the competition (see Chapter 11). The Head Judge is responsible for managing the panel of judges.

The Head Judge's duties are:

- 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 pre-judging session before the competition – during the training
- To communicate and coordinate between the judges
- To provide the judges with necessary materials and supplies
- To organize the work of the judges
- To approve the construction 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 TS and organizer
- 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
- Control judges scores, give advice for changes, and oversee the end result (certify the results)

## 7.05 Technical Supervisor (TS)

### 7.05.01 Duties

The TS shall enforce the rules and directives of the WSF, ensure the quality and safety of the event, advise organizers, and serve as the official representative of the WSF/NSA.

**Before the event**, the TS shall review all homologation data and insurance certificate from the organizing resort, review competitor listings, and verify licenses of the officials. The TS shall establish a means of communications with:

- Available medical transportation
- Medical personnel
- The resort's patrol and first-aid station

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

**After the event**, the TS shall assist with the disqualification report, review and confirm the decisions of the jury concerning protests, review the results list and sign the official document, confirm the calculation of the WSF points of the competition, prepare and submit a report on the event to the Technical Commission within seven (3) days, and send the results to the WSF World Ranking Office

### 7.05.02 Rights

The OC shall make initial contact with the TS as soon as possible after the TS has been appointed by the sanctioning body.

The TS shall control the proper operation of the technical systems and if necessary, appoint members of the jury; maintain safe conditions; modify the event schedule, location, or operation as may be required; lead the jury when the WSF Rules or decisions of the OC or jury are insufficient; and be supported by the members of the OC on decisions within the authority of the TS.

The OC shall reimburse the TS for all necessary expenses, including all travel and accommodations incurred in relation to the event. These expenses shall include full board for the duration of the TS's work and those expenses incurred in getting to and from an event (i.e. from the TS's home on a direct, economical route to the host resort).

During the event, the TS shall make all final decisions regarding matters that cannot be resolved under the present rules. The TS's decisions must be submitted for approval at the next meeting of the WSF Event Committee.

## 7.06 The Jury

### 7.06.01 Composition

Member:

- Comp Director
- TS
- Head Judge
- Rider Represented (voted by the riders at the first riders meeting)

All Members have voting rights.

### 7.06.02 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. Other members of the jury may place themselves along the entire length of the course.

### **7.06.03 Decisions**

Minutes shall be kept of all meetings and decisions of the jury and they shall be signed by the TS and OC. Decisions shall be made by simple majority vote of jury members with voting rights. In case of a tie, the TS 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 TS 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 TS must submit his decision and reasons for it in writing to the WSF Event Committee.

### **7.06.04 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:** The jury must supervise the technical conduct of the entire competition including inspection, training, and the actual competition.

The jury as a whole has the right to interpret the WSF 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 in writing to the OC.

The jury will determine the number of forerunners for each event.

## **7.07 Other Event Stuff**

### **7.07.01 Riders Office Manager**

The Riders Office Manager is responsible for the Riders Office. That person shall prepare and be responsible for writing, distribution, and collection of:  
All drawing sessions for seed order.

- All results.
- All minutes (Team Captains'/Riders' meetings, jury meetings, etc.)
- All protests.
- All official lists for start referee, finish referee, timing, etc.

### **7.07.02 Coordinator for Material**

The Coordinator for Material is responsible for the distribution and collection of the various required materials for technical and communications use during the competitions.

### **7.07.03 Coordinator for Media**

The Coordinator for Media is responsible for the placement of all reporters, journalists, photographers, TV cameras, recording systems, towers, and platforms on the competition site, with the prior authorization of the jury.

### **7.07.04 Medical Service**

At all events, rescue personnel and/or a doctor must be present during all times of training and competition. They should be available at the top of the course during training and competition. If, due to medical reasons, they must leave the area, another medical team shall replace them. If there is no rescue team at the course during training or competition the event shall be put on hold. For Communication with the Medical Service the TS is responsible.

### **7.07.05 Starter**

The Starter must insure that the regulations for the start are properly observed. Any malfunction of or improper use of equipment must immediately be communicated to the appropriate jury members. The Starter judges: failure to start, late and false starts, wearing a bib properly, checking helmets if required and other infringements. At the conclusion of the competition, a report is filed with the Starter listing the names of competitors who violated any such rules.

- 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. The Starter will only send riders in the course when he receives the Head Judges' permission.
- Calls the competitors to the start in their correct order and ensures the smooth flow of an event by making sure that a certain number of riders are always ready to enter the start area.
- Records all start procedures: actual start time, late and false starts, re-runs and no shows.
- Provides security for the competitors and their belongings in the preparation area.
- Provides full equipment as demanded by the resort's patrol service.

## **7.08 Referee & Assistant Referee**

### **7.08.01 Duties of Referee**

The referee's responsibilities include:

- The draw of start numbers.
- Review the reports of the start and finish referees and other officials. Immediately after each run, sign and post a list on the Finish Area Notice Board of : the names of disqualified competitors (if any), the names of the officials who noted the faults leading to the disqualification, and the exact time the list was posted and the gate number where the fault occurred.
- Review and sign the confirmation form of technical data, which evaluates the event and permits the issuance of WSF points.
- Prepare and sign the referee's minutes after each run.

In cases of unusual circumstances during the event or if a difference of opinion exists between the jury members, the Referee may send a report to the WSF Technical Commission.

### **7.08.02 Assistant Referee**

The Assistant Referee shall assist the Referee where and when necessary. The Assistant Referee shall replace the Referee in the Referee's absence.

## **7.09 Course/Branding Setter**

The following are rights assigned to the Course Setter:

- Designate an Assistant Course Setter, to propose safety measures and modifications of the slope (only for safety reasons), to receive necessary supplies from the Chief of Material, to have at least four (4) persons as assistants, and to coordinate with the OC the setting of banners, dye, etc.

The following duties are assigned to the Course Setter:

- Inspect the slope and the course, to insure that WSF course setting specifications are followed, to set a course that permits the smooth and fluent motion of competitors in a safe way throughout the event, to provide equivalent race opportunity for all competitors, and to control the setting of banners, dye, etc.

## **7.10 Forerunners/Show Riders**

The OC may select the Forerunners/Show Riders of each competition. The jury, during the Team Captains'/Riders' meeting, shall determine the number of forerunners. Competitors who do not qualify to compete may be selected as Forerunners/Show Riders. After an extended delay in the competition, the jury may utilize one or more of the forerunners/Show Riders prior to resuming the event. If the Forerunner/Show Rider is timed or scored, his results shall not be announced or published. The jury may require that the Forerunner/Show Riders provide them with information about the course or competition area.

## **7.11 Coach/Team Captain**

### **7.11.01 Rights:**

- To have a voting right during Team Captains'/Riders/Coach' meetings
- To submit protests to the jury during the competition
- Coach/Team Captain may be issued credentials during the competition, which will permit them to enter all official sites

### **7.11.02 Duties:**

- To be responsible for the registration of team members.
- To attend all Team Captains'/Riders/Coach' meetings.
- To disseminate information and bibs received at the Team Captains'/RidersCoach' meeting to team members.
- To be familiar with the WSF Rules.



## 8 COMPETITION AREAS

### 8.01 Approval and Information of Competition Areas

#### 8.01.01 Request

For events sanctioned by the WSF direct, the WSF Event Committee will request information data for approval of the courses. For events sanctioned by the NSA, the NSA Technical Commission will request information data for approval of the courses.

#### 8.01.02 Documentation

The request shall specify that the following documents be submitted to the WSF or NSA Technical Commission:

- Complete description of the courses.
- Competition area map with the courses drawn to be used by Coach/Riders/... and for meetings
- This should include, location of competition area, parking opportunities, lift access, restaurant... (all relevant information for participants)

#### 8.01.03 Compliance

The NSA or OC and host resort must approve based on the WSF Rule book the course. Courses which are not in compliance will not be included on the international competition calendar.

#### 8.01.04 Validity of Certificate

If there are significant changes on the course after the approval, the course has to be reevaluated.

### 8.02 Start and Preparation Areas

#### 8.02.01 Start Area / Drop-in Area

It must be flat and leveled. The only people permitted to enter the start area are the Starter, Co-starter, Jury members, the competitors and their coaches. This area must be separated from the preparation area. The Drop-in area allows the rider to get the correct speed for the air.

#### 8.02.02 Preparation Area

Fencing or rope shall enclose the preparation area. It shall provide security for the competitors, allow for their preparation for the event, and access shall be limited to authorized personnel and competitors with their coaches. This area shall be flat and as wide as possible.

### 8.03 Course

#### 8.03.01 Restricted Access

The course must be closed to any and all public access by the use of fencing or other means

#### 8.03.02 Preparation

The course must be closed to the public at least 24 hours 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 is permitted. The host resort in accordance with the jury shall install protective fencing, straw balls, 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.

### **8.03.03 Maintenance**

The course shall be maintained in the best possible condition throughout the competition. It (may) be side-slipped as necessary. 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.

## **8.04 Arrival & Finish Areas**

### **8.04.01 Arrival Area**

The arrival area shall be fenced or enclosed, to provide security for the competitors, and access shall be limited to competitors and accredited persons only. Outside access shall be available through a single opening, approximately one meter wide. The arrival area may be divided into:

- The finish area.
- A place for the competitors to safely leave their belongings.
- A place for the announcer and results board.
- A place for accredited persons.

### **8.04.02 Finish Area**

The finish area is to be enclosed to insure maximum security and comfort for the competitors. It may be as flat and wide as possible to permit stopping safely and easily at the end of the course. The end of the course must be easily visible for the all participants. An exit measuring approximately one meter wide shall be set in the fencing to access the arrival area. The fences should be laid out in a way that there is maximum visibility for officials,' media and spectators.

## 9 PREPARATION & RUNNING OF DISCIPLINES

### 9.01 Safety Guidelines

Pre contest/event safety guidelines are as follows:

The TS/Comp. Director shall:

- Establish a direct line of communication with the host mountain's head ski patroller or safety director
- Have a minimum of one ski patroller present at all times during each event
- Always keep an updated registration list of competitors available. If a minor is injured, and parent or guardian are nowhere to be found, call the emergency number on form
- 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 WSF office
- Prepare a release and waiver for the participants.

### 9.02 Start & Delayed Start

For Start Cadence refer to disciplines Rules.

#### 9.02.01 Delay

In single races, the starter shall determine if a start after the "window" is excused for reasons of force majeure. For example Competitors equipment malfunction or sickness is not a reason for an excused delay.

The starter shall determine if a later start is excused for reasons of force majeure.

A competitor with equipment malfunction may, by Jury decision, start at the end of his starting group.

#### 9.02.03 False Start by a Competitor

A competitor is allowed one false start in a freestyle competition. If a competitor has false started, and is called back by the Starter, 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. Similarly, if a rider falls in the half pipe before he takes his first hit, he may return to the start gate to start his run again. Again, the Starter may send the next rider in order to maintain the flow of the competition.

A competitor must immediately (if possible) stop their run when the Starter signals a false start.

### 9.03 Re-Runs

#### 9.03.01 Reasons

- Obstructions of any kind (apart from snow) in the race line, which interfere with the competitor.
- A gate out of position which causes an obstruction.
- Failure of hand timing and back-up timing and the main timing system or if Judges or TV/Calculation Production was not ready for any reasons.

#### 9.03.02 Required Actions

- Competitor shall immediately stop their run and exit the course when confronted with a cause for a re-run.
- Competitor must immediately ask the closest gate judge to record the situation on the check card.
- Competitor must fulfill these two conditions or the right to a re-run is forfeited.

At Freestyle events, the competitor must stop immediately, lift one hand up to signal, and go directly to the finish area and report to the TS, Head Judge or the responsible Coach.

### **9.03.03 Validity**

- A jury member may authorize a provisional re-run if the hole 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.

## **10 FREESTYLE GENERAL**

### **10.01 Site Requirements**

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 (see Chapter 8).

Any course construction and fencing, should be finished a day before the start of the first training.

### **10.02 Training / Inspection**

Training sessions are recommended. There may be a special starting order for the training sessions. During the first Team Captains'/Riders' meeting, the Jury will announce the schedule and procedure for training sessions. Bibs must be worn and visible during official training sessions. Training is subject to competition rules. If there are more than 50 participants, training could be divided into two, with more than 80 riders in three heats. Training is recommended to be as long so each rider gets at least 3 runs before the Competition start. Judges should watch the training.

#### **10.02.01 Training Setup**

It is recommended that the course be fenced on all sides with only one/two entry gates at the top. The riders are supposed to drop in at the top. Nobody is allowed to drop from the platform. The assistants control both gates. Riders are allowed to enter the area or drop into the pipe, when the previous rider hits and leave the first obstacle/hit.

The Starter or the Head Judge leads the training and can disqualify if a rider does not respect the training rules.

### **10.03 Format Basics**

Each format used in a Freestyle Snowboard Competition should preferably follow this criteria's:

- A rider should have at least 2 runs per Round where at least one (1) counts.
- The system should make judging as easy as possible.
- Scores shall be given to provide information to competitors and audience.
- The training should be as close as possible to his competition runs.
- It's up to the OC which Format will get used (Jam Session, Heats, Head to head etc)
- The TTR/WSF judging system should be used at all competitions (see Chapter 11)

### **10.03.01 Qualification**

The Qualification may be organized the same day as the Semi Final or Final. The Start list and the format shall be announced during the Team Captains/Riders' meeting before Qualification starts.

It is preferred that the format is also announced on beforehand, on the events webpage, in the invitation etc.

A rider should have at least 2 Qualification Runs where at least one counts. The competition should run in order of the start list (if not jam format), but start list can be turned in the finals so that best riders is dropping in last (for ex). Ties should be broken.

### **10.03.02 Semi Final**

Semifinal can be used if there is enough time on schedule, or there is a large rider's field. Semifinal can be used to just one class, in a competition with more than one class, if that class has many participants/riders. Semifinal can be consisting of only riders from the Quali, or riders from Quali + riders who are seeded directly into Semi Final. A rider should have at least 2 Semi Final Runs where at least one counts. Ties should be broken

### **10.03.03 Final**

Riders into final should be determined on beforehand. Riders can either drop with best rider first, or "worst" rider first. Or, Best rider first, and then worst rider and then moving up in the ranking.

Time of final should be announced on beforehand.

Order of heats in final should be determined on beforehand (example groms first, then rookies etc.)

Final can be consisting of only riders from the Qualification, or riders from Qualification + riders which are seeded directly into final, but direct seeding into final is not recommended. A rider should have at least 2 Final Runs where at least one counts. Ties should be broken.

#### **Final Ranking**

- All riders have to be ranked.
- All riders have to be in the result list sent to TTR
- All riders who are DNS (did not start) is to be removed from result lists.
- All riders who have DNF (did not finish) or just DNS in one of the "x" rounds/or runs shall be kept in the result list, if they could get judged at least for one round.

### **10.03.04 Seeding for heats**

If there is a very large riders field or many different categories – different heats can be set up. Heats can be set up by classes, groms, rookies, seniors/open (women/men) etc.

Or, set up by random (ex 1/3+1/3+1/3 of riders field have different training/staring times/days etc.), or by ranking - example: Best ranked riders get distributed into different heats.

## **10.04 Halfpipe**

A Halfpipe consist of u-shaped transitions that allow snowboarders to ride from one wall to the other by performing tricks in the air and at the lip. The length of the Halfpipe must allow the rider to perform a minimum of four (4) consecutive tricks to show his or her skills. Adequate space shall be made available for the start and preparation area, as well as an arrival and finish area. (See Chapter 8)

## **10.05 Slopestyle**

A Slopestyle shall contain a variety of hits, with two or more lines that the competitor may choose to perform. Structures may include, jumps, rails, boxes, quarter pipes, Hips or Corners and any creative features that provide the competitors with the opportunity to display their freestyle talents. Adequate space shall be made available for the start and preparation area, as well as an arrival and finish area. (See Chapter 8)

## 10.06 Big Air

A Big Air shall consist of a jump/kicker where the rider attains a sizeable height and distance while securing a clean landing. Adequate space shall be made available for the start and preparation area, as well as an arrival and finish area. (See Chapter 8)

## 10.07 Quarterpipe

The layout of the Quarterpipe looks like a quarter of the cross sections of a pipe (90°) allows the rider one hit only. Adequate space shall be made available for the start and preparation area, as well as an arrival and finish area. (See Chapter 8)

## 10.08 Rail Jams

The Course shall contain any number of features as determined by the OC. Structures may include: rails, boxes, wall rides and other features that provide the competitors with the opportunity to display their freestyle talents. Adequate space shall be made available for the start and preparation area, as well as an arrival and finish area. (See Chapter 8)

# 11 JUDGING

## 11.01 General Information

The goal of the TTR/WSF Judging Program is that a rider starting out in a 1Star event will receive the same judging as a rider competing in a 6Star event, so that there will be consistency in judging not only between tour stops but also throughout a rider's career. A certification system is in place certifying judges based on judging experience and attendance at TTR/WSF Judging Sessions/Clinics. These sessions allow judges to hone their skills, communicate with fellow snowboard judging professionals and calibrate for the upcoming season. These sessions will be held yearly around the globe and every 2 years a judge will attend another training session to renew his TTR/WSF Certification. Currently the database of TTR/WSF certified judges consists of over 250 active TTR/WSF judges.

## 11.02 Judging Systems

### 11.02.02 Overall Impression (OI)

The rationale for utilizing the Overall Impression (OI) judging System is to take advantage of the spontaneous flow of the riders competing. It gives qualified high level judges the ability within the OI system to judge more effectively by taking the whole run into consideration rather than a specific criteria area. Beginners and intermediate riders can use the knowledge gathered from the criteria system categories of, motion, rotation, amplitude and OI to better understand their run and develop accordingly.

However with the expert rider, the criteria system has a drawback, the closed nature of the system forcing the rider into primarily considering maximizing points score rather than taking risks, thus, stifling innovation – and progression.

The OI judges evaluate all phases of all the tricks. The judges will score the run by evaluating the run's overall precision, which includes the execution of the run and the routine attempted no matter how the run is setup in its formation. The emphasis of the OI judging system is to evaluate the whole run with all elements of the criteria combined but not placing a major emphasis on any facet but rather evaluating what makes the most dynamic run in the contest at the specific moment. Therefore the main emphasis is the sequences of tricks, the amount of risk in the routine and the progression of new material presented.

We recommend to use this system as it makes the result usable for all ranks

The overall impression judge evaluates the specific tricks individually and as a sequence, looking at:

- Line
- Use of the pipe/features
- Amplitude in relation to the tricks and overall flow

What is looked for is the highest level of progression, for example how a run is done perhaps with only one straight air and five inverted rotations or an all switch run that is done with maximum technical skill, or a run that has a new move, or sequences of moves that pushes snowboard progression forward.

The OI judge must recognize subtle, as well as obvious changes in a routine, to determine what makes it more difficult, as well as what tricks are being performed to the highest standard for that specific contest. As always the OI judge must take falls into consideration.

Focus then is as follows for the judges:

1. All phases of the trick evaluated
2. The whole run appraised (use of pipe/feature, line, amplitude)
  - a. First emphasis on progression
  - b. Secondary emphasis on trick sequences
  - c. Third emphasis on risk

### **11.02.02 Snowboarding Live Scoring System (SLS)**

The Snowboarding Live Scoring System (SLS) is a judging system that has evolved over the past 10 years. It was launched successfully during the World Snowboard Tour 6Star Arctic Challenge Slopestyle, held in Oslo in 2010, and the first halfpipe, at the 5Star Burton Global Open Series in New Zealand in 2010. The SLS system has a focus on individual tricks combined with Overall Impression (OI). There are dedicated Trick judges and OI judges. The combined result of Trick and OI scores gives

- a detailed overview of a rider's performance per Trick,
- their overall run impact,
- the effect it has on the final position in the event

The SLS system has a transparent scoring path showing how the run result was achieved, a result that can be compared trick by trick, from run to run.

Each Trick is judged by teams of two. They focus on just one obstacle in the Slopestyle, and one hit in the Halfpipe. Judges will concentrate their judging values on Amplitude, Difficulty and Execution.

Each OI judge focuses on the overall impact of the run over the entire course. Judges will concentrate their judging values on Variation, Style and Combinations.

In Slopestyle, the SLS system allocates two dedicated judges per obstacle (rails may be judged as a single obstacle or a set). Each specific obstacle (or rail set) is scored by two judges. Each feature will have a set value. Based on the maximum value for each feature, a trick score is then calculated.

The individual scores are then added up for a Total Trick score. For the OI score, two additional judges are dedicated to focusing solely on the usage and composition of the slopestyle run. The two OI scores are then averaged for a Total OI score. Total Trick + Total OI scores provide a Run score, which defines a rider's final position in the event.

In Halfpipe, the SLS system allocates two dedicated judges per hit. Two judges score each specific hit. All hits have the same value assigned. Based on the maximum value of the hit, a



trick score is calculated. Only the 4 best individual Trick scores are kept and then added up for a Total Trick score. For the Flow Score, two additional judges are dedicated to focusing solely on the usage and composition of the halfpipe run. Flow judges will take into account all tricks beyond the 4 top scoring hits that are scored by the judges as well as any insecurity including falls. The two OI scores are averaged thus:

Total Trick + Total OI score results makes a Run score, which defines a rider's final position in the event Trick and OI judges will score on a 0 - 100 scale. The Run score is the sum of the total trick and OI score and will be communicated with a common 0 – 100 points value.

## 11.03 Judge Certification and Levels of Certification

A certification system is in place certifying judges based on judging experience and attendance at TTR Pro Snowboarding Judging Sessions/Clinics. These sessions allow judges to hone their skills, communicate with fellow snowboard judging professionals and calibrate for the upcoming season. At the end of a TTR judging clinic, a certification will be granted based on attendance, previous experience and judging skill. The levels of certification are as follows:

- **TTR/WSF International PRO Certificate:** may judge 6Star and be head judge at 5/6 Star events
- **TTR/WSF A Level Certification:** may judge 4 and 5 Star and be head judge at 4 Star events
- **TTR/WSF National B Certificate:** may judge 1 - 4 Star and head judge up to 3 Star events
- **TTR/WSF National C Certificate:** may judge 1 - 3 Star and be head judge at 1 and 2 Star events

These Certificates have to be renewed every 2 years by attending another TTR/WSF Pro Snowboarding Judging Clinic/Session, which are held yearly around the globe. Currently the database of TTR/WSF Pro Snowboarding certified judges consists of over 250 contacts.

## 11.04 Judge Training Sessions/Clinics

### 11.04.01 Format and Content

Each judge training session will last for approximately three days. The “National Session”, open to anyone and geared more toward 1 to 3Star Events, will be held on days one and two. Many topics such as event safety, trick recognition, and judging systems and formats will be covered, and attendees will be given a judging exam based on a video snowboard performance. Successful completion of a National Session will earn judges a minimum TTR/WSF National C Certificate, and upon meeting certain additional criteria, judges may also earn a TTR/WSF National B Certificate.

The “International Session”, open to TTR/WSF minimum B Certificate holders with a recommendation from their NSA and judges invited by TTR Pro Snowboarding, will be held on the third day of the clinic. The International Session will cover topics such as judging strategies with a large field size and head judge strategies. Successful completion of an International Session, along with sufficient previous judging experience, may earn judges the TTR/WSF A Certificate. Judges who have shown strong judging skills on the 4 and 5Star level and have fulfilled certain additional criteria will earn the TTR/WSF International PRO Certificate.

### 11.04.02 Dates

NSA's get informed by WSF every season about dates and locations of TTR/WSF Judge Sessions.

## 11.05 Judge Selection / Judge Scheduling / Judge Requirements

### 11.05.01 4 – 6Star Competition

All judges for the 5 and 6Star tour stops and head judges for the 4Star stops will be selected and scheduled by the TTR Judging Director. He will be your main contact and will be assisting you with the scheduling.

The World Snowboard Tour Judging Requirements by TTR ProSnowboarding ([Chapter 4.6](#)) will create consistency between tour stops, which is necessary within a point series. By providing a clear separation between the event organizer and the judges the event organizers are relieved of any questions about the impartiality of judges, with regard to sponsor or event affiliation. Events will also benefit from having certified professionals scoring on your panels. They are trained to answer any questions from riders, coaches or the public regarding results, formats, etc.

We are happy to work within budget constraints by finding judge panels with minimum travel costs, and by using different formats and panel combinations that reduce costs without compromising the results.

**All 5 and 6Star** events require a panel of international, certified and educated TTR/WSF judges (International Pro- or A Level) for all positions held. The number of International judges should be a fair representation of the riders nationalities.

**All 4Star** events required a TTR/WSF Head Judge (A Level) and it is highly recommended that the rest of the panel have attended a TTR/WSF judging session (A or B Level).

**All 1 to 3Star** World Snowboard Tour Events will be provided with a list of TTR/WSF certified judges (B or C Level). It is highly recommended to use this list for judge selection. Specific national judging requirements may apply.

## 11.06 Judging Pay Scale

Below you will find the judging pay scale (per day, payable in USD) by star level.

### 5 / 6 Star Events

- Head Judge - \$425 USD per day; Judge - \$350 USD per day.
- All travel expenses, housing and meals must be compensated.

### 4Star Events

- Head Judge - \$325 USD per day; Judge - \$250 USD per day.
- All travel expenses, housing and meals must be compensated.

### 1-3Star Events (suggested)

- Head Judge - \$200 USD per day; Judge - \$150 USD per day
- Lunch must be provided on hill during competition days.

For all 4 / 5 / 6 Star Events Lunch must be provided on-hill during competition days and there is a minimum per diem of \$25 per day, including travel days; mileage shall be reimbursed at organizational or government rates.

# 12 WSF EVENTS

## 12.01 1-3 STAR WORLD SNOWBOARD TOUR EVENTS

### 12.01.01 General Information

The World Snowboard Tour is representing the most important freestyle snowboard events in Europe, North and South America, Asia and Oceania. It is owned and managed by TTR Pro Snowboarding, a nonprofit organization registered in Switzerland. Its Ownership is held by its Members, the event organizers of all 3Star to 6Star events on the World Snowboard Tour. The structure of TTR Pro Snowboarding has been organized to fulfill its mission of creating the highest quality competitive snowboard environment in the world, using authenticity, accessibility and innovation as guiding principles.

The 1-3Star events will be reviewed and managed by the WSF on behalf of the TTR Pro Snowboarding.

### 12.01.02 Star Level - / Tier - System Breakdown

The World Snowboard Tour is built on a 3 tier system and categorizes events on 6 different levels 1 to 6Star events. The World Snowboard Tour star accreditation denotes the significance of the event on a global scale, the number of the World Snowboard Tour Ranking points obtainable, the overall quality of the event and the level of competition. 1Star is the lowest star rating and 6Star is the highest star rating for an event. 1 to 3 Star events fall within Tier 1, 4 and 5Star events fall into Tier 2, and 6Star events fall into Tier 3.

Tier 1 Regional/National:

1Star to 3Star level events provide a proving ground for young and upcoming riders. Riders competing at 1Star to 3Star level events can develop their skills, obtain competitive experience and collect valuable ranking points, while gaining national recognition and working their way up to compete in higher level events on the tour

Tier 2 - International Qualifiers:

Events on 4Star and 5Star level represent the top - level events on the World Snowboard Tour leading up to the World Series Events (6Star). The 4Star level provides a stepping stone for riders who are on the verge of breaking through to the international level of competitive snowboarding. The 5Star level offers very high - level international competitions, in a high profile and progressive setting

Tier 3 - World Series:

6Star events showcase the highest and most progressive level of riding on the World Snowboard Tour and in snowboarding in general. Significant prize money, TV and global media coverage, coupled with top - notch progressive setups and formats attract the best riders in the world

### 12.01.03 World Snowboard Tour Final

For each winter season, the TTR Calendar Committee together with the TTR Board of Directors and the TTR Tour Manager determines the Tour Final event(s) in each discipline and gender. Only World Snowboard Tour 6Star events can be selected as Tour Final events. The Championship titles will be

awarded at the Tour Final event in each discipline. The weekend of the Tour Final event(s) mark the end of a World Snowboard Tour season for the respective discipline/gender and is the cut - off point for the Tour Rankings in the respective discipline/gender

#### **12.01.04 Season Start/End**

In each year, the World Snowboard Tour season starts with the first competition immediately after the Tour Final event in the respective discipline and ends with the Tour Final event in the respective discipline.

#### **12.01.05 Official Disciplines**

The World Snowboard Tour recognizes three main freestyle disciplines:

1. Slopestyle
2. Halfpipe
3. Big Air

In addition to the three official disciplines the World Snowboard Tour also recognizes other freestyle disciplines like Corner Jump, Rail Jam or Quarterpipe

#### **12.01.05 Application Process**

To become part of the World Snowboard Tour, all interested events have to submit an online application. This e-document is mandatory for all 1 to 6 Star Events.

The 1 to 3 Star events applications will be reviewed and managed by the World Snowboard Federation (WSF) on behalf of TTR Pro Snowboarding Tour. 4 to 6 Star events are reviewed and managed directly by TTR Pro Snowboarding. Interested Events can apply through the websites of the World Snowboard Tour

([www.worldsnowboardtour.com](http://www.worldsnowboardtour.com)) and the World Snowboard Federation

([www.worldsnowboardfederation.org](http://www.worldsnowboardfederation.org)) or through the direct link to the application:

<http://www.worldsnowboardtour.com/event-application>

#### **12.01.06 Star Level Determination and Event Requirements**

Determination of the World Snowboard Tour event level is in the sole discretion of TTR Pro Snowboarding (4 to 6Star) and the World Snowboard Federation (1 to 3Star). 1 to 3Star event applications will be reviewed and processed by the WSF. Official World Snowboard Tour Events will be classified in one of the 6 Star Levels (outlined in Chapter 1.3.2) in consideration of the World Snowboard Tour Event Requirements, which are outlined in Appendix I. The World Snowboard Tour Event Level will be granted by TTR or WSF by signing and submitting the Event Membership Agreement to the Event Organizer.

#### **12.01.07 Event Requirements and Event Benefits**

Event Requirements for 1-3Star Events in Appendix I

Event Benefits for 1-3Star Events in Appendix II

### **12.02 World Rookie Tour Events**

#### **12.02.01 General**

World Rookie Tour is the only worldwide youth tour, with a tour Final, organized by WSF. The Tour consists out of an international Tour and national Tour stops. The international Tour stops are used as qualifier events (next to other qualification possibilities) for the World Rookie Finals where the title of World Rookie Champion is given out. All Tour Stops are giving points for the WSF Rookie Rank and for the World Snowboard Tour Rank. All Events have to be 2 or 3Star WSF/TTR Events.

#### **12.02.02 Disciplines**

1. Slopestyle
2. Halfpipe

#### **12.02.03 Age Categories**

For the season 2014/15 the following age categories are recognized for both Girls and Boys:

Grom                      14 years and younger - born 1<sup>st</sup> January 2000 or after

Rookie 15 – 17 years - born in between 1<sup>st</sup> January 1997 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 1999

#### **12.02.04 Tour Start/End**

The WRT starts every year in August with the south hemisphere Events and ends with the World Rookie Final in April.

#### **12.02.05 World Rookie Champion Title**

The titles of World Rookie Champions (Girl and Boy) will be awarded to the winner of the World Rookie Finals.

The titles of World Grom Champions (Girl and Boy) will be awarded to the winner of the World Rookie Finals.

#### **12.02.06 Qualification to the Final**

There are 2 ways to qualify for the final:

- The top 20 rider of the Rookie Rank + the top 10 rider of the Grom Rank (Girls and Boys)
- All riders that finished on the podium (top 3) from a previous international Tour Stop (Girls and Boys – Rookies and Groms)

#### **12.02.07 National Quota Spots**

To guaranty a fair chance to all Nations for participation in the Finals there are additional to the qualification system National Quota Spots. Every WSF member nation is allowed to nominate four riders:

- 1 male Rookies
- 1 female Rookie
- 1 male Grom
- 1 female Grom

It's up to the WSF member nations how they nominate there Quota Spots but it's recommended to use national Rookie Tour Stops or another transparent system.

#### **12.02.08 Wildcards**

Additional wildcards can be defined by the WRTC every season

#### **12.02.09 Riders Entry**

Only riders out of WSF member nations are allowed to start on the World Rookie Tour. The inscription for every international Tour Stop has to come from the NSA the rider belongs to. All Riders have to get in contact with their NSA to take part in the World Rookie Tour.

#### **12.02.20 Organization and Conduct**

Each World Rookie Tour Stop must be organized and conducted according to the WSF Rules and the World Rookie Tour Guidelines in Appendix III.

Only a WSF member nation or an OC in accordance to a WSF member nation is allowed to organize a World Rookie Tour Stop.

### **12.03 TTR/WSF World Championship**

The TTR/WSF WSC Bid Book is available on request.

# 13 WORLD SNOWBOARD TOUR POINT SYSTEM

## 13.01 Event Levels

Each event on the World Snowboard Tour will be assigned a specific event level, ranging from 1 to 6Star level. 6Star level is the highest level of event on the World Snowboard Tour. Based on this level, riders will be able to achieve a certain number of points based on their standings in each competition within an event.

## 13.02 Points Attribution

### 13.02.01 Eligibility

All riders who finish a competition with a valid score and are thus included on the Official Full Result List will be considered for points attribution according to the level of the competition and included in the World Snowboard Tour Rankings Lists. Points will be attributed down to every rider on the result list.

### 13.02.02 Points Table: Placements 1<sup>st</sup> to 100<sup>th</sup> Place

Based on the level of a competition and the final placement, each rider on the full result list will be attributed points according to the points table shown in Appendix III.

### 13.02.03 Placements > 100<sup>th</sup> Place

Competitors who finish below 100<sup>th</sup> place will receive the same points as the rider placed 100<sup>th</sup>.

## 13.03 Ranking Score Calculation

### 13.03.01 Evaluated Results

With each calculation of the World Snowboard Tour Ranking Lists all results available from the current season for an athlete at this point in time will be taken into account.

### 13.03.02 Improvement

Riders can improve their Ranking Score with each update of the Tour Ranking Lists

### 13.03.03 Tied Riders

If two or more riders have the same total score, the riders will receive the same rank number on the Tour Ranking. Ties on the rankings lists should be broken.

### 13.03.04 No Modification during the Season

The formulae and tables used for points attribution and ranking calculations will not be changed during the season. Changes and modifications will only be made in the timeframe between the end of the old season and the time of the official announcement of the new season's official tour calendar.

# 14 RANKING LISTS

## 14.01 World Snowboard Tour Rankings

The Tour Ranking Lists only include results from events listed on the World Snowboard Tour calendar. At each World Snowboard Tour event, the rider's can post points according to the star level of the competition and their placement (Chapter 12). The Tour Rankings only evaluate riders results from events in the current season. In each year, a World Snowboard Tour season starts immediately after the Tour Final event in the respective discipline and ends with the Tour Final event. All results a rider posts within the season period in the respective discipline will be included in the calculation. Based on their results, riders are ranked on the following tour rankings lists:

- **Overall** World Snowboard Tour Ranking
- **Halfpipe** World Snowboard Tour Ranking
- **Slopestyle** World Snowboard Tour Ranking
- **Big Air** World Snowboard Tour Ranking

Except the World Snowboard Tour Big Air Ranking (male only), all World Snowboard Tour Ranking lists will be generated for male and female riders.

### 14.01.01 Overall World Snowboard Tour Ranking List

The Overall Tour Ranking Lists include results from all approved freestyle formats on the World Snowboard Tour. All riders that have at least once competed in a World Snowboard Tour competition in the current season will be listed on the World Snowboard Tour Ranking Lists.

The Overall World Snowboard Tour Rankings Men will be calculated from the rider's best TWO(2) Halfpipe, best TWO(2) Slopestyle and best Big Air results of the current season (SUM, NOT AVERAGED). The Women's Overall Ranking will be calculated from each rider's best TWO(2) Halfpipe and best TWO(2) Slopestyle results of the current season (SUM, NOT AVERAGED).

### 14.01.02 Discipline-specific World Snowboard Tour Ranking Lists

The World Snowboard Tour also generates separate ranking lists by discipline and gender to recognize how specialized the sport has become and how focused riders are with individual disciplines. Riders earn points toward each different ranking list based on their final placement at a competition and the event level of the competition.

### 14.01.03 Slopestyle World Tour Ranking List

The Slopestyle World Snowboard Tour Rankings will be calculated from each rider's best FOUR(4) Slopestyle/Railjam results based of the current season (AVERAGE; Men & Women).

### 14.01.04 Halfpipe World Tour Ranking List

The Halfpipe World Snowboard Tour Rankings will be calculated from the rider's best FOUR(4) Halfpipe/Quarterpipe results of the current season (AVERAGE; Men & Women).

### 14.01.05 Big Air World Tour Ranking

List The Big Air World Snowboard Tour Rankings will be calculated from the rider's best FOUR(4) Big Air/Corner jump results of the current season (AVERAGE; Men only)

### 14.01.06 Publication

The World Snowboard Tour Ranking Lists will be updated and published electronically at least once per week during the season. In weeks with 5 or 6Star events, the Tour Ranking Lists will be updated immediately after each result has been verified and processed. The official World Snowboard Tour



Ranking Lists are only available electronically and can be viewed or downloaded on the World Snowboard Tour website at [www.worldsnowboardtour.com](http://www.worldsnowboardtour.com). Only the Tour Rankings posted on this website are official, any other reference to the Tour Ranking Lists (e.g. RSS feed, Top10 feed on other websites) may not be used as an official reference..

#### **14.01.07 Validity**

The World Snowboard Tour Season always starts immediately after the last 6Star event of the previous season and goes until the last 6Star event of the current season in the specific discipline. The World Snowboard Tour Rankings for any specific season may only include results posted within that period of time. Any current World Snowboard Tour Ranking List stays in effect until the next update has been made.

### **14.02 World Snowboarding Points Lists**

Other than the World Snowboard Tour Rankings, the World Snowboarding Points Lists (WSPL) includes event results not only from World Snowboard Tour events but from ALL snowboarding events (also Non Tour events), e.g. Winter XGames, Dew Tour Events, FIS World Cups or other major global snowboard competitions. A rider's position on the Points Lists is determined by calculating an average of a rider's points of his/her best results in the particular freestyle discipline based on a constantly rolling 52 week period. The points used for ranking calculation are based on the World Snowboard Tour Points System (Chapter 12) thus all events are categorized in 6 different points categories (1 to 6Star level events). The points levels of the Non Tour event results are determined and approved by representatives of the sport of snowboarding based on criteria like rider field and course setup. The WSPL are also used to determine a rider's eligibility to enter events and to seed riders at 5Star and 6Star World Snowboard Tour events.

#### **14.02.01 Slopestyle World Snowboarding Points Lists**

The Slopestyle World Snowboarding Points Lists will be calculated from the rider's best FOUR(4) Slopestyle/Railjam results based on the last 52 weeks (AVERAGE; Men & Women).

#### **14.02.02 Halfpipe World Snowboarding Points Lists**

The Halfpipe World Snowboarding Points Lists will be calculated from the rider's best THREE(3) Halfpipe/Quarterpipe results based on the last 52 weeks (AVERAGE; Men & Women).

#### **14.02.04 Big Air World Snowboarding Points Lists**

The Big Air World Snowboarding Points Lists will be calculated from the rider's best THREE(3) Big Air/Cornerjump results based on the last 52 weeks (AVERAGE; Men only).

#### **14.02.05 Publication**

The World Snowboarding Points Lists are calculated automatically every Thursday at 6PM CET for Halfpipe, Slopestyle and Big Air disciplines for both men and women.

#### **14.02.06 Period of Objection**

Riders may contest the accuracy of any published Ranking List until 10 days after the result in question has been posted. It is the responsibility of the athlete to regularly check the rider report and verify that all results have been correctly posted and attributed to the right person. Any objection has to be addressed by email to the TTR Rankings Coordinator at [ranking@ttrprosnowboarding.com](mailto:ranking@ttrprosnowboarding.com). Protests received after that point in time cannot be considered nor can any claims be made at the time of seeding or draws.

### **14.03 WSF World Rookie Rank**

The World Rookie Rank is a World Snowboard Tour based ranking, developed as entry criteria for the World Rookie Finals and as a base for National Rookie Ranks. During the

World Rookie Tour freestyle event assigned valuable points for both World Snowboard Tour and World Rookie Rank on a 1-2-3 stars level base.

The featured events are usually freestyle rookie 1 to 3Star competitions organized by local clubs or national snowboard associations, but also the rookie categories at national snowboard contests assign points for the World Rookie Rank.

In addition to regional and national events, the World Snowboard Federation, in association with NSA's, organizes the international World Rookie Tour stops at 2, 3 and 4Star (Finals only) level.

- Note: Same judging criteria is needed for all the riders, no different criteria for different categories or male/female

### **14.03.01 World Rookie Rank - Overall**

The Average of the best 3 results generates the overall rider's points in the Overall World Rookie Rank. It's used as a base for National Rookie Ranks.

For the season 2014/15 the following age categories are recognized for male and female:

<b>Grom</b>	14 years and younger	- born 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan. 2000 or after
<b>Rookie</b>	15 – 17 years	- born between 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan. 1997 – 31 <sup>st</sup> December 1999

#### *HOW TO GENERATE THE EVENT RANK*

The Overall World Rookie Rank is the same of the World Snowboard Tour

The rank is made by taking the score of the riders and mix it in two overall categories:

WOMEN, MEN

(rookie scores and grom score has to be mixed to generate the overall rank)

### **14.03.02 World Rookie Rank – Rookie category**

The Average of the best 3 results generates the Rookie rider's points in the World Rookie Rank.

The Top 20 riders from the World Rookie Rank are qualified for the World Rookie Finals for men.

For women the Top 10 riders from the World Rookie Rank are qualified for the World Rookie Finals.

#### *HOW TO GENERATE THE EVENT RANK*

The World Rookie Rank – Rookie category is made by taking the only rookie category result for WOMEN , MEN

### **14.03.03 World Rookie Rank – Grom category**

The Average of the best 3 results generates the Grom rider's points in the World Grom Rank.

The Top 10 riders from the World Grom Rank are qualified for the World Rookie Finals.

For women the Top 5 riders from the World Rookie Rank are qualified for the World Rookie Finals.

#### *HOW TO GENERATE THE EVENT RANK*

The World Rookie Rank – Grom category is made by taking the only grom category result for WOMEN , MEN

### **14.03.04 Publication**

The WSF World Rookie Ranking Lists will be updated and published electronically at least once per week during the season.

The official World Rookie Ranking Lists are only available electronically and can be viewed or downloaded on the WSF website at [www.worldrookietour.com/rank/](http://www.worldrookietour.com/rank/)

Only the Rookie/Grom Rankings posted on this website are official, any other reference may not be used as an official reference.

### **14.03.05 Validity**

The World Rookie Tour Season always starts immediately after the World Rookie Finals of the previous season and goes until 2 weeks before the finals of the actual season. Any current World Rookie/Grom Ranking List stays in effect until the next update has been made.

### **14.04 WSF National Ranks**

The WSF National Rank is a World Snowboard Tour based ranking, for the following disciplines: Big Air (BA), Half Pipe (HP), Slopestyle (SS), Freestyle (consider all freestyle discipline (BA, HP, SS), and BoarderCross (BX).

Every event assigns points for WSF National Ranks and also for World Snowboard Tour in case of a freestyle event (no BX).

The featured events are usually 1 to 3Star (or more) competitions organized by local clubs or national snowboard associations