



# USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	1
Introduction .....	3
Legislation passed during 2010 before the fall Trustee meeting .....	4
Section 1 - general .....	6
UR10.06 1E Registered Clubs and Teams - Tom Simonson, Bonnie Walker and Diane Fortini .....	6
UR10.07 1F,1P Officials and judging – Tom Simonson .....	8
UR10.08 1H2. Race Titles – remove “open race” – Tom Simonson.....	12
UR10.09 1J5. Team entry in races – Tom Simonson .....	13
UR10.10 1K2. Women masters in men’s races – Tom Simonson and Walter Risse.....	13
UR10.11 1J15 National/World Champion fee refund – Tom Simonson .....	13
UR10.12 1J15 USAC categories in UCI races – Tom Simonson and staff .....	14
UR10.13 1J7 Cyclo-cross default field limit – David Miller and Tom Simonson.....	14
UR10.14 1J7 Women 4 maximum field increase to 75 – Tom Simonson.....	14
UR10.15 1J8 Course limit – Tom Simonson .....	14
UR10.16 1M. Junior bicycle restrictions – Tom Simonson and Tracy Lea .....	15
UR10.17 1M. Junior bicycle restrictions – Tom Simonson and Tracy Lea .....	15
UR10.18 1M3 Cyclocross bikes - freewheel – Tom Simonson.....	16
UR10.19 1N1. Helmet Cams – Tom Simonson and Staff .....	16
UR10.20 1N5. Jerseys – David Miller.....	17
UR10.21 1N8. Chip Timing – Tom Simonson and staff .....	17
UR10.22 1Q, 1J9 Entry fraud – Tom Simonson and staff .....	17
Track racing.....	19
UR10.23 2E. Miss-and-Out – Tom Simonson.....	19
UR10.24 2F. Sprint seedings – Tom Simonson and Warren Geissert .....	20
UR10.25 2I,K,L Track Time Trial – start/restart – Tom Simonson.....	20
UR10.26 2O3. International-style Omnium adopt UCI changes – Tom Simonson.....	22
Stage racing and cyclo-cross.....	24
UR10.27 4. Stage Racing technical guide – Tom Simonson and Tod Manning.....	24
UR10.28 5A16 Cyclo-cross feed zone location – Tom Simonson .....	24
UR10.29 5G Cyclo-cross pulling riders – Tom Simonson .....	24
<i>5G2. If lapped riders are permitted to continue in a race, they finish on the same lap as the leader, and are placed according to the number of laps down and then on their order of finish.</i> .....	25
Championships .....	26
UR10.30 Cyclo-cross photo-timing – Tom Simonson and staff.....	26
UR10.31 Championship Eligibility – Tom Simonson and staff .....	26
UR10.32 Junior Madison championship – Tom Simonson and staff.....	26
UR10.33 8D7 Junior international-style omnium (17-18) – Tom Simonson.....	26
UR10.34 8F7. Elite Track omnium categories, points races – Tom Simonson .....	26
UR10.35 8F8. Single speed cyclo-cross championships – Tom Simonson .....	27
UR10.36 8G10 Masters Track – combining ages in sprints – Tom Simonson and Warren Geissert .....	27
UR10.37 8G10 Masters track add scratch race – Tom Simonson and Warren Geissert.....	28
UR10.38 8G10 Masters track delete Madison – Tom Simonson and Warren Geissert.....	28
UR10.39 8G10 Masters track women TTT age group – Tom Simonson and Warren Geissert.....	28
UR10.40 8G10 Masters track women TTT team size – Tom Simonson and Warren Geissert.....	28
UR10.41 8H. Para-cycling National Championships – Anton Quist and Tracy Lea .....	29
UR10.42 1J6 – Race entry and signed releases – Tom Simonson and Staff.....	29

Notes: This is the final version of the racing rule amendments to be considered at the USCF Trustees November meeting. There may be a separate packet of by-law amendments – this only covers the racing rules. There have only been two changes (other than a typo fix) to the public draft: additional wording was added to UR10.29 about lapped riders in cyclo-cross, and a wholly



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

new item about signing releases was added as UR10.42. The new item appears at the end so as not to cause confusion by renumbering all of the other items.



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

### Introduction

This is a first draft of the legislative material for the fall USCF Board of Trustees meeting. Any feedback can be sent to me, Tom Simonson at [tom@tsimonson.com](mailto:tom@tsimonson.com) or any other Trustee.

About the legislative process: only Trustees can submit legislation. Some of the items were suggested by other licensees or by staff, but there is always a Trustee associated with the legislation. In some cases the Trustee may not approve of the item submitted, but wants it considered by the Board.

Legislative items are presented in rule-numbered order. By convention, we do not include advocacy statements with the item – only a description of what the item does. This year there are several items that are presented with a considerable amount of material that is not changed. This is done to give perspective on how the proposed changes fit in. The numbering of legislation UR10.09 etc. may be confusing. U refers to USCF Trustees. R or B refers to racing rules or bylaws. 10 is the year, and the number (09 etc.) refers to the particular item. The Trustees adopted several changes during 2010 as emergency legislation, taking effect in 2010. They are listed at the beginning, before the proposed changes.

When the Board meets to consider the legislation, some items may have no support, and are withdrawn. Others may be amended, either by the author or by the full Board. There are times when the changes are sufficiently sweeping that we postpone consideration of the item for a day, while a group of trustees rewrites the item. An example would be the rules/specifications for race numbers, which became much more detailed and UCI-like than was originally proposed.

Rule changes occur for a variety of reasons. Sometimes the sport evolves, and the USA follows suit. Examples include the banning of race radios, and the evolution of the international-style omnium. Technology changes also affect things, such as the advent of chip timing. There are always a number of proposals about the championship section – that is the one group of races with a format that is detailed in our rulebook. It is always a challenge to have our rulebook cover both local low-key events and high-level events conducted in the style of international events.

This year, other than the many proposed championship items, we have four proposals that represent the biggest changes:

- 1) The default field limit is extended to cyclo-cross. We also add the concept of a course limit which restricts the total number of competitors on the course at once. This is most likely to be employed in cyclo-cross, when multiple groups race at the same time.
- 2) There is a major update and rewrite of the rules concerning clubs and teams that proposes several changes: shifting the focus from sponsored clubs to active clubs (that promote a race etc.); recognizing that clubs may have more than one race team; and allowing the possibility of a rider to be a member of different teams for different disciplines (road/track/cx)), including a team organized by a club other than his own.
- 3/4) There are two proposals to significantly limit the equipment for races involving junior riders under the age of 17, including banning tubular and composite wheels, and limiting aero handlebar extensions. The proposals follow the model of current Australian restrictions. Both proposals would take effect in 2012. They differ in how they are applied: one version limits riders equipment in any race, based on the age of the rider (similar to our current rules on junior gears); the other proposal has the same equipment specifications but only applies them in races for the specific U17 age groups.



# USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

## Legislation passed during 2010 before the fall Trustee meeting

Note that all of the items adopted below were treated as emergency legislation, to be effective in 2010.

### UR10.01. Race radios – Anton Quist and Staff

~~1N6. Non-handheld radios with only one earpiece providing communication with coaches, managers or other riders may be worn or carried by the rider or bicycle only in elite road events that include category 1,2, or professional riders, and not in masters, U23 or junior races. Riders may not use radios, telephones, or other such communication devices. No earpieces may be worn except as authorized above; audio playback devices are expressly forbidden.~~

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### UR10.02. Responsibility for third-party insurance for races – Anton Quist and Staff.

~~1G3. The organizer shall agree to give written advance notification regarding the race to any government or property authorities who have jurisdiction over the race venue and to abide by all regulations or agreements established by those authorities regarding the race. The organizer is obligated to arrange in a timely manner for any third party liability insurance, whether obtained through USA Cycling or elsewhere~~

### UR10.3 5A Cyclocross obstacles – Tom Simonson

~~5A9. The course shall include a maximum of 6 obstacles (temporary barriers or terrain) designed to oblige (not require) riders to dismount their bike. The length of an obstacle should not be longer than 80 meters. The total length of obstacles may not exceed 10% of the course distance.~~

#### **5A9. Obstacles**

- (a) An obstacle is a part of the course likely to require riders to dismount.*
- (b) The total length of obstacles should not exceed 10% of the course distance.*
- (c) The maximum length of an obstacle is 80 meters; the maximum height 40cm (step height).*
- (d) The course may include a maximum of 6 artificial obstacles.*
- (e) Artificial sand pits shall be between 40 and 80 meters in length and at least 6 meters wide, on a straight part of the course. The entrance and exit to a pit shall be at the same level as the course (no drop-off or step up).*

**5A10.** The course may include a single section of temporary artificial barriers. This shall consist of two barriers of wooden or other non-metallic material, standing vertically, *up to 40cm tall, between 4 and 6 meters* apart, and taking up the full width of the race course. The surfaces of the barriers must have no gaps from the top to the ground. Barriers may be placed on flat or uphill terrain; downhill barriers are expressly forbidden.

**5A11.** Races which are not UCI events, national championships, or used to qualify riders for national teams or international competition may have two additional sets of temporary artificial barriers (3 total). The barriers must meet the specifications in 5A10 and the total number of *artificial* obstacles may not exceed 6. The addition of additional temporary barriers should be done only in unusual circumstances (e.g. local tradition at a particular event or the lack of suitable terrain)



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

### **UR10.4 5G Cyclocross lapping/finish – Tom Simonson**

#### **5G. Finish**

~~5G1. Any rider lapped before the last lap shall leave the race the next time they cross the finish line (unless stated differently prior to the race); and shall be given a place. Lapped riders who are permitted to remain in the race will all finish on the same lap as the leader and will be placed according to the number of laps they are down and then their position at the finish.~~

~~5G2. In championship events a rider who is lapped during the final lap of the race shall be stopped at the beginning of the finish line area and shall be classified in accordance with their placing without crossing the finish line.~~

#### **5G. Finish**

*5G1. Unless announced otherwise, riders who have been lapped will be pulled from the race using the following procedures:*

*(a) Riders who have been lapped shall continue the lap to a designated location before the finish line and withdraw, under the control of the officials.*

*(b) The Chief Referee may, after consulting with the organizer, impose the 80% rule. Under this rule, riders whose time gap to the race leader is at least 80% of the race leader's time for the first lap will be pulled by the officials unless it is the final lap.*

*(c) Riders who have been pulled because of lapping or the 80% rule will be listed in the results based on their position when pulled and the number of laps remaining. The results will list the number of laps remaining after the lap on which they were pulled.*

*5G2. If lapped riders are permitted to continue in a race, they finish on the same lap as the leader, and are placed according to the number of laps down and then on their order of finish.*

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### **UR10.5 5A16 Cyclocross feeding – Tom Simonson**

*Note: This incorporates the UCI specs into our rules for feeding.*

**5A16.** Feeding is not permitted unless specifically authorized by the Chief Referee [relegation or disqualification for unauthorized feeding]. *If authorized, there is normally no feeding in the first two and final two laps of the race. Temperature of at least 68 degrees is recommended.*



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

### Section 1 - general

#### UR10.06 1E Registered Clubs and Teams - Tom Simonson, Bonnie Walker and Diane Fortini.

**Revision of clubs and teams:** the following changes the club/team rules. The main changes are:

- 1) The emphasis is on being an active club by putting on races versus the former focus on sponsored club. Active clubs can be sponsored etc.
- 2) Clubs can explicitly have multiple teams.
- 3) Teams may be discipline specific. Riders may race for another team in a specific discipline e.g. cyclo-cross, even if that team is organized by another club than their licensed club.

The following replaces the text in ~~strikeout~~ mode with new text.

#### 1E Registered Clubs and Teams

~~1E1. Cycling clubs may affiliate with USA Cycling on an annual basis, and the name of the club will appear on the USA Cycling license of the member. A given club may also have a separate race team, which may also be shown on the license.~~

~~1E2. Club registration requires the paying of an annual fee described in the Schedule of Fees.~~

~~1E3. Affiliated clubs may use the USA Cycling emblem on club stationery provided that the identity of the club appears more prominently than the USA Cycling emblem and that the stationery shows no commercial sponsorship. Other uses of the USA Cycling emblem require special permission from the USA Cycling.~~

~~1E4. Club Name. Clubs and teams are prohibited from using names, inscriptions, or publicity that may tend to confuse the distinction between them and National Teams of USA Cycling. Terms such as "National" and "USA" generally lead to such confusion. Only sponsored clubs may be named after a commercial organization.~~

~~1E5. Suspension. Any affiliated club that is in violation of USA Cycling regulations may be suspended by the CEO. Such suspensions may be appealed. Licensees of suspended clubs are considered to be "unattached" and are subject to unattached surcharges. Such riders may change clubs without obtaining a release from the suspended club.~~

~~1E6. Sponsorship. Any affiliated road or track club in good standing which has promoted a race open to members of other clubs in the current or previous calendar year shall be eligible for sponsorship.~~

~~1E7. Sponsored teams consisting of riders who are members of different clubs may be organized by an affiliated club to compete either in a single event or in events throughout the calendar year. The club of which each rider is a member must provide written approval before its members may participate and may, in exchange for the permission, receive a fee from the team sponsor to support development of club riders. All members of the sponsored team must compete in identical uniforms either of the organizing club or of a new sponsorship design.~~

**1E1. Cycling clubs may register with USA Cycling on an annual basis. Club registration requires the paying of an annual fee described in the Schedule of Fees.**

**1E2. Club Name. Registered clubs and teams are prohibited from using names, inscriptions, or publicity that may tend to confuse the distinction between them and National Teams of USA Cycling. Terms such as "National" and "USA" generally lead to such confusion. Only active clubs may be named after a commercial organization.**



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

**1E3.** Registered clubs may use the USA Cycling emblem on club stationery provided that the identity of the club appears more prominently than the USA Cycling emblem and that the stationery shows no commercial sponsorship. Other uses of the USA Cycling emblem require special permission from the USA Cycling.

**1E4. Active Clubs.** An active club is one that is in good standing and annually organizes / co-organizes a USA Cycling permitted race open to members of other clubs. Newly-formed clubs may have this requirement reduced by an administrator.

Only active clubs may:

- a) Enter into sponsorship agreements, subject to USA Cycling regulations;
- b) Form one or more club race teams (sponsored or not);
- c) Wear a jersey with more than the club name and manufacturers logo.

**1E5. Club Membership.** Licensed riders must register with a club and USA Cycling before they are eligible to present themselves as a member of that club. This includes, but is not limited to wearing a club's jersey or entering a race as a member of the club. Riders are only permitted to be a **licensed** member of one registered club, which is shown on the racing license.

**1E6. Teams.** Active clubs may register one or more teams. Teams may be based on factors such as discipline, gender, region, class and sponsorship.

**1E7. Race team membership.**

a) Riders may belong to a racing team. Generally this is a team organized by their licensed club, for which they compete throughout the season. However, riders may be on different racing teams for particular disciplines (road, track and cyclo-cross), including teams organized by other clubs (subject to authorization by their club).

b) Riders' team affiliations must be registered with USA Cycling and will be shown in USAC member data, either on the racing license or on the USAC website. Riders whose team affiliation is not printed on their license should be prepared to show documentation at registration.

**1E8. Additional team matters.** The preceding describes the general workings of club and team membership. Clubs and teams may also do the following:

- a) Add one or more guest riders to a team for a particular event;
- b) Form a mixed team to compete in a particular event. The mixed team may take on additional sponsorship for that event.

Both of these actions must comply with USAC rules concerning teams and riders competing for a team other than their own

{existing rule – no change}

**1E9. Club-rider Contracts.** A club and rider may enter into written agreements describing the obligations of each to the other provided that such agreements do not conflict with USA Cycling regulations.

The following replaces the phrase "racing member" of a club with "licensed member", for consistency.

**1A31.** In order to be considered a **racing licensed member** of a club, a rider must be a member in good standing of that club and it must be listed on the rider's USA Cycling license.

**1N5.**

(b) **Advertising** may appear only on the uniform, including caps, shoes, and helmet of riders who are **racing licensed** members of sponsored clubs *or teams* [disqualification for other advertising]. The club's name must appear on the front and back or two sides of the jersey. The name may be abbreviated.

{also change index entry for "racing member"}

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## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

### UR10.07 1F,1P Officials and judging – Tom Simonson

#### 1F5. Chief Referee.

*This item addresses a couple of issues. Section 1F defines the officiating positions. Some of the material in that section deals not so much with the positions as the detailed aspects of the officiating work. Some material was moved to section 1P (finish of a race), where the detailed info is more appropriate. We also added some material in part 1P about tabulating placings, including for pulled riders. Section 1F had had definitions for aspects of judging (timer etc.) as separate formal officiating positions, but nothing for the actual positions that are appointed: Chief Judge and assistant judge. That was also changed. The position of Chief Timer is also removed as not necessary. Two of the instances in our rules (in the stage race portion) are incorrect.*

*The entire section of 1F is included to give a perspective to the portions that are changed.*

#### 1F5. Chief Referee.

- (a) The Chief Referee supervises the general conduct of each race. The Chief Referee is empowered to interpret and enforce the rules of USA Cycling and to make a ruling on any point that is not specifically covered in the rules.
- (b) The Chief Referee may neutralize, shorten, suspend, or cancel any race if dangerous conditions or hazardous weather arises.
- (c) The Chief Referee has the power to penalize or recommend suspension of any licensee who refuses to obey instructions of officials or who commits other offenses. The Chief Referee shall take into consideration the observations of assistant referees, taking into account their viewing positions and experience levels.
- (d) The Chief Referee shall invoke penalties for infractions of the rules except suspension. A decision of the Chief Referee under the Racing Rules is final, subject only to the hearing of a protest.
- (e) The Chief Referee will assign duties for each event to the other officials and may delegate authority to them.
- (f) The Chief Referee shall prepare an invoice for payment of officials of the race event and the USA Cycling insurance surcharge, and on-site license sales, and confirm that all officials are paid prior to the conclusion of the race event, in accordance with USA Cycling rules.
- (g) The Chief Referee shall submit any appropriate incident reports on approved forms directly to the USA Cycling office immediately following the race event and within five days shall submit to the Administrator a race report, a copy of race results, all applications for licenses sold on-site and the release forms of any riders involved in incidents, both obtained from the organizer. The Administrator shall promptly forward a copy of this report, license forms, and results of Category A and B races to the USA Cycling office.
- (h) No person who is a member of a club that organizes or sponsors a given race shall be appointed as Chief Referee of the same event unless there are no other qualified officials available.

#### 1F6. Assistant Referees.

- (a) The assistant referees shall act in an advisory capacity to the Chief Referee. They shall position themselves so as to best observe any infractions of the rules, watch closely, and report to the chief referee at the end of the race. They shall call all rule violations whether or not a protest is received. Reports of infractions shall be made in writing and signed.
- (b) The assistant referees shall inspect bicycles as needed both before the race and in case of apparent mishaps and report infractions to the Chief Referee.



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

### **1F7. Starter.**

- (a) It is the Starter's responsibility to see that riders are called at the appropriate time and to inform them of the distance they will ride and of any special rules governing the race. If the finish line is at a different place than the start, the riders must be informed of its exact location.
- (b) The Chief Judge and the Starter should ensure that riders reporting to the starting line are properly attired, and that their numbers are in good condition and properly placed. The Starter shall not permit riders to start whose uniforms or equipment do not conform to the rules.
- (c) The Starter shall alert other interested officials when the race is about to begin, shall judge whether there has been a valid start, and shall stop the race when called for by the rules.

### **~~1F8. Scorers.~~**

- ~~(a) The scorers shall keep track of laps gained or lost by each rider. At the end of the race the scorers will inform the Chief Judge of all riders who have either gained or lost laps.~~
- ~~(b) The scorers normally shall be responsible for the operation of the lap cards and bell.~~

### **~~1F9. Judges.~~**

- ~~(a) The judges shall advise the Chief Judge, who shall determine the order of finish of a race. If photofinish equipment is used, the camera operator shall function as a judge and shall provide finished film or order of finish information to the Chief Judge as the latter directs. The finish film will be returned to the organizer after any protests and appeals have been resolved.~~
- ~~(b) The judges shall assign places to as many riders as required. All riders in a given group who cannot be placed will be considered equal.~~

### **~~1F10. Timers~~**

- ~~(a) The Chief Timer shall resolve any gross discrepancies among timings, compile all times pertinent to the final classification and those requested by the organizer, and submit them to the chief referee at the end of the race.~~
- ~~(b) Only timing equipment with a resolution of .01 second and accuracy of one second in 48 hours or better shall be used. When hand timing is used, the readings of all timers shall be recorded separately; the median time shall be determined and then truncated to 0.1 second. If a timer states that a given timing of his was inaccurate, it shall be discarded. The median time is determined as follows. If there is just one time, that time is used. If there is an odd number of times, the middle one is used. If there is an even number of times, the average of the middle two times is used.~~
- ~~(c) Automatic timing equipment that both initiates and terminates timing automatically may be used provided that there is adequate hand timing for back-up and verification. Automatic timings will be recorded to 1/100 second (1/1000 for distances of 1 km or less). The timing equipment operator shall function as an assistant timer and shall submit all timing data to the Chief Timer.~~
- ~~(d) When more than one automatic timing system is used, one system shall be designated primary and the other(s) backup. The primary system shall drive any automatic display devices (television, scoreboards). The function of the backup system(s) shall be to provide confirmation that the primary system is operating normally. Should there be a failure in the primary automatic system, the time from the backup system shall be used, with the final resort being the hand times.~~

### **1F8. Chief Judge.**

- (a) The Chief Judge (sometimes called Chief Timer in time trial events) is in charge of the overall results process at a race. This includes determining the finish order of the race, finish times of the riders as appropriate for the discipline, number of laps completed, any mid-race competitions, and any additional rankings of the riders, such as omnium or stage race standings.*
- (b) Protests may be made to the Chief Judge concerning preliminary postings of results, but the decision of the Chief Judge on finish order and time is final.*
- (c) The Chief Judge will maintain a record of riders entered in the race, and will provide a report of riders starting the various events to the Chief Referee so that charges and fees owed to USA Cycling may be calculated.*



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

*(d) The Chief Judge works with the Registrar to develop the start list, the Starter to ensure that there is a record of which riders start, the Secretary (in track, cyclo-cross and mountain bike events), and the Chief Referee to be certain that the results reflect any penalties assessed by the Chief Referee.*

**1F9. Assistant Judges.** *The assistant judges assist the Chief Judge in the results process. A timing/photo-finish operator is considered to be an assistant judge. They have four main tasks:*

*(a) **judging** – recording the order of finish;*

*(b) **scoring** – recording the number of laps covered by each competitor;*

*(c) **timing** – recording the times of competitors under the direction of the Chief Judge and assisting in any time calculations as directed;*

*(d) **laps/bells** - ensuring the lap cards display the correct number of laps to go and that the bell is rung properly for sprint laps and the final lap of the race.*

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### **1P. Finish of a Race**

**1P1. Judging.** The finish of a race shall be judged when the front tire first penetrates the imaginary vertical plane passing through the leading edge of the finish line.

**1P2.** The **beginning of the last lap** of a race will be announced by ringing a bell and display of the number 1 on the lap card. In a road or MTB race, if the finish line is off the immediate course, the bell shall be sounded at the point of departure on the preceding lap.

**1P3.** Should the **bell be rung by error** at the wrong lap, the judges shall record the order of the finish at the end of that lap. The Chief Referee shall decide whether to declare these results final or rerun some or all of the race. The Chief Referee may bar from the rerun any rider who appeared to have no chance to win a prize had the bell been rung on the proper lap.

#### **1P4. Dead Heats**

**(a)** Should two or more riders make a dead heat for a qualifying place in a trial heat, they shall be allowed to enter the final, subject to more specific rules of each discipline.

**(b)** In track races, should two or more riders make a dead heat for a place for which there is a prize, they may again ride the distance to decide the race or may ride a shorter distance considered sufficient by the Chief Referee to allow for a fair settlement.

**(c)** In road races, should two or more riders make a dead heat for first place only, they shall reride the final sprint for 1,000 meters on road bicycles to determine the winner. If the dead heat is for any other place, the riders concerned shall be declared equal and the prizes for those places shall be added and equally divided or duplicated at the discretion of the organizer.

**1P5. Early Finish.** After the first competitor has finished, the Chief Referee may excuse one or more riders from completing the distance in order to secure a place, which would clearly have been won by finishing. The Chief Referee may also excuse from completing the distance a rider who, by accident or withdrawal of others, is the only competitor left in the race.

#### **1P6 Timing.**

**(a)** *In mass start events, times are reported with resolution of one second (any fractions of a second are truncated). All riders reaching the finish together shall be credited with the same time unless the group is drawn out, in which case a new time shall be recorded at each break in the group. A new time is assigned when there is a difference of one second or more between the back of the rear wheel of the last rider in a group and the front of the front wheel of the first rider of the following group.*

**(b)** *For time trials, the following procedures apply:*

- i. Only timing equipment with a resolution of .01 second and accuracy of one second in 48 hours or better shall be used. When hand timing is used, the readings of all timers shall be recorded separately; the median time shall be determined and then truncated to 0.1*



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

*second. If a timer states that a given timing of his was inaccurate, it shall be discarded. The median time is determined as follows. If there is just one time, that time is used. If there is an odd number of times, the middle one is used. If there is an even number of times, the average of the middle two times is used.*

- ii. Automatic timing equipment that both initiates and terminates timing automatically may be used provided that there is adequate hand timing for back-up and verification. Automatic timings will be recorded to 1/100 second (1/1000 for distances of 1 km or less). The timing equipment operator shall function as an assistant timer and shall submit all timing data to the Chief Judge ~~Timer~~.*
- iii. When more than one automatic timing system is used, one system shall be designated primary and the other(s) backup. The primary system shall drive any automatic display devices (television, scoreboards). The function of the backup system(s) shall be to provide confirmation that the primary system is operating normally. Should there be a failure in the primary automatic system, the time from the backup system shall be used, with the final resort being the hand times.*

### **1P7 Results tabulation.**

*(a) The Chief Judge assigns places to at least as many riders as required, including timing data as appropriate. If a group of riders cannot be separately placed, they are given an equal placing.*

*(b) Riders who fail to take the start line are entered as "did not start" (DNS).*

*(c) Riders who withdraw from the race of their own accord are entered as "did not finish (DNF).*

*(d) Riders who are unable to finish because of a mishap, or because they are out of contention and withdrawn by the officials are generally entered as DNF, except in the specific cases noted in these rules. However, in some instances the Chief Referee may instruct the Chief Judge to assign places to riders withdrawn by the officials, and to include them in the results. If so, the Chief Judge shall place the riders based on their relative positions at the time that they were withdrawn.*

*(e) Results are assembled and printed. It is the responsibility of the organizer to provide resources appropriate to the scale of the race for results production. The results are checked by the Chief Judge, who generally signs or initials them to show approval, and whether the results are preliminary or final. The organizer's staff is then responsible for reproduction and distribution of the results.*

**1P8. Results posting.** At the end of the race, the Chief Judge will inform the riders of the time and place where the results will be posted or announced, and the Chief Judge shall be available there to resolve any protest. Prizes may not be distributed until all protests have been answered and at least 15 minutes have passed since the results were announced.

**1P9. Disqualification.** In races consisting ordinarily of qualification, semifinal, and final rounds, the disqualification of a rider or team after the finals shall not change the placings of other riders. In other races, when a rider or team is removed from the placings by disqualification, any lower placed riders will be advanced to their next higher finishing place.

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## **1F. Officials**

### **1F1. Licensing and Categories of Officials.**

(a) Officials are licensed and categorized according to the positions of responsibility to which they may be appointed. Categories C through A represent increasing proficiency, with separate categories for different disciplines. Beyond Category A are the designations National Commissaire and International Commissaire. The CEO shall establish and make known to all licensees a set of policies and procedures for the licensing, appointment, and management of officials.

(b) The minimum recommended category for an appointment to a race event depends upon the highest race category in the event and the officiating position:

<b>Race</b>	<b>Chief</b>	<b>Chief</b>	<b>Others</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Referee</b>	<b>Judge*</b>	



# USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | A | A | B |
| B | A | B | B |
| C | B | B | C |
| D | B | B | C |
| E | B | C | C |

\*Also Chief Timer for time trial events and Starter and Judge-Referee for track events.

### 4C. Placings {stage race rules}

**4C1. Competitions in stage races by time.** The following placings are normally determined for

**4C2. Timing procedures.** Each stage shall be timed in the same manner as a single-day event, with stage results in seconds for mass start events and seconds and fractions for time trials.

(a) In mass-start events, all riders of a group reaching the finish together shall be credited with the same time unless the group is drawn out, in which case a new time shall be recorded at each break in the group. The Chief ~~Judge Timer~~ shall determine when such a break has occurred.

### 4G. Race Commission {stage race rules}

**4G1. Functions.** Competitive aspects of stage races shall be directed by a race commission, which will be composed of three or five officials, including the Chief Referee. The Chief Referee chairs the race commission and supervises the Chief Judge and other supporting officials.

(a) The race commission shall hear and decide on all protests received and shall also decide on all matters of a competitive nature that are not covered by the regulations. They may issue any additional instructions that may be required.

(b) The race commission shall, in performing its functions, discuss in private and impose such penalties as they deem proper in accordance with the regulations. The assistant officials may be consulted for their opinion but shall not participate in discussion of the race commission. If a unanimous decision is not reached, the decision shall be made by a majority vote.

(c) All decisions adopted by the race commission shall be transmitted to the organizers, who shall be responsible for informing Team Managers and members of the press.

(d) The referees shall authorize or forbid the progress of support vehicles that wish to move up to the front of the race. Where necessary, they shall prevent support vehicles from providing pace for lagging riders.

**4G2. The Chief ~~Judge Timer~~** shall determine the racing time of each rider in each stage. At least one ~~judge timer~~ shall continue timing finishes until the sag wagon arrives.

=====

### UR10.08 1H2. Race Titles – remove “open race” – Tom Simonson

*This use of open race is a relic and is not related to our current rules.*

{ delete section d and renumber }

#### 1H2. Race Titles

(a) Only championships listed in these Racing Rules may use the term "**championship**" in their race titles.

(b) The term "**international**" may be used in a race title only for races in which invited representatives of foreign national Federations compete.

(c) Except for events authorized by the United States Olympic Committee, the term "**Olympic**" may not be used in a race title.

~~(d) The term "**open**" may be used in a race title only for an event that has been issued an open race permit by USA Cycling. The CEO, in consultation with the Board of Directors, may establish additional criteria for the allocation of open race permits.~~



USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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**UR10.09 1J5. Team entry in races – Tom Simonson**

*This clarifies that the rule is for events like stage races.*

**1J5. Team entry in races.** *The following applies by default to teams in events with individual classification e.g. stage races. Organizers may choose to hold team events (team time trials, madisons etc.) with these restrictions, but it must be specified in the race announcement.*

**(a)** Races that have team entry, or are team-limited events, are covered by the following general rules concerning entry:

- 1) Each racing team or club may enter only one team.
- 2) When a racing team or club has entered a team, additional team/club members may not enter as individuals, guest riders on other teams, or on a mixed team.
- 3) By entering, each team implicitly agrees that it is racing on its own behalf, and not in the interest of another team.

=====

**UR10.10 1K2. Women masters in men’s races – Tom Simonson and Walter Risse**

*Currently women 35+ 3/4 riders can ride in older men masters races. This extends the rule to include women who are cat 1 or two. It also does away with the requirement for women to be at least 35+ to race up in age in men’s races. It also corrects the gender issue in Championships.*

**1K2. Women** may enter any men’s race for which they are eligible by age, category, and any performance requirements *except championships*. They may also enter categorized races for men that are up to one category lower than their women’s category. For road, track, and cyclocross events, category 1 women may enter men’s races up to two categories lower. In addition, ~~category 4 and 3~~ *master women who are 35 or older may compete in men’s Masters races for all riders up to 20 years greater than their racing age, subject to other eligibility requirements, as follows: category 1 and 2 master women may enter men’s events for riders up to 10 years above their racing ages; category 3 and 4 master women may enter men’s events for riders up to 20 years above their racing ages.*

=====

**UR10.11 1J15 National/World Champion fee refund – Tom Simonson**

*This moves the rules about free entry for champions back into the rulebook. It had been moved to the schedule of fees. Note that this does not mention excluding fees and surcharges from the refund – perhaps it should be mentioned.*

**{add new section}**

***1J15 National and World Champion race entry.***

*Current UCI World or U.S. National Champions, who enter category A, B or C races (except National Championships) by the specified closing date, shall be refunded their entry fee provided that they are eligible to wear their championship jersey in the race, and do so (see Rule 1N5).*

=====



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

### UR10.12 1J15 USAC categories in UCI races – Tom Simonson and staff

*This allows US races on the UCI calendar to limit participation by USAC rider category.*

{add new section}

**1J15. Categories: UCI races.** *USA Cycling licensees entering UCI races held under a USA Cycling permit are subject to category restrictions. Restrictions may be stated in the race announcement or technical guide. The default category requirements are:*

	<i>Elite men</i>	<i>Elite women</i>	<i>juniors</i>
<i>road:</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1/2</i>	<i>1/2</i>
<i>track</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1/2</i>	<i>1/2</i>
<i>cyclo-cross</i>	<i>1/2</i>	<i>1/2/3</i>	<i>1/2/3</i>

=====

### UR10.13 1J7 Cyclo-cross default field limit – David Miller and Tom Simonson

*This creates a default field limit for cyclo-cross races.*

**1J7. Maximum Field.** Entries shall be accepted in order of receipt by the organizer up to the field limit and subsequent entries shall be returned. The maximum field limit in any youth race or a road event exclusively for category 5 men or Category 4 women shall be 50 riders. The maximum field for a road event that includes category 5 men with other categories shall be 75. For other road events *and for cyclo-cross events*, if no field limit is given in the official race announcement, a field limit of 100 shall be used.

=====

### UR10.14 1J7 Women 4 maximum field increase to 75 – Tom Simonson

*This changes the field limit for any women's race with cat.4 women to 75. The rationale for this is that cat. 4 women are a mix of new riders and more experienced riders.*

**1J7. Maximum Field.** Entries shall be accepted in order of receipt by the organizer up to the field limit and subsequent entries shall be returned. The maximum field limit in any youth race or a road event exclusively for category 5 men ~~or Category 4 women~~ shall be 50 riders. The maximum field for a road event that includes category 5 men with other categories shall be 75. *The maximum field limit for a women's race that includes category 4 (either alone or combined with other categories) shall be 75.* For other road events, if no field limit is given in the official race announcement, a field limit of 100 shall be used.

=====

### UR10.15 1J8 Course limit – Tom Simonson

*This deals with events with multiple groups on the course at once. A course maximum can be set to limit the total number of riders on the course. This is most likely to arise at cyclo-cross races.*

{Insert and renumber below}



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

**1J8 Course maximum.** When multiple groups race on the course at the same time, there may be a **course maximum** set – this limits the total number of riders on the course at the same time. By default the course limit is the sum of the field limits for the classes to be started, but it may be set to a lower number. The limit may also be different for different groups of classes (multiple waves of starts), depending on the characteristics of the classes. Course limits other than the default shall be specified in the race announcement or technical guide.

=====

### **UR10.16 1M. Junior bicycle restrictions – Tom Simonson and Tracy Lea**

*This imposes restrictions on junior wheels, tires, and aero handlebars used by Juniors U17 in any race, similar to the junior gear restrictions.*

#### **1M. Bicycles**

**1M1.** Bicycles used in competition must be propelled solely by the rider's legs and shall have the following characteristics:

**(a) Dimensions.** Bicycles may be no more than 2 meters long and 75 cm wide, except that tandems may be up to 3 meters long

**(b)** There may be **no protective shield**, fairing, or other device on any part of the bicycle, which has the effect of reducing air resistance except that spoke covers may be used

**(c) Wheels** may be made with spokes or solid construction. No wheel may contain special mechanisms to store and release energy. *Effective Jan 1, 2012 the following additional restrictions apply to juniors under the age of 17 competing in any race:*

*i) Wheels must have at least 16 spokes. The rims must be made of metal – composite fibers (carbon etc.) are forbidden. Spoke covers are forbidden.*

*ii) Only high pressure detachable tires shall be used, with the tube detachable from the tire. Such tires shall be beaded. Tubular tires are forbidden.*

**(d)** The **handlebar** ends shall be solidly plugged and attachments thereto shall be fashioned in such a way as to minimize danger without impairing steering. Handlebars used for steering with ends, features, or attachments that extend forward or upward or that provide support for other than the rider's hands are permitted only in time trial and pursuit events (not in Team Sprint); however, attachments that point upward on the brakehoods of road bicycles are allowed if the distance between them is greater than 25 cm (9.8 inches). [disqualification] *Effective Jan 1, 2012 the following additional restrictions apply to junior riders under the age of 17:*

*i) For juniors under the age of 15, the above mentioned handlebar extensions are forbidden in all events.*

*ii) Juniors aged 15-16 may use handlebar extensions in time trial and pursuit events, but the extensions must bolt onto conventional handlebars; one-piece handlebar sets are forbidden. This applies even in events that include older competitors.*

**(e)** Bicycles must meet current UCI technical regulations at events that select 17-18, U23 and elite riders for international competition or national teams. All bicycles used in National Championships (for age 17 and older riders) and NRC races must comply with the current UCI regulations

=====

### **UR10.17 1M. Junior bicycle restrictions – Tom Simonson and Tracy Lea**

*This imposes restrictions on wheels, tires, and aero handlebars in Junior U17 races – it does not apply in other races.*



# USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

## 1M. Bicycles

**1M1.** Bicycles used in competition must be propelled solely by the rider's legs and shall have the following characteristics:

- (a) Dimensions.** Bicycles may be no more than 2 meters long and 75 cm wide, except that tandems may be up to 3 meters long
- (b)** There may be **no protective shield**, fairing, or other device on any part of the bicycle, which has the effect of reducing air resistance except that spoke covers may be used
- (c) Wheels** may be made with spokes or solid construction. No wheel may contain special mechanisms to store and release energy. *Effective Jan 1, 2012 the following additional restrictions apply in races for juniors under the age of 17:*
  - i) Wheels must have at least 16 spokes. The rims must be made of metal – composite fibers (carbon etc.) are forbidden. Spoke covers are forbidden.*
  - ii) Only high pressure detachable tires shall be used, with the tube detachable from the tire. Such tires shall be beaded. Tubular tires are forbidden.*
- (d)** The **handlebar** ends shall be solidly plugged and attachments thereto shall be fashioned in such a way as to minimize danger without impairing steering. Handlebars used for steering with ends, features, or attachments that extend forward or upward or that provide support for other than the rider's hands are permitted only in time trial and pursuit events (not in Team Sprint); however, attachments that point upward on the brakehoods of road bicycles are allowed if the distance between them is greater than 25 cm (9.8 inches). [disqualification] *Effective Jan 1, 2012 the following additional restrictions apply in junior races for riders under 17:*
  - i) In races limited to juniors under the age of 15, the above mentioned handlebar extensions are forbidden in all events.*
  - ii) In races limited to juniors aged 15-16, riders may use handlebar extensions in time trial and pursuit events, but the extensions must bolt onto conventional handlebars; one-piece handlebar sets are forbidden.*
- (e)** Bicycles must meet current UCI technical regulations at events that select 17-18, U23 and elite riders for international competition or national teams. All bicycles used in National Championships (for age 17 and older riders) and NRC races must comply with the current UCI regulations.

=====

### UR10.18 1M3 Cyclocross bikes - freewheel – Tom Simonson

*This makes it clear that all cyclo-cross bikes must have a freewheel.*

## 1M3. Bicycle Types

- (a) ..**
- (b)** For **road, cyclocross (including single speed classes) and MTB races**, only a bicycle with a freewheel and one working brake on each wheel shall be used, except as allowed elsewhere in these rules.

=====

### UR10.19 1N1. Helmet Cams – Tom Simonson and Staff

*The following rule bans helmet cams or any other device or modification made to the helmet post production.*



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

**1N1. Helmets.** At all times when participating in an event held under a USA Cycling event permit, including club rides, any rider on a bicycle or motorcycle shall wear a protective, securely fastened helmet that satisfies the standards specified in USA Cycling Policies. *No additional component (helmet cams, visors, fairings) that was not initially manufactured with the helmet may be affixed to the helmet. The structure of the helmet may not be modified in any way.* (Policy I, Sections 1 and 2 – see appendices.) [disqualification and a \$20 fine for failure to wear or for removing such a helmet during a race. The fine is also applicable if the rider is not racing, but is participating in the event as described below]. "Participating in an event" means riding a bicycle in the vicinity of a race at any time between the beginning of registration and the last awarding of prizes, but does not apply to riding rollers or stationary trainers in order to warm up.

=====

### UR10.20 1N5. Jerseys – David Miller

*This permits sleeveless jerseys in time trials.*

**1N5. Jerseys** must be worn in all races and shall cover the shoulders. Sleeveless jerseys are allowed only in non-international MTB races *and individual time trials*. Skin suits may not be worn in Pro gravity events per UCI rules. No additional equipment, whether worn over or under a rider's uniform, which has the effect of reducing wind resistance is permitted, except in the case of inclement weather, additional covering designed solely to protect against precipitation or cold may be worn. However, shoe covers are permitted in any conditions.

=====

### UR10.21 1N8. Chip Timing – Tom Simonson and staff

*The following adds chip timing to the list of items that may be provided for rider identification. It also corrects an inadvertent error in the numbers section (singular to plural).*

#### **1N7. Racing numbers.**

(a) Racing number **s** are provided by the organizer...

**{add new section}**

#### **1N8. Chip Timing**

*(a) Chips for chip timing are provided by the organizer, who may require a deposit that shall be refunded on return of the chips in good order.*

*(b) Riders shall place the chips as prescribed by the officials and in such a way that they will activate the chip sensor upon passing the line. Riders may be warned, relegated, or fined \$20 for refusal to wear chips as prescribed.*

*(c) The local administrator may impose additional requirements for chip timing, such as using a permanent chip for the season.*

=====

### UR10.22 1Q, 1J9 Entry fraud – Tom Simonson and staff

*This specifies a particular penalty for entering as another rider, which was a problem in 2010. It also makes penalties for other entry fraud uniform.*

#### **1J9. Registration**



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(a) In order to compete in USA Cycling races, riders must present a valid racing license from USA Cycling or an international license from another national federation that is affiliated with the UCI. However, the Chief Referee may approve admission of a rider known to be currently licensed or whose licensed status is confirmed by authoritative documentation. [10 days suspension for competing without registering. For attempted or successful fraudulent entry into a race, 30 days suspension].

(b) Active participants in Category A races, including officials, riders, team managers, drivers, and mechanics, must hold a USA Cycling license or a license from a governing body that is a member of UCI and must show such license at registration or when called upon to do so by race officials.

**1J10. Limitations.** Except for invitational races, the organizer must provide an equal opportunity for all qualified applicants to participate without discrimination.

**1J11. Withdrawal.** After having entered a race, a rider may not withdraw and compete in another race until the race first entered is completed, except with the written consent of the organizer [10 days suspension].

**1J12.** No rider shall be entitled to an **entry fee refund** when the organizer has fulfilled all the requirements of the agreement as specified in the official race announcement. [A rider, upon being disqualified, shall forfeit any fees already paid.]

**1J13. Club Membership Fraud.** No rider may enter a race as a member of a club who is not a member in good standing of that club and, if licensed, is licensed as a member of the club [disqualification and ~~30~~ 20 days suspension].

### 1Q. Conduct

**1Q1.** No rider shall benefit from his or her misconduct. Misconduct on the part of a team member or support person may result in penalties to any member of the team who places in the event [relegation or disqualification].

**1Q2. General Misconduct.** The following offenses may be punished by suspension or lesser penalties:

- (a) Acts of theft, fraud or grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in conjunction with a sporting event;
- (b) Entering competition under an assumed name (*default penalty – one year suspension*);
- (c) Offering, conspiring, or attempting to cause any race to result otherwise than on its merits.

=====



Track racing

UR10.23 2E. Miss-and-Out – Tom Simonson

These changes reflect UCI rule changes that do two things – they clarify standard procedures to deal with common situations (e.g. riders drift off the back), and they place all riders so that the event can be part of the international-style omnium.

2E. Miss-and-Out

2E1. A miss-and-out (sometimes called "devil take the hindmost" or elimination race) is a massed start race in which the last rider over the line on designated laps is eliminated from the race. Riders may be eliminated every lap, every other lap, or on whatever regular schedule is stipulated before the race. *In championships, elimination sprints occur on every lap on tracks of at least 333 meters in length, and every two laps on shorter tracks. If sprints are not held every lap, each lap that precedes an elimination sprint shall be indicated by a bell.* Gaining a lap shall not prevent a rider from being pulled nor matter in the final placings. A rider shall be considered to have gained a lap upon reaching a position to take shelter behind the rearmost rider of the group.

2E2. **Judging.** The back edge of the rear tire determines ~~who is~~ the last rider over the line. *The final sprint is judged as a conventional sprint, using the leading edge of the front wheel.*

~~2E3. The Chief Judge shall notify the last rider over the line. The rider shall withdraw with due caution as soon as it is practical.~~

~~2E4. **Pulling Riders.** If a rider does not withdraw as instructed, the Chief Referee may call one or more free laps until the rider has retired. [A rider who blatantly disregards instructions to leave the field shall be subject to disqualification from the remaining events in the event and possible suspension.]~~

**2E3. Race procedure**

*(a) The Chief Judge shall identify the last rider over the line. In some cases a rider other than the last one across the line may be eliminated (for example passing on the blue band).*

*(b) Any riders who are off the back of the pack and considered by the officials to be out of contention with half a lap before a sprint shall also be eliminated.*

*(c) The final decision concerning the elimination of riders (other than judging the sprint) rests with the Chief Referee, with input from the Judge-referee and other officials.*

*(d) The decision on which riders are eliminated must be made and announced before the riders reach the pursuit line on the back straight after the elimination sprint; otherwise no riders are eliminated until the next sprint.*

**2E4. Eliminated Riders.** *Eliminated riders shall withdraw with due caution as soon as it is practical. If a rider does not withdraw as instructed, the Chief Referee may call one or more free laps (postpone the next elimination sprint) until the rider has retired. [A rider who blatantly disregards instructions to leave the field shall be subject to disqualification from the remaining events in the event and possible suspension.]*

2E5. Riders suffering **mishaps** shall be eliminated *and placed ahead of those riders already eliminated. If more than one rider is involved in the mishap, they shall be placed equally. The next sprint shall be postponed one or two laps, depending on the sprint interval.* ~~When fewer than 8 riders remain, riders suffering mishaps shall be placed ahead of riders already eliminated.~~

2E6. **Finish.** The miss-and-out may be ridden to the last person (*an elimination race*) or to a specified number of survivors. In the latter case, there may be a free lap followed by a conventional sprint, judged on the order of finish by the front wheels. The format to be used must be explained to all riders before the start of the race.

=====



USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

UR10.24 2F. Sprint seedings – Tom Simonson and Warren Geissert

*This clarifies how to handle smaller fields in championships*

**2F. Sprint**

**2F1.** Track Sprints involve a series of races, each with a small number of riders. The number and composition of the races is organized by the chief referee to meet the needs of the racing program for the number of riders. The sprint rounds may be preceded by a flying start 200 meter time trial to seed or select riders who will take part in the sprint heats. If two or more riders make the same time during a seeding time trial, the tie will be broken by the drawing of lots by those involved. The official race announcement shall state the format and seeding method to be used.

(a) In championship format sprints, riders compete in qualifying and succeeding rounds in such a way that the fastest riders shall meet in the final race.

{insert new section}

*(b) In championships the sprint format should be specified in advance. For fields with small numbers of riders, there can either be special formats for specific numbers of riders or the following general approach can be used: if there are not enough entrants to fill all the positions in the sprint table, then the sprint table is seeded with the riders who are present, and the remaining positions are populated with "bye" riders. To illustrate, an 8-rider table and a field of 6 riders would result in the first two seeds advancing to the semifinals directly, and the third through 6<sup>th</sup> seeds riding quarterfinal rides to determine the other semifinalists.*

{renumber below}

(c) In round robin format sprints, which are only practical with a small number of riders, each entrant competes against every other entrant.

=====

**UR10.25 2I,K,L Track Time Trial – start/restart – Tom Simonson**

*This corrects our standing start TT section to mention 500m TT and that the kilo/500 are not necessarily done with 2-up starts. It also clears up confusion about only one restart total for mishap or false start in time trials and team pursuit and team sprint.*

**2I. Time Trial**

**2I3. Standing Start Events.**

(a) The rider shall be held by starting blocks or an official at the start and shall be neither restrained nor pushed. The starter shall insure that each rider starts within the sprinters lane, with the leading edge of the front wheel directly over the starting line and the bicycle not pointed up or down the track.

(b) The competitors shall *either be started one at a time or* race two at a time, with one rider starting on each side of the track, and the starting procedure ~~shall be~~ the same as for individual pursuit.

(c) When **team events** such as the team pursuit or team sprint are run as a single time trial ride, rather than multiple rounds, the rules for the **qualifying round** for that event shall cover mishaps and false starts.

**2I4. Restarts.** *The general principle is that a restart is **charged** to a rider if the rider causes the restart, through a mishap or false start. Some restarts are not charged – examples include timing failure or unsafe conditions.*

(a) In the case of a false start, the rider shall restart immediately.

(b) In the case of a mishap (recognized or not) the rider shall take a new start whenever possible (generally within ~~ten [10]~~ 15 minutes or at the end of the same session).



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(c) A rider is permitted at most, *one charged restart* ~~two starts~~.

**2I5.** Should two or more riders make the **same time**, they shall be placed equally.

**2I6.** The **blue band** shall be made impractical for riding by the placement of sponges 50 cm by 8 cm by 8 cm in the turns at 5 meter intervals 20 cm below the lower edge of the measurement line [No penalty for riding on sponges, disqualification for riding below the sponges].

...

### 2K. Team Pursuit

#### 2K10. Start.

<material omitted>

(e) A false start shall be signaled within the first 30 meters if any rider moves forward before the gun is fired or is pushed, or if any rider other than the one on the inside takes the lead before the 30 meter mark.

~~(f) Each team is allowed only one ride for false starts.~~

{insert new and renumber}

***2K11 Restarts.** In each round of competition a team shall only be granted one restart as a result of that team suffering a mishap or false starting.*

#### 2K12. Mishaps.

(a) The officials must immediately determine the cause of any stoppage and whether or not a legitimate mishap has occurred.

{delete item below and renumber}

~~(b) In each round, including the final, only one new start may be permitted as a result of a mishap. Therefore, a team is entitled to only two starts in a given round.~~

..

### 2L. Team Sprint

<trimmed>

#### 2L2. Starts

(a) In the finals, the team with the best time shall start in the home straight.

(b) The composition of a team may be modified from one round to another but an incomplete team (less than one rider per lap) may not start.

(c) The race shall be stopped within the first half-lap for any of the following reasons: if any member of a team starts before the pistol shot a false start shall be called (each team is allowed only one (1) false start), a failure of the electronic timing system, or a failure of the starting blocks.

(d) The riders of each team shall start either side by side or staggered at an angle of 45° behind the start line. The lateral distance between riders shall be equal and between 1.5 and 2 meters.

#### 2L3. Successive Pulls

(a) The leading rider shall move toward the outside of the track after one lap and then drop back and leave the track without hindering the other team.

(b) In two lap races the second rider shall complete the last lap alone; in three lap races the rider that was in second position shall lead the following lap and then shall drop out in the same manner.

(c) In three lap races the third rider shall complete the last lap alone.

(d) The lead rider must relinquish the lead no more than 15 meters before or after the end of the lap that rider is to lead. (A rider relinquishes the lead by moving up the track and out of the way of the next rider by at least 1 meter.)

(e) No rider may push or pull another rider.

[Relegation to last place for violation of any of these rules.]

{insert and renumber}

***2L4. Restarts.** In each round of the competition a team shall be granted only one restart as a result of that team suffering a mishap or false starting. This does not include a restart caused by another team's hindrance.*



# USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

## 2L5. Mishaps:

### (a) Qualifying rounds:

In the event of a mishap, the team may restart (once only) at the end of the qualifying round, whether or not the accident is recognized. In the event that a second mishap occurs during the second attempt, the team shall be eliminated. Any team which may have been hindered by a mishap to its opponents may, by decision of the officials, be granted a restart at the end of the qualifying rounds.

### (b) Finals:

In the event of a mishap (whether or not recognized), the team involved shall be granted a restart. If the team suffers a further mishap (whether or not recognized) during its subsequent ride, it shall be relegated.

=====

## UR10.26 203. International-style Omnium adopt UCI changes – Tom Simonson

*This changes the definition of the event to the new UCI format.*

**203. International-style Omnium:** this is a different event from conventional omniums, with different scoring, tie-breaking, and the requirement that riders must compete in all events. All events are held *over two days on a single day*. The following rules apply:

### (a) The default events to be held are (in the order listed):

1. *Flying time trial: one lap for tracks up to 250m in length, 200m for larger tracks 200m time trial with flying start,*
2. *Points race: 30km elite men; 20km elite women; 15km junior men; 10km junior women. The sprint interval is the same as for championship points races. Scratch race (distance equal to the number of laps closest to 5km)*
3. *Elimination race*
4. Individual pursuit: *4000m elite men; 3000m elite women and junior men; 2000m junior women. The race is run without finals, with riders seeded from the overall ranking after the elimination race. (3000 meters – 2000 meters for junior – without finals, riders seeded from the overall ranking after the scratch race)*
5. *Scratch race: 15km elite men; 10km elite women and junior men; 7.5km junior women. Points race (distance closest to 15km with 6 sprints for men; 10km with 4 sprints for women)*
6. 1000m/500m time trial for men and women respectively (riders seeded from the overall ranking after the *scratch* points race).

(b) Whenever possible, there shall be an interval of at least 30 minutes between two events.

(c) The pursuit and 1000m/500m time trial should be done with two riders on the track at once if possible.

(d) If the number of riders exceeds the maximum number of riders permitted on the track in mass start events, ~~there are two alternate methods: (1) after the 200m time trial, eliminate all riders whose place exceeds the field limit; (2) run heats for the mass start events.~~ *and there is no existing qualification system to establish the number of participating riders, their selection shall be determined as follows: all riders entered shall first participate in qualifying points race heats run over distances of 30km, 10km, 15km and 10km for elite men, elite women, junior men and junior women respectively. The sprint interval is that for championship points races. The heats shall be run in such a way so as to qualify up to the track maximum number of riders, without necessarily qualifying the maximum number of riders permitted. An equal number of riders shall qualify from each heat to participate in the omnium. All riders not qualifying to participate in the omnium shall be placed jointly in last position. Any riders not finishing any of the qualifying rounds shall not be*



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

*placed (DNF). The heats only qualify riders for the omnium; they do not contribute to the omnium scoring.*

(e) Any rider failing to attempt to start in one of the events shall not be allowed to take part in the subsequent events but shall be considered to have abandoned the competition. He shall therefore figure last in the final classification with the provision "DNF" (did not finish).

(f) Ranking:

(1) A full result shall be produced for each event.

(2) The winner of each event will be awarded 1 point, the second place rider 2 points, and so on.

(3) *Any rider abandoning or being withdrawn from the scratch race or points race shall be awarded the ranking of the last available place at that time plus a penalty ranking equal to the last rank points granted to the flying time trial.*

~~If heats are run in the mass start events, then those riders who do not qualify for the finals will receive points based on their placing in the heats, with the highest placed non-qualifier in each heat receiving 1 more point than the number of finalists, the second highest non-qualifiers 2 points more than the number of finalists and so on.~~

(4) A cumulative points total obtained in each event shall be updated in increasing order after each event. The winner shall be the rider who has obtained the lowest point total.

(5) In the event of a tie, the best rider shall be determined by the lowest cumulative time in the time trial events.



# USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

## Stage racing and cyclo-cross

### UR10.27 4. Stage Racing technical guide – Tom Simonson and Tod Manning

This is merely a wording change to the current term of technical guide.

#### 4. Stage Racing

**4A1.** A **stage race** is an event with a common entry, run on consecutive days, comprising a sequence of road races (i.e. individual road races, time trials, criteriums), in which the overall results are determined by cumulative time or points. Riders must successfully complete each stage in order to be eligible for the next one. In stage races by time, the sum of the riders' times for each stage determines the final results. In stage races by points, the sum of the riders' points for each stage determines the final results. Stage races shall be conducted in accordance with General Racing and Road Racing rules as modified by specific exceptions given below. The organizers, under the supervision of the Chief Referee, shall prepare *a technical guide* - a complete set of race regulations (~~race bible~~) that specify how each stage will be conducted.

=====

### UR10.28 5A16 Cyclo-cross feed zone location – Tom Simonson

*Note: This modifies the cyclo-cross rules adopted in July (shown in black italics) by including the location of the feed area in the pit lane. When drafting the rules for the July meeting we did not know how committed the UCI was to using the pit lane for feeding. New language is in red italics.*

**5A16.** Feeding is not permitted unless specifically authorized by the Chief Referee [relegation or disqualification for unauthorized feeding]. *If authorized, there is normally no feeding in the first two and final two laps of the race. Temperature of at least 68 degrees is recommended. Feeding only takes place in the pit lane, unless the Chief Referee specifies otherwise.*

=====

### UR10.29 5G Cyclo-cross pulling riders – Tom Simonson

*This amends slightly the new rules adopted by telephone conference call in July. The July rules are black italic – the new section is in red. This makes the intent of the 80% rule clear. The wording about whether lapped riders are to be pulled or left in has been changed to a more neutral form.*

#### 5G. Finish

**5G1.** ~~Unless announced otherwise, riders who have been lapped will be pulled from the race using the following procedures:~~ *Before the start of a race, it should be announced whether lapped riders will be pulled or remain in the race. If riders are to be pulled, the following applies:*

- (a) Riders who have been lapped shall continue the lap to a designated location before the finish line and withdraw, under the control of the officials.*
- (b) The Chief Referee may, after consulting with the organizer, impose the 80% rule. Under this rule, riders whose time gap to the race leader is at least 80% of the race leader's time for the first lap will be pulled by the officials unless it is the final lap. The number of 80% is merely an approximation based on a typical course; the intent is that all riders should be pulled before they are lapped.*



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

*(c) Riders who have been pulled because of lapping or the 80% rule will be listed in the results based on their position when pulled and the number of laps remaining. The results will list the number of laps remaining after the lap on which they were pulled.*

**5G2.** *If lapped riders are permitted to continue in a race, they finish on the same lap as the leader, and are placed according to the number of laps down and then on their order of finish.*



**Championships**

**UR10.30 Cyclo-cross photo-timing – Tom Simonson and staff**

*The following eliminates cyclocross as an exception to requiring phototiming.*

**8A4. In all national championships** ~~other than cyclocross~~, phototiming shall be used in massed start and sprint events, and automatic timing shall be used in individual timed events.

=====

**UR10.31 Championship Eligibility – Tom Simonson and staff**

*The following rule specifies that women may not ride with the men in championship events.*

**8B1** add section (d)

*(d) In championships, women may not enter men's events*

=====

**UR10.32 Junior Madison championship – Tom Simonson and staff**

The following opens up the junior Madison to category 3 and specifies that the event is for junior men.

**8D8 Junior championships**

**(c) A Madison championship** shall be conducted for *junior men* ages 16-18 for those riders that have a track category of ~~1-2~~ **1-3**. A minimum of five eligible teams must compete in order for a National Champion to be determined.

=====

**UR10.33 8D7 Junior international-style omnium (17-18) – Tom Simonson**

*This adds the omnium event for Juniors 17-18*

**8D7. State or Regional and National Track Championships**

**(g) 17-18 Men**

- sprint (Cat 1-3)
- 1 km time trial
- 3 km pursuit
- 10 km scratch race (Cat 1-3)
- 25 km points race (Cat 1-3)

*International-style omnium (Cat 1-3)*

**(h) 17-18 Women**

- sprint
- 500 m time trial
- 2 km pursuit
- 7.5 km scratch race
- 15 km points race

*International-style omnium*

=====

**UR10.34 8F7. Elite Track omnium categories, points races – Tom Simonson**



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

*This imposes category requirements on the omnium – they are the same as for mass start races. It also modifies the points race distance for women. Standard UCI distances for men/women are 30/20km. Worlds distances are 40/25. Somehow we ended up with the standard distance for men and the Worlds distance for women. We want to be consistent. As written both races are changed to Worlds distance – if necessary this can be amended to move both distances to the standard (non-worlds) distances*

**8F7. National Track Championships.** The elite National Track Championships, including the awarding of medals, are open to USA Cycling track riders, subject to the category restrictions shown with the events below.

**(a) Men      (b) Women**

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| sprint (Cat 1-2)   | sprint (Cat 1-3)             |
| Keirin (Cat 1-2)   | Keirin (Cat 1-3)             |
| 1 km time trial  | 500 m time trial             |
| 4 km pursuit   | 3 km pursuit                 |
| <del>40</del> 30 km points race (Cat 1-2)  | 25 km points race (Cat 1-3)  |
| 15 Km Scratch race (Cat 1-2)   | 10 Km Scratch race (Cat 1-3) |
| International-style omnium (see rule 203) for men <i>(Cat 1-2)</i> and women <i>(Cat 1-3)*</i> |                              |

\* A minimum of 8 eligible riders must compete for a National Champion to be determined.

=====

**UR10.35 8F8. Single speed cyclo-cross championships – Tom Simonson**

*This adds single speed classes to cyclo-cross championships. We want it to be treated as emergency legislation to be effective for the 2010 championships.*

**8F8.** National Cyclocross Championships shall be conducted for Elite men (cat 1-2), ~~and~~ Elite women (cat 1-3), *Single Speed Elite men (cat 1-2) and Single Speed Elite women (cat 1-3).*

=====

**UR10.36 8G10 Masters Track – combining ages in sprints – Tom Simonson and Warren Geissert**

*This removes the combining of age groups in match sprints. Note also that the current language is incorrect – the method of determining awards applies for *\*both\** groups, not just the older one.*

**8G10. National Track Championships** Shall be held for men and women in the following events:

**(a) Sprint**

A sprint competition will be held for men and women in five-year age groups. ~~Following a round of 200 meter flying start time trials for seeding, the subsequent compositions of the rounds will be determined by USA Cycling based on the number of participants. Any age group with less than 4 riders may be combined with a lower age group. In such a case the awards for the older group will be determined first by their relative results in the finals and next by their results in the 200 meter time trial.~~ *The format to be used for various sized fields shall be published in advance of the competition.*

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USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

**UR10.37 8G10 Masters track add scratch race – Tom Simonson and Warren Geissert.**

*This adds a scratch race for all ages. The distances come from the Masters Worlds.*

**8G10. National Track Championships** Shall be held for men and women in the following events:

- (a) Sprint ...
- (b) Time Trial ...
- (c) Points Race ...
- (d) Scratch race**

*Shall be conducted in five-year age groups over the specified distance. Only riders in categories 1-3 may enter for categories younger than age 55. Any age group with less than 10 riders may be combined with a lower age group. In such a case the awards for the older group will be determined by their relative results within the event.*

<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
30-49 10km	30+ 5km
50-59 7.5km	
60+ 5km	

**{renumber below}**

**(e) Madison** shall be held for teams of 2 riders each in the following age groups: men 30+ and men 45+, and only riders in categories 1-3 may enter. Each rider may enter at most one Madison event

=====

**UR10.38 8G10 Masters track delete Madison – Tom Simonson and Warren Geissert.**

*This deletes the Madison event – if schedule space is needed after adding scratch races.*

**8G10. National Track Championships** Shall be held for men and women in the following events:

~~(d) Madison shall be held for teams of 2 riders each in the following age groups: men 30+ and men 45+, and only riders in categories 1-3 may enter. Each rider may enter at most one Madison event.~~

=====

**UR10.39 8G10 Masters track women TTT age group – Tom Simonson and Warren Geissert.**

*This proposal adds women 45+ to the TTT events.*

- (e) Team Time Trial** for the following age groups with team size and distance as follows:
- |                                 |               |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| men 30+ and men 40+:            | 4 riders/4km; |
| men 50+ and men 60+:            | 4 riders/3km; |
| women 30+ <i>and women 45+:</i> | 3 riders/3km. |

=====

**UR10.40 8G10 Masters track women TTT team size – Tom Simonson and Warren Geissert.**

*This proposal adds women 45+ TTT and changes the women to 4-rider teams.*



## USCF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

- (e) **Team Time Trial** for the following age groups with team size and distance as follows:
- |                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| men 30+ and men 40+:            | 4 riders/4km;   |
| men 50+ and men 60+:            | 4 riders/3km;   |
| women 30+ <i>and women 45+:</i> | 3 4 riders/3km. |

=====

### **UR10.41 8H. Para-cycling National Championships – Anton Quist and Tracy Lea**

*This modifies the classes in Para-cycling championships to include additional classes not listed by the UCI but recognized by the International Paralympic Committee.*

#### **8H. Para-cycling National Championships (Lea/Quist)**

**8H1.** Para-cycling National Championships for cyclists with disabilities may be held in conjunction with other national championships. Classifications of para-cycling riders and regulations of competition will follow the Functional Classification System outlined by the UCI, *except in cases where an athlete belongs to a class recognized by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), but does not belong to a class recognized by the UCI, in which case the IPC regulations will be followed.*

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### **UR10.42 1J6 – Race entry and signed releases – Tom Simonson and Staff**

#### **1J6. Acceptance of Risk.**

(a) All those who compete in any of the events authorized under these rules do so at their own risk, whether or not they are licensed by USA Cycling, and no liability shall attach to USA Cycling or any of its officials with respect to any loss or injury sustained or caused by anyone competing in events.

(b) All riders must sign and submit a written entry form which includes the terms of the Standard Athlete's Entry Blank Release Form, as then published by USA Cycling, to the organizer before each race. *The signature on the release must be an original handwritten signature (a "wet original"); electronic signatures are not acceptable.* By competing in a race conducted under USA Cycling rules, a rider, or a parent or legal guardian who permits a minor rider to compete, acknowledges understanding and acceptance of the regulations covering the event and agreement to the terms of the Standard Athlete's Entry Blank and Release Form(as published by USA Cycling), and those terms shall be binding even when no proper entry form has been signed and submitted for a rider.