



# **SPORT INFORMATION PACKAGE**

## **ALPINE SKIING**



# **SPORT INFORMATION PACKAGE ALPINE SKIING**

- A. HISTORY OF SPORT**
- B. CANADA GAMES SPORT HISTORY AND PAST RESULTS**
- C. NUMBER OF ATHLETES PER TEAM**
- D. EVENT FORMAT AND RULES OF PLAY**
- E. EQUIPMENT & TERMINOLOGY**
- F. ELIGIBILITY**
- G. JUDGING/SCORING SYSTEM**
- H. PLAYOFF AND TIE-BREAKING FORMAT**
- I. TECHNOLOGY OF SPORT**
- J. ROLE OF OFFICIALS IN SPORT**
- K. FACILITY DESCRIPTION**
- L. SPORT MEMBERSHIP NUMBERS AND STRUCTURE**
- M. NOTABLE PAST ATHLETES/ALUMNI**
- N. PROVINCIAL TEAMS**

## A. HISTORY OF SPORT

Skiing has been part of life for northern populations for millennium; varying sizes and shapes of preserved wooden planks have been found in peat bogs in Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway and have been carbon-dated to as early as 8000-7000 BC.<sup>1</sup> The modern sport of downhill skiing, however, is attributed to Norwegian legend, Sondre Norheim, who popularized skis with curved sides, bindings with stiff heel bands and the Telemark and Christiania, or slalom, turns, in the 1850s.

The International Ski Federation (FIS), the World governing body for all types of skiing, first recognized downhill racing in 1930 and held the first world championships for men's downhill and slalom events in 1931 and added women's events in 1950. Downhill skiing made its Olympic debut with alpine combined in the 1936 Olympic Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. Giant Slalom was added to the Olympics at the 1952 Olympic Winter Games in Oslo, Norway and Super G was added for the 1988 Olympic Winter Games in Calgary.

## B. CANADA GAMES SPORT HISTORY AND PAST RESULTS

Alpine skiing has been a prominent part of the Canada Games since the Games' inception in 1967 in Québec City. Since then, skiing has been a part of every Canada Winter Games with the exception of the 1991 Prince Edward Island Canada Winter Games. Para-Alpine events were debuted at the 2011 Canada Winter Games.

Alpine athletes will compete in four disciplines at the 2019 Red Deer Canada Winter Games: Super G, Giant Slalom, Slalom and Ski Cross. The Para-Alpine athletes will compete in Giant Slalom and Slalom. All of the events share the common goal of being to be the athlete who goes from the start of the course to the bottom the fastest. The Super G, Giant Slalom and Slalom events through each course.

Below are the ranking of the Provinces/Territories since the inaugural games:

	1967 *		1971*		1975*		1979	1983		1987		1995		1999		2003		2007		2015	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	C	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>AB</b>	-	-	3	-	1	1	3	4	4	3	4	2	3	1	1	3	2	4	3	2	3
<b>BC</b>	3	1	2	2	3	-	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	1
<b>MB</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	8	6	7	10	7	8	8	6	9	9	7	8	7
<b>NB</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	5	4	9	7	6	9	6	5	7	7	6	5	6

<sup>1</sup> "History of Skiing" <https://www.olympic.org/alpine-skiing-equipment-and-history>

NL	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	6	9	6	6	8	6	9	8	8	10	11	9	8
NWT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9	5	8	5	5	5	5	7	5	5	8	6	5
NU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ON	2	3	-	3	3	2	4	2	2	1	3	4	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	4	4
PEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	11	11	-	-	10	10	10	10	8	9	10	10
QC	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	1	7	2	3	1	2	4	1	3	2	2	1	2
SK	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	7	8	5	9	9	7	7	9	6	6	5	7	9
YK	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	10	10	8	-	11	-	-	11	11	10	-	11

### C. NUMBER OF ATHLETES PER TEAM FOR 2019

Competitors: Alpine: 7 Males and 7 Females  
 Para-Alpine: 2 Males and 2 Females

Staff: Alpine: 2 Coaches and 1 Wax Technician  
 Para-Alpine: 1 Coach and 1 Manager  
 If female athletes, one coach/manager must be female. If male athletes, one coach/manager must be male.

Additional staff may include apprentice coaches participating in the Women in Coaching Canada Games Apprenticeship Program or the Aboriginal Apprentice Coach Program. Additional Team staff positions are administered by the respective PTSO Mission Team.

### D. EVENT FORMAT AND RULES OF PLAY

Unless otherwise stated herein, the International Competition Rules (ICR) and the 2018-2019 Precisions shall apply. The following events will be contested for men and women.

#### ALPINE:

Super Giant Slalom (1 run, 250-450 metre vertical drop)  
 Giant Slalom (2 runs, 200-350 metre vertical drop)  
 Slalom (2 runs, 100-160 metre vertical drop)  
 Ski Cross (Qualification Round, Final Rounds, 80 - 140 metre minimum vertical drop)  
*All athletes may compete in all events.*

## **PARA-ALPINE:**

Giant Slalom (2 runs, 235 metre minimum vertical drop )

Slalom (2 runs, 140 metre minimum vertical drop)

*All athletes may compete in both events.*

### **Seeding Procedures for Start Order**

Five (5) seed groups will be established for each of the male skiers and female skiers. Four (4) provinces – one (1) territory will have the right to put one (1) racer into each seed group; therefore, the number of racers in each seed will depend on the number of provinces-territories entered in the event. Once seed groups are established, starting positions will be determined by random draw within each seed group. Para athletes will be seeded in their respective classification with starting positions by random draw within each seed group.

### **Second Run Start Order**

All skiers who are not disqualified in the first run are admitted to the second run. The fastest thirty skiers from the first run will start in reverse rank order (i.e. 30 th fastest starts first; 29th fastest starts second, etc.). Skiers from 31 st down will start according to their first run finish times in rank order (fastest to slowest).

### **Super G, Giant Slalom & Slalom Ranking**

The aggregate time that a racer obtains in the race will be used in determining ranking in that event, with the lowest aggregate time receiving 1st place, the 2nd lowest aggregate time receiving 2nd place and so on until all racers, without disqualification, are ranked.

### **Ski Cross Ranking**

The competitors in the final round are ranked according to their finish order in the final followed by those ranked in the small final. All remaining competitors are ranked according to the round in which they are eliminated (e.g. quarterfinals) and their qualification times within that round. (e.g. competitors ranked 8 to 16 in the quarterfinal would be ranked according to their qualification times).

## **E. EQUIPMENT & TERMINOLOGY**

**Slalom** – consists of two runs on a slope of 100 to 160 metre vertical drop for both men and women. The number of direction changes must be 32-38% of the vertical drop.

Slalom, a technical event, is the shortest course in alpine skiing, but requires a combination of speed, agility and adaptability in negotiating the short radius and quickness of the course. A course consists of a series of gates formed by single gates of alternating blue and red poles. The athlete must pass around the correct side of each pole with both skis and feet for proper passage. A slalom course can contain of as many as 60 direction changes. The course, although generally of a consistent rhythm, also has combination gates called hairpins and flushes, which require quicker changes in direction and speed variation. There must be a minimum of three and maximum of six hairpin combinations and a minimum of one and maximum of three vertical

combinations.

The athlete selects the fastest “line” down the course by minimizing the turn radius by crossing as close to the gate as possible and skiing around the pole with their upper body in a “cross-blocking” motion.

Every competitor who successfully completes the first run, without being disqualified, may compete in the second run. The winner will be the athlete who successfully completes both runs in the fastest combined time.

**Giant Slalom** – consists of two runs on a slope with a 200-350 metre vertical drop for both women and men. The number of direction changes is 13-18% of vertical drop.

Giant slalom, as the name indicates, is similar to slalom in that it is also considered a technical event requiring relatively quick movements to correctly negotiate the course. A Giant Slalom gate consists of four slalom poles and two gate panels. The course will have a longer vertical drop and increased vertical distance between the gates than a slalom course. As a result, athletes will generate higher speeds in a giant slalom course than in a slalom course, but as in slalom, the competitor must pass around the gates with both skis and feet. As in slalom, the object of the event is to successfully complete passage around all of the gates in the fastest time. Every competitor who successfully completes the first run may compete in the second run. The winner will have the fastest combined time for both runs.

**Super Giant Slalom (Super G)** – consists of 1 run at a 250-450 metre vertical drop for men and women. The number of direction changes is 8-12% of the vertical drop.

The Super Giant Slalom, or Super G, is a speed event that combines the speed challenges of downhill combined with the technical challenge of the precision turns of giant slalom. The course is significantly longer with increased vertical distance between gates, hence the increased speeds. The gates are set such that require the athlete to pass between gates, although often with increased clearance of the gate, as not to hinder their momentum nor balance. Each competitor may only have one run; the winner is determined by the fastest time to complete proper passage of the course.

## **F. ELIGIBILITY**

All competitors must hold a valid Alpine Canada Alpin competitor card for the 2018-2019 season.

Alpine:

AB, BC, ON, QC: U16 Age Category - Athletes born in 2003-2004.

MB, NB, NL, NS, PE, SK, NT, NU, YT: U16 Age Category, plus a maximum of two (2) non-FIS U18 athletes (born in 2001-2002) per gender.

Para-Alpine:

12 to 30 years old - Athletes born from 1988 to 2006 inclusively\*

\* In keeping with the objective of targeting athletes within Alpine Canada’s Train to Compete phase of their Long Term Athlete Development (LTAD) framework, it is recognized that athletes with acquired injuries may not follow the same LTAD pathway

as able-bodied athletes and it is important to provide sporting experiences that fit their development phase.

In light of this, the Canada Games Council and Alpine Canada will consider exemptions for athletes who do not currently meet the Para-Alpine age category. Alpine Canada will evaluate these requests on an athlete by athlete basis. Alpine Canada will only approve athletes who meet the following five [5] criteria:

1. Have never competed in Para-Alpine events at a previous Canada Winter Games.
2. Have never attended a WPAS (World Para Alpine Skiing) race or classification event, or raced at an international level within or outside of Canada.
3. Must have attended at least one event/training session with Alpine Canada's Para-Alpine Sport Development Manager to demonstrate their ability and needs for exemption.
4. Must have a year of birth of 1983 or later.
5. Exemptions will only be considered when there are no other available athletes who meet the age category.

## **G. SCORING SYSTEM**

Each event will be scored separately.

Athletes will be ranked from 1st to last place.

If there is a tie, points will be shared equally between competitors (i.e. If tied for first then each competitor would receive 98.5 points  $(100+97)/2$ ). If an athlete does not finish or is disqualified, the athlete does not receive any points.

The aggregate time that a racer obtains in the race will be used in determining ranking in that event, with the lowest aggregate time receiving 1st place, the 2nd lowest aggregate time receiving 2nd place and so on until all racers, without disqualification, are ranked.

Men and women will be ranked separately. Team results will be determined by adding the top **three** finish positions from each province and territory in each of the events. The highest aggregate point total for all men's events and all women's events based on place points according to the number of starters will be ranked first, the second highest aggregate point total events will be ranked second, etc.

### **Alpine Skiing Provincial Territorial Ranking**

Men and women will be ranked separately.

Alpine:

Team results will be determined by adding the top three finish positions from each Province and Territory in each of the events.

Para-Alpine:

Team results will be determined by adding the top finish position in each medal event from each Province and Territory in both events. The highest aggregate point total for all men's events and all women's events (combined alpine and para-alpine) based on place points according to the number of starters will be ranked first, the second highest aggregate point total events will be ranked second, etc.

Position	Pts	Position	Pts	Position	Pts	Position	Pts
1st place	100	23rd place	63	45th place	41	67th place	19
2nd place	97	24th place	62	46th place	40	68th place	18
3rd place	94	25th place	61	47th place	39	69th place	17
4th place	91	26th place	60	48th place	38	70th place	16
5th place	88	27th place	59	49th place	37	71st place	15
6th place	85	28th place	58	50th place	36	72nd place	14
7th place	83	29th place	57	51st place	35	73rd place	13
8th place	81	30th place	56	52nd place	34	74th place	12
9th place	79	31st place	55	53rd place	33	75th place	11
10th place	77	32nd place	54	54th place	32	76th place	10
11th place	75	33rd place	53	55th place	31	77th place	9
12th place	74	34th place	52	56th place	30	78th place	8
13th place	73	35th place	51	57th place	29	79th place	7
14th place	72	36th place	50	58th place	28	80th place	6
15th place	71	37th place	49	59th place	27	81st place	5
16th place	70	38th place	48	60th place	26	82nd place	4
17th place	69	39th place	47	61st place	25	83rd place	3
18th place	68	40th place	46	62nd place	24	84th place	2
19th place	67	41st place	45	63rd place	23	85th place	1
20th place	66	42nd place	44	64th place	22		
21st place	65	43rd place	43	65th place	21		
22nd place	64	44th place	42	66th place	20		

Once provinces/territories have been ranked, points for the Games Flag will be awarded as follows:

1st place - 10 points	6th place - 5 points	11th place - 1 1/2 points
2nd place - 9 points	7th place - 4 points	12th place - 1 point
3rd place - 8 points	8th place - 3 points	13th place - 1/2 point
4th place - 7 points	9th place - 2 1/2 points	
5th place - 6 points	10th place - 2 points	

#### H. TIE-BREAKING FORMAT

If two or more racers are tied, the tied racers would receive the same position and award, and the next position would be eliminated. For example, in the case of a tie for first place, both racers would receive a gold medal, and the next finisher would be ranked third and awarded a bronze medal.

*Provincial/Territorial Ranking – Tie Breaking:*

- i) If a tie occurs in the final provincial/territorial team standing, the province/territory with the greater number of event first place finishes will be assigned the higher rank.
- ii) If the tie persists, the procedure is repeated for event second place finishes.



- iii) If necessary, the procedure is repeated for event third place finishes, then fourth place finishes, etc.

NOTE: When a triple tie occurs and is only partially resolved, the remaining ties will be resolved by returning to priority #1 and proceeding through the order again.

## **I. TECHNOLOGY OF SPORT**

Since the late 1990s the innovation of shaped (or parabolic) skis has seen changes in the equipment now used in all disciplines being showcased at the Winter Games. In Super G, men's and ladies' skis must be at least 183 cm in length with a minimum length of 30m. In Giant Slalom, men's and ladies' skis must be no more than 188 cm and have a minimum radius of 17m. In Slalom, men's and ladies' skis must be at least 130 cm in length.

## **J. ROLE OF OFFICIALS IN SPORT**

Alpine skiing is a sport that is influenced by high speeds, variable winter environments, and time variations between first and second that can often be measured in 100ths of a second. With so many factors that can influence the outcome of a competition, a highly organized officials structure is in place to oversee a race event. The focus of the officials is on the safety and fairness offered by the competition venue.

The key officials for an event are called the "Race Jury". The Jury are members of the Organizing Committee and are responsible for technical matters within the closed competition areas. The Jury members include:

- the Technical Delegate
- the Referee
- the Chief of Race
- the Assistant Referee (for Super G and Downhill events only)

The Technical Delegate (TD) is primarily the official representative of the FIS, for FIS sanctioned events, and representative of national alpine body for nationally sanctioned events. The TD acts as the Chairman of the Jury and is there to facilitate correct decisions with the support of the Jury and see that the FIS rules, Precisions and instructions are followed, supervise the running of an event and to assist the organizers.

The Referee is responsible for ensuring the draw of start numbers, inspection of the course after it has been set, having the course setter change the course as directed by the jury by adding or removing gates, receiving reports as to infractions of the rules and the gate faults following both runs in the technical events and the single run of the speed events and responsible for signing off on reports as to disqualified athletes and any injuries or special case scenarios which may have occurred during the competition.

The Chief of Race directs all preparation of the competition by the Race Organizing Committee (ROC) and supervises the activities in the technical area. The Chief of Race summons meetings for consideration of technical questions and leads the team captains' meetings after consultation with the Technical Delegate.

## **K. FACILITY DESCRIPTION**

The Super G, Giant Slalom and Slalom events will be held at Nakiska Ski Area in Kananaskis, AB. The Ski Cross event will be held at Canyon Ski Resort in Red Deer, AB.

## **L. SPORT MEMBERSHIP NUMBERS AND STRUCTURE**

Membership reporting is done via PTSO reporting and numbers verified by the ACA National points database. Below are the available membership categories and their associated descriptions.

### *Non Points Programs*

#### *Entry Level*

*U10 - Skiers 8 - 9 years old*

*U12 - Skiers aged 10 - 11 years old*

#### PTSO and National Series

12 - 99 years old

#### Masters Series

18 years old and older

### *National Points Programs*

*U14 - Skiers aged 12 - 13 years old*

*U16 - Skiers aged 14 - 15 years old*

*U18 - Skiers 16 - 17 years old*

*U21 - Skiers 18 - 20 years old*

*The above age groups are recognized across Canada and based on age prior to December 31.*

## **M. NOTABLE PAST ATHLETES/ALUMNI**

### Recent Grads:

#### CAST:

Liam Wallace 2015

Asher Jordan 2015

Declan McCormack 2015

Candace Crawford 2011

Brodie Seger 2011

Broderick Thompson 2011

Dustin Cook 2007

Conrad Pridy 2007

Kelby Halbert 2007

Kelsey Serwa 2007

Brittany Phelan 2007

Eve Routhier 2007

CPAST:

Mel Preamble 2015  
Alana Ramsay 2011  
Frédérique Turgeon 2011  
Braydon Luscombe 2011  
Alexis Guimond 2011  
Kurt Oatway 2011  
Robin Femy 2007

Past Grads:

Greg Athans 1971  
Felix Belczyk 1979  
Rob Boyd 1983  
Allison Forsyth 1995  
Lissa Savijarvi 1979  
Jan Hudec 1999  
Anna Goodman 2003  
Louis-Pierre Helie 2003  
Trevor White 2003

**N. ATHLETE/TEAM MATCH-UPS (RIVALRIES)**

All athletes competing at the 2019 Canada Winter Games are the best young skiers from across the country and have competed in challenging qualifying events to be named to each provincial team.