



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI
INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION
INTERNATIONALER SKIVERBAND



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PRECISIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SEASON 2009/2010
EDITION Northern Hemisphere

- National Ski Associations *
- Organisers of all alpine events listed in the FIS Calendar
- Technical Delegates according to their assignment

* Will be sent to the National Ski Associations to the attention of the team captains and trainers.
The reproduction of further copies is duty of the National Associations.

Corrections to the ICR 2008

608.12.4.3

Course characteristics and recommendations:

- Number of Direction changes ~~20%~~ 10 % to 12% of Vertical drop.
- Recommended to have 3-5 different sections.
- Giant Slalom skis recommended.
- The course should test the skier's ability to react and adapt to an ever changing rhythm and radius, but allow the competitors smooth transition between the various sections of gates.
- Building terrain is optional but must allow course to flow smoothly.
- Include a minimum of one jump
- Avoid gates that cause sudden braking and deceleration.
- The first and last gates should lead the skier comfortably.
- Forerunners or course testers should be available for course setting

801.2.4

Number of Direction Changes:

Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships and World Cup:

- 30% to 35% of the vertical drop, +/- 3 direction changes
- FIS, Continental Cup, Entry League races and Children competitions:
30% to 35% of the vertical drop +/- 3 direction changes

807

Crash Helmet

All competitors and forerunners are obliged to wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race.

Helmets used in FIS Snowsports must be specifically designed and manufactured for the particular event and must bear a CE mark and conform to recognized and appropriate standards such as CEE 1077 or US 2040, ASTM F2040, SNELL S98 or RS98, etc.

Soft gear protection is only allowed in Slalom.

Corrections to the "Specifications For Competition Equipment And Commercial Markings"

9.2 Specifications

The back protector must adapt to the anatomical bend of the athlete's spine and lie flat against the body. The top edge of the back protector must be situated in the area of the spinal column and may not go above the 7th cervical vertebrae (C7). ~~The back protector must be fastened in place with a stomach belt.~~ Fastening of the back protector may only take place with a stomach belt. The maximum thickness must be in the middle part and may not exceed 45 mm; the thickness reduces at the edges of the back protector. Designs with the view to improve aerodynamic properties are forbidden. The back protector must be worn underneath the competition suit.

Precisions approved by the FIS Council in Levi (FIN) November 2008, in Vancouver (CAN) June 2009 and in Zürich (SUI) November 2009.

1. ICR 2008

Precision Timing Rule

611.3.2.1 *Utilisation of times taken by hand*

Hand times may be used in the official results after a correction has been calculated.

Calculation of the correction

Calculate the difference between the times taken by hand and the electronic times of the 5 competitors starting before the missing time and the 5 starting after or if necessary the 10 nearest competitors.

The sum of the 10 time differences is divided by 10 and rounded up or down, to give the correction which must be applied to the hand time of the competitor without an electronic time.

Super Combi Method of Draw

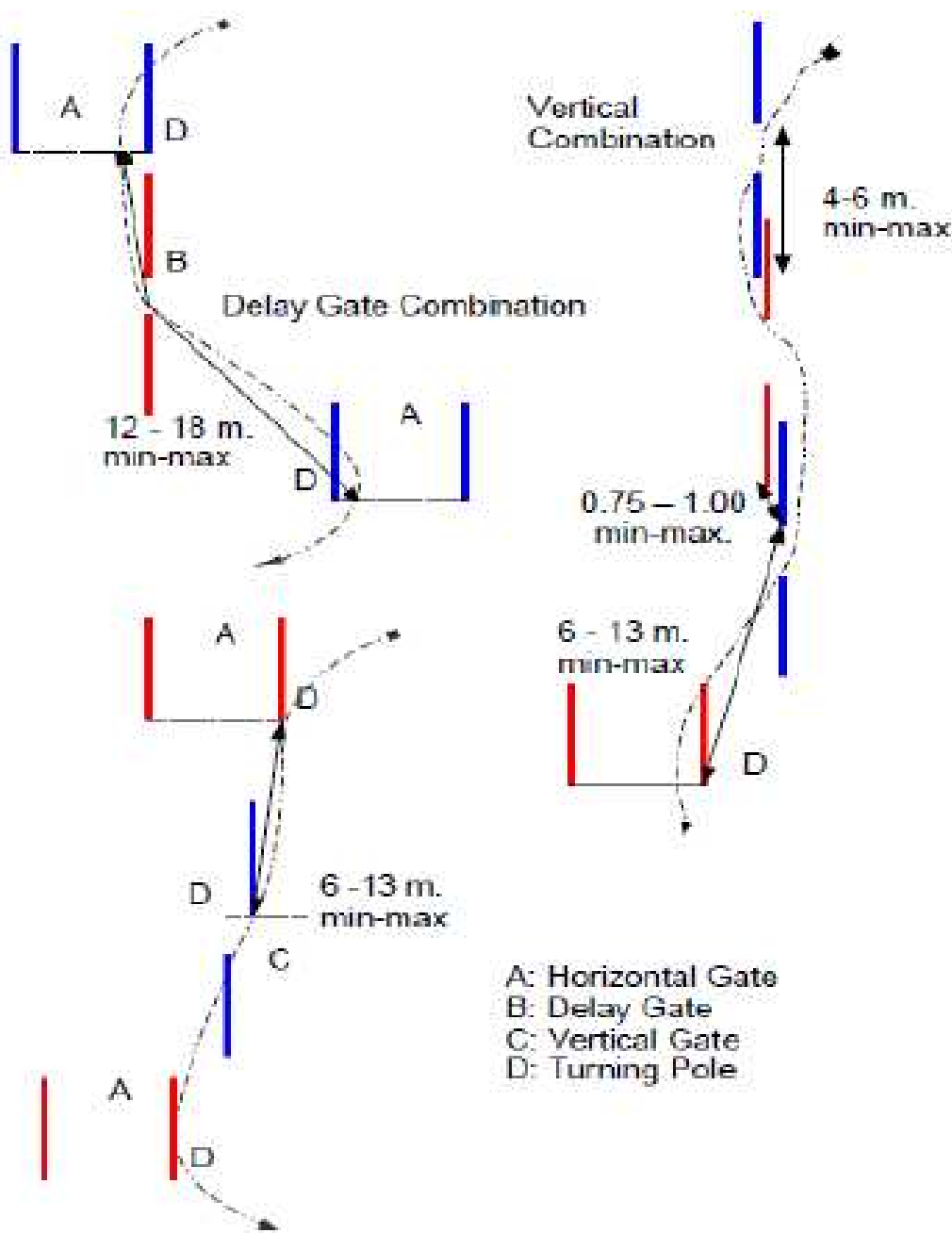
New 621.3.3 If the Slalom run takes place before the DH or SG, competitors who are shown as DNS, DNF or DSQ will start in the DH or SG run with their original bib after the last qualified competitor in the Slalom run. With the exception of OWG, WSC, WC and EC competitions.

Other changes

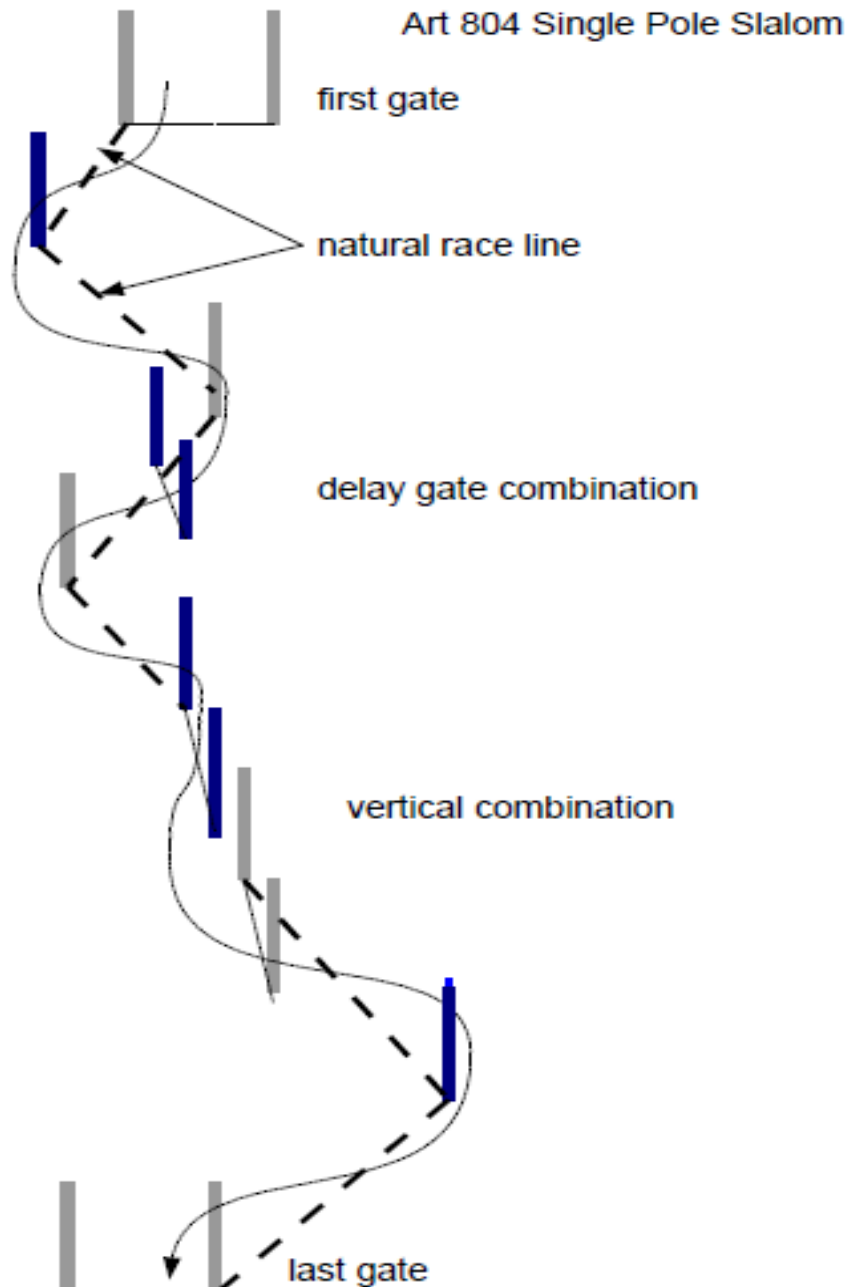
- 614.1.2.2 *Marking of the gates*
The position of the gate poles ~~are to~~ may be marked with an easily recognisable colouring substance which remains visible throughout the entire race. If the poles are fixed using large wooden or plastic bases (bucket gates) no colouring substance is required.
- 614.1.2.3 *Numbering the gates*
The gates must be numbered from top to bottom of the course. ~~and the numbers attached to the outside pole or where there is no outside pole the number will be attached to the turning pole.~~ Start and finish are not counted.
- 614.1.2.4 *Marking of the course and terrain*
In Downhill and in Super-G the course should be marked using:
- ~~twigs stuck in the snow on the inside and/or outside of the racing line before and after the gate~~
~~and/or~~
 - small pine needles or similar material spread on the course
and/or
 - coloured dye used vertically from gate to gate as well as horizontally across the course, notably on the approaches indicating changes in terrain, jumps, etc.
- 615.3 *Crossing of the Finish Line and Recording of the Times*
The finish line must be crossed:
- on both skis or
 - on one ski or
 - with both feet in case of a fall ~~in the immediate finish area between the last gate and finish line.~~ In this case the time is taken when any part of the competitor's body or equipment stops the timekeeping system.
- 661.4.1
A gate has been passed correctly when both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed across the gate line. If a competitor loses a ski, without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the gate line.
~~Where there is no outside pole both feet and ski tips must have passed the turning pole on the same side following the natural course of the slalom.~~
This rule is also valid when a competitor has to climb back up to a gate. ~~or by stepping up the racer must climb up to the level of the turning pole, horizontally to the fall line.~~
- 661.4.1.2
The gate line in Slalom is the imaginary shortest line between the turning pole and the outside pole. ~~or where the outside pole has been removed, it is the imaginary shortest line from the turning pole where the fault occurred to the turning pole immediately above.~~
- 801.2.1
A slalom gate consists of two poles (art. 680). ~~or where there is no outside pole the gate will consist on a turning pole.~~

801.2.3

A gate must have a minimum width of 4 m and a maximum of 6 m.
 The distance from turning pole to turning pole of successive gates must not be less than 6.00 m and not more than 13 m (valid for all categories). Exception Children competitions - not more than 12 m. Recommended 10 m.
 The distance between gates within combinations (hairpin or, vertical ~~delayed gates~~) must not be less than 0.75 m and not more than 1.00 m. The gates in hairpin or vertical combinations must be set in one line. Delayed gates must have a minimum distance of 12 m and a maximum distance of 18 m from turning pole to turning pole.



- 803.2 **Number of Gate Combinations**
A Slalom must contain horizontal (open) and vertical (closed) gates as well as a minimum of one and a maximum of three vertical combinations consisting of three to four gates and at least three hairpin-combinations. It must also contain a minimum of one and a maximum of three delayed gate combinations, turns. ~~Delayed gates must have a minimum distance of 12 m and a maximum distance of 18 m from turning pole to turning pole.~~
- 803.3 **Gates and Combinations of Gates**
The most important types of gates and combinations of gates are: horizontal (open) gates, vertical (closed) gates, vertical combinations, hairpin combinations and delay gates combinations.
- 803.5 **Checking the Slalom Course**
The Jury must check that the course is ready for racing once the course setter has set it, paying special attention that:
- The slalom poles are firmly fixed (screwed) in.
 - The gates are in the right colour order.
 - If necessary the ~~The~~ position of the poles is marked.
 - The numbers are in the right order on the outside poles.
 - The poles are high enough above the snow.
 - The two slalom courses are far enough from each other to avoid misleading the competitors.
 - The reserve poles are correctly placed not to mislead the competitors.
 - Start and finish are in accordance with art. 613 and 615.
- New 804 **Single Pole Slalom**
All rules of the ICR are valid, except as follows:
- 804.1 **Single Pole Slalom is permitted only in International FIS level competitions (see art. 201.3.4, 201.3.5 and 201.3.6)**
- 804.2 **A Single Pole Slalom has no outside pole, except for the first and the last gate, a delay gate and combinations (hairpin, vertical).**
- 804.3 **Where there is no outside pole, both feet and ski tips must have passed the turning pole on the same side, following the natural race line of the slalom. The natural race line is an imaginary line from turning pole to turning pole, which the racer has to cross. If the racer has not correctly passed the natural race line, then he has to climb back up and pass around the missed turning pole. Where there is an outside pole (first and last gate, delay gate and combinations (hairpin, vertical) art. 661.4.1 is valid.**



Course Inspection

601.4.6.1

From a technical standpoint particularly by:

- Opening or closing the race courses for training in consideration of the technical preparations and the prevailing weather conditions
- Determining the method of the Competitors course inspection
- Jury inspection of the course before the race

For Downhill:

- Arrangement of an additional competitor's inspection in unusual weather conditions

608.12.5 *Kombi Inspection*

A normal competitors inspection and with a time limit established by the Jury is suggested. The concept is to test reaction and adaptability from the normal amount of inspection time.

614.3 Inspection

614.3.1 *Jury inspection*

On race day, the Jury inspects the course and has to confirm the FIS programme for the day. Team Captains may accompany the Jury.

614.3.2 *Competitor inspection*

The competitor inspection is held after Jury inspection and after the Jury has opened the course and is normally inspected, from top to bottom of the course. The course must be in racing condition from the time the competitor's inspection starts and the competitors must not be disturbed during the inspection by workers on the course or similar. The competitors are authorised to study the final setting of the course by either skiing down at the side of the course at low speed, or side slipping through the gates (inspection). Skiing through gates or making practice turns parallel to those required by gates on the course is not allowed. Competitors must carry their start numbers. Fenced, roped or blocked off sections of the course or gates must be respected. By the end of the inspection time, Competitors have to be outside the race course. Racers are not permitted to enter the course on foot without skis.

614.3.3 *Jury decisions*

The time and duration of the Competitors Inspection is determined by the Jury and scheduled at the team captains meeting. If necessary (e.g. because of special weather conditions), the Jury may decide on special methods of competitors inspection.

628.4 skis through a gate or practices turns parallel those required by gates on the course or otherwise violates the rules of Competitors inspection. (614.3)

703.2.2 Before the start of the training on the first official training day, there must be an inspection by the Jury with the technical advisor, if present, and generally also in the presence of the team captains or trainers.

703.2.3 Before the start of the first official training the competitors shall conduct a complete inspection of the course, ~~carrying their numbers. The time of the inspection is determined by the Jury~~

804 Inspection of the Course

See art. 614.3.804.1

~~904~~ — **Inspection of the Course**

———— See art. 614.3.

~~1004~~ — **Inspection of the Course** —

———— See art. 614.3.

SG Course setting

603.7 Duties of the Course Setters

603.7.2 The course setter sets the race course respecting taking into consideration the existing present safety measures and course preparation. The course setter must take speed control into consideration.

1001.3.4 The Super-G has to be set as follows:
For FIS level events 7% of the vertical drop equals the minimum maximum number of gates, respectively direction changes of direction.
For OWG, WSC, WC, WJC and COC level events 6% of the vertical drop equals the minimum number of direction changes. If the vertical drop is between 400 and 500 m, a minimum of 32 direction changes must be set and if the vertical drop is between 500 and 650 m a minimum of 35 direction changes must be set for men. A minimum of 30 gates must be set for ladies. The minimum number of gates (men 35, ladies 30) counts only those requiring change of direction.
In case of Ladies' and Men's events held together (same start, resp. same finish), the Men's rule is valid also for the Ladies (minimum 32 direction changes if the VD is less than 500 m / 35 if it is higher than 500 m).

The distance between the turning poles of two successive gates must be at least 25 m (exception: art. 1003.1.1). Children's competitions: minimum 8%, maximum 10% direction changes of the vertical drop. Entry League (ENL) Men: minimum ~~40~~7% of the vertical drop

Skis for SG K1

1003.1.5 *Course Setting for K1*
Different courses must be adapted for K1 and K2, which should have turning radiuses corresponding to their age. The ski to be used is the appropriate GS-skis for K1 events.

Team Captains Meetings and Draw

604.3 In accordance with ICR 213.4 and 216 the time and location of the first team captain's meeting and of the draw must be shown in the programme. An actual meeting, attended in person by team captains, jury, and race officials is an inseparable part of the competition and is important for communication of jury

instructions, support of the OC, OC requests and information as well as a critical element for risk management and liability related matters. ICR 216 and 217 apply in all cases.

Forerunners

605 Forerunners

- 605.1 The organiser is obliged to provide at least three ~~qualified~~ forerunners who ~~meet all regulations of the International Competitions Rules (ICR) similar to all participating competitors~~ have signed the FIS Athletes Declaration. The forerunner is a member of the Organizing Committee. In Downhill, the forerunners should participate in all training runs.
In extraordinary conditions, the Jury may increase the number of forerunners. The Jury may designate different forerunners for each run.
- 605.2 The forerunners must wear forerunner's start numbers (bibs).
- 605.3 The nominated forerunners must-should have the skiing ability to ski the course in a racing manner.

Homologation of the Courses

- 650.3 Recipients
The request must be accompanied by the following documents in quadruplicate multi-page pdf format, ~~and one copy each~~ sent or given to: ~~the inspector for~~.
- 650.4.1 *A description of the course, containing:*
....
- the average gradient, the maximum gradient, the minimum gradient (in new degrees or percentages)
- ~~transport possibilities~~ emergency evacuation arrangements for injured competitors ~~outside the course~~
- artificial snow making installations
- Evacuation distance to the nearest hospital in ~~kilometres~~ kilometers
....
- ~~650.4.4 A statistical record of the amount of snow on the course (for Olympic Winter Games and FIS World Ski Championships during the previous ten years, for other races during the previous five years).~~
- 650.4.45 A large and comprehensive photograph on which the course is marked. It must be a genuine photograph and not a graphic representation from a prospectus. ~~The size of the photograph shall be at least 18 x 24 cm.~~ The photograph should be taken preferably from an opposite slope. If that is not possible, then an oblique aerial photograph will ~~produce the same effect~~ be acceptable.

650.4.56 A sketch of the entire course (1:5,000) with all details and data indicated, such as lift towers, groups of trees, snowmaking hydrants, snow fences, steep sections, curves, trail intersections, etc. and information on elevations, section and resort names. The purpose of the sketch is primarily to provide the inspector with condensed information on the actual state of the course, any improvements planned and also the location of safety nets.

650.6.1 *The Applicant*

As soon as the required documents ~~in quadruplicate~~ are ready in pdf format, the applicant club will send the request for homologation through its National Ski Association to the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses or in agreement with the National Ski Association they deliver it, during before the on-site inspection to the inspector, who will pass the copies to the right place. At the same time the ~~National Ski Association~~ applicant must ~~pay~~ remit the equivalent of CHF 150.-- per homologation to the National Ski Association. This sum covers the administrative costs and will be paid by the National Ski Association to FIS. The inspector's travel and living expenses must be paid to him directly by the applicant. The travel from his home to the course site and back may be calculated as follows:

- Per travel day, CHF 100.—
- Train fare: first-class
- Travel in his own car: CHF 0.70 per kilometer
- Air travel: economy.

650.6.3 *The Inspector*

After the request for homologation has been received by the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses, from the applicant via the National Ski Association, the chairman will appoint an inspector. The inspector immediately contacts the applicant about the time for his inspection and sends a copy to the appropriate National Ski Association. The inspector will receive ~~four copies~~ a pdf copy of the homologation papers ~~for before his inspection at the site~~. After his inspection, he writes his inspection report and marks the required improvements in red on the course plan. After checking all other documents, he sends ~~three copies~~ the complete set of documents to the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses in multi-page pdf format. The latter will examine and ratify them. The homologation documents will be loaded on the FIS Web site and send a copy to each of the following:

- ~~the responsible National Ski Association~~
- ~~the applicant~~
- ~~one copy remains with the inspector~~

It is left to the discretion of the inspector to decide whether, in addition to the summer inspection, a second inspection in winter will be necessary in consideration of different conditions in winter. This applies especially to safety regulations and the placing of nets.

650.6.4 *Issue of the FIS Homologation Certificate*

If the inspection report is affirmative and no further work is needed, the chairman of the Sub-Committee for Alpine Courses will send the original of the homologation certificate to the applicant and a pdf copy to the appropriate National Ski Association ~~and~~, the FIS and the inspector.

The homologation certificate itself sets out the name and type of the course and its technical data. The registration number of the certificate indicates the total number of homologated courses, the ~~month and~~ year in which the homologated certificate was issued, and the number of courses registered in that year. The expiry date is indicated.

~~The homologation Certificate will only be issued if the fee is paid.~~

650.6.6 *Validity of the FIS Homologation Certificate*

650.6.6.1 *Downhill and Super-G*

The certificate is valid for five years from ~~the date~~ 1 November* of the year of issue. After that a rehomologation must be made.

*) = For the Southern Hemisphere 1 July of the year of issue.

650.6.6.2 *Slalom and Giant Slalom*

The certificate is valid for ten years from 1 November* of the year ~~the date~~ of issue. After that a rehomologation must be made.

*) = For the Southern Hemisphere 1 July of the year of issue.

650.6.6.3 *For all Events*

Homologation certificates are valid (within periods in art. 650.6.6.1 and 650.6.6.2) as long as no natural or artificial changes or changes in the regulations or technical requirements have occurred.

Natural changes can consist of:

- erosion, land slides or the terrain becoming overgrown.

Artificial changes are:

- the construction of buildings, lifts,
- the construction of shelters, parks, roads or tracks, etc.,
- the installation of snowmaking hydrants, snow retention fences or other significant hardware.

2. **World Cup**

Nations Team Event at the WC Finals Garmisch Partenkirchen 2010

The Executive Board proposes to use the Parallel format for the Nation Team Event to be held at the World Cup Finals Garmisch Partenkirchen 2010.

Rules

1. Type of Event

- The race will be conducted as a parallel GS
- GS gates and flags are to be used

2. Eligibility of the Teams

- Up to the best 16 nations qualified on the Overall WC Nations Cup standing before the WC Finals
- The total team size per Nation is limited to a maximum of 6 competitors
- Per Nation and run, a maximum of 2 Ladies and 2 Men must start

3. Seeding of the Teams

- 16 Nations formed in 4 pairs in following manner:
the 1st Nation and the 16th
the 2nd Nation and the 15th
the 3rd Nation and the 14th
the 4th Nation and the 13th
the 5th Nation and the 12th
the 6th Nation and the 11th
the 7th Nation and the 10th
the 8th Nation and the 9th

4. Running the Competition

- Each match between two competitors consists of one run
- The starting order will be as follows
“Course Blue” Nation 1 L1 against “Course Red” Nation 16 L1
“Course Blue” Nation 1 M3 against “Course Red” Nation 16 M3
“Course Red” Nation 1 L2 against “Course Blue” Nation 16 L2
“Course Red” Nation 1 M4 against “Course Blue” Nation 16 M4

5. Scoring Points

- Winner of each individual match gets 1 point for his/her Nation
- In case of tie of an individual match, both nations get 1 point
- In case of a tie after completing the four matches (2:2) the Nation with the best individual run time (or second best in case of a tie for the best time) will win the heat
- If both competitors fall in any match, the first competitor to reach the finish successfully will be the winner. If both competitors do not finish, the competitor who successfully skied the furthest distance will be the match winner.

6. Causes of Disqualifications

- Changing from one course to another
- Disturbing the opponent, voluntarily or not
- Not passing through a gate correctly (ICR art 661.4.2)
- Turn not executed on the outside of the gate

7. Awards

- 100.000 CHF Prize Money Fund
- Top three nations winner 80 %
 - I. 20 % NSA
 - II. 60 % Participating competitors
- Special Prizes 20 %
 - a) 5 % Fastest Run Ladies
 - b) 5% Fastest Run Men
 - c) 5 % Most winning points Ladies
 - d) 5 % Most winning points Men

8. Name of the Event

- Toni Sailer Cup

3. FIS Alpine World Ski Championships

Qualification WSC System

- 1.1 Qualification race:
Qualification races can take place for Technical Events.
The best 50 competitors present will qualify directly to the finals.
All other competitors will compete in a qualification race from where the best 25 will qualify to the final. Additionally the best 25 nations on the board who are not represented by the best 75 already qualified competitors have the right to name one athlete who participated in the qualification race to participate in the final. These competitors must have less than 120 FIS points in the respective event.
All competitors participating in the qualification race will be included on the official results list of the respective race of the FIS Alpine World Ski Championships.
Replacement of injured or ill athletes verified by the Medical Supervisor of the top 50 present athletes may only be made by athletes with at least the same or better WCSL / FIS points than the 50th on the board. Only the WCSL / FIS points of the originally entered 50th competitor count. There is no moving up. The enrolment is done according to WCSL points followed by FIS points.
- 1.2 Final race
A maximum of 100 competitors are allowed to participate at the 1st run
- 1.3 Limitation for the 2nd run of the Final race
Only the first 30 competitors from the 1st run are qualified.

4. Specifications for Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings

B. Alpine Competition Equipment

5. Racing suits

Competition suits and clothing worn underneath, such as underwear, etc., may not be plasticised or treated by any chemical means (gaseous, liquid or solid) and must have a minimum permeability of 30 litres per m²/sec. Seams may only exist in order to join the portions of the suit. Outer tucks and darts are not allowed. The suits must be equally porous in all parts, both from the outside in and from the inside out.

Minimum air permeability is established whereby the unstretched fabric must show a medium air permeability of a minimum of 30 litres per m²/sec under 10 mm of water pressure.

Competitors are allowed to protect all parts of the body with so called protectors in all events:

~~— for Slalom, Giant Slalom and Super G suits' the shoulder, scapular region, arms and legs may be specially protected.~~

- In Downhill, protectors may not be integrated into the competition suit itself.

- In all events these protectors must be worn underneath the plumbed racing suit. (Exception forearm protection used in SG, GS and SL, and shin protection used in SL)

Protectors must fulfill the 30 liter permeability rule with the exception of the shoulder, scapular region, chest, arms and legs. The anatomical body shape may not be changed.

~~Protectors must fulfill the 30 litre permeability rule with the exception in Down-hill of the shoulder, arm sections as well as the knee and shins, and in Super G, Giant Slalom and Slalom, the shoulder, scapular region chest, arms and legs. The anatomical body shape may not be changed. No plasticized surfaces.~~

5. Rules of the FIS Alpine Points

Over Quota

<u>New 9.9</u>	<u>Over Quota</u> <u>Every NSA has the right to start the maximum number of racers allowed by their quota only. For Ladies competitions see art 9.2.</u>
<u>9.9.1</u>	<u>Quotas must be supervised at the Team Captains meeting and before the draw by the TD, the race secretary and the respective Team Captains.</u>
<u>9.9.2</u>	<u>If a competitor is entered and actually starts and consequently exceeds the nation's quota he will not be considered in the calculation for the final result or for the penalty calculation if this breach of rules is discovered before the official results are published. He will be shown in the results as DSQ (Over Quota). In the event that such a breach of rules is only found after the submission and publication of the results, the results will be re-calculated at the FIS Office following the removal of any over quota athletes who will be shown in the results as DSQ (Over Quota). This procedure will be handled at the FIS Office and confirmed by the Classification Sub-Committee during their next meeting.</u>

6. Special Quotas / Quotenfragen – Sonderquoten

Datum	Ort	Nat 1	Nat 2	Disz	Kat	Sonderquote
18.01.-20.01.2010	Zagreb-Sljeme	CRO	CRO	GS, SL	FIS	SLO 30
09.03.-10.03.2010	Zagreb-Sljeme	CRO	CRO	GS	FIS	SLO 30
25.03.-26.03.2010	Zagreb-Sljeme	CRO	CRO	SL	FIS, NC	SLO 30
01.12.-04.12.2009	Ribnica na Pohorju	SLO	SLO	SL	FIS	CRO 30 HUN 5
07.12.-10.12.2009	Maribor	SLO	SLO	GS	FIS	CRO 30 HUN 5
15.12.-16.12.2009	Kope-Slovenj Gradec	SLO	SLO	GS	JUN	CRO 30
18.12.-19.12.2009	Krvavec	SLO	SLO	GS	JUN	CRO 30
12.01.-13.01.2010	Kope	SLO	SLO	SG	FIS	CRO 30 HUN 5
22.01.-23.01.2010	Krvavec	SLO	SLO	GS, SL	NJC	CRO 30
06.02.-07.02.2010	Ravne na Koroskem	SLO	SLO	SL	JUN	COR 30
09.02.2010	Bohinjska Bistrica	SLO	SLO	GS	FIS	CRO 30
11.02.-12.02.2010	Bohinjska Bistrica	SLO	SLO	SG, SC	FIS	CRO 30
13.02.-14.02.2010	Skofja Loka	SLO	SLO	SL	FIS	CRO 30
20.02.-21.02.2010	Crna na Koroskem	SLO	SLO	SL	FIS, JUN	CRO 30
07.03.2010	Soriska planina	SLO	SLO	SL	FIS	CRO 30
12.03.-13.03.2010	Krvavec	SLO	SLO	SL	JUN	CRO 30
14.03.-15.03.2010	Skofja Loka	SLO	SLO	GS	FIS	CRO 30
18.03.2010	Rogla	SLO	SLO	SL	FIS	CRO 30
22.03.-27.03.2010	Kope, Maribor	SLO	SLO	DH, SG, SC, GS, SL	NC, NJC	CRO 30
28.03.2010	Maribor	SLO	SLO	SL	FIS	CRO 30
02.04.-03.04.2010	Krvavec	SLO	SLO	GS	FIS	CRO 30
21.11.-22.11.2009	Rjukan	NOR	NOR	SL	FIS	GER 10 GBR 12
20.11.-22.11.2009	Geilo	NOR	NOR	GS, SL	FIS, NJR	GER 10 GBR L 12 GBR M 6
24.11.-25.11.2009	Hemsedal	NOR	NOR	SG	FIS	GER 15 GBR 12
26.11.-29.11.2009	Beidahu	CHN	CHN	GS, SL	FIS	JPN 90
05.12.-06.12.2009	Beidahu	CHN	CHN	SL	FIS	JPN 90
12.12.-13.12.2009	Beidahu	CHN	CHN	GS	FIS	JPN 90
19.01.-22.01.2010	Maria Alm	AUT	GER	GS	FIS	AUT 30
12.12.-13.12.2009	Matrei	AUT	AUT	SG	FIS	GER 30
25.01.-26.01.2010	Wagrain/Filzmoos	AUT	AUT	GS, SL	NJC	GER 10
27.01.-28.01.2010	Radstadt	AUT	AUT	SG	FIS, NJC	GER 10
23.02.-24.02.2010	Spital am Semmering	AUT	AUT	SG, SC	FIS	GER 30
03.03.-05.03.2010	Altenmarkt Zauchensee	AUT	AUT	SG, SC	FIS	GER 30
20.12.-21.12.2009	Ausservillgraten	AUT	AUT	SG, SC	FIS	GER 30
14.01.-16.01.2010	Haus im Ennstal	AUT	AUT	SG, SC	FIS	GER 30
03.03.-04.03.2010	Lackenhof	AUT	AUT	SG, SC	FIS	GER 30
22.12.-23.12.2009	Malbun	LIE	LIE	SL	FIS	GER M 12
02.04.-03.04.2010	Malbun	LIE	LIE	GS, SL	NC	GER M 12

Precisions and Instructions for the Season 2009/10 – Edition Northern Hemisphere

18.01.-20.01.2009	Zagreb Sljeme	CRO	CRO	GS, SL	FIS	HUN 5
10.12.-13.12.2009	Spindleruv Mlyn	CZE	CZE	GS, SL	FIS	HUN 5 POL 50 SVK 50
19.12.-20.12.2009	Spindleruv Mlyn	CZE	CZE	GS, SL	FIS	POL 50 SVK 50
11.01.-12.01.2010	Spindleruv Mlyn	CZE	CZE	SG, SC	FIS	POL 50 SVK 50
14.01.-17.01.2010	Albrechtice v Jizerski	CZE	CZE	GS, SL	FIS	HUN 5 POL 50 SVK 50
23.01.-24.01.2010	Pec pod Snezkou	CZE	CZE	GS	FIS	POL 50 SVK 50
30.01.-31.01.2010	Karlov pod Pradedem	CZE	CZE	SL	FIS	POL 50 SVK 50
27.02.-28.02.2010	Dolni Morava	CZE	CZE	GS, SL	FIS	POL 50 SVK 50
06.03.-07.03.2010	Cervenhorske sedlo	CZE	CZE	GS	FIS	POL 50 SVK 50
13.03.-14.03.2010	Karlov pod Pradedem	CZE	CZE	SL	FIS	POL 50 SVK 50
22.03.-26.03.2010	Spindleruv Mlyn	CZE	CZE	SG, SC, GS, SL	NC	POL 50 SVK 50
30.03.2010	Praded	CZE	CZE	GS	ENL	POL 50 SVK 50
21.12.-23.12.2009	Liptovska Teplicka	SVK	SVK	GS, SL	FIS	CZE 50 POL 50
12.01.-15.01.2009	Banska Bystrica	SVK	SVK	GS, SL	FIS	CZE 50 POL 50
19.01.-20.01.2010	Vratna	SVK	SVK	GS, SL	FIS	CZE 50 POL 50
20.01.-21.01.2010	Strbske Pleso	SVK	SVK	GS, SL	FIS	CZE 50 POL 50
15.03.-19.03.2010	Jasna	SVK	SVK	SG, GS, SL	FIS	CZE 50 POL 50
24.01.-25.01.2010	Szczyrk	POL	POL	SG, GS, SL	FIS	CZE 50 SVK 50
18.02.-19.02.2010	Czarna Gora	POL	POL	GS, SL	NJC	CZE 50 SVK 50
09.03.2010	Zakopane	POL	POL	GS, SL	FIS	CZE 50 SVK 50
18.03.-20.03.2010	Szczyrk	POL	POL	SG, GS, SL	NC	CZE 50 SVK 50

Nat 1=Gastgebernation; Nat 2=Organisator

Datum	Ort	Nat 1	Nat 2	Disz	Kat	Sonderquote
12.12.-13.12.2009	Val St. Come, QC	CAN	CAN	SL	FIS	*
19.12.-22.12.2009	Mt. Trembland, QC	CAN	CAN	SL	FIS	*
19.12.-20.12.2009	Mont Blanc, QC	CAN	CAN	SL	FIS	*
29.01.-04.02.2010	Mt. Ste Anne, QC	CAN	CAN	DH, SG, SC	FIS	*
06.02.-07.02.2010	St Sauveur, QC	CAN	CAN	SL	FIS	*
12.02.-15.02.2010	Loch Lomond, ON	CAN	CAN	GS, SL	FIS	*
17.12.-20.12.2009	Attitash, NH	USA	USA	2SL, 2GS	FIS	*

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11.01.-12.01.2010	Sugarbush, VT	USA	USA	2GS	FIS	*
25.02.-26.02.2010	Sunday River, ME	USA	USA	2SL	FIS	*
18.03.-19.03.2010	Sugarbush, VT	USA	USA	2GS	FIS	*
20.03.-21.03.2010	TBA	USA	USA	2SL	FIS	*
22.01.-28.01.2010	Apex, BC	CAN	CAN	DH, SG	FIS	NZE 10
06.02.-09.02.2010	Norquay, AB	CAN	CAN	GS, SL	FIS	NZE 10
04.03.-09.03.2010	Silver Star, BC	CAN	CAN	SG, GS, SL	FIS	NZE 10
30.03.-02.04.2010	Nakiska, AB	CAN	CAN	GS, SL	FIS	NZE 10
30.03.-02.04.2010	Panorama, BC	CAN	CAN	GS, SL	FIS	NZE 10
10.-13.01.2010	Okemo, VT	USA	USA	2SG, 2GS	FIS	NZE M 10
12.-15.01.2010	Sunday River, ME	USA	USA	2SG, 2GS	FIS	NZE L 10
24.-25.01.2010	Stowe, VT	USA	USA	2SL	FIS	NZE M 10
01.-05.02.2010	Sugarloaf, ME	USA	USA	2DH, SG	FIS	NZE 10
25.-26.02.2010	Sunday River, ME	USA	USA	2SL	FIS	NZE M 10
02.-09.03.2010	Sugarloaf, ME	USA	USA	2DH, SG, GS, SL	FIS/NJC	NZE 10
14.-18.03.2010	Burke, VT & Waterville Valley, NH	USA	USA	2SG, SC, GS, SL	NAC	NZE 10
20.-23.03.2010	Lake Placid, NY	USA	USA	SG, GS, SL	NC	NZE 10
08.-11.04.2010	Mount Hood Meadows, OR	USA	USA	2GS, 2SL	FIS	NZE 10
15.-18.04.2010	Mt. Bachelor, OR	USA	USA	2DH	FIS	NZE 10

USA/CAN

**Consideration of the FIS quotas for Foreigners/Berücksichtigung der FIS-Quoten für die Ausländer.*

**Possibility to fill up to a maximum of 140 divided between CAN and USA/Auffüllungsmöglichkeit bis max. 140 geteilt zwischen CAN und USA.*