



PARA-SNOWBOARD CLASSIFICATION HANDBOOK

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1. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

Development of the Para-Snowboard classification system

Para-Snowboard development was initiated by adaptive snowboarders. The development of the Para-Snowboard classification system has incorporated the knowledge and skills of adaptive snowboarders, high performance snowboard coaches, snowboard technical officials, sport scientists and adapted sport classifiers. Accordingly, the classification process is based on snowboard sport technical data, established classification processes, and best evidence from available research.

Specifically, Para-Snowboard classification development has directly incorporated policy and procedures from the International Paralympic Committee Classification Code (IPC Code) and select Para-sport organizations such as IPC Athletics, IPC Alpine Skiing (IPCAS), Cerebral Palsy International Sports & Recreation Association (CP-ISRA) and the International Blind Sport Association (IBSA). We gratefully acknowledge these resources.

Purpose of classification

The IPC Code states that International Classification provides structure for competitions. Classification is undertaken to ensure that an athlete's impairment(s) are relevant to sport performance, and to ensure that the athlete competes equitably with other athletes.

As stated in the IPC Code, Classification plays two important roles:

- 1) To set eligibility criteria to determine what types and degrees of impairments are relevant to a sport; not only must a person have an impairment, it must also be significantly severe. The eligibility criteria will differ from sport to sport.
- 2) To group athletes for competition in order to minimize the impact of impairment and to ensure that competitive success is to be determined by strategies, skills, and talent of athletes.

Compliance with the Classification Code of the IPC

The Para-Snowboard classification system reflects the provisions of the IPC Code with the IPC Classification Code and will continue to develop in an evidence-based manner remaining aligned to the IPC Code.

2. ELEGIBILITY TO COMPETE

Note: Throughout the remainder of the document Rider and Athlete may be used interchangeably.

Eligible impairments

Eligibility to compete in Para-Snowboard competitions will be determined by sufficient presentation of one (or more) of the following physical impairments. The following is a list of impairments with examples of conditions which may result in the impairment. Sufficient presentation of impairments to determine minimal disability can only be determined by assessment during a classification evaluation.

- Limb deficiency: amputation resulting from trauma or congenital limb deficiency (dysmelia).
- Impaired Passive Range of Movement (PROM): arthrodesis, ankylosis, scoliosis.
- Impaired muscle power: e.g. spinal cord injury, muscular dystrophy, brachial plexus injury, Erb palsy, multiple sclerosis, peripheral nerve injury.
- High muscle tone – Hypertonia e.g. cerebral palsy, stroke, acquired brain injury, multiple sclerosis.
- Control of voluntary movement - Ataxia e.g. cerebral palsy, brain injury, multiple sclerosis.
- Involuntary contractions of muscles- Athetosis chorea e.g., cerebral palsy

Minimal disability

The IPC describes an athlete's eligibility (or minimal disability to compete in a Paralympic Sport) in the IPC Code as the athlete's impairment should limit the athlete's ability to compete equitably in elite sport with athletes without impairment. Para-Snowboard minimal physical disabilities are described in SB4 and SB6 sport classes (see Section 5 - Para-Snowboard Sport Class Profiles). Minimal visual impairment is described in the B3 sport class.

Ability to complete classification

If the Rider is unable to complete classification for any reason, the Rider will be deemed non-eligible until such time that the Rider is able to fully participate in classification.

Classification requires the physical assessment of how the above noted impairments impact the Rider's ability as it pertains to snowboarding. The Rider will be required to provide maximal effort during the assessment. The physical strain required during classification is less than competition in snowboarding. In situations where pain is limiting the Rider's ability to provide maximal effort, classification will be discontinued and the Rider will be considered non-eligible until such time that they are able to provide full effort during testing without pain as a limiting factor.

Consideration for changes in condition

Riders may present with conditions which may fluctuate or be progressive (e.g. multiple sclerosis) or may be recently acquired with continuing functional/neuromuscular progression/rehabilitation (e.g. spinal cord injury, stroke). These Riders should be provided with a sport class reflective of their presentation at the time of classification at the specific competition. However, the sport class status should be maintained as *Review* (see Sport class status and competition) until the condition, and therefore, classification presentation is deemed stable.

For individuals with whom their status has ongoing fluctuations, a yearly review can be indicated. This process need not be onerous on the Rider and should be a focused review of classification tests which may alter the sport class of the Rider.

If a Rider experiences a change in condition with valid medical diagnosis of the progression or altered status (e.g. surgical intervention), a review classification must be requested by the Rider's federation. Absence of doing so may constitute a case of 'intentional' misrepresentation.

Riders may present for classification as young children. In some conditions, neuro-musculoskeletal growth will continue to influence the presentation of the impairments associated with the underlying condition (e.g. may be anticipated for children with conditions such as cerebral palsy or spina bifida). These Riders should be reviewed once a competitive year or every two years (to be directed by the classification panel after each classification session) until 18 years of age when changes due to growth are likely complete.

Sport class status and competition

Sport class status:

(N) - Indicating the Rider is **New** (e.g., has not been through the international classification process previously and does not have an international classification. This includes Riders who have been classified by trainee classifiers only).

(R) - Indicating the Rider is under **Review** (e.g., has been through the international classification process but must be classified again because their condition is progressive or because they were borderline and thus, there was lack of certainty about their classification). A recommendation regarding time lapse for review may accompany some review status decisions and will be available on the Para-Snowboard Master Classification list for internationally competing Riders.

(C) - Indicating that the Rider has a classification that has been **Confirmed** by a WSF Para-Snowboard Classification Panel. Riders allocated a **C** Sports Class Status must complete their First Appearance at a WSF Para-Snowboard competition prior to this sport class status becoming official.

(NE) - **Not Eligible** - individuals whom do not meet minimal disability standards as outlined in the Para-Snowboard Sport Class Profiles.

3. CLASSIFICATION PROCESS

Pre-competition process

Each Rider and coach is responsible for providing the Rider's Para-Snowboard sport class and sport class status along with the entry to each event in a season by the deadline outlined by the Local Organising Committee (LOC). Information submitted will be verified by review with the WSF Classification Master List by the Chief Classifier for the event.

The LOC will work with the Chief Classifier for the event (see Classifier Training section for complete definition of classifier titles) to produce a schedule for classification at the event. Classification is recommended to take place the day prior to the Official Training, however, if for some reason this is not possible, classification assessment must be completed prior to race day. Coaches and Riders requiring classification must plan for arrival accordingly to meet this requirement.

Rider presentation

Each Rider must take part in classification and receive an eligible sport class prior to competing in a WSF Para-Snowboard competition. Once a Rider receives a confirmed sport class they will not need to attend classification unless requested to do so by the Head of Classification.

The Rider may have a representative of their choice accompany them to classification. Classification will always occur in English; therefore, a translator of the Rider's choice may attend as a second team official attending classification with the Rider. Riders must present for classification with any documentation (written in English) specific to their condition which may assist the classification process (e.g. imaging reports, surgical reports. This documentation may assist; however, sport classes are reflective of assessment and testing at the time of classification.

The Rider should present to classification with clothing which will allow exposure of limbs for assessment (e.g. exposed ankles, knees, elbows). All equipment which the Rider uses to compete in snowboarding must be readily available to allow on snow assessment when required.

Classification panel

Classifiers are Officials trained and certified by the WSF Para-Snowboard to determine a Rider's Sport Class and Sport Class Status as a member of a Classification Panel. Classifiers do not allocate international Sport Class and Sport Class Status individually. Classifiers work as members of a Classification Panel. A WSF Para-Snowboard competition offering classification will incorporate a Classification Panel consisting of two trained Para-Snowboard classifiers. The Classification Panel consists of one medical classifier (physiotherapist, occupational therapist or physician), and one technical classifier (sport technical specialist, coach, former competitive snowboarder, or sport scientist).

Components of the classification evaluation

Prior to commencing classification assessments the evaluation procedures will be discussed with the Rider and their representatives. Any relevant questions the Rider may have regarding the classification evaluation procedure will be answered prior to proceeding to ensure that the Rider understands and consents to the classification procedure. Riders must consent to evaluation by signing a Classification Consent Form to indicate their willingness to be classified and confirm their

agreement to provide full effort and co-operation throughout the Classification Process. The signature of a guardian will be required if the rider is under 18 years of age. Classification will be initiated with information provided by the Rider regarding their impairment (e.g. diagnosis, date of onset, associated surgeries and medical management).

Classification physical assessment will utilize the following objective measures to quantify impairment levels in the areas of muscle power, range of motion, tone/spasticity, limb length and function of the kinetic chain. All medical classifiers will enter classifier training with proof of training and regular use of the following scales in clinical practice to achieve optimal reliability of application in classification.

Manual Muscle Testing (MMT):

Muscle power will be assessed according to the Daniels and Worthingham (D&W) grading scale (Hislop, H., and Montgomery, 2007)

5. Normal muscle power through available Range of Motion (ROM)
4. Active movement through available ROM, against gravity plus some resistance
3. Active movement through full available ROM against gravity but no resistance
2. Active movement with gravity eliminated (some movement against gravity may be possible, but not full range);
1. Trace muscle activity but no movement of the limb
0. No muscle activity

Range of Motion:

Unless otherwise indicated, Active Range of Motion (AROM) and Passive Range of Motion (PROM) should be assessed using the protocols described by Clarkson (Clarkson, H., 2000). PROM is the measurement of available range of motion of a joint while the Rider is relaxed and is not assisting the movement during the tests. Active range of motion AROM occurs when the Rider actively moves a joint through available range of motion.

Spasticity/Tone:

Ashworth grades (aligned with CPISRA, Ashworth, 1964)

0. No increase in tone
1. Slight increase in tone giving a catch when the limb was moved in flexion or extension
2. More marked increase in tone but limb easily flexed
3. Considerable increase in tone – passive movement difficult
4. Limb rigid in flexion or extension

Measurement of Limbs:

Classification of Riders with limb loss or congenital limb deficiency requires measurement of the affected limb(s)/limb segment(s). For Riders with limb loss, measurement of residual limb with landmarks utilized for measurement should be recorded. Classification of Riders with congenital limb deficiency requires measurement of the affected and contralateral unaffected limb where applicable.

Co-ordination:

Assessment of coordination will allow clinical testing of coordination to somewhat guide expectations of findings in sport specific assessment of the kinetic chain. Testing of the upper-extremity and lower extremity will include, but is not limited to rapid alternating movements, trajectory, and target for accuracy of movement, and grasp/release.

Sport Specific assessment of the kinetic chain:

Snowboard specific tasks performed during testing are directed towards testing the kinetic chain involved in snowboarding. These tests demonstrate the cumulative impact of physical impairments. The tasks are performed with effort equitable to competitive snowboarding. Classifiers will assess how the impairment of the Rider is altering the task tested from the expected unimpaired performance. This is an objective description and results must be reproducible with each trial. These tests are of greater importance to assist in the assessment of Riders with neuromuscular impairment. Tasks include, but are not limited to; repetitive squat tests, jump squat tests, alternating heel to toe, and single leg squat tests. Briefly, these tests review the ability of the kinetic chain to coordinate multi-joint movements, create force, absorb force, participate in manoeuvring the board and should be tested in the Rider's snowboarding stance. These tests, and further functional tests, utilized by the classifier will compliment and be directed by the above objective impairment evaluations. All classifiers will be further trained in this testing (as this is an extension of clinical and coaching/sport science skills). Classifiers will be required to objectively report on findings during testing with objective descriptions incorporating account of the impact of the earlier noted impairments.

Completion of classification:

After the completion of the above testing, the Rider and her/his representatives will be asked to step out of the examination area. The classifiers will then confer over the objective findings. The Rider and her/his representatives will then be invited back and will be provided a sport class and status. Riders and their representatives will have the opportunity to clarify any aspects of classification at this time. Finally, Riders will be observed over the competition, if needed to ensure that the performance of snowboarding skills of the Rider is representative of the above objective findings and the sport class assigned. Once this component is complete, classification is complete. If any further assessment is required, the Rider and their coach will be made aware. At the end of each session during the Classification Evaluation Period, the Chief Classifier must convey the outcomes of the assigned Sports Class and updated Sports Class Status to the LOC so that they can prepare start lists and make associated event management arrangements. All Riders undergoing evaluation by International classifiers (Level 1 and 2) will have their sport class and status added to the WSF Classification Master List.

Guidelines for borderline classification assessments

The majority of Rider classifications will be clearly captured among the existing sport classes of competition. However, if a Rider's presentation is considered borderline between two sport class descriptions the Rider must compete at the higher or more functional sport class. By the Rider competing in a sport class which may be potentially a higher functional sport class, only this Rider is competing at a disadvantaged position. If the Rider were to compete in the lower functional class, this would lead to the potential of all of the Riders in this sport class competing at a disadvantage.

During competition the Rider's performance will be further reviewed by the classification panel. This may assist with further delineation of sport class or direct a further assessment.

4. CLASSIFICATION MISCONDUCT

Rider failure to attend classification evaluation

If a Rider fails to attend evaluation, the Rider will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Competition. Should the Chief Classifier at the event be satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend the evaluation; the Rider may be given a second and final chance to attend the evaluation.

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

Non-co-operation during evaluation

A Rider who, in the opinion of the Classification Panel, is unable or unwilling to participate in Rider Evaluation shall be considered Non-Cooperative during evaluation. If the Rider fails to co-operate during Rider Evaluation, the Rider will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at the respective WSF Para-Snowboard competition. Should the Chief Classifier at the event be satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to co-operate during the Evaluation; a Rider may be given a second and final opportunity to attend and co-operate.

Non-co-operation during an Evaluation without a reasonable explanation will result in the Rider not being permitted to undergo any further Evaluation for Para-Snowboard for a minimum of three months, starting from the date upon which the Rider failed to co-operate.

Intentional misrepresentation of skills and/or abilities

Consequences for the Rider

A Rider who, in the opinion of the Classification Panel, is intentionally misrepresenting skills and/or abilities shall be considered in violation of the Classification polices and procedure. If the Rider intentionally misrepresents skills and/or abilities, the Rider will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that WSF Para-Snowboard competition. Riders who do not report change in medical condition/functional abilities (e.g. due to corrective surgery) will also be investigated for intentional misrepresentation.

WSF Para-Snowboard will:

- Not allow the Rider to undergo any further evaluation for WSF Para-Snowboard for a minimum of two years from the date upon which the Rider intentionally misrepresented skills and/or abilities
- Remove any Sport Class or Sport Class Status allocated to the Rider from the WSF Para-Snowboard Classification Master List
- Designate the Rider as IM (intentional misrepresentation) in the WSF Para-Snowboard Classification Master List

A Rider who, on a second separate occasion, intentionally misrepresents skills and/or abilities will receive a lifetime ban from WSF Para-Snowboard.

Consequences for Rider support personnel

WSF Para-Snowboard shall enforce sanctions on Rider Support Personnel who assist or encourage a Rider to fail to attend Rider Evaluation, to fail to cooperate, intentionally misrepresent skills and/or abilities or disrupt the evaluation process in any other way. Those who are involved in advising Riders to intentionally misrepresent skills and/or abilities will be subject to sanctions, which are at least as severe as the sanctions enforced on the Rider. In this circumstance, Rider Support Personnel will be reported to appropriate parties for further action regarding their position within their National Federation.

Publication of penalties

WSF Para-Snowboard will disclose details of penalties imposed upon Riders and Rider Support Personnel, outlined in the above misconducts.

5. PARA-SNOWBOARD SPORT CLASS PROFILES

Standing Para-Snowboard Sport Classes

Class SB 1 Riders with severe disabilities in both lower limbs.

SB 1-1

- Bilateral Above Knee amputation
- Weakness/paresis in both lower limbs with a maximum of 35 points (normal 80) in both lower limbs

SB 1-2

- Moderate to severe diplegic involvement
- Central nervous system involvement with moderate to severe athetoid or ataxic presentation

CNS Involvement:

- Lower Extremities - Moderate to severe involvement in both legs, Spasticity Grade 3 -4 usually most significantly impacting ambulation over long distances without the use of assistive devices. For Riders with spastic diplegia, ataxia or athetosis, ambulation appears laboured and may be accompanied by the use of the trunk to progress lower extremities. Standing on one leg cannot be maintained, hopping on one leg is not possible. Impaired balance is noted in functional testing in standing, often results in Rider using cautious slower movement and use of upper extremity posturing during tasks challenging balance at a moderate level. Running is ineffective to significantly increase speed of movement and/or not possible.
- Upper Extremities - In all Riders in this group hand function presents with ability to perform cylindrical/spherical opposition and prehensive grasp. Limitation if any is usually apparent only during rapid fine motor tasks. Some involvement, Spasticity Grade 1 - 2 may be noted with some limitation of range of movement, but sufficient movement for use of starting gates.
- Riders with athetosis or ataxia will exhibit involvement of the upper extremity which may impair the use of the starting gates e.g. creation of symmetrical, quick alternating motion from flexion to extension.
- Trunk-Spasticity grade 1 - 2. Minimal to moderate limitation of trunk movements during functional testing. However, as a result of the influence of lower extremity spasticity and pelvic posture, trunk movements occur more so from upper trunk and shoulders, noted specifically with rotation in standing.

Sport Specific Kinetic Chain Testing:

The unifying functional presentation of the SB1 Rider is the inability to effectively and fluidly utilize full lower extremity flexor or extensor actions. These actions include combined varying degrees of hip flexion, knee flexion, and ankle dorsiflexion or hip extension, knee extension and ankle plantarflexion. These actions in varying degrees at all joints would be required for force creation or absorption and manoeuvrability of the board. SB1 Riders will be limited in their ability to create these combined movements as is demonstrated by slow execution of movements, inability to quickly alternate between movements or very limited range of movement resulting in significantly impaired movement patterns. This Rider will demonstrate increased use of the trunk to compensate for the lower extremity. This will be demonstrated with attempts of initiating rapid squats, jumping activity, hopping and heel to toe alternative positioning.

Class SB 2 Riders with severe disabilities in one lower limb

- Single Above Knee amputation, including through knee amputation
- Weakness/paresis with a maximum of 20 muscle points (normal 40) in one lower extremity
- Fused (arthrodesis) 2 main joints of the lower extremity i.e. knee and hip of one leg or knee and ankle

Sport specific kinetic chain testing:

The SB2 Rider will demonstrate significant reliance on one lower extremity with the affected lower extremity presenting with significant weakness or limb loss. This marked asymmetry will be visible in combined movement assessment in standing. Standing on the affected limb is possible; however, hopping on the affected limb will not be possible.

Class SB 3 Riders with disabilities in both lower limbs

SB 3-1

- Double Below Knee amputation, minimal through the foot, similar to Lisfranc amputation
- Weakness/paresis of both lower limbs with a maximum of 60 muscle points (normal 80)

SB 3-2

Central nervous system involvement with:

- Moderate diplegic involvement, good functional strength with minimal limitation or control problems noted in upper limbs and trunk.
- Moderate athetoid or ataxic presentation

CNS Involvement:

- Lower Extremities-Spasticity Grade 2 - 3. Involvement of both legs. Walking and running possible without assistive device on level ground. Impairment of spasticity, tone and/or altered coordination remains visible however, is able to produce the running motion.
- Riders who are athetoid or ataxic will demonstrate difficulties with co-ordination of repetitive jumping and rapid squats, with difficulty reproducing set ROM parameters of the squats. However, will be able to generate and absorb force during jump squats.
- Upper Extremities-This is an area where variation occurs. Some minimal limitation in upper extremities can often be noted with attempt at fast movement, however, displays good functional range for start. Hand Function displays normal grasp and release allowing for efficient use of start gates. (Upper extremity impairment is secondary to lower extremity impairment which is the defining presentation of this sport class)
- Trunk- minimal to no involvement of trunk. Pelvic restriction of motion limited as per lower extremity involvement, however, some motion available accompanying hip flexion and extension.

Sport Specific Kinetic Chain Testing:

The SB3 Rider will be differentiated from SB1 by the ability to perform alternating lower extremity flexion to extension activity in standing bilaterally in a manner able to produce and absorb force, albeit with a notable impairment. This will be exhibited during standing squat testing and jumping type tests with greater range of movement of hips, knees and ankles utilized. The ability to perform heel to toe rocking activity is most likely to demonstrate impairment during testing in standing with consistent loss of balance when attempting to complete full range of movement or by very limited range of movement.

Class SB 4 Riders with a disability in one lower limb

Minimal disability:

Complete unilateral amputation of half the length of the foot, similar to Lisfranc amputation (i.e., measured on the non-amputated foot from the tip of the great toe to the posterior aspect of calcaneus) or equivalent congenital limb deficiency.

- Single Below Knee amputation
- Muscle weakness/paralysis with a maximum of 30 points within one lower extremity (normal 40)
- Fusion of a single lower extremity joint: Fused (arthrodesis) knee, hip or ankle (talocrural joint)

Minimal CNS involvement:

- Minimally affected diplegic Spasticity Grade 1-2; hemiplegic Spasticity Grade 1-2; minimal athetoid/ataxic Rider; monoplegia of one lower extremity with hypertonicity notable through principal ranges of movement at the ankle, knee or hip.
- Established by the Cerebral Palsy International Sports & Recreation Association (CP-ISRA), minimal disability Riders must demonstrate:
 - Clear evidence must include spasticity grade 1 - 2 in affected limbs;
 - A clear difference needs to be demonstrated between active ranges of motion versus passive;
 - A clear difference between fast passive ranges of motion versus slow passive range of motion needs to be demonstrated.
 - **Plus** (at least one of below)
 - Leg length difference or difference of muscle bulk of more than 2cm
 - Upper motor neuron reflex pattern must be demonstrated. This may include:
 - Positive uni or bilateral babinski
 - Clear uni or bilateral clonus 4 beats or more
 - Noticeably brisk reflexes or clear difference in reflexes left vs. right
 - Wartenberg's sign
 - Disdiadokokinesis
 - Dyssynergie and dysmetria

Lower extremities: Foot dorsiflexion and toe - heel gait when walking backwards the heel will not go down completely on the affected side.

Athetosis / Ataxia: The Rider must have clear signs of cerebellar dysfunction. Ataxia, balance problems and un-coordination must be evident both on examination, during evaluation, and on the field of play. The impairment must have a demonstrable impact on sport performance as seen by the Classification Panel during Sport Specific Kinetic Chain Testing.

Sport Specific Kinetic Chain Testing:

The Rider must have an obvious impairment of function evident during classification. This Rider may appear to have near normal function when running but the Rider must demonstrate a limitation in functional testing (rapid squats, jump squats, heel to toe alternating) based on evidence of paresis, impaired range of motion, altered lower extremity structure, spasticity (increased tone), ataxic, athetoid or dystonic movements while performing skills.

Class SB 5 Riders with disabilities in both upper limbs. The disability shall be such that the functional use of arms in the start is impaired bilaterally. Additionally, these Riders will demonstrate limitations of participation of both limbs in activities such as maintaining balance, generating momentum during functional testing or the ability which would be required to catch or correct themselves on course.

SB 5-1

- Double Above Elbow amputation
- Muscle weakness or dysmelia of both upper limbs comparable to 5/7-1
- Riders must demonstrate ability to push from start using upper-limb from the shoulder only. There will be no active use of hand, wrist or elbow joints.

SB 5-2

- Double amputation: One Above Elbow and one Below Elbow amputation
- Muscle weakness or dysmelia of both upper limbs comparable to 5/7-2
- Riders will demonstrate only one upper limb with some activity at the elbow.

SB 5-3

- Double Below Elbow amputation (minimal through wrist amputation)
- Muscle weakness or dysmelia of both upper limbs comparable to 5/7-3
- Riders will demonstrate no activity of the hand and wrist bilaterally, which will present the main limitation at the start.

Class SB 6 Riders with disabilities in one upper limb. The disability shall be such that the functional use of one arm at the start is impaired e.g. single arm amputation.

SB 6-1

- Single Above Elbow amputation.
- Dysmelia of one upper limb, comparable to 6/8-1
- Paralysis of one upper limb, with fixation to the trunk. This upper extremity will not be able to participate during the start or with maintaining balance or righting themselves on the course.

SB 6-2

- Amputation of one upper limb Below Elbow, minimal disability is through wrist amputation
- Dysmelia of one upper limb comparable to 6/8-2
- Paralysis of one upper limb without fixation to trunk. This upper extremity will not be able to grasp and release at the start.

Class SB 9 Riders disabled in one upper and lower limb.

SB 9-1

- Riders disabled in one upper limb and one lower limb with Above Knee amputation or comparable disability (maximum of 20 points in one lower extremity)
- Riders with moderate-severe hemiparesis- involvement of upper, lower extremity and trunk

SB 9-2

- Riders disabled in one upper limb and Below Knee amputation or comparable disability (maximum of 30 points in one lower extremity).
- Riders with minimal - moderate disability in one arm and one leg
- Riders with mild-moderate hemiparesis

CNS Involvement:

- Riders with moderate to minimal athetosis do not fit into this Class.

SB9-1

- Riders with hemiparesis with spasticity grade 4 to 3 in one half of the body.
- Lower Extremity –the Rider may walk with/without assistive devices. Gait demonstrates decreased range of motion and decreased ability to use combined motion of hip flexion/knee extension and hip extension/knee flexion is notable due to spasticity in the lower limb. Good functional ability in dominant side of the body. May be able to demonstrate single-leg stance on affected lower extremity, however, not able to perform hopping.
- Upper Extremity-Arm and hand control is only affected in the non-dominant side. There is good functional control on the dominant side. Clear asymmetry of ability to push from starting gate with affected upper extremity. The involved upper extremity may act as a stabilizer within a very limited range of motion e.g. not able to go from position of arm in full forward flexion to full extension to generate start. Limited functional activity/reach away from trunk in balancing tasks or to use affected arm to correct themselves on course.
- Trunk - this Rider will demonstrate impairment of the trunk, such that the ability of the trunk to compensate for the lower extremity is significantly impaired. Trunk activity impairment will be noted in rotation, upper versus lower trunk dissociation, flexion and extension. Trunk impairment will result in decreased speed of trunk movements and range of motion during kinetic chain testing.

SB9-2

- Riders with hemiparesis with spasticity grade 3 to 2 in one half of the body. They commonly walk without assistive devices but often with a limp due to spasticity in the lower limb. Commonly notable with limited heel strike on the affected side. Dominant side has better development and good follow through movement in walking and running. Demonstrates ability to hop on affected lower extremity.
- Upper Extremity-Able to utilise arm through greater range of motion at start e.g. able to use starting gate from approximately half to full range of flexion to extension to generate force at start. Will be able to utilize the arm on the course with functional activity/reach away from the trunk to balance self or correct themselves on course, although the asymmetry remains somewhat observable.

Sport Specific Kinetic Chain Testing:

SB9-1 Riders will demonstrate significant impairment of the lower extremity limiting the speed of execution and range of motion of lower extremity flexion and extension on the affected side. The actions will be notably asymmetrical, with movement largely initiated and controlled by the unaffected lower extremity during all standing tests. The upper extremity will demonstrate impairment in the ability to optimally push from the starting gate, with limited force generated from the affected side resulting in asymmetry.

SB9-2 Riders with neurological impairment will demonstrate more mild involvement of the lower extremity demonstrating minimal impairment in working with the unaffected lower extremity during two legged kinetic chain testing (e.g. squats, jumping, heel to toe progression). The affected lower extremity may impact performance with asymmetrical stance, mild decrease speed of movement, mild hesitation with change of direction of movement and mild decrease range of movement. The trunk of these Riders will demonstrate mild to moderate involvement with ability to utilize upper versus lower trunk dissociation, bilateral side flexion, flexion and extension during functional testing.

Sitting Para-Snowboard Sport Classes

Class SB 10 Riders with impairment in both lower limbs and trunk

- Complete paresis of both lower extremities.
- Impaired trunk function such that there is no contribution of the abdominal muscles; no palpable abdominal contraction.
- Very poor sitting balance. All movements performed in sitting require upper limb support to maintain balance.
- Riders with central nervous system impairment presenting with severe diplegia and poor trunk function which limits trunk function to the level comparable to no significant contribution of the abdominal muscles voluntarily.

Class SB 11 Riders with impairment in both lower limbs and partial trunk function

- Abdominal contraction palpable.
- Lower extremity paresis with no hip flexion, abduction, adduction or extension beyond grade 2/5 in either hip.
- Riders with central nervous system impairment presenting with severe diplegia and moderate trunk function which allows for trunk function with some voluntary control of abdominal muscles.

Class SB 12 Riders with impairment in lower limbs with good trunk function

- Good sitting balance such that upper limb support is not required to move within seated base of support, able to move outside of seated base of support due to observable use of hip/lower limb assist strategy.
- Hip flexion, abduction, adduction or extension grade 3/5 or higher in either hip.
- Riders with central nervous system impairment presenting with lower extremity impairment and good trunk function with no trunk movement restrictions in sitting.
- Must meet minimal disability as described in SB4.

Allocation of Sitting Classes or Standing Classes

A Rider competing in sit sport classes may also fit description of standing sport classes, however, has made a choice to participate in the sit class for racing (e.g. a Rider fitting description of SB1 chooses to compete in sitting). It is important to note that the Rider must make this decision when first presenting for classification and competition at WSF sanctioned events. Alternating between standing and sitting classes is not permitted.

Riders with a Visual Impairment:

Para-Snowboard cross (Para-SBX) for riders with a visual impairment (VI) remains in development, however, has not reached internationally competitive standards with regards to numbers of riders presenting for race registration. For this reason Para-SBX will not be a WSF medal contending event at WSF Para-Snowboard World Cups and World Championships.

The WSF provides the following classification guidelines to classifiers and to the Para-Snowboard community for consideration of future development only:

Para-Snowboard Visually Impaired (VI) classification places athletes in one of three groupings defined below. Minimal disability is described in the B3 sport class. Riders competing in the B sport classes will race with a guide.

B1 No light perception in either eye up to light perception but inability to recognize the shape of a hand at any distance or in any direction.

B2 From ability to recognize the shape of a hand up to visual acuity of 2/60 and/or visual field of less than 5 degrees.

B3 From visual acuity above 2/60 up to visual acuity of 6/60 and/or a visual field of more than 5 degrees and less than 20 degrees.

All classification is performed using best eye with best correction. Corrective lenses (including contact lenses or glasses) used during classification must be the same as the lenses used during competition. Classification should be done by a panel of two classifiers consisting of ophthalmologists or optometrists. Finger counting should be done with a contrasting background. If the classification is based on a visual field defect, the athlete must bring a copy of the visual field test. Visual field should be tested with equipment which allows determination in degrees, with a large object.

Note: Athletes must declare any changes in prescription of corrective lenses and will be required to be reclassified with any change in lenses which will be used during competition. Lenses may be inspected by a WSF appointed VI classifier prior to racing and/or immediately following racing. An undeclared change in lenses will result in disqualification.

6. CLASSIFICATION PROTEST AND APPEALS GUIDELINES

Protests

The term “Protest” is used in the WSF Para-Snowboard Classification Handbook 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 a Rider’s Sport Class is made and subsequently resolved.

- A successful Protest will result in Rider Evaluation being conducted by a Classification Panel, which will be referred to as a “Protest Panel”.
- A Rider's Sport Class may only be protested once in a competition. This restriction does not apply to Protests submitted in Exceptional Circumstances.
- WSF Para-Snowboard may only resolve a Protest in respect of a Sport Class allocated by WSF Para-Snowboard.
- Protests should be resolved in a manner that minimizes the impact on competition participation, and competition schedules and results.
- Protests may be submitted only during a WSF Para-Snowboard competition (save for Protests made in Exceptional Circumstances).

Timing of Protests and Who May Initiate

Riders with Sport Class New Status (N) may be protested by any National Federation, Chief Classifier at the event or Head of Classification, following completion of Rider Evaluation and allocation of Sport Class. Following the resolution of the Protest, the Rider shall be designated:

- Review Status (R) or Confirmed Status (C) or Not Eligible to Compete (NE)

Riders with Sport Class Status Review (R) may be protested by any National Federation, Chief Classifier at the event or Head of Classification, following completion of Rider Evaluation and allocation of Sport Class. Following the resolution of the Protest, the Rider shall remain Review Status or be designated:

- Confirmed (C) Status or Not Eligible to Compete (NE)

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

Protest Procedures during Competitions

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 or Head of Classification.

- The Chief Classifier for the event, or a person designated for that event, shall be the person authorised to receive Protests on behalf of WSF Para-Snowboard at an event.
- A Rider's Sport Class may be protested, either by the Rider’s National Federation or a different National Federation within one (1) hour of the Classification Panel’s decision regarding the Sport Class being published. If the Classification Panel makes its decision following the First Appearance, a Protest can only be made within fifteen (15) minutes of the decision being published.
- Protests must be submitted in English on a designated Protest Form that should be made available by the Chief Classifier at a WSF Para-Snowboard competition. The information and documentation to be submitted with the Protest Form must include the following:

- The name, nation and sport of the Rider 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
 - A fee of 100€ or the equivalent in another valid currency
- Upon receipt of the Protest Form and Protest Fee, the Chief Classifier at the event 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. WSF Para-Snowboard will retain the Protest Fee where it will go into the account of the Para-Snowboard Sport Technical Committee (STC) for development activities.
 - If the Protest is declined, the Chief Classifier shall explain why to the National Federation as soon as it is possible.
 - If the Protest is accepted, the Chief Classifier shall appoint a Protest Panel to conduct the Rider Evaluation. The Protest Panel shall consist of, at a minimum, the same number of Classifiers as those involved in the most recent allocation of the Rider's Sport Class (minimum of one technical and one medical classifier on panel), and shall comprise Classifiers of equal or greater level of certification as those involved in the most recent allocation of the Rider's Sport Class.
 - The Members of the Protest Panel should have had no direct involvement in the evaluation that led to the most recent allocation of the Rider's Sport Class, unless the most recent evaluation took place more than eighteen (18) months prior to the Protest being submitted.
 - The Chief Classifier at the event will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Rider Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.
 - 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 Rider's most recent Sport Class.
 - The Protest Panel may seek medical, sport or scientific expertise in reviewing a Rider's Sport Class (including the initial Classification Panel).
 - Rider Evaluation following a Protest shall follow the same process as described in the WSF Para-Snowboard Classification Handbook. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest decision as quickly as possible following Rider Evaluation. WSF Para-Snowboard will retain the Protest Fee unless the Protest is upheld.
 - The decision of the Protest Panel is final and is not subject to any further Protest.

Protests in Exceptional Circumstances

A Chief Classifier or Head of Classification may make a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances in respect of any Rider at any time during or prior to a competition. Exceptional circumstances may result from:

- A change in the degree of impairment of a Rider
- A Rider demonstrating significantly less or greater ability prior to or during Competition which does not reflect the Rider's current Sport Class

- An error made by a Classification Panel which has led to the Rider being allocated a Sport Class which is not in keeping with the Rider's ability
- Sport Class allocation criteria having changed since the Rider's most recent evaluation.

Procedure for making of a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances

- The Chief Classifier at the event or Head of Classification shall advise the Rider and relevant National Federation that a Protest is being made in Exceptional Circumstances
- The processes and procedures referred to above (where relevant) will apply to Protests made in Exceptional Circumstances.
- Rider Evaluation following a Protest shall follow the same process as described in this Handbook. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest decision as quickly as possible following Rider Evaluation.
- The decision of the Protest Panel is final and is not subject to any further Protest.

Responsibility for Ensuring Compliance with Protest Rules

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

- 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.
- 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).

Appeals

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.

All Notice of Appeals are to be sent in writing to the Para-Snowboard STC Chairperson within the specified time frame stated in the Para-Snowboard Rules and Regulations (art. 32.1).

- Following receipt of a Notice of Appeal, the Para-Snowboard STC Chairperson will then proceed to form a 3 person panel (the Board of Appeal/BoA) and shall him or herself act as Chairperson of the BoA. If the Para-Snowboard STC Chairperson was already involved in the protest process, the Chairperson shall then advise the WSF President and nominate him or her as the Chairperson of the BoA.
- No person shall be appointed to the BoA if the circumstances of the Appeal are such that they may have a conflict of interest or may reasonably be seen as having a conflict or otherwise biased either for or against the Appellant, or where they have been involved in the decision being appealed, including as a witness. In its sole discretion, the BoA may invite an IPC staff member or Para-Snowboard STC member to assist it at the Hearing.
- The Appointed person should advise all parties of the identity of the BoA members, and the email address for communication with the BoA as soon as the BoA is formed.

The BoA shall hear Appeals only in cases in which all other available remedies, including but not limited to Protest procedures, have been exhausted. No BoA shall have jurisdiction to review the merits of an allocation of Sport Class or Sport Class Status. Under no circumstances shall the BoA modify a Classification decision by allocating a Rider a new Sport Class and/or Sport Class Status. This committee 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.

Appeal Submission

Appeals may be commenced at any time, by submitting a Notice of Appeal to WSF Para-Snowboard. WSF Para-Snowboard shall promptly transmit a copy of the Notice of Appeal to the opposing party. Only a National Federation has the right to submit an Appeal.

A Notice of Appeal must:

- Specify the party who is requesting the Appeal
- Provide the name, nation and sport of the Rider whose Sport Class and/or Sport Class Status is the subject of the Appeal
- Identify the decision being Appealed, by attaching a copy of the decision (if written) or briefly summarising it
- Specify the grounds for the Appeal
- Identify all documents, evidence and witnesses to be put forward in support of the Appeal.

Appeals must be accompanied by a fee, as determined by the WSF Para-Snowboard in relation to the cost to sufficiently undergo the appeals process. Proof of payment must be included in the Notice of Appeal. Upon receipt of a Notice of Appeal, WSF Para-Snowboard will conduct a review to determine whether all other available remedies have been exhausted by the party bringing the Appeal. If all other available remedies have not been exhausted, WSF Para-Snowboard will issue a written decision dismissing the Appeal.

APPEAL PROCEDURES

If all other available remedies have been exhausted, WSF Para-Snowboard shall:

- Advise all relevant parties that an BoA will be constituted for the purposes of hearing the Appeal
- Send a copy of the Notice of Appeal, and all documents, evidence and details of witnesses to the party named in the Notice of Appeal (the Opposing Party)
- Advise the Opposing Party that it must, within 28 calendar days of receiving a Notice of Appeal submit to the BoA named by WSF Para-Snowboard a list of all documents, evidence and expert witnesses to be offered by the Opposing Party in relation to the Appeal
- Set a Hearing location and date: the BoA shall have the right, in its sole discretion, to conduct a Hearing live, by telephone conference or by video conference.

APPEAL HEARING

The Appeal Body, all of whose members shall comply with and have signed a conflict of interest agreement, will comprise of no less than three (3) individuals who have at no stage been involved with or informed of the dispute brought before the Appeal Body. In order to ensure a level of independence of decisions, a majority of the members of the BoA should not have any other official responsibility in WSF Para-Snowboard. The BoA may designate counsel to assist it in the Hearing.

WSF Para-Snowboard and/or the National Federation shall have the right to be represented by counsel and, if necessary, to engage an interpreter approved by the Appeal Body. Not more than two representatives of any party, excluding the Rider and any interpreter, shall be entitled to

participate in the Hearing. Each party shall have the right to offer documentary evidence, to submit a hearing memorandum or brief, and (subject to the Appeal Body's discretion) to call witnesses.

APPEAL DECISION

The BoA shall issue a written decision resolving any Appeal after the Hearing. The decision shall be provided to all parties and to the LOC (in the case of Appeals conducted in connection with a Para-Snowboard competition). The BoA shall either affirm the decision appealed from or overrule the decision. If the decision is overruled, the Appeal Body's written opinion shall specify the procedural error committed and shall direct the appropriate party to reconsider the decision in a manner consistent with Appeal Body's instructions. WSF Para-Snowboard shall be responsible for ensuring that the Appeal Body's directives are followed in a timely manner. Appeal decisions are final and are not subject to any further appeal.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Appeal proceedings are confidential. The parties and the BoA shall not disclose facts or other information relating to the dispute or the proceedings to any person or entity excluding, to the extent necessary to prosecute or defend the Appeal:

- Employees or agents of a party
- Witnesses whose testimony may be offered on Appeal
- Counsel, consultants or interpreters engaged for purposes of the Appeal.

The BoA may, in its sole discretion, require all persons who attend a Hearing to sign a statement agreeing to maintain the confidentiality of facts or information disclosed during the Hearing. Any individual refusing to sign such a statement may be excluded from the Hearing.

Ad Hoc Rules for Major Events

These Classification Policies and Procedures outlined in the WSF Para-Snowboard Classification Handbook may be amended, supplemented or superseded by the Classification Guide for Major WSF Para-Snowboard competitions. The Classification Guide for Major competitions shall detail the timeframes within which the Classification Guide will take precedence.

7. CLASSIFIER TRAINING

WSF Para-Snowboard classifiers may be technical or medical classifiers.

Technical Classifiers: Individuals with a formal education (degree qualification) in exercise/sport science, snowboard coaches with qualifications recognized by their National Federation, retired Para-Snowboard Riders who have competed internationally at WSF Para-Snowboard competitions.

Medical Classifiers: Individuals with formal education (degree qualification) and licence to practice physiotherapy, occupational therapy or medicine (may be requested to provide documentation).

Please note: the above qualifications do not result in individuals' abilities to act as WSF Para-Snowboard Classifiers. Individuals must complete sufficient training as a WSF Para-Snowboard Classifier.

Classifier training will consist of: Classification qualification must be obtained from training with WSF. Potential classifiers must apply to be considered as a trainee classifier with WSF Para-Snowboard. Trainees must gain experience locally/nationally as available in addition to attending a WSF Para-Snowboard Classification workshop and WSF Para-Snowboard World Cup and/or World Championship competition with a classification sessions offered. These will usually occur together with each other on an annual basis.

WSF Para-Snowboard reserves the right to determine who will be accepted as a trainee. Some of the factors considered will be: effective and respectful interactions with Riders, coaches and other officials; qualifications; and demonstration of skill, number of current active classifiers in a region.

WSF Para-Snowboard has three levels of classifiers and two administrative positions on its database:

1. Trainee classifier

2. Level 1

3. Level 2

Administrative Position

1. Chief Classifier

2. Head of Classification

Trainee: a potential WSF Para-Snowboard Classifier who has attended an approved WSF Para-Snowboard Classification Workshop. Will be able to work on local competition classification panels providing New Sport Class status upheld for the respective competition only, however, will not be able to allocate Sport Class or Sport Class status for International competition. Rider results from competition with this level of classification will not be entered into international results records.

Level 1: a WSF Snowboard Classifier who has attended an approved Seminar and has successfully completed the WSF Classification formal practical examination and informal assessment process and demonstrated competence in the core duties of a WSF Para-Snowboard Classifier.

Level 2: a WSF Para-Snowboard Classifier who has classified at a minimum of two (2) International WSF Para-Snowboard competitions and has demonstrated advanced skills as a WSF Para-Snowboard

Classifier. Appointment to Level 2 is at the discretion of the Para-Snowboard STC on the recommendation of the Head of Classification.

Chief Classifier: Chief Classifier appointed for each competition by the Head of Classification in conjunction with the LOC and WSF STC. Head of Classification may also be considered Chief Classifier of competitions. An experienced Level 2 classifier who has significant classification experience as well as the administrative skills required to run Classification at a major WSF Para-Snowboard competition.

Head of Classification: A Classifier appointed by the WSF Para-Snowboard STC Chairperson to act as the Head of Classification for the sport of Para-Snowboard.

Classifier Registration

WSF Para-Snowboard Classifiers are expected to classify at a WSF Para-Snowboard competition at least once every three years to retain their classification status on the WSF database. WSF Para-Snowboard Classifiers are expected to attend a WSF Classification Workshop once every five years to refresh their skills and abilities and to update their classification knowledge.

8. CLASSIFIER CODE OF CONDUCT

General principles

The role of Classifiers is to act as impartial evaluators in determining a Rider's Sport Class and Sport Class Status. The integrity of Classification rests on the professional conduct and behaviour of each individual Classifier. All Classifier Personnel must adhere to the IPC Code of Ethics which is directly adopted from the IPC Code.

The Classifier Code of Conduct includes:

- Recognition of the need to preserve and encourage confidence in the professionalism of Classification Rules and the Classification Personnel. This confidence must be inherent within all those involved in Para-Snowboard and within the general public
- Description of transparent and agreed-upon standards of practice and provide a meaningful set of guidelines for professional conduct of classification personnel
- Provision to others (including, but not limited to Riders, Rider Support Personnel, administrators, Organizing Committees, media and the public) of criteria by which to assess the professional conduct of classification personnel.

Classifier compliance with the Classifier Code of Conduct:

- Classifiers should value and respect the Riders and Rider Support Personnel and treat Riders and Rider Support Personnel with understanding, patience, and dignity
- Be courteous, objective, honest and impartial in performing their classification duties for all Riders, regardless of team affiliation or national origin
- Accept responsibility for all actions and decisions taken and be open to discussion and interaction with Riders and Rider Support Personnel in accordance with the policies and procedures for Rider Evaluation and for Protest and Appeals, and the WSF Para-Snowboard Rules and Regulations
- Perform classification duties and related responsibilities while not being under the influence of alcohol or illegal substances
- Maintain confidentiality of Rider information whenever possible (Sport Class and Sport Class status will be published on Classification Master List and at each competition. Information surrounding misconduct may also be published if competition restrictions are applied.)

Classifiers should respect the Classification Rules and:

- Accurately and honestly represent their qualifications and abilities when applying for training and certification and when accepting classification appointments to competitions
- Understand the theory and practical aspects of the Classification Rules and make them widely known and understood by Riders and Rider Support Personnel
- Continuously seek self-improvement through study of the Sport, Classification Rules, mentoring lesser-experienced classifiers and developing trainee classifiers
- Perform duties without yielding to any economic, political, sporting or human pressure
- Recognize that anything that may lead to a Conflict of Interest, either real or apparent, must be avoided

- Disclose any relationship with a team, Rider or Rider Support Personnel that would otherwise constitute a Conflict of Interest.

Classifiers should respect their colleagues, and:

- Treat all discussions with colleagues as confidential information
- Explain and justify decisions without showing anger or resentment
- Treat other Classifiers with professional dignity and courtesy, recognizing that it is inappropriate and unacceptable to criticize other Classifiers, Games Officials or Technical Advisors in public
- Publicly and privately respect the decisions and decision making process of fellow Classifiers, Games Officials and Technical Advisors whether you agree or not
- Share theoretical, technical and practical knowledge and skills with less experienced Classifiers and assist with the training and development of Classifiers in their respective sports in accordance with the Standards for Classifier Training and Certification.

Consequences of Non-compliance with Classifier Code of Conduct

The WSF Para-Snowboard STC will receive and investigate reported complaints. Classifiers in violation of the Classification Code of Conduct will be disciplined accordingly to infraction. Classifiers must acknowledge and accept that disciplinary action against them may include a variety of sanctions from verbal or written reprimand to revoking their certification as a WSF Para-Snowboard Classifier.

GLOSSARY

- Ability** A quality or state of being able to perform.
- Appeal** The process to resolve procedural disputes concerning Classification.
- Chief Classifier** The internationally certified Classifier responsible for all direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of Classification matters for a specified Competition.
- Classification** A structure for Competition to ensure that a Rider's impairment is relevant to sport performance, and to ensure that the Rider competes equitably with other Riders.
- Classification Master List** The list, made available by WSF Para-Snowboard, which identifies the Riders that participated in International Classification.
- Classification Panel** A group of Classifiers, appointed by WSF Para-Snowboard, to determine sport class and sport class status in accordance with the Classification rules.
- Classification Rules** The policies, procedures, protocols and descriptions that are in connection with Rider Evaluation and the grouping of Riders for Competition.
- Classifier** A person authorized as an Official by WSF Para-Snowboard to evaluate Riders as a member of a Classification Panel.
- Code** The Classification Code of the International Paralympic Committee.
- Code of Conduct** A set of rules to outline the responsibilities, to guide behaviour and decisions and to identify best practice for an individual Classifier.
- Competency** A skill, knowledge, ability or behavioural characteristic that is associated with excellent performance.
- 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.
- Consistent** Free from variation or inconsistency.
- Cultural Diversity** The knowledge, skills, and attributes/beliefs that enable people to work well with, respond effectively to, and be supportive of people in cross-cultural settings.
- Diagnosis** A process of identifying a medical condition or disease by its signs, symptoms, and from the results of various diagnostic procedures.
- Eligibility** The type and minimum severity of impairment set as the minimal condition to enter competition in a specific Sport.
- Evidence-based** Practices or procedures on the basis of accepted (scientific) methods that have been shown valid, effective and reliable.
- Governance** The management or leadership responsible for the decision-making process.
- Head of Classification** A Classifier responsible for all direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of Classification matters for WSF Para-Snowboard.
- Impairment** Problems in body function or structure such as a significant deviation or loss.
- In Competition** The Rider has the status of being selected for a specific Competition.
- Ineligibility** Consequence of not meeting the eligibility criteria.
- International Competition** A competition where an international sports organization (WSF Para-Snowboard) is the governing body for the competition or appoints the technical officials for the competition.
- International Federation (IF)** A sport federation which is the sole world-wide representative of a sport in its entirety.

IPC International Paralympic Committee.

Measurable Comparable to a standard.

Models of Best Practice Examples of excellence related to Classification.

National Competition A competition where the National Federation is the governing body for the competition or appoints the technical officials for the competition.

National Federation The organization recognized by WSF Para-Snowboard 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 Riders 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.

Objective Supported by (scientific) evidence or relevant facts and viewpoints.

Out of Competition Not In-competition.

Permanent A health condition or impairment that is unlikely to be resolved and, meaning the principal effects are life-long.

Proficient Skilful in the practice of fundamentals deriving from knowledge, practice and experience.

Protest The procedure by which a formal objection to a Rider's sport class and/or sport class status is submitted and subsequently resolved.

Protest Panel A Panel consisting of at minimum an equal number of Classifiers as the Classification Panel, with equal or greater level of classification, expertise to assess a Rider evaluation after a Protest has been submitted.

Public Disclosure Dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or to persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification.

Rider (Athlete as per IPC) For purposes of Classification, any person who participates in sport at the International Level or National Level as designated by WSF Para-Snowboard and associated National Federations and any additional person who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the person's National Federation.

Rider Evaluation The process by which a Rider is assessed in accordance with the classification rules of WSF Para-Snowboard.

Rider Support Personnel Any coach, trainer, manager, interpreter, agent, team staff, official, medical personnel working with or treating Riders participating in or preparing for training and/or competition.

Sport Class A category defined by WSF Para-Snowboard in which Riders are categorized by reference to an Activity Limitation resulting from impairment.

Sport Class Status A category allocated to each Rider to indicate evaluation requirements and Protest opportunities.