



## Chapter 2 Points and Rankings

2012 Competition Guide



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## POINTS AND THE POINTS LISTS

Ski racers are: 1) scored by total points for each seeded competition in which they finish without disqualification, 2) ranked nationally and internationally according to their earned total points, and 3) seeded in subsequent competitions according to their total points earned in previous events. Thus, in ski racing, things are done 'by the numbers'.

Points are used in ski racing because of the unique character of the sport: there is no precisely defined standard field, track, or course for the competition. To compensate for courses of different length, on widely varying terrain, and on snow surfaces that can differ considerably, the FIS legislated 1) guidelines, such as minimum vertical drop, minimum and maximum number of gates, and gate dimensions, for the setting of courses, and 2) formulas for assigning points by relating a racer's time to the winner's time.

### FIS (International) & USSA (National) Points Systems

There are actually two related systems used to 'score' alpine races, rank competitors, and establish start orders. The FIS maintains a system that includes racers registered internationally and competing in FIS-calendared events. The FIS points lists show all racers who are properly registered prior to the deadline for that list, and assigns the top World Cup skiers to the first places on the FIS lists, adjusting all other competitors accordingly. Only FIS calendared events are scored to the FIS list.

The USSA points list ranks athletes with a valid USSA competitor membership who compete in any USSA event that is scored in the system. These events include most races for ages 13 and up. The USSA and the FIS points systems are based on the same formula for scoring. The top racers in USSA will be ranked as the top USA racers in the FIS lists, as well. However, the two point lists differ. The lists are produced on different schedules, resulting in slight differences during the season. The most important difference is that the FIS system integrates the World Cup rankings. Nonetheless, in both systems lower points reflect better results.

Competitors who should be concerned with FIS (International) points are those who will be competing in a significant number of FIS events in the current season. For these racers, progress on the FIS points list is important. For racers who are not yet ranked at the top of their age group in their geographic region, FIS points mean little more than USSA points. In either system, the good ski racer will show points progress parallel to achievement, while the less-accomplished competitor can only progress points-wise with the development of improved skiing skills.

### How Points are Scored

#### Race Points + Penalty = Racer's Result

While the winner of any seeded race is given zero (0.00) 'race points,' a penalty is calculated for every event and added to each racer's points to produce the racer's results for that event. The magnitude of the penalty depends upon: 1) the seed points of the best five racers who start, 2) the seed points of the best five racers among the top ten finishers and 3) whether the times of those five racers are clustered near the winner's time or relatively widely dispersed (for FIS races only, a factor is added [or subtracted] to adjust the penalty according to the rules for the Integrated List, incorporating FIS and World Cup points/rankings).

This procedure allows the scoring of different races on different slopes and different days, each with different levels of competition, to be based on a common scale. In theory, every racer in a seeded event can compare themselves against Lindsey Vonn or Ted Ligety and against the best racer in the state, as well as other competitors in a given event. For FIS races, the "Z" factor adjustment of the penalty up (or down) maintains relative value among the different FIS race categories of World Cups, Continental Cups, National Championships, and FIS races.

The average of a racer's two best results in each of the scored disciplines becomes the basis for that racer's ranking among other racers. Published lists of such rankings, 'seed lists', provide the data by which race organizers and race juries can seed or establish the start order for subsequent events. Thus, the circle continues: from seed list to race result to seed list; with one aim being lower points, and better start positions, and better results.

Of course, in order to gain better start positions by lower seeding points, competitors also must improve their skills, strength and tactics and then prove this on the hill. It is a basic concept of the sport that skiers must ski well to improve their points.

## Calculation of 'Race points'

The FIS point system of scoring the results of ski races was developed in order to recognize the better performance of finishing fourth in one race with a time one second behind the winner, as opposed to finishing second in another race with a time two seconds behind the winner.

Race points are determined by comparing the winner's time and the individual racer's time. The formula for points makes this comparison and produces points in each discipline according to the ratio of the racer's time to the winner's time.

The formulas for the determination of points can be worked easily on a calculator. The formulas incorporate changes in the CM values (constants based on the average spread of race results, excluding 'stragglers') in order to make the points earned in the various disciplines more equal for purposes of combined event scoring and team selections.

In its simplest form, the formula can be stated as follows:

$$P = ((Tr / Tw) - 1) \times F$$

Where:

P	is race points
Tr	is the racer's time, in seconds
Tw	is the winner's time, in seconds
F	is a constant, different for each discipline, based on the CM according to the equation: $F = 60 / (CM - 1)$

'F' values as set by FIS are as follows:

Downhill - 1330	Super G - 1060	Giant Slalom - 870
Slalom - 610	Super Combined - 1130	

For example, if the winning time in SL (F = 610) were 98.36 seconds (Tw), a racer with a time of 102.58 seconds (Tr) would receive 26.17 race points (P). These same times produce race points of 57.06 in DH, 37.33 in GS, 45.48 in SG and 48.48 in SC.

## Calculation of 'Penalty Points'

In calculating penalty points for a race, the results (times) are listed in ascending order for everyone of the same sex who competed on the same race course. Even if competitors of different ability or age classes participated, ranking of race results must always be used to calculate FIS and/or USSA race points and penalty points. Penalty points are calculated for each race as follows:

- Using the most recent seed list, (either FIS or USSA as is appropriate for the event) determine which five racers who started the race have the best seed points in the particular discipline. Add the seed points of these five racers (see "B" below).

Best five at the start from current points list	Seed Points	Race Result
CHODOUNSKY, David	4.57	DNF2
KASPER, Nolan	4.83	DNF1
BRANDENBURG, Will	7.05	DNF2
FORD, Tommy	10.32	2
GREGORAK, Will	10.35	6
	37.12 = B	

- Again using the most recent seed list, determine which five of the top ten placing racers have the best points in the discipline. Add the seed points of these five racers (see "A" below). Add together the race points of these five racers then subtract the best points of those racers finishing in the top ten (see "C" below).

Best ten finishers	Seed points current list	Best five seed points	Race points of these five
1. GRANSTROM, Colby	10.88	10.88	0.00
2. FORD, Tommy	10.32	10.32	7.90
3. STIEGLER, Seppi	14.32	14.32	9.68
4. ANKENY, Michael	17.20		
5. JITLOFF, Tim	15.57	15.57	11.11
6. GREGORAK, Will	10.35	10.35	12.89
7. TRIENDL, Armin	20.49		
8. PENTTINEN, Juho-Pekka	17.94		
9. TARBERRY, Ace	22.93		
10. WUNSCH, Taylor	20.16		
		61.44 = A	41.58 = C

- Add the total of A and B, then subtract C; divide the result by ten, rounding to 100th of a point (0-4 down, 5-9 up) -  $(A + B - C) / 10 = \text{Penalty}$   
So, in this example...  $(61.44 + 37.12 - 41.58) / 10 = 5.698$ ; the race penalty = 5.70.

## FIS Penalty Calculation

To this point, the penalty calculation for a FIS race is identical to the calculation for a USSA race. However, for FIS races of all categories the penalty is then adjusted by the addition (or possibly subtraction) of a value to reflect returning the best point holder to 0.00 points, the integration of the top World Cup-ranked into the top FIS list positions, and the application of category adders/minimums. This "Z" value is calculated by the FIS for each sex/discipline with each FIS points list and is published with the list.

A complete explanation is printed in the 'Rules of the FIS Points' available from USSA Member Services for a fee.

## Rules for USSA Race Penalty Calculations

The following rules apply to the calculation of USSA race penalties under particular circumstances.

### Fewer than Ten Racers Finishing

When fewer than ten racers finish a USSA sanctioned event and their results are submitted for scoring, the minimum race penalty shall be DH - 180 points, SG - 135, GS - 110, SL - 80 or SC - 125, regardless of the mathematically calculated penalty. Example: a DH with eight finishers and a calculated penalty of 142.17 would have an official penalty - 180.00.

### Racers in First Five have USSA Points in Excess of Discipline Max

When at least five racers finish and have valid USSA points, but one or more of the five best racers by USSA points has points over the maximum (DH - 820, SG - 660, GS - 530, SL - 360, SC - 660), first determine the racers with the five best (lowest) valid USSA points. Then assign points at the maximum for the discipline to all of those racers whose points exceed the maximum. Next calculate the penalty according to the formula using these values.

### Fewer than Five Racers Finish

When fewer than five racers finish a USSA sanctioned event and their results are submitted for scoring, the race penalty shall be calculated as follows:

- Insert 'ghost' racers as necessary to bring the total of actual finishers and 'ghost' racers to 5.

2. Assign each 'ghost' racer seed points of DH - 820, SG - 660, GS - 530, SL - 360, SC - 660.
3. Assign each 'ghost' racer race points equal to those of the lowest ranked (worst time) finisher.
4. Calculate the penalty according to the formula using these assigned values.
5. No race penalty can be calculated when there are fewer than three finishers.

### Fewer than Five Racers in First Ten with Valid Seed Points

When there are fewer than five racers with valid points who finish in the first ten - or in the first nine, eight, etc. when there are nine, eight, etc. finishers - the race penalty shall be calculated as follows:

1. Assign points of DH - 820, SG - 660, GS - 530, SL - 360, SC - 660, to the worst ranked competitor(s), finishing in the first ten - or nine, eight, etc., in order to bring the total of racers with points to five including both those with valid points and those with assigned points.
2. Calculate the penalty according to the formula using these values.

### Two or more Competitors are Ranked 10th

In the event where two or more competitors are ranked 10th in the race, they shall all be taken into consideration for the penalty calculation, as long as they are included in the five with the best points.

### Two or more Competitors have the Fifth best Points

If two or more competitors have the fifth best points, which should be taken into consideration for the penalty calculation, the competitor with the higher race points will be considered for the penalty calculation. Reason: Better penalty.

### USSA Application of Vertical Drop, Minimum Time and Minimum Penalty

When a USSA sanctioned event is submitted for scoring:

- A. The minimum penalty for a non-FIS USSA race is 15.00. If the calculated penalty is lower than 15.00 the applied penalty shall be 15.00,
- B. If the minimum vertical drop requirement is met, then the minimum time requirement does not apply,
- C. If the minimum vertical drop requirement is not met, then the greater of the calculated or minimum penalty of 30.00 shall be applied,
- D. If the minimum vertical drop requirement is not met, but the minimum time requirement is, the greater of the calculated or minimum penalty shall be applied,
- E. If the minimum vertical drop requirement and the minimum time requirement are not met, then the greater of the calculated penalty plus the additional penalty or the minimum penalty shall be applied.

### Data by Discipline

Event	Min VD	Alternate Minimum Time	Add Penalty
DH	400 m	60 seconds combined/max 2 runs (3.1.6.2.2)	26.00
SL	100 m	50 seconds combined for 2 runs (3.2.1.1.3)	12.00
GS	250 m	50 seconds combined for 2 runs (3.3.1.1.3)	17.00
SG	300 m	40 seconds for 1 run (3.4.1.1.3)	21.00

### Examples

1. A GS meets VD requirements, has a total time of 49.98 seconds, and has a calculated penalty of 4.35, the applied penalty is 15.00 (minimum penalty).
2. A GS does not meet VD requirements, has a total time of 65.28 seconds, and has a calculated penalty of 43.90: the applied penalty is 43.90 (calculated penalty).
3. A SG does not meet VD requirements, has a total time of 48.12 seconds, and a calculated penalty of 16.23: the applied penalty is 30.00 (minimum penalty for races not meeting VD requirement).
4. A SG does not meet VD requirements, has a total time of 38.12 seconds, and a calculated

penalty of 45.45: the applied penalty is 66.45 (calculated penalty plus additional SG penalty for races that meet neither VD nor total time).

5. A DH does not meet VD requirements, has a 2 run total time of 64.98 seconds, and a calculated penalty of 18.95: the applied penalty is 30.00 (minimum penalty for races not meeting VD requirement).

Technical standards must be entered accurately in the electronic version of the results submitted to USSA to ensure that races are scored properly.

## Penalty Manipulation

Any competitor, official or coach clearly involved in artificially affecting penalty points may, on the recommendation of the technical delegate/jury and following review by regional/national offices and staff, Classification Working Group and perhaps the Alpine Sport Committee, be disqualified or sanctioned. Competition staff can withhold from scoring any race results that have the appearance of deliberate distortion. The USSA Ranking Manager shall be notified and such races held for review and action by the Classification Working Group at the annual meeting. Coaches and Officials may be sanctioned by their respective organizations.

## Points List

The basic purposes of the points list are:

1. Measure the relative performances of all competitors in the classification system
2. Serve as a tool to seed (organize) the start order of a race
3. Provide a method of team selection.

As noted earlier, there are two seeding lists that concern USSA racers, the USSA Points Lists and the FIS Points Lists. The USSA Points List is published regularly during the season (see schedule earlier in this Guide). All valid USSA Youth, Student and Competitor members appear on the USSA points list. Only Competitor members are eligible for USSA points and for FIS points (with the addition of a FIS license). An athlete is listed with 990.00 until they earn of better (lower) points.

In the Eastern region, 13 year-old skiers do not earn points, and 14 year-old skiers can only earn points at specific events.

## How the Points List Works

In most cases, the average of the best two results in the current season, in each scored discipline constitute the seed list points. As previously stated, the total points of a race are figured by adding the race points of the racer to the penalty points for the race.

The periods for evaluation are: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30 for Northern Hemisphere and July 1 - Oct. 15 for Southern Hemisphere for FIS, and Nov. 15 - Apr. 30 for USSA.

The points, as published in the Summer List (Summer points) are used as a competitor's current seed points (or as one of his or her best results) until two races produce average points lower than the Summer points. When this happens, Summer points are no longer used to calculate current seed points.

In the case of a new competitor with no Summer points, a double penalty is added to the first result to arrive at current seed points. For example, a new competitor earns a first result of 193.00 points in a GS race. The penalty in this case is 20 points, doubled is 40 points. 193.00 points plus 40.00 points gives current seed points of 233.00. When a second result is obtained the average of the two (with the penalty removed) will then appear as the current points even if the average is greater than the best result plus penalty.

### “Base Points”

There are five calculations to determine the points at the end of the season: 1) if there are at least two results, the two best results from the season are averaged; or 2) if there is one result, a double penalty is added to that result; or 3) if there are no results, a double penalty is added

to the previous fall points; or 4) points per 1, 2, and 3 are compared to select the better of 'normally' calculated points, or, previous fall points plus double penalty, or 5) a competitor is credited with the better of their FIS or USSA points for USSA ranking, even when individual FIS race results have not been submitted for scoring to the USSA point system.

These become the new base points. Base points, plus penalties, are used only when there are no current season results, as will be the case at the beginning of the following season, on the 1st USSA points lists of the new season.

### Zeroing of USSA lists to FIS

The USSA lists are 'zeroed' each summer to bring them in line with the FIS points list - so that FIS and USSA points for a competitor appearing on both lists will be roughly equivalent. This is done by comparing the FIS and USSA points of the top USA-FIS racers in each sex/discipline. The zeroing factors shall be such that the average of the USSA points of these representative competitors, after the factors have been added, approaches the average of the FIS points of these competitors. The adders are applied to every USSA racer's points.

### Results of Non-USA Races

Results of non-USA FIS races are entered into the USSA Athlete Points System with the release of each FIS list.

## PENALIZATION OF POINTS

### “Non-activity” Adders and Point Penalization

There is no such thing as a 'point freeze.' The rules of the FIS and USSA points apply adders or penalties on 'old' points regardless of injury situations, calendar opportunities, etc., so that rankings do not remain static when point holders do not compete and thereby protect or do not 'expose' their points to others.

The rules for FIS and for USSA are different. For the specific rules relating to FIS see the FIS Rules of the Points found on the FIS website [www.fis-ski.com](http://www.fis-ski.com). The USSA rules are explained here.

There are different levels of adders with single penalization applicable in case of injury or other specific situations when athletes have been prevented from competing; or double penalization when no such situation exists.

### Single or Double Penalties

At the end of the season, the points earned from a single result in a discipline are subject to a double penalty, unless a single penalty is requested and approved. Likewise, in the absence of any results in a discipline, a double penalty is applied to previous base or fall points, unless a single penalty is requested and approved.

### Formula for Determining Penalty Adders

The formula for determining the single adder (or 'non-activity' penalty) is based on a set percentage of the previous points, with minimum and maximum adders according to disciplines. Except for single penalties, this adder is then doubled.

Discipline	Minimum	Percentage	Maximum
Downhill	4	22%	26
Slalom	4	22%	14
Giant Slalom	4	22%	20
Super G	4	22%	20
Super Combined	4	22%	18

Examples of 'double penalties':

1. Single result of 45.00 points, 22% of 45.00, twice, equals 64.80

2. Base points of 12.57, plus minimum of 4.00, twice, equals 20.57

3. Base GS points of 123.45, plus 20.00 (maximum adder) twice, equals 163.45

### Single Penalization Situations

#### (sickness, injury, other obligations)

Competitors who are unable to compete in sufficient scored events to maintain their seed points because of injury or illness, studies, military obligations, or church commitments may protect their points through single penalization. Single penalization cannot be requested for lack of calendar opportunities.

USSA and FIS membership must be renewed every year in order to maintain points, even when an athlete has single penalty protection for sickness, injury or other obligations. FIS membership must be renewed by June 1 to appear on the first FIS list and maintain FIS points.

#### Injury or Illness

Single penalization for USSA and FIS is determined at the end of the season. Documentation of injury with inability to compete information should be submitted immediately to the USSA assistant national competition director.

In order for a competitor to obtain a single penalization on a points list, he or she must submit the FIS and/or the USSA Single Penalty Request forms, which include:

1. Name and address of the injured.
2. Time/Date and place of the accident.
3. Type of injury.
4. Athletes signature with date.

A separate Medical Certificate from the athlete's physician detailing the injury and length of inability to compete is also required. This letter must include the date of the injury.

Inability to compete for more than one year, due to injury or illness, will result in a single penalty each year if requested by the athlete. Single penalization will be in addition to any general zeroing adders or other adjustments to the total list, and will be predicated on upkeep of USSA competitor membership and FIS registration. FIS and/or USSA membership must be maintained each year to retain points. Medical certificates must be submitted by April 15 for FIS and by June 15 for USSA.

#### Professional, Educational, Military, or Religious Obligations

Applications for single penalization due to professional obligations must be submitted prior to the beginning of the period indicated. Later applications will not be considered.

#### Single Penalization for injury - Special Rules (USSA only)

When a racer is injured and out of racing for the season prior to the closing deadline for the second USSA list and has only one valid result in a discipline, points on the Spring USSA List shall be the better of:

1. That single result with a single penalty added, or
2. The previous Fall list points with the single penalty added. Racers must submit documented requests for single penalty prior to the June 15 deadline.

#### Approval of Single Penalty Requests (USSA only)

Single penalty applications are not automatically approved. Approval depends on timing of injury or illness, duration of inability to compete, the number of results and/or starts actually made - two finishes or three starts in DH or SG or five starts in SL or GS normally disqualify single penalty requests.

Consideration and approval of USSA single penalty requests and forwarding of FIS requests is the responsibility of the national alpine competition manager, whose decisions are subject to appeal in writing to the chairman of the Alpine Classification Working Group.

# **POINTS LIST DISTRIBUTION**

## **Schedule**

The schedule of list closing and valid dates is located earlier in this guide.

## **General Information**

Both FIS and USSA lists are available for download from [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org). Individual points records may be viewed and ranking lists may be requested by various parameters including divisional affiliation and year of birth on the website as well.

Lists are posted as soon as possible and may be available prior to the valid date.

## **Race Organizers and the Points Lists**

### **Results and the USSA List Closing Dates**

Every effort will be made to include all possible races on the points list, up to and including those run on the closing date, however, USSA must receive complete and valid results to be able to include them.

Results must be postmarked within five business days of event completion or a \$50 per race per gender fine will be assessed to the race organizer.

Results must be submitted electronically FIS/USSA approved XML format or a \$50 per race per gender fine will be assessed to the race organizer.

Results must be submitted by email in the approved XML format and by hard copy mailed to USSA for processing.

Results received after the deadline, and results that cannot be promptly processed because they are illegible, missing information, etc., will be processed as time permits and may not be included in the new list. Any results not included will be scored and reflected only in the next list published after completion of the result package and input processing.

### **Results and the FIS List Closing Dates**

Race organizers are responsible to ensure that results and signed TD reports are received at the FIS office in Europe before the closing date.

Late results will be included in the next published list.

Racers who register with FIS through USSA will be inscribed to the next list, and results after registration will be credited to the next published list.

# **ALTERNATE SEEDING SYSTEMS**

Instead of using the USSA or FIS ranking list, USSA Non-Scored and some USSA Scored races are seeded using approved Alternate Seeding Systems. These alternate systems must be presented to and approved by the Alpine Sport Committee on a quadrennial basis.

Approved systems include, but are not limited to: random, team seeding, TRS, Golden Rule, eastern modified bibbo and the Turton system.

# **PLACE POINT SCALES**

## **World Cup & Continental Cup Points Scale**

World Cup points are referred to frequently in ranking/selection procedures. According to the scale adopted by the FIS, points are awarded by place to the first thirty finishers according to the following scale.

In case of a tie (identical times), each tied racer receives the points for that place, according to the schedule. Following racers receive points according to their place.

Note: Ties will result in one, or more, vacant place(s). For example, a two-way tie for third means no 4th place points are awarded; next points go to fifth place. A three-way tie for first would mean next place points awarded are for fourth place.

There may be departures from this point scale, but following the same general principles.

Place	Points	Place	Points	Place	Points
1st	100	11th	24	21st	10
2nd	80	12th	22	22nd	9
3rd	60	13th	20	23rd	8
4th	50	14th	18	24th	7
5th	45	15th	16	25th	6
6th	40	16th	15	26th	5
7th	36	17th	14	27th	4
8th	32	18th	13	28th	3
9th	29	19th	12	29th	2
10th	26	20th	11	30th	1

## **Regional FIS Races and Other Designated Series**

Also referred to as the 'old' World Cup points scale, the scale operates similarly to the 'new' World Cup scale, except that points from 25 down to 1 are awarded by place from the winner to 15th as follows:

Place	Points	Place	Points	Place	Points
1st	25	6th	10	11th	5
2nd	20	7th	9	12th	4
3rd	15	8th	8	13th	3
4th	12	9th	7	14th	2
5th	11	10th	6	15th	1

# **COMMON SELECTION SYSTEMS**

Selection boards will not be re-ranked to reflect athletes purged due to scratches, illness, injury, etc.

## **National Team Selection Method (NTSM)**

Names of competitors in contention are organized by appropriate points or rankings, FIS or USSA, but not mixed, in each discipline of the meet or series for which a team is to be selected (or according to national/regional/divisional/state polices). Each discipline is ranked in a separate vertical column, lowest points or best ranking on top to higher points on bottom. Duplications of the same athlete in more than one column are listed.

Selection is accomplished by proceeding across each horizontal row, choosing the lowest points/ranking in the first row, second lowest points/ranking in that row, third and fourth, if appropriate, before moving down all columns to the next row. As racers are selected in one column they are crossed out in all columns; however, lower listed racers do not move up in

their columns when duplicated names are crossed out. Example, for three-event selection, using points in DH, SL and GS:

DH	SL	GS	NTSM Ranking
A - 2.50	B - 17.12	C - 5.21	A
C - 23.40	C - 23.75	A - 17.12	C
B - 24.87	D - 28.95	E - 25.93	B
F - 25.33	A - 42.74	A - 26.66	E
D - 32.00	G - 43.14	D - 30.04	D
E - 35.70	F - 44.00	G - 32.75	F
G - 38.95	H - 46.55	H - 33.40	G

If the selections were for SL and GS only, then the ranking order would be: C, B, A, E, D, G, F. Or if for GS and DH only, then: A, C, B, E, F, D, G. If selections included SG, then a SG column would be included in the same fashion.

## International Team Selection (ITS)

ITS differs slightly from NTSM in that the order of selection from each row is fixed, determined by the order of columns, rather than according to lower/lowest points or ranking in the row.

The order of each event is arranged into separate vertical columns, best on top, last on the bottom. The columns are arranged normally from left to right: DH, SL, GS, SG. Selection is accomplished by taking the top row of names (DH, SL, GS, SG) then going to the second person in the first column. Continue on across columns. If a name comes up a second (or more times) it is skipped. Always skip across from left to right, not down for repeats.

DH	SL	GS	SG	ITS Ranking
A	E	D	C	A
B	A	B	B	E
C	B	C	A	D
D	C	E	E	C
E	D	A	D	B

International Team Selection Method can be expanded to columns ordered by points, by discipline ranking, and by combination of results and points and/or ranking, as well (see Regional Selection Board Method following).

## Regional Selection Board Method

The Regional Selection Board Method is similar to NTSM and ITS methods, except that it uses both place points and seeding points to build its selection tables. Details may vary for each team or series entry selection.

Rocky Mountain Division and Western Region use this general method to fill quotas for major events.

### Setting up the Boards

Two selection boards are used, as follows:

1. One board is composed of ranking by place points earned in specified races/series in each discipline involved. A column is established in each discipline with the ranking racer in that discipline at the top of the column. The columns shall be arranged as prescribed by the policy for each event, division or region.
2. The second board is composed from the valid points list, FIS or USSA. A column is established for each discipline with the low point athlete in that discipline at the top of that column. The columns shall be arranged as prescribed by the policy for each event, division, or region, and considered in order.

## Selection Procedures

Selection will be made by going across both boards choosing the best ranked racer in every column of each row of both boards before moving on to the next row. When a competitor appears who has already been selected in a previous row, selection continues across the same row, but skipping that competitor, until the end of the row is reached, before moving to the next row. For example:

Downhill standings in order:	A, G, R, T
Slalom standings:	B, D, Z, Q
Giant slalom standings:	E, Q, D, B
Super G standings:	D, E, Q, M
Downhill points:	A, F, Z, T
Slalom Points:	X, E, M, D
Giant slalom points:	D, X, Q, L
Super G points:	C, Z, D, Q

World Cup Point Board				Seed Point Board			
DH	SL	GS	SG	DH	SL	GS	SG
A	B	E	D	A	X	D	C
G	D	Q	E	F	E	X	Z
R	Z	D	Q	Z	M	Q	D
T	Q	B	M	T	D	L	Q

Selection for a 12 person, four-event team would be:

A, B, E, D, X, C, G, Q, F, Z, R, M, T, L

Selection for a SL, GS Team would be:

B, E, X, D, Q, Z, M, L

More information on specific selection procedures used in your region, division or state appears in the Regional and Divisional Programs section of the Guide or in your regional, divisional or state handbook.