



International
Paralympic
Committee

IPC Alpine Skiing Classification Rules and Regulations

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1 Introduction to Classification

1.1 Governance

The International Paralympic Committee (IPC) acts as the International Federation for the Sport of Alpine Skiing. It is responsible for, amongst other things, organising international Competitions and drawing up rules and regulations relevant to the Sport of Alpine Skiing, and ensuring that they are followed. IPC carries out its responsibilities as International Federation under the name “IPC Alpine Skiing”, and the term “IPC Alpine Skiing” should therefore be read in these Classification Regulations as being equivalent to IPC.

IPC Alpine Skiing governs the sports of Alpine Skiing and Para-Snowboard and all regulations in these Rules shall also apply to both sports.

IPC has designated these Classification Regulations as being part of the Sport Rules of Alpine Skiing.

1.2 Structure of Classification Regulations

1.2.1 The Classification Regulations contained in this document provide a framework within which the process of classification may take place. Classification is undertaken so that Athletes can be designated a Sport Class (which groups Athletes together in Competition) and allocated a Sport Class Status (which indicates when Athletes should be evaluated and how their Sport Class may be challenged).

1.2.2 The allocation to an Athlete of a Sport Class is determined by a variety of processes that may include a physical and technical assessment and observation in training and/or competition, as explained in these Classification Regulations.

1.2.3 A Sport Profile explains how an Athlete may be considered eligible to compete within a particular Sport Class. A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete based on the degree to which an Athlete satisfies the requirements of the “Sport Profile” for that Sport Class.

1.2.4 The Sport Profiles for the Sport Classes that comprise the Sport of Alpine Skiing are set out in the Appendices to these Classification Regulations.

1.3 Purpose of Classification Regulations

1.3.1 The term “Classification”, as used in these Rules, refers to the process by which Athletes are assessed by reference to the impact of impairment on their ability to compete in Alpine Skiing Events. It is intended to provide a framework for fair



Competition and to ensure that the strategies, skills and talent of Athletes and teams determine competitive success. Classification is undertaken to both ensure that a relevant level of impairment is present in an Athlete, and that that impairment has a demonstrable impact upon sport performance.

1.3.2 The IPC Alpine Skiing Sport Profiles explain how an Athlete may be eligible to compete in IPC Alpine Skiing sporting event.

1.4 IPC Classification Code

IPC Alpine Skiing has implemented these Classification Regulations having regard to the IPC Classification Code (the IPC Code). In the event that these Classification Regulations fail to provide for a matter in respect of which there is provision in the IPC Code, the provisions appearing in the IPC Code shall apply and be regarded as being part of these Regulations.

1.5 Definitions

A Glossary of Defined Terms (which generally appear in capital letters in these Rules) is included within these Classification Regulations, although certain terms are defined in the body of these Classification Regulations.

2 Classifiers

2.1 Classification Personnel

2.1.1 The IPC Classification Code and IPC Alpine Skiing recognise Classifiers as IPC Alpine Skiing officials.

2.1.2 IPC Alpine Skiing should appoint the following personnel. Each will have a key role in the administration, organisation and execution of classification for IPC Alpine Skiing:

Head of Classification

The Head of Classification will be the person responsible for the direction, administration, coordination and implementation of classification matters for IPC Alpine Skiing. In the absence of an individual acting as Head of Classification, the role of Head of Classification may be fulfilled by a person or group of persons designated as such by IPC Alpine Skiing. In such instances the references in these Regulations to Head of Classification shall be deemed to include such person or group of persons.



Chief Classifier

A Chief Classifier will be a Classifier appointed for a specific IPC Alpine Skiing Competition, responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of classification matters at that Competition. The duties of the Chief Classifier may include, but are not limited to, liaising with organising committees and teams before a Competition to identify and notify Athletes who require Athlete Evaluation; liaising with organising committees before a Competition to ensure travel, accommodation and working logistics are provided for Classifiers; supervising Classifiers to ensure that Classification Regulations are applied appropriately during a specific Competition; and supervising Classifiers and trainee Classifiers in their duties as members of Classification Panels.

Classifier

A Classifier will be a person appointed and certified by IPC Alpine Skiing as being competent to evaluate Athletes (as part of a Classification Panel) for international Competition.

2.1.3 IPC Alpine Skiing Classifiers for athletes with physical impairment should be qualified in one or more of the following disciplines:

Medical Doctor: a physician who has experience in dealing with people with the impairments and Activity Limitations described in the Sport Profiles; or

Physiotherapist: a physiotherapist (or practitioner from a related discipline) trained to work with individuals with the impairments and Activity Limitations described in the Sport Profiles; or

Sports Technical Expert: an individual with extensive coaching background in the sport they will be classifying or those with degrees in physical education, biomechanics or kinesiology with a working knowledge of the impairments and Activity Limitations described in the Sport Profiles.

2.1.4 IPC Alpine Skiing Classifiers for athletes with visual impairment should be qualified in one or more of the following disciplines:

Ophthalmologist: an ophthalmologist with expertise and/or experience in the assessment of low vision;

Optometrist/ orthoptist: an optometrist or orthoptist with expertise and/or experience in the assessment of low vision.



2.2 Classifiers – Levels and Duties

IPC Alpine Skiing categorises its Classifiers as follows:

2.2.1 Trainee - An individual who is being trained by IPC Alpine Skiing, but who is not yet certified as a Classifier. A trainee cannot be a Member of a Classification Panel at an International Competition. The duties of the trainee may include participation in and observation of the classification process to become familiar with the Classification Regulations, developing competencies and proficiencies relevant to Athlete Evaluation, assistance in research, and attending classification meetings at Competitions. A Trainee Classifier is required to adhere to the Classifier's Code of Conduct.

2.2.2 **Level 1 - International Classifier** – a Classifier who has successfully completed IPC Alpine Skiing training and has been certified to be a member of a Classification Panel at an International Competition. The Classifier is required to adhere to the Classifier's Code of Conduct.

The duties of a Level 1 Classifier may include, but are not limited to: being part of a Classification Panel at IPC Alpine Skiing sanctioned events; being part of a Protest Panel at IPC Alpine Skiing sanctioned events; attending classification meetings at Competitions; and assisting in Classifier training and certification as requested by the Head of Classification.

2.2.3 **Level 2 – Senior Classifier** - a Senior Classifier acts in a leadership capacity at Competitions and reports to the Chief Classifier. Senior Classifiers have completed IPC Alpine Skiing training, show leadership, participate in research and development of the classification system, and have sufficient experience to implement the IPC Alpine Skiing Classification Regulations at a Competition. The Classifier is required to adhere to the Classifier's Code of Conduct.

The duties of a Senior Classifier may include, but are not limited to assisting in the research, development and clarification of the Classification Regulations and profiles for IPC Alpine Skiing; participation in Classifier workshops; assisting in regular reviews of Classification Regulations and Sport Profiles; and supervising and evaluating Classifiers.

2.2.4 The Head of Classification and the Chief Classifier to a specific competition may delegate tasks related to administration and coordination to the IPC Alpine Skiing Management.



3 Classification Panels and Classification

3.1 Classification Panels

- 3.1.1 A Classification Panel is a group of Classifiers empowered by the Rules of the Sport of Alpine Skiing to evaluate Athletes and allocate Sport Classes.
- 3.1.2 IPC Alpine Skiing should appoint Classification Panels for a particular Competition. A minimum of 2 panels for each impairment group (physical/visual) shall be appointed for each Competition.
- 3.1.3 A Classification Panel shall be comprised of a minimum of two (2) Classifiers and must include one medical doctor or physiotherapist.
- 3.1.4 Members of Classification Panels should have no significant relationship with any Athlete (or any member of Athlete Support Personnel) that might create any actual or perceived bias or Conflict of Interest.
- 3.1.5 Members of a Classification Panel should not have any other official responsibilities within a Competition other than in connection with classification.

3.2 National Classification

All Athletes eligible to participate in IPC Alpine Skiing Competitions should, where possible, be classified by their own National Federation. National classification should be conducted in accordance with the Sport Profiles. National Classifiers should be trained according to IPC Alpine Skiing approved standards.

3.3 International Classification

- 3.3.1 “International Classification” refers to the process of Athlete Evaluation (as explained in these Classification Regulations) that is undertaken at, or before, a major and/or international Competition that has been sanctioned by IPC Alpine Skiing.
- 3.3.2 An Athlete must be allocated a Sport Class by an International Classification Panel prior to being eligible to compete in an international or major Competition sanctioned by IPC Alpine Skiing.
- 3.3.3 An “International Classification Panel” must conduct International Classifications. An International Classification Panel should be comprised of suitably accredited and certified Classifiers.
- 3.3.4 The Head of Classification or the Chief Classifier may designate that a Classification Panel may consist of one suitably accredited and qualified physician



or physiotherapist in special cases, in particular where the number of available Classifiers is reduced prior to or at a Competition through unforeseen circumstances.

- 3.3.5 An International Classification Panel may seek medical, sport or scientific expertise if it considers that this would assist it in completing the process of Athlete Evaluation.

3.4 Preparing Classification Panels for Competition

- 3.4.1 The Head of Classification should, where possible, appoint a Chief Classifier at least three (3) months prior to a Competition. Classification Panels should, where possible, be appointed two (2) months before a Competition.
- 3.4.2 The Head of Classification may act as the Chief Classifier at a Competition. The Head of Classification and the Chief Classifier should work with the Local Organising Committee for the Competition to identify which Athletes will require Athlete Evaluation at the Competition.
- 3.4.3 The Chief Classifier should provide the Local Organising Committee for the Competition and National Federation teams with an Athlete Evaluation schedule on or before their arrival at the Competition.
- 3.4.4 In respect of Competitions where both physically and visually impaired Athletes are to compete, the Chief Classifier must ensure that Classification Panels are certified to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of physically impaired and/or visually impaired Athletes. In respect of major Competitions, this may result in four Classification Panels being required, two in order to conduct Athlete Evaluation for physically impaired Athletes, and two in order to conduct Athlete Evaluation for visually impaired Athletes.

4 Classification: Athlete Evaluation

4.1 Athlete Evaluation

- 4.1.1 “Athlete Evaluation” is the process by which an Athlete is assessed by a Classification Panel in order that the Athlete may be allocated a Sport Class and a Sport Class Status.
- 4.1.2 Athletes who compete in Alpine Skiing and Para-Snowboard have to undergo Athlete Evaluation for each Sport and the Classification outcomes are not interchangeable.



- 4.1.3 Athlete Evaluation and its associated processes shall be conducted in English.
- 4.1.4 The Athlete and the relevant National Federation are jointly responsible for ensuring that the Athlete attends Athlete Evaluation.
- 4.1.5 The Athlete must agree to and accept the terms of the IPC Alpine Skiing Athlete Evaluation Consent Form prior to participating in Athlete Evaluation.
- 4.1.6 The Athlete must attend Athlete Evaluation with all necessary sports equipment and in attire used in IPC Alpine Skiing competitions. The Athlete must provide a recognised form of identification, such as a passport or an ID Card.
- 4.1.7 It is mandatory for all athletes to present with detailed medical diagnostic information at hand. If an Athlete fails to disclose this medical diagnostic information, the Classification Panel may, in its sole discretion, set aside the Athlete's Sport Class and/or Sport Class Status, and require that the Athlete repeat Athlete Evaluation.
- 4.1.8 If an Athlete has a health condition that causes pain that limits or prohibits full effort, the Classification Panel may decide that Athlete Evaluation will not take place. The Classification Panel may, in its sole discretion, agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances.
- 4.1.9 The Athlete must disclose details of any medication routinely used by the Athlete prior to Athlete Evaluation. The Classification Panel may in its sole discretion decline to proceed with Athlete Evaluation if it considers that the use of such medication will affect its ability to conduct Physical and Medical Assessment. The Classification Panel may agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances.
- 4.1.10 If an Athlete fails to disclose the use of medication as required by Section 4.1.7 the Chief Classifier may set aside the Athlete's Sport Class and/or Sport Class Status, and require that the Athlete repeats Athlete Evaluation. If this results in a change in Sport Class the consequences set out in Section 5.6 below shall apply.
- 4.1.11 One person may accompany athletes during Athlete Evaluation, who should be familiar with the Athlete's impairment and sporting ability. An interpreter may also accompany the Athlete.
- 4.1.12 Video footage and/or photography may be utilised by the Classification Panel for all classification purposes connected to the Competition.



4.2 Athlete Evaluation Process

The Athlete Evaluation process shall encompass the following:

4.2.1 Physical Assessment

The Classification Panel should conduct a physical assessment of the Athlete in accordance with the Sport Profiles for the Sport Classes within IPC Alpine Skiing, so as to establish that the Athlete exhibits an impairment that qualifies the Athlete for participation in the Sport.

4.2.2 Technical Assessment

The Classification Panel should conduct a technical assessment of the Athlete which may include, but is not limited to, an assessment of the Athlete's ability to perform, in a non-competitive environment, the specific tasks and activities that are part of the sport in which the Athlete participates.

The means by which Technical Assessment should take place should be specified in the Sport Profile for the relevant Sport Class. Classifiers may apply certain conditions to the Athlete in order to observe how the Athlete performs the activity under simulated sport conditions.

4.2.3 Specified Means of Physical and Technical Assessment

These Regulations may specify certain means of conducting Physical and Technical Assessment. These means are included in the Appendices to these Regulations and may be amended and/or updated from time to time by IPC Alpine Skiing.

4.2.4 Observation Assessment

The Classification Panel may, if it considers it necessary, conduct Observation Assessment, which shall involve observing an Athlete performing the specific skills that are part of the Sport. Observation Assessment may take place by way of, but must conclude no later than, First Appearance.

4.2.5 Observation Assessment and Visually Impaired Athletes

Observation Assessment is not required in respect of Visually Impaired Athletes who undergo Athlete Evaluation pursuant to the Sport Profiles for Visually Impaired Sport Classes.



5 Classification: Sport Class and Sport Class Status

5.1 Sport Class and Sport Class Status

5.1.1 Sport Class

- 5.1.1.1 A Sport Class is a category in which Athletes are designated by reference to an Activity Limitation resulting from impairment, and the degree to which that impairment impacts upon sport performance. A range of function will exist within each Sport Class.
- 5.1.1.2 A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete following completion of Athlete Evaluation.
- 5.1.1.3 An Athlete that does not have a Sport Class prior to international or major Competition must be allocated an “Entry Sport Class” prior to Athlete Evaluation. An “Entry Sport Class” is a Sport Class allocated to an Athlete by a National Federation prior to an international or major Competition in order to indicate the Sport Class within which the Athlete intends competing. All Athletes allocated an Entry Sport Class for a Competition must complete Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at that Competition.
- 5.1.1.4 An Athlete who competes in Alpine Skiing and Para-Snowboard has to be allocated a Sport Class for each Sport. The Sport Classes of Alpine Skiing and Para-Snowboard are not interchangeable.

5.1.2 Sport Class Status

- 5.1.2.1 A Sport Class Status will be allocated to an Athlete following allocation of Sport Class.
- 5.1.2.2 Sport Class Status indicates the extent to which an Athlete will be required to undertake Athlete Evaluation, and whether (and by what party) the Athlete’s Sport Class may be subject to Protest.

5.1.3 Sport Class Status Designations: The following Sport Class Status designations shall be used to indicate Sport Class Status

- 5.1.3.1 Sport Class Status New (N): Sport Class Status New (N) is assigned to an Athlete who has not been evaluated by an International Classification Panel but has been allocated an Entry



Sport Class by a National Federation (following National classification or otherwise) in order that Athlete Evaluation may take place.

N Athletes must complete Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at an international or major Competition sanctioned by IPC Alpine Skiing.

5.1.3.2 Sport Class Status Review (R)

Sport Class Status Review (R) is assigned to an Athlete who

- has been previously evaluated by an international Classification Panel but is subject to re-evaluation; or
- has been previously evaluated by an International Classification Panel and allocated Sport Class NE, and has not been re-assessed automatically (see 5.2).

The Athlete must attend Athlete Evaluation and the Sport Class may be changed before or during a Competition. R Athletes include, but are not limited, to Athletes who have fluctuating and/or progressive impairments, or, because of their age, have impairments that may not have stabilised.

If an International Classification Panel assigns an Athlete with a Sport Class with Sport Class Status 'Review' it may also set a date for next assessment that shall be referred to as the "Fixed Review Date". Prior to that Fixed Review Date, the Athlete:

- shall not be required to attend Athlete Evaluation,
- shall retain the Sport Class assigned to that Athlete, with Sport Class Status Review, and be permitted to compete accordingly;
- may, at the Athlete's request, attend Athlete Evaluation. Such request must be submitted in accordance with article 5.2.

The Fixed Review Date shall be noted as "Review+[Season]", for example as "Review 2013" for a review in the season 2013/ 2014. The athlete then will be reassessed at the first classification opportunity he or she attends in the season indicated on the classification form.

R Athletes must complete Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at an international or major Competition sanctioned by IPC Alpine Skiing.



5.1.3.3 Sport Class Status Confirmed (C)

Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is assigned to an Athlete who has been evaluated by an International Classification Panel and the International Classification Panel has determined that the Athlete's Sport Class will not change. An Athlete with a Confirmed Sport Class will not have that Sport Class altered before or during Competition, and will not be required to complete Athlete Evaluation at Competitions sanctioned by IPC Alpine Skiing. An Athlete with a C Sport Class must, however, undergo Athlete Evaluation if a Protest is made under Exceptional Circumstances.

Sport Class Status Confirmed is assigned to Athletes who have been evaluated twice by an International Classification Panel and both panels have determined that the Athlete's Sport Class is 'Not Eligible to Compete'.

5.1.3.4 Restrictions on Allocating Confirmed Status

An Athlete who wishes to compete within a Sport Class for Physically Impaired Athletes cannot be assigned a Confirmed Sport Class:

- until Observation Assessment and/or First Appearance requirements, if required by a Classification Panel, are satisfied;
- if the Classification Panel which designated the relevant Sport Class consisted of one Classifier only.

For the avoidance of doubt this Section does not apply to Athletes who wish to compete within a Sport Class for Visually Impaired Athletes.

5.2 Ineligibility and Sport Class NE

5.2.1 If an Athlete does not have an eligible impairment according to these regulations, or the eligible impairment is not severe enough to match a Sport Class Profile of IPC Alpine Skiing, the Athlete will be considered Non-Eligible to compete.

5.2.2 In these circumstances, the Athlete will be assigned Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).

5.2.3 If an International Classification Panel allocates an Athlete Sport Class Not Eligible at a Competition, the Athlete will be entitled to undergo Athlete Evaluation by a second Classification Panel either at that Competition or as soon as practicable thereafter. If the second Classification Panel confirms that the Athlete's Sport Class is NE the Athlete will not be permitted to compete at that Competition, and will have no further right to Protest. The Athlete will be assigned Sport Class Status Confirmed.



5.2.4 Section 5.2.3 shall not apply to an Athlete Evaluation conducted following a Protest made under Exceptional Circumstances.

5.2.5 If an Athlete is designated as NE for one sport, either Alpine Skiing or Snowboard, such Athlete is not automatically also designated NE for the other Sport.

5.3 First Appearance

5.3.1 “First Appearance” means the first time that an Athlete competes during a Competition. First Appearance in one Event shall apply to all Events within the same Sport Class.

5.3.2 The Local Organising Committee for a Competition shall provide all teams with details of which Athletes who enter a Competition with Sport Class Status N or R are scheduled to make First Appearance, and when they are scheduled to make First Appearance.

5.3.3 Athletes with Visual Impairment will not be required to undertake Observation Assessment and will not be subject to First Appearance requirements

5.4 Allocation of a Sport Class to Athletes with Physical Impairment

5.4.1 Following completion of Physical Assessment and Technical Assessment the Athlete will be:

- a) allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status; or
- b) if Observation Assessment is required, allocated an Initial Sport Class and Sport Class Status.

5.4.2 An Athlete will be permitted to compete at a Competition following the allocation of an Initial Sport Class and Sport Class Status.

5.4.3 If the Athlete is required by the Classification Panel to complete Observation Assessment, this should take place either before or during First Appearance.

5.4.4 Following completion of Observation Assessment for Athletes with Initial Sport Class New Status (which may be completed by the Athlete making a First Appearance in a Competition):

- a) The Athlete’s Initial Sport Class will either be upheld or amended by the Classification Panel; and
- b) The Athlete’s Initial Sport Class Status will be changed to either Review or Confirmed by the Classification Panel.

5.4.5 Following completion of Observation Assessment for Athletes with Initial Sport



Class Review Status (which may be completed by the Athlete making a First Appearance in a Competition):

- a) the Athlete's Initial Sport Class will either be upheld or amended by the Classification Panel; and
- b) the Athlete's Initial Sport Class Status will be maintained as Review or changed to Confirmed by the Classification Panel.

5.4.6 Sections 5.5.4 and 5.5.5 shall be subject to sub-section 5.1.3.4 in relation to the allocation of a Confirmed Sport Class.

5.4.7 The Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to the Athlete following completion of Athlete Evaluation will be notified to the National team representative for the Athlete and the Local Organising Committee for the Competition as soon as possible following First Appearance.

5.5 Changes in Sport Class after First Appearance

5.5.1 An Athlete's initial Sport Class may be changed following First Appearance. If an Athlete with an initial Sport Class makes a First Appearance in an Event, that Event shall be called in this sub-section "the First Appearance Event". If the Athlete's Initial Sport Class is changed following First Appearance:

- a) The change of Sport Class is effective at the end of the First Appearance Event;
- b) The Athlete's results achieved (including the award of any medals) in the First Appearance Event shall stand;
- c) The Chief Classifier will inform the Technical Delegate and the Local Organising Committee for a Competition;
- d) The Athlete will only be eligible to compete in such Events as remain available within the Athlete's revised Sport Class;
- e) The Local Organising Committee for a Competition may make adjustments to start lists and schedule in accordance with the sports and/or Classification Regulations of IPC Alpine Skiing; and
- f) The Local Organising Committee for a Competition must advise other teams/nations and any other relevant parties of any associated changes as soon as logistically possible.

5.6 Final Confirmation at the end of the Competition

The Chief Classifier for the Competition must confirm each Sport Class and Sport Class Status assigned by the Classification Panels before the end of each Competition. The



results from Classification at each Competition will be published for all countries on the IPC Alpine Skiing website, normally within four (4) weeks of the end of the event.

5.7 Medical Review

5.7.1 This section only applies to Athletes with Sport Class Status Confirmed or Sport Class Status Review with Fixed Review Date.

5.7.2 An Athlete to whom this section applies and who believes that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the Athlete's current Sport Class Profile, shall request that IPC Alpine Skiing change the Athlete's Sport Class Status to Review.

5.7.3 Reasons to submit a request for Medical Review are, but are not limited to

- medical interventions, which impact on the Athlete's eligible impairment, and
- the progressiveness of the Athlete's eligible impairment.

5.7.4 Any such request must be made in accordance with the 'Medical Review' process guidelines as determined from time to time by IPC Alpine Skiing.

5.7.5 If IPC Alpine Skiing accepts the Medical Review request, the Athlete's Sport Class Status is changed to Review, which allows the Athlete to undergo Classification at the next opportunity.

6 Classification: Failing to Comply with Evaluation Rules

6.1 Athlete Failure to attend Evaluation

6.1.1 If an Athlete fails to attend evaluation, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Competition in IPC Alpine Skiing.

6.1.2 Should the Chief Classifier be satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend evaluation, an Athlete may be given a second and final chance to attend evaluation.

6.1.3 Failure to attend evaluation includes not attending the evaluation at the specified time or place, not attending the evaluation with the appropriate equipment/clothing and/or documentation or not attending evaluation accompanied by the required Athlete Support Personnel, including interpreters.



6.2 Non-Cooperation during Evaluation

- 6.2.1 An Athlete who, in the opinion of the Classification Panel, is unable or unwilling to participate in an Athlete Evaluation shall be considered non co-operative during evaluation.
- 6.2.2 If the Athlete fails to co-operate during Athlete Evaluation, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at the respective Competition in IPC Alpine Skiing.
- 6.2.3 Should the Chief Classifier be satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to co-operate during the evaluation then the Athlete may be given a second and final opportunity to attend and co-operate.
- 6.2.4 Any Athlete found to have been non co-operative during an evaluation will not be permitted to undergo any further evaluation for that sport for a minimum of twelve (12) months starting from the date upon which the Athlete failed to cooperate.

6.3 Intentional Misrepresentation

- 6.3.1 An Athlete, who, in the opinion of the Classification Panel, is intentionally misrepresenting skill and/or abilities will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Competition in that sport.

In addition:

- The Athlete will not be allowed to undergo any further evaluation for that sport for a minimum of two (2) years from the date upon which the Athlete intentionally misrepresented skills and/or abilities;
- The Chief Classifier will remove the Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to the Athlete from the IPC Alpine Skiing classification master list;
- The Athlete will be designated as IM (intentional misrepresentation) in the IPC Alpine Skiing classification master list and on the IPC Alpine Skiing web list;
- The Athlete will not be allowed to undergo any further evaluation for any sport within IPC Alpine Skiing for a period of two (2) years from the date upon which the Athlete intentionally misrepresented skills and/or abilities; and
- The National Federation will be informed of the decision.

- 6.3.2 An Athlete who, on a second and separate occasion, intentionally misrepresents



skills and/or abilities will receive a lifetime ban from IPC Alpine Skiing events and will be subject to other sanctions deemed appropriate to IPC Alpine Skiing.

6.4 Failure to Attend/Misrepresentation and Consequences for Athlete Support Personnel

6.4.1 IPC Alpine Skiing shall enforce sanctions on Athlete Support Personnel who assist or encourage an Athlete to fail to attend Athlete evaluation; to fail to cooperate; intentionally misrepresent skills and/or abilities or disrupt the evaluation process in any other way.

6.4.2 Those who are involved in advising Athletes to intentionally misrepresent skills and/or abilities will be subject to sanctions, which are at least as severe as the sanctions given to the Athlete.

6.4.3 In this circumstance, reporting the Athlete Support Personnel to the appropriate parties is an important step in deterring intentional misrepresentation by the Athlete.

6.5 Publication of Penalties

IPC Alpine Skiing will disclose details of penalties imposed upon Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel.

7 Classification: Protests and Appeals

7.1 Protests

7.1.1 The term “Protest” is used in these Rules as it is in the IPC Classification Code International Standard for Protests and Appeals. It refers to the procedure by which a formal objection to an Athlete’s Sport Class is made and subsequently resolved.

7.1.2 A successful Protest will result in Athlete Evaluation being conducted by a Classification Panel, which will be referred to as a “Protest Panel”.

7.1.3 An Athlete's Sport Class may only be protested once in any individual Competition. This restriction does not apply to Protests submitted in Exceptional Circumstances.

7.1.4 A Protest in respect of a Sport Class allocated by IPC Alpine Skiing may only be resolved by IPC Alpine Skiing.

7.1.5 Protests should be resolved in a manner that minimizes the impact on Competition participation, and Competition schedules and results.



7.1.6 Protests may be submitted only during a Competition (save for Protests made in Exceptional Circumstances).

7.2 When Protests May Take Place

7.2.1 Athletes with Sport Class New Status (N) may be protested by any National Federation, or the Chief Classifier following completion of Athlete Evaluation and allocation of Sport Class. Following the resolution of the Protest, the Athlete shall be designated:

- Review Status (R); or
- Confirmed Status (C).

7.2.2 Athletes with Sport Class Status Review (R) may be protested by any National Federation or the Chief Classifier following completion of Athlete Evaluation and allocation of Sport Class. Following the resolution of the Protest, the Athlete shall remain Review Status or be designated Confirmed (C) Status

7.2.3 Athletes with Sport Class Confirmed Status (C) may be protested only in Exceptional Circumstances.

7.3 Protest Procedures during Competitions

7.3.1 Protests may be submitted by a National Federation representative authorised to submit Protests (for example, the Chef de Mission or Team Manager) and/or the Chief Classifier.

7.3.2 The Chief Classifier for the event, or a person designated for that event, shall be the person authorised to receive Protests on behalf of IPC Alpine Skiing at an event.

7.3.3 An Athlete's Sport Class may be protested, either by the Athlete's National Federation or a different National Federation within one (1) hour of the Classification Panel's decision regarding Sport Class being published. If the Classification Panel makes its decision following First Appearance, a Protest can only be made within fifteen (15) minutes of the decision being published.

7.3.4 Protests must be submitted in English on a designated Protest form that should be made available by the Chief Classifier at a Competition. The information and documentation to be submitted with the Protest form must include the following:

- The name, nation and sport of the Athlete whose Sport Class is being protested;
- Details of the decision being protested;



- The reason for the Protest;
- Any documents and other evidence to be offered in support of the Protest;
- The signature of the National Federation representative or the Chief Classifier, where applicable; and
- A fee of one hundred (100) Euros (unless there is a different amount specified for that Competition).

- 7.3.5 Upon receipt of the Protest form, the Chief Classifier shall conduct a review to determine if there is a valid reason for a Protest and if all the necessary information is included. If it appears to the Chief Classifier that if there is no valid reason for a Protest, or the Protest form has been submitted without all necessary information, the Chief Classifier shall decline the protest and notify all relevant parties. The Protest fee will be retained by IPC Alpine Skiing.
- 7.3.6 If the Protest is declined the Chief Classifier shall explain why to the National Federation as soon as is possible.
- 7.3.7 If the Protest is accepted, the Chief Classifier shall appoint a Protest Panel to conduct Athlete Evaluation.
- 7.3.8 The Members of the Protest Panel should have had no direct involvement in the evaluation that led to the most recent allocation of the Athlete's Sport Class, unless the most recent evaluation took place more than eighteen (18) months prior to the Protest being submitted.
- 7.3.9 The Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.
- 7.3.10 All documentation submitted with the Protest form shall be provided to the Protest Panel. Protest Panels should conduct the initial evaluation without reference to the Classification Panel that allocated the Athlete's most recent Sport Class.
- 7.3.11 The Protest Panel may seek medical, sport or scientific expertise in reviewing an Athlete's Sport Class (including the initial Classification Panel).
- 7.3.12 Athlete Evaluation following a Protest shall follow the same process as described in these Regulations. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest decision as quickly as possible following Athlete Evaluation. IPC Alpine Skiing will retain the Protest fee unless the Protest is upheld.



7.3.13 The decision of the Protest Panel is final and is not subject to any further Protest.

7.4 Protests in Exceptional Circumstances

7.4.1 A Chief Classifier may make a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances in respect of any Athlete at any time during or prior to a Competition.

7.4.2 Exceptional circumstances may result from:

- A change in the degree of impairment of an Athlete;
- An Athlete demonstrating significantly less or greater ability prior to or during Competition which does not reflect the Athlete's current Sport Class;
- An error made by a Classification Panel which has led to the Athlete being allocated a Sport Class which is not in keeping with the Athlete's ability; or
- Sport Class allocation criteria having changed since the Athlete's most recent evaluation.

7.4.3 The procedure for the making of a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances shall be as follows:

- The Chief Classifier shall advise the Athlete and relevant National Federation and/or National Paralympic Committee that a Protest is being made in Exceptional Circumstances;
- The processes and procedures referred to in Articles 7.3 (where relevant) will apply to Protests made in Exceptional Circumstances.

7.4.4 Athlete Evaluation following a Protest shall follow the same process as described in these Regulations. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest decision as quickly as possible following Athlete Evaluation.

7.4.5 The decision of the Protest Panel is final and is not subject to any further Protest.

7.5 Responsibility for Ensuring Compliance with Protest Rules

7.5.1 A National Federation making a Protest is solely responsible for ensuring that all Protest process requirements are observed.

7.5.2 If the Chief Classifier declines a Protest because no valid reason for a Protest has been identified by the National Federation, or the Protest form has been submitted without all necessary information, the National Federation may resubmit the Protest if it is able to remedy the deficiencies identified by the Chief Classifier in respect of the Protest. The time frames for submitting a Protest shall



remain the same in such circumstances.

7.5.3 If a National Federation resubmits a Protest, all protest procedure requirements will apply. For the avoidance of doubt, a second Protest fee must be paid (which will be refunded if the Protest is upheld).

7.6 Appeals

7.6.1 The term "appeal" refers to a procedure by which a formal objection to the manner in which classification procedures have been conducted is submitted and subsequently resolved.

7.6.2 IPC Alpine Skiing has designated the International Paralympic Committee Board of Appeal on Classification (BAC) to act as the appeal body for IPC Alpine Skiing. The detailed rules of procedure in respect of Appeals to the BAC are provided by the IPC. The IPC will be responsible for establishing the BAC in accordance with the IPC BAC Bylaws, which are part of the IPC Handbook.

7.6.3 The BAC shall have jurisdiction to review classification decisions in order to:

- Ensure that all appropriate Sport Class allocation procedures have been followed; and/or
- Ensure that all appropriate Protest procedures have been followed.

8 Ad Hoc Rules for Paralympic Games and Major Events

These Classification Regulations may be amended, supplemented or superseded by the Classification Guide for a Paralympic Winter Games or Major Competition. The Classification Guide for a Paralympic Winter Games or Major Competition shall detail the timeframes within which the Classification Guide will take precedence over these Regulations.

9 Glossary

Activity Limitation	Difficulties an individual may have in executing activities that may include attainment of high performance skills and techniques in the field of sporting performance.
Athlete	For purposes of Classification, any person who participates in sport at the International Level (as defined by each International Federation) or National Level (as defined by each National Federation) and any additional person who participates in sport at a lower level if



	designated by the person's National Federation.
Athlete Evaluation	The process by which an Athlete is assessed in order to be allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status.
Athlete Support Personnel	Any coach, trainer, manager, interpreter, agent, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel working with or treating Athletes participating in or preparing for training and/or Competition.
Competition	A series of individual Events conducted together under one ruling body.
Conflict of Interest	A Conflict of Interest will arise where a pre-existing personal or professional relationship gives rise to the possibility of that relationship affecting the Classifier's ability to make an objective decision or assessment.
Event	An "Event" is a sub-set of a Competition that requires specific technical and sporting skills (for example, Biathlon and Cross Country Skiing are separate Events).
International Competition	A Competition where an international sports organization (IPC, IF, Major Competition Organization, or another international sport organization) is the governing body for the Competition or appoints the technical officials for the Competition.
International Federation (IF)	A sport federation recognized by the IPC as the sole world-wide representative of a sport for Paralympic Athletes that has been granted the status as a Paralympic Sport by the IPC. IPC is an International Federation for a number of Paralympic Sports.
IPC	International Paralympic Committee.
Local Organising Committee for Competition	An administrative body formed for the purposes of organising and administering a specific Competition or series of Competitions.
National Competition	A Competition where the National Federation or National Paralympic Committee is the governing body for the Competition or appoints the technical officials for the



	Competition.
National Federation	The organization recognized by an IF as the sole national governing body for its sport.
National Paralympic Committee (NPC)	A national organization recognized by the IPC as the sole representative of Athletes with a disability in that country or territory to the IPC. In addition, the recognized National Federation of the sports for which the IPC is the IF.
Paralympic Games	Umbrella term for both Paralympic Games and Paralympic Winter Games.
Protest	The procedure by which a formal objection to an Athlete's Sport Class and/or Sport Class status is submitted and subsequently resolved.



Appendix One

Sport Class Profiles for Athletes with Physical Impairment competing in Alpine Skiing

1 Introduction

1.1 This Appendix defines the eligible types of Impairment, the Minimum Disability Criteria, methods of assessment and Sport Profiles for Athletes with physical impairment competing in IPC Alpine Skiing.

2 Eligibility Criteria

2.1 In order to compete in IPC Alpine Skiing, athletes with physical impairment must be affected by at least one of the following impairments:

- Limb Deficiency: total or partial absence of the bones or joints of the shoulder region, upper extremities, pelvic region or lower extremities (s720-750)
- Impaired passive range of Motion: limitations in joint mobility (b7100-7102)
- Impaired muscle power (b730)
- Leg length difference: aberrant dimensions of bones of right lower limb or left lower limb (s75000-75020)
- Hypertonia: high muscle tone (b735)
- Ataxia: absence of control of voluntary movement (b760)
- Athetosis: involuntary contractions of muscles (b7650)

2.2 The following impairment types are non-eligible Impairments in IPC Alpine Skiing:

- Mental functions (v140-189), including impairments of psychomotor control (b1470), quality of psychomotor functions (b1471), visuospatial perception (b1565), higher-level cognitive functions required for organization and planning movement (b1641); mental functions required for sequencing and coordinating complex, purposeful movements (b176)
- Hearing functions (b230-249)
- Pain (b280-0289)
- Joint instability (b715), including unstable shoulder joint and joint dislocation
- Muscle endurance functions (b740)
- Motor reflex functions (b750)
- Involuntary movement reaction functions (b755)
- Tics and mannerism (b7652)



- Stereotypies and motor perseveration (b7653)
- Cardiovascular functions (b410-429)
- Respiratory functions (b440-449)
- Functions related to metabolism and the endocrine system (b540-b559)
- Short Stature (s730.343, s750.343, s760.349)

The Codes refer to the WHO manual on International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health.

- 2.3 An Athlete who is affected by an eligible impairment in combination with any of the non-eligible impairments listed under 1.2 of this Appendix, will be assessed against the extent of activity limitation resulting from the eligible impairment only.
- 2.4 If an Athlete has an Activity Limitation resulting from an impairment that is not permanent the Athlete shall be considered ineligible to compete.
- 2.5 If an Athlete is deemed ineligible for competition under the rules of IPC Alpine Skiing, this does not question the presence of a genuine impairment. This is only a ruling on the eligibility of the Athlete to compete under the Sport Rules of IPC Alpine Skiing.

3 Assessment Methods

- 3.1 The IPC Alpine Skiing Classification Rules require that an Athlete undertakes physical and technical assessment in order to be allocated a Sport Class. This is required in order to establish that the Athlete exhibits an impairment that qualifies the Athlete for competition, and that the Athlete exhibits Activity Limitations resulting from that impairment that affect the Athlete's ability to compete. Both of these components are part of the overall eligibility assessment process that is an integral feature of Athlete Evaluation. The physical and technical assessment detailed in this section is complemented with observation in training practical and/or competition if required by the Classification Panel.
- 3.2 In order to complete Physical and Technical Evaluation, a Classification Panel must have access to medical documentation regarding the athlete's impairment.
- 3.3 Athletes are required to attend classification with any prosthetics, braces, strapping, and supports as well as modified ski boots.

3.4 Muscle Strength testing (Oxford Scale)

Muscle strength is to be measured with the Oxford Scale (Daniels and Worthingham 1980). The scores defining the sport class profiles make use of this scale.

0 - Complete absence of muscle contraction



- 1 - Faint contraction noted without any movement of the limb
- 2 - Contraction with very weak movement through full range of movement when gravity is eliminated
- 3 - Contraction moving joint through the full range of movement against gravity
- 4 - Contraction with full range movement against gravity plus some resistance
- 5 - Normal strength through full range of movement against full resistance.

3.5 Spasticity Grading (Ashworth Scale)

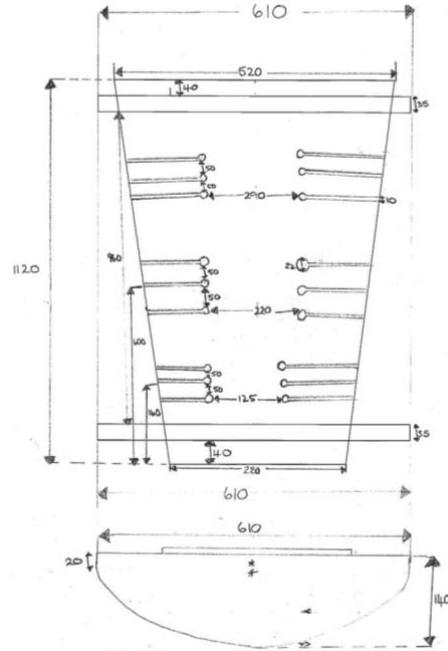
Spasticity is to be measured with the Ashworth Scale. The scores defining the sport class profiles make use of this score.

- 1 - No increase in muscle tone.
- 2 - Slight increase in tone giving a “catch” when affected part s moved in flexion or extension.
- 3 - More marked increase in tone but affected part is easily flexed.
- 4 - Considerable increase in tone; passive movement difficult.
- 5 - Affected part is rigid in flexion or extension.

3.6 Board test

3.6.1 To conduct the Board Test, the following equipment is required:

- Testing board with 3 straps (as seen in the below pictures)
- 1 kg medicine ball
- Knee flexion roll
- Foam wedges to stabilize board



Testing board:

- Wooden top board and two rockers
- Slits cut on both sides
- Straps in slits to hold athlete's hips, knees and ankles firm during testing
- Velcro or snap fastenings on straps
- Top can be covered with thin compressed foam to stop athlete slipping

3.3.3. The Board Test consists of six tests, which are defined as follows:

3.6.1.1 Test 1: Upper extremity testing of strength, range of movement and function.

The test board is secured for this test.

3.6.1.2 Test 2: Sitting balance, in the sagittal plane.

Sitting with the hands behind the neck, flex forwards at the waist as much as possible. Then extend the trunk and lift to a position



of 45° forward flexion. Hold that position, keeping the hands behind the neck. The test board is secured for this test.

3.6.1.3 Test 3: Sitting balance in the sagittal plane.

Arms folded over the chest, extend back to hold 45° backward extension.

3.6.1.4 Test 4: Sitting balance in the sagittal and frontal planes.

Free rotation of the trunk, in sitting, arms fully abducted.

3.6.1.5 Test 5: Sitting balance in the frontal plane.

The athlete has arms abducted and tilts the testing board from side to side, shifting the body weight sideways and maintaining the maximum tilt without losing balance.

3.6.1.6 Test 6: Sitting balance, in the frontal and sagittal planes to test stability of trunk and pelvis.

A 1kg ball is placed beside the athlete's hip at the level of the testing board. The athlete picks up the ball with both hands and lifts the ball above the head to place it beside the hip on the opposite side of the testing board. Repeat in the other direction.

3.6.2 For each test of the Board Test, one of the following scores are allocated:

0 = No function, test impossible

1 = Weak or poor function

2 = Fair function

3 = Normal function

3.6.3 The total score of all six parts of the Board Test translate into Sport Classes as follows:

LW 10 score 0 – 8

LW11 score 9 – 15

LW 12 score 16 – 18

3.7 Upper limb assessment

3.7.1 The following aspects should be considered when assessing the upper limbs:



- Muscle power
- Muscle tone
- Reflexes
- Passive range of movement
- Co-ordination (describe, left and right):
 - Hand grasp and release
 - Finger opposition
 - Finger to nose
 - Rapid palm up/palm down on lap
 - Bilateral finger opposition in front of body

3.7.2 The goal of an upper limb neurological assessment is to determine if an athlete has a bilateral or unilateral impairment which would then suggest an inability to grasp a pole and/or a capacity to use the pole functionally as well as ensuring minimal impairment criteria is met. This applies also for limb loss, and limited active and/or passive ROM.

3.8 Lower limb assessment

3.8.1 The following aspects should be considered when assessing the upper limbs:

- Muscle power
- Muscle tone
- Reflexes
- Passive range of movement
- Co-ordination (describe, left and right):
 - Heel walking
 - Toe walking
 - Heel- toe walking in a straight line
 - Single leg stance (eyes open and eyes shut)
 - Hoping on one leg, on spot/clockwise/anti-clockwise
 - Running (including quick change of direction)



- Knee lifts whilst running
- Heel kick when running
- Jumping
- Rapid squats

3.8.2 The goal of a lower limb neurological assessment is to determine if an athlete has a bilateral or unilateral impairment, and to make an evidence based classification decision.

3.9 The trunk function is assessed with the Board Test defined in section 2.6.

4 Sport Class Profiles

4.1 Standing Sport Classes LW 1 to LW 10

LW1	Minimal Criteria (Bilateral lower limb impairment)
Muscle Power Impairment	Total score of less than 35 (normal = 80) in both legs on the Oxford Scale
Limb Deficiency	Double above knee amputation, one above knee and one below knee amputation or impairments that cause a similar loss of limb
Neurological Impairment	<p>Both lower limbs affected</p> <p>Athetosis or ataxia must be observable with involuntary movement of both limbs</p> <p>Hypertonicity will be present with Babinski, Clonus and/or Brisk/Different Reflexes bilaterally and spasticity = grade 3-2 bilaterally</p> <p>Requires a gait aid for ambulation and walking will be laboured</p> <p>Running not possible</p> <p>Single leg stance less than 3 sec</p> <p>Unable to hop</p> <p>Unable to perform advanced balance and co-ordination skills (grapevine, jump and turn, heal-shin)</p>



Technical	<p>Skis with 2 skis, 2 poles/outriggers, and tips of skis may be tied together.</p> <p>Lower limb prosthesis must comply with the IPCAS Regulation – Use of Prosthetics (July 2012)</p>
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LW2	Minimal Criteria (Unilateral lower limb impairment)
Muscle Power Impairment	Total score of less than 20 (normal = 40) in one leg on the Oxford Scale
Limb Deficiency	<p>Single above or below knee amputation, at minimum unilateral through ankle amputation (Symes amputation), or impairments that cause a similar loss of limb</p> <p>Arthrodesis of knee and hip on the same side.</p>
Neurological Impairment	Nerve injury resulting in muscle power impairment or limb deficiency as listed above
Technical	<p>Skis with 1 ski, 2 poles/outriggers</p> <p>Lower limb prosthesis must comply with the IPCAS Regulation – Use of Prosthetics (July 2012)</p>

LW3	Minimal Criteria (Bilateral lower limb impairment)
Muscle Power Impairment	Total score of less than 60 (normal = 80) in both legs on the Oxford Scale
Limb Deficiency	At minimum bilateral through ankle amputation (Symes amputation), including double below knee amputation and impairments that cause a similar loss of limb
Neurological Impairment	<p>Both lower limbs affected</p> <p>Athetosis or ataxia must be observable with involuntary</p>



	<p>movement of both limbs</p> <p>Hypertonicity will present with Babinski, Clonus and/or Brisk/Different Reflexes bilaterally and spasticity = grade 2-1 bilaterally</p> <p>Does not use aids for ambulation</p> <p>Able to run, but will demonstrate difficulty with sudden change in direction.</p> <p>Single leg stance greater than 3 sec.</p> <p>Able to hop, but difficulty remaining on one spot</p> <p>Impaired performance of advanced balance and coordination skills (grapevine, jump and turn, heal-shin)</p>
Technical	<p>Skis with 2 skis, 2 poles</p> <p>Lower limb prosthesis must comply with the IPCAS Regulation – Use of Prosthetics (July 2012)</p>

LW4	Minimal Criteria (Unilateral lower limb impairment)
Muscle Power Impairment	Total score of 30 or less (normal = 40) in one leg on the Oxford Scale
Limb Deficiency	At minimum unilateral through ankle amputation (Symes amputation), including below knee amputation and impairments that cause a similar loss of limb)
Neurological Impairment	Nerve injury resulting in muscle power impairment or limb deficiency as listed above
Technical	<p>Skis with 2 skis, 2 poles</p> <p>Lower limb prosthesis must comply with the IPCAS Regulation – Use of Prosthetics (July 2012)</p>



LW5/7	Minimal Criteria (Bilateral upper limb impairment)
LW 5/7-1	
Muscle Power Impairment	Equivalent activity limitation to that of an athlete with double above elbow amputations; neither hand is able to hold and use a ski pole
Limb Deficiency	Bilateral above elbow amputation Bilateral limb deficiency, with residual limb length equivalent to bilateral above elbow amputations
Neurological Impairment	Nerve injury resulting in muscle power impairment or limb deficiency as listed above
Technical	2 skis, no poles Athletes are permitted to use upper limb prosthesis or orthosis in the race.
LW 5/7-2	
Muscle Power Impairment	Equivalent activity limitation to that of an athlete with an above elbow amputation, and below elbow amputation; neither hand is able to hold and use a ski pole
Limb Deficiency	One arm amputated above the elbow and one below the elbow. Bilateral limb deficiency, with residual limb lengths equivalent to a one arm above elbow amputation and the other below elbow amputation.
Neurological Impairment	Nerve injury resulting in muscle power impairment or limb deficiency as listed above
Technical	2 skis, no poles Athletes are permitted to use upper limb prosthesis or orthosis in the race.



LW 5/7-3	
Muscle Power Impairment	Equivalent activity limitation to that of an athlete with bilateral below elbow amputations Neither hand is able to hold and use a ski pole
Limb Deficiency	Bilateral below elbow amputation. Bilateral limb deficiency, with residual limb lengths equivalent to below elbow limb amputations. Residual limbs unable to hold and use a ski pole
Neurological Impairment	Nerve injury resulting in muscle power impairment or limb deficiency as listed above
Technical	2 skis, no poles Athletes are permitted to use upper limb prosthesis or orthosis in the race.

LW6/8	Minimal Criteria (Unilateral upper limb impairment)
LW 6/8-1	
Muscle Power Impairment	Equivalent activity limitation to that of an athlete with unilateral above elbow amputations
Limb Deficiency	Unilateral above elbow amputation Unilateral limb deficiency, with residual limb length equivalent to unilateral above elbow amputation
Neurological Impairment	Nerve injury resulting in muscle power impairment or limb deficiency as listed above
Technical	2 skis, 1 pole Impaired arm must be strapped under the race vest. Athletes are permitted to use upper limb prosthesis or orthosis in the race.



LW 6/8-2	
Muscle Power Impairment	Equivalent activity limitation to that of an athlete with a unilateral below elbow amputation.
Limb Deficiency	Unilateral below elbow amputation Unilateral limb deficiency, with residual limb length equivalent to unilateral through the elbow amputation. Residual limb is unable to hold and use a ski pole.
Neurological Impairment	Nerve injury resulting in muscle power impairment or limb deficiency as listed above
Technical	2 skis, 1 pole The athlete does not need to ski with arm fixed to trunk. Athletes are permitted to use upper limb prosthesis or orthosis in the race.

LW9	Minimal Criteria (Ipsilateral or contralateral upper limb and lower limb impairment)	
LW 9-1		
Muscle Power Impairment	Lower Limb	Total score of less than 20 (normal = 40) in one leg on the Oxford Scale
	Upper Limb	Equivalent activity limitation to that of either an athlete with unilateral above elbow, or below elbow amputation.
Limb Deficiency	Lower Limb	Above knee amputation or impairments that cause a similar loss of limb
	Upper Limb	Unilateral above or below elbow amputation Unilateral limb deficiency, with residual limb



		length equivalent to either unilateral above or elbow amputation.
Neurological Impairment (Hemiplegic Involvement)	Lower Limb	<p>May present with Athetosis or Ataxia</p> <p>Will present with Babinski, Clonus and/or Brisk/Different Reflexes</p> <p>Spasticity = grade 3-2 on impaired side</p> <p>Ambulant without assistive devices, but will present with a limp.</p> <p>Unable to hop on impaired side.</p> <p>Unable to side step towards impaired side</p> <p>Single leg stance less than 3 sec on impaired side.</p> <p>Unable to heel walk.</p>
	Upper Limb	<p>Spasticity = grade 3-2 on impaired side</p> <p>Impairment noted on upper limb co-ordination tests compared to non-affected side.</p> <p>Equivalent activity limitation to either above or below elbow amputation.</p>
Technical	<p>1 or 2 skis, 1 or 2 poles or outriggers</p> <p>Lower limb prosthesis must comply with the IPCAS Regulation – Use of Prosthetics (July 2012).</p>	
LW 9-2		
Muscle Power Impairment	Lower Limb	Total score of 30 or less (normal = 40) in one leg on the Oxford Scale
	Upper Limb	Equivalent activity limitation to that of either an athlete with unilateral above elbow, or below elbow amputation.
Limb Deficiency	Lower Limb	At minimum unilateral through ankle amputation (Symes amputation), including below and above



		knee amputation or impairments that cause a similar loss of limb
	Upper Limb	Equivalent activity limitation to that of either an athlete with unilateral above elbow, or below elbow amputation.
Impaired Neurological (Hemiplegic Involvement)	Lower Limb	<p>May present with Athetosis or Ataxia</p> <p>Will present with Babinski, Clonus and/or Brisk/Different Reflexes</p> <p>Spasticity = grade 2-1 on impaired side</p> <p>Ambulant without assistive devices, but will present with a limp.</p> <p>Single leg stance on impaired side greater than 3 sec.</p> <p>Able to hop on impaired side, but difficulty remaining on one spot</p> <p>Side step towards impaired side more laboured than intact side.</p> <p>Able to heel walk, approx 2m</p>
	Upper Limb	<p>Spasticity = grade 2-1 on impaired side</p> <p>Impairment noted on upper limb co-ordination tests compared to non-affected side.</p> <p>Equivalent activity limitation to either above or below elbow amputation</p>
Technical	<p>2 skis, 1 or 2 poles or outriggers</p> <p>Lower limb prosthesis must comply with the IPCAS Regulation – Use of Prosthetics (July 2012)</p>	



4.2 Sitting Sport Classes LW 10 – 12

LW10	Minimal Criteria
LW10-1	
Muscle Power Impairment	Absent activity of upper and lower abdominals and spinal extensors; score of 0 (zero) on the Oxford scale
Neurological Impairment	Neurological impairment presenting with trunk impairment as described above
Functional Presentation	Nil active sitting balance Functional Bench Test Score 0-8
LW10-2	
Muscle Power Impairment	Activity of upper abdominals and spinal extensors equaling a score of 1 (one) or greater on the Oxford scale Absent activity of lower abdominals and spinal extensors; score of 0 (zero) on the Oxford scale
Neurological Impairment	Neurological impairment presenting with trunk impairment as described above
Functional Presentation	Minimal active sitting balance Functional Bench Test Score 0-8
Technical	Sit ski and 2 outriggers

LW11	Minimal Criteria
Muscle Power Impairment	Full activity of upper abdominals and spinal extensors; score of 1 (one) or greater on the Oxford scale Partial or full activity of lower abdominals and spinal extensors; score of 1 (one) or greater on the Oxford scale Nil muscle power in flexion, extension, abduction and



	adduction at both hips
Neurological Impairment	Neurological impairment resulting in muscle power impairment as described above Diplegia with functional trunk impairment
Functional Presentation	Fair active sitting balance Functional Bench Test Score 9-15
Technical	Sit ski and 2 outriggers

LW12	Minimal Criteria
LW12-1	
Muscle Power Impairment	Activity of upper abdominals and spinal extensors with a score of 1 (one) or greater on the Oxford scale Activity of lower abdominals and spinal extensors, a score of 10 or less around one hip (normal = 20) <u>or</u> a score of 30 or less across both hips (normal = 40)
Limb Loss/Deficiency Impairment	Unilateral hip disarticulation/amputation
Neurological Impairment	Neurological impairment or diplegia presenting with muscle power impairment as described
Functional Presentation	Functional Bench Test Score = 16-18 Good sitting balance
LW12-2	
Muscle Power Impairment	Total score of 30 or less (normal = 40) in one leg on the Oxford Scale
Limb Loss/Deficiency Impairment	Unilateral through ankle amputation Unilateral limb deficiency, with residual limb length



	equivalent to a through ankle amputation
Neurological Impairment	Neurological impairment or diplegia presenting with muscle power impairment as described
Functional Presentation	Functional Bench Test 16-18
Technical	Sit ski and 2 outriggers



Appendix Two

Sport Class Profiles for Athletes with Visual Impairment competing in Alpine Skiing

1 Introduction

- 1.1 IPC Alpine Skiing has designated Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment, which are defined in this Appendix.
- 1.2 IPC Alpine Skiing currently revisits the Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment towards a sport-specific classification system on the basis of activity limitations that result from Impairment. Until such a system is approved, the processes detailed in this Appendix apply to Athlete Evaluation in respect of Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment.
- 1.3 The processes detailed in this Appendix apply to Athlete Evaluation in respect of Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment.
- 1.4 The Sport Class allocated to Athletes with Visual Impairment applies to all events offered by IPC Alpine Skiing.
- 1.5 All provisions of the IPC Alpine Skiing Classification Rules apply to the Assessment of Athletes with Visual Impairment, except if otherwise specified in this Appendix.

2 Eligibility Criteria

- 2.1 To be eligible to compete in Sport Classes B1-B3 in IPC Alpine Skiing, the Athlete must meet both of the below criteria.
 - 2.1.1 The Athlete must have at least one of the following eligible impairments,
 - impairment of the eye structure;
 - impairment of the optical nerve/optic pathways;
 - impairment of the visual cortex of the central brain.
 - 2.1.2 The Athlete's eligible Impairment must result in a visual acuity of less than or equal to LogMAR 1.0 or a visual field restricted to less than 20 degrees radius.
- 2.2 It is the Athlete's and NPC's responsibility to provide sufficient evidence of the Athlete's



visual impairment. This must be done by way of submitting medical diagnostic information completed by an ophthalmologist no later than at the beginning of Athlete Evaluation.

2.3 The Medical Diagnostic Information must comprise the completed Medical Diagnostic Form” (available on the IPC Alpine Skiing website) and attached medical documentation. The submission must include, at a minimum:

2.3.1 Medical Diagnostic Form, with

- Athlete information
- Ophthalmologist information and signature
- Medical diagnosis
- List of medications currently used
- List of eye corrections (glasses, contact lenses, etc.) currently used, detailing the type and strength of correction, if applicable
- Description of any progressive condition, if applicable
- Visual acuity
- Visual field

2.3.2 Medical records and reports supporting the information on the Medical Diagnostic Form. Depending on the nature of the impairment, this includes:

- Visual Field Records: Visual Field has to be tested by full-field strategy; a 30° central field test will not be accepted. The assessment has to be done by one of the following devices: Goldmann Visual Field Perimetry, Stimulus III/4, Humphrey Field Analyzer (HFA), Twinfield (Oculus), Octopus (Interzeag), Rodenstock Peristat, Medmont (MAP).
- Electroretinography (ERG/EOG)
- Visual Evoked Potentials (VEP)
- Cerebral Magnet Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- Records of any eye surgery performed, and results of the outcome, if applicable

2.4 Medical Diagnostic Information must be typewritten and submitted in English and may not be older than 12 months on the date of Athlete Evaluation.

2.5 Failure to present the above information will entitle the Classification Panel not to proceed with the Athlete Assessment and may result in the Athlete being designated as ‘Not Eligible’, because the Classification Panel may not be able to establish the presence of an eligible impairment.



3 Assessment Methods

- 3.1 All Athlete Evaluation and Sport Class allocation will be based on the assessment of visual acuity in the eye with better visual acuity when wearing the best optical correction.
- 3.2 Athletes who compete using any corrective devices (e.g. glasses, lenses) must attend classification with these devices and their prescription.
- 3.3 An Athlete found to be using corrective devices during competition that were not declared during Athlete Evaluation may be subject to further investigation of Non-Cooperation during Evaluation or Intentional Misrepresentation.
- 3.4 Athletes must declare any change in their optic correction to IPC Alpine Skiing before any competition. If the Athlete has a Sport Class Status Review with a fixed date or Confirmed, the Athlete's Sport Class Status will be changed to Review. The Athlete will then undergo Athlete Evaluation prior to the next competition under the provisions of these Rules. Failure to do so may result in an investigation of Intentional Misrepresentation.
- 3.5 Any Athlete Support Personnel accompanying the Athlete in the Assessment room must remain out of sight of the visual acuity charts during Assessment.
- 3.6 Under the current provisions set forth in this Appendix, Observation Assessment does not apply to Athletes with Visual Impairment.
- 3.7 IPC Alpine Skiing will inform the Local Organizing Committee of the equipment and room requirements for the assessment of Athletes with visual impairment after the Classification Panels have been appointed. It is the Local Organizing Committee's responsibility to provide all equipment required by IPC Alpine Skiing.
- 3.8 Failure to provide all equipment required by IPC Alpine Skiing may result in the Classification decisions not being accepted by IPC Alpine Skiing.

4 Sport Classes Profiles for Athletes with Visual Impairment

4.1 Sport Class B1

- 4.1.1 Visual acuity is poorer than LogMAR 2.60.
- 4.1.2 All Athletes (with the exception of those with prosthesis in both eyes) shall be required to wear opaque goggles for each individual and relay event for the full duration of the event. Athletes whose facial structure will not support goggles shall be required to cover the eyes with an opaque covering.



4.2 Sport Class B2

- 4.2.1 Visual acuity ranges from LogMAR 1.50 to 2.60 (inclusive), and/or
- 4.2.2 The Athletes has a visual field that is constricted to a radius of less than 5 degrees.

4.3 Sport Class B3

- 4.3.1 Visual acuity ranges from LogMAR 1.40 to 1 (inclusive), and/or
- 4.3.2 The Athlete has a visual field that is constricted to a radius of less than 20 degrees.



Appendix Three

Sport Class Profiles for Athletes with Physical Impairment competing in Para-Snowboard

1 Introduction

1.1 This appendix details the sport profiles for the sport class designated by IPC Alpine Skiing for athletes with physical impairment competing in Para-Snowboard.

2 Eligibility Criteria

2.1 In order to be eligible to compete in Para-Snowboard, athletes must have one of the following eligible impairment types:

- Impaired strength (b730)
- Impaired range of motion (b7100-7102)
- Limb deficiency (s720, s730, s740, s750)
- Leg length difference (s7500, s75010, s75020)
- Hypertonia (b735)
- Ataxia (b760)
- Athetosis (b7650)

All codes refer to the ICF Codes (WHO, 2000)

2.2 The following impairments are non-eligible impairments for Para-Snowboard:

- Mental functions (v140-189), including impairments of psychomotor control (b1470), quality of psychomotor functions (b1471), visuospatial perception (b1565), higher-level cognitive functions required for organization and planning movement (b1641); mental functions required for sequencing and coordinating complex, purposeful movements (b176)
- Hearing and vestibular functions (b230-249)
- Proprioceptive function (b260)
- Pain (b280-289)
- Joint instability (b715)
- Muscular endurance functions (b740)
- Motor reflex functions (b750)
- Involuntary movement reaction functions (b755)



- Tics and mannerism (b7652), stereotypes and motor perseveration (b7653)
- Cardiovascular functions (b410-429)
- Respiratory functions (b440-449)
- Short Stature (s730.343, s750.343, s760.349)
- Visual Impairment (b2100, b2101)

All codes refer to the ICF Codes (WHO, 2000)

2.3 An Athlete who is affected by an eligible impairment in combination with any of non-eligible impairments listed under 1.2, will be assessed against the extent of activity limitation resulting from the eligible impairment only.

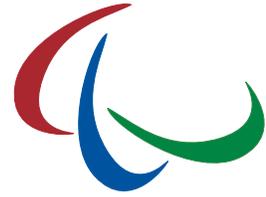
2.4 The impairment must cause a sufficient level of activity limitation as follows:

2.4.1 Impairment of the lower limb(s)

- Single or double above ankle amputation
- Loss of muscle power in at least one leg,
 - resulting in score 0-2 for ankle dorsiflexion and ankle plantar flexion; and/or knee flexion and extension; and/or hip flexion and extension OR
 - resulting in a score of 24 or less across ankle, knee and hip joint in the above movements.
- Hypertonia must result in grade 2 or more on the Ashworth scale in any direction of movement in at least one leg
- Ataxia or Athetosis must be observable through involuntary movement in at least one leg
- Dismelia resulting in a loss of functional ankle joint, i.e. absence of ankle joint
- No passive range of movement in the ankle joint or a loss of at minimum 50% of passive range of movement in at least one knee or hip joint
- Leg length difference that warrants a correction of at least 7 cm to the snowboard boot to equate it to the non-impaired limb

2.4.2 Impairment of the upper limb(s)

- Single or double above wrist amputation
- Loss of muscle power in at least one arm, resulting in a
 - Score of 0-2 for elbow flexion and extension; and/or a
 - Total score of 8 for shoulder flexion, extension, abduction and adduction (normal = 20)



- Hypertonia must result in grade 2 or more on the Ashworth scale in any direction of movement in at least one arm
- Ataxia or Athetosis must be observable through involuntary movement in at least one arm
- Dysmelia resulting in the absence of wrist joint
- Impaired passive range of movement in at least one arm, limited to
 - 50% of the normal range of movement in the elbow and shoulder joint; or
 - 25% of the normal range movement in elbow or shoulder;
 - With the elbow movements considered are flexion and extension and the shoulder movements considered are flexion, extension, abduction and adduction)

2.5 All measures are done with the techniques and methods identified in Appendix One.

2.6 Athletes are required to attend classification with any prosthetics, braces, strapping, and supports as well as modified snowboard boots and/or bindings.

2.7 Athletes will be subject to video recording during competition for the purpose of movement kinematic analysis.

3 Sport Class Profiles

3.1 Athletes meeting the criteria defined in section 2.4.1 of this Appendix are allocated Sport Class SB-LL (Para-Snowboard Lower Limb).

3.2 Athletes meeting the criteria defined in section 2.4.2 of this Appendix are allocated Sport Class SB-UL (Para-Snowboard Upper Limb).

3.3 Athletes with combined lower-upper limb impairment, meeting the criteria defined under 2.4 of this Appendix will be required to choose under which of the both classes they wish to be assessed. Such choice must be made at the moment of licensing, and can only be altered:

3.3.1 Before the end of the second season following initial international classification by means of a letter submitted to IPC Alpine Skiing at the moment of renewing the license.

3.3.2 As a consequence of a change in medical condition that will be initiated by the athlete through the medical review request as set forth in these Rules.

3.4 Athletes competing in Para-Snowboard are not permitted to use upper limb prosthesis and orthosis during the races.