



ALPINE OFFICIALS' MANUAL

CHAPTER III

RULES, THE JURY AND THE TECHNICAL DELEGATE

2017-2018

OVERVIEW	III/ 2/17-18
RULES OF SKI RACING	III/ 2/17-18
Interpretation and Application of Rules.....	III/ 3/17-18
Sources for Rules	III/ 3/17-18
Rules - The Most Common Problems.....	III/ 4/17-18
Officiating and the Rules	III/ 4/17-18
COMPETITION JURY.....	III/ 5/17-18
Composition of the Jury.....	III/ 5/17-18
Primary Responsibilities of the Jury and the Jury Advisors	III/ 6/17-18
Due Process.....	III/ 7/17-18
“Start Stop” and its Procedures.....	III/ 9/17-18
THE TECHNICAL DELEGATE.....	III/11/17-18
The FIS Technical Delegate.....	III/14/17-18
Assignment of Technical Delegates.....	III/14/17-18
The Technical Delegate and Local Options	III/14/17-18
The “Ideal” Technical Delegate	III/15/17-18

OVERVIEW

This Chapter will discuss the basis for the rules for alpine ski racing, the composition and function of a competition Jury, and the role of the Technical Delegate.

THE RULES OF SKI RACING

In the United States non-FIS, U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned competitions are conducted according to the rules in the current U.S. Ski & Snowboard Alpine Competition Regulations, (ACR). These regulations are published in the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Alpine Competition Guide (Comp Guide), and are also available on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website. All Alpine Officials are urged to review current copies of these regulations at the beginning of each season. *“The FIS International Competition Rules, (ICR), and adjuncts shall govern any and all issues not addressed therein.”*

ACR numbering mirrors, where possible, ICR numbering, and ACR exceptions to the ICR are preceded by “U”; “U” is part of the rule number. “Precisions”, provisional rules compiled by U.S. Ski & Snowboard staff, are published as required. Under certain conditions, U.S. Ski & Snowboard rules may be modified by region and/or division rules. These modifications, however, must not be in conflict with the U.S. Ski & Snowboard ACR.

In order for a modification to become a national, regional or divisional rule, the Executive Committee, policy committees and/or technical committees must approve the recommendation for modification at the annual U.S. Ski & Snowboard Spring Congress. Members – working through their regions or divisions – can make motions for changes prior to the Congress, and if necessary, a rule can be interpreted between meetings by the Executive Committee upon Sport Committee request and/or recommendation.

U.S. Ski & Snowboard policy on such matters as the calendaring of events, quotas, major projects, budget, etc., is set annually by the Executive Committee based on recommendation from working groups and technical sub-committees to the Alpine Sport Committee. U.S. Ski & Snowboard staff, in consultation with the Alpine Sport Committee, designs procedures and instructions for implementing policies. These are then subject to working group, technical sub-committee, FIS Sub-Committee, Alpine Sport Committee and Executive Committee approval. All recommendations for modifications must be electronically submitted no less than 15 (fifteen) days prior to the start of Congress.

FIS competitions are internationally scored and are conducted according to the International Competition Rules - better known as the ICR, which is a set of rules that have been approved by the FIS Congress. Changes are based on recommendations from committees and national federations as well as from motions made by Congress delegates. Updated versions of the ICR are posted annually on the FIS website. If necessary, rules are interpreted by the FIS Council between meetings of the Congress and are published as “Precisions”.

“Precisions” are provisional rules that are compiled by FIS staff at the direction of major FIS committees. These provisional rules are adopted by major FIS committees, subject to FIS Council approval, and must be considered at the next Congress if they are to continue to have effect at ski competitions. All Alpine Officials are urged to review current copies of the ICR and its Precisions.

U.S. Ski & Snowboard may also compile “Precisions” to the Alpine Competition Rules (ACR). If required, they will be posted on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website.

RULE INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION

The sport of alpine ski racing is unique to sport competition because of all the variables that must be considered by the Organizing Committee (OC) to successfully host an event. The skillful application and implementation of the rules provides the OC with guidelines to help prevent local or regional advantages, defines on-hill security/protection for competitors, specifies technical aspects in the definition of and execution of a race/an event, and outlines the technical developments in competitors' clothing and equipment. The rules of alpine ski racing have evolved in response to real life situations and they are written in such a manner to provide opportunity for a competition Jury to use sound judgement as they adapt to distinctive situations at different venues/events.

Outlining a few of the most apparent variables regarding alpine ski racing include the following elements which are constantly changing and evolving:

- First, the sport is international leading to rule translations from various languages (primarily German and French). No known language translation is precise thus requiring the translation from the original language as well as interpretation as to what is actually meant.
- Race hills or arenas are all different due to characteristics of the hill itself, the altitude, the weather, the snow coverage - manmade or natural - and various other natural elements.
- Equipment (boots, skis, helmets, clothing, slalom armor, back braces, etc.).
- The duration of the event.
- The number of “players” who are allowed to compete.

The competition Jury is a decision-making body with responsibility for the application of the rules and the success of the competition - all while keeping fairness in mind. Being a member of this Jury is an important role for coaches, appointed by the Technical Delegate to serve on the Jury as Referee and Assistant Referee at speed events (Downhill, Super G and Alpine Combined) and as Referee at technical events (Giant Slalom and Slalom). Alpine ski race officials should view the rules with these thoughts in mind: “What does this rule mean? What does the rule intend to accomplish/control?” It is also necessary to consider the “spirit” of the rule as well as its fairness and appropriateness. The primary goals for the competition Jury and Alpine Officials are to give every competitor an equal opportunity in a secure environment, apply rules in a consistent manner, to conduct the event on a legal course, to provide an accurate timekeeping system, and to file required documentation in a timely manner.

For both U.S. Ski & Snowboard and FIS rules, sound judgment - not emotion - plays a key role in the application and interpretation of the existing rules.

SOURCES FOR RULES

There are several publications where the current rules pertaining to alpine ski racing can be found. Qualified alpine race officials do not have to memorize the rules, but they must know where to find the rules, how to interpret and understand them and how to apply the rules in a consistent manner. It is important that ALL Alpine Officials know, understand and abide with the provisions contained in the *current editions* of these publications.

1. United States Ski & Snowboard Association Alpine Competition Regulations (ACR)
2. Precisions to the ACR, published by U.S. Ski & Snowboard, as required
3. International Competition Rules, (ICR)

4. Precisions to the ICR, published by FIS, in early summer for the Southern Hemisphere and in November for the Northern Hemisphere
5. Rules of the FIS Points, published annually by the FIS Office
6. Rule books for World Cup and Continental Cup (Europa Cup, Nor-Am Cup, etc.), published annually by FIS
7. Memorandum for the Technical Delegate, published by the FIS Office

NOTE: *The above are all available either on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard or FIS websites.*

RULES - THE MOST COMMON PROBLEMS

Some of the most common problems in alpine ski racing rules result from a lack of adequate preparation by the Organizing Committee (OC). Lack of preparation can lead to insufficient or unprepared Gate Judges; lack of communication equipment; insufficient or inadequate electronic or manual timekeeping equipment and personnel; lack of meeting room facilities; lack of knowledge regarding duties and obligations of competitors, Team Captains and officials; errors in data management and/or Timing and Calculations which affect Second Run Start Lists and/or Official Results and Penalty; and inconsistencies in documentation procedures.

In addition, there can be problems concerning personnel needed to staff the competition. These problems occur when individuals serving as an Alpine Official do not know, understand or abide by current rules; fail to anticipate potential difficulties; are not available when needed; are overbearing in demeanor; fail to follow instructions; exhibit evidence of personal or local favoritism when making decisions; or are indecisive.

The competition Jury is responsible for the application and enforcement of the rules, and its members - and the decisions they make - are deserving of respect from all involved in the competition. Observance of the decisions of the competition Jury by all participants is expected, though at times, due to poor communication, these decisions are not always recognized or followed.

The Code of Conduct for athletes and officials must be at the forefront for all alpine competitions. Athletes and officials must be aware of the rules for the event and be willing to comply in the spirit of sportsmanship and fair-play. Compliance with U.S. Ski & Snowboard/FIS equipment specifications is the responsibility of the competitor and in the case of a minor, their parents or guardians, and the competitor must arrive at the start with the proper equipment for the contested event(s).

OFFICIATING AND THE RULES

Rules are created to define the physical environment of the competition, its dimensions and its condition. Rules also define or describe essential procedures, and they serve to control the participants as well as those associated with the competition. Rules prevent actions that give an advantage to one or more of the participants and they define the rights and duties of the officials. In order to ensure that the rules are followed, officials are present to assist, assume control, arbitrate and then report on the competition.

Officials need to keep in mind that if all pertinent facts are *not known*, it is wise to reserve judgment until these facts are available. For example, normally a rerun is allowed only if a competitor has been “obstructed” by an object, person or act other than one initiated by the competitor. However, since not all these facts may be known, a “provisional” rerun should be allowed which will keep options open until such a time after the run or race that facts can be gathered. Another example is the

competitor who is not present when called to the start but subsequently arrives and requests a start. Again, circumstances may not allow time for the Jury to review the facts which resulted in the delayed start, and a “provisional” start should be allowed until these facts are known, the competitor can be allowed due process and proper Jury deliberations can take place. *These competitors should be inserted in the running order in a timely manner.*

NOTE: If actual interference is witnessed by a Jury member, Jury Advisor or a Connection Coach, and upon request from the competitor or their coach, a rerun – not a provisional – should be authorized. If prior to the incident entitling the competitor to a rerun, an infraction was committed that would result in disqualification, the rerun is not valid. The rerun remains valid even if it proves slower than the obstructed one.

COMPETITION JURY

The competition Jury controls a ski race and rules on ALL questions concerning the interpretation or applicability of the rules. Upon their appointment, members of the Jury become members of the Organizing Committee. However, the nature and function of the Jury is very different from those of the Organizing Committee and has developed in direct response to the needs of competition.

Acknowledging all the variables that can vary radically from race to race and the rules themselves which are often subject to different interpretations, it is the competition Jury that provides access to immediate rulings for the competitors and their Team Captains, the sponsoring organization and the sanctioning group.

COMPOSITION OF THE JURY

According to current rules, with the exception of World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the Jury for U.S. Ski & Snowboard/FIS speed events is composed of:

Technical Delegate

- is appointed by and represents sanctioning association
- is from outside the host organization
- upon appointment, becomes member of Organizing Committee

Referee*

- is appointed by Technical Delegate for both technical and speed events
- represents the competitors and coaches
- upon appointment, becomes member of Organizing Committee

Assistant Referee*

- is appointed by Technical Delegate for speed events only (DH, SG & AC)
- represents the competitors and coaches
- upon appointment, becomes member of Organizing Committee

Chief of Race

- is appointed by the host organization
- represents the host ski club and host ski area
- is a member of the Organizing Committee

* Referee and Assistant Referee should be the most qualified, appropriately certified (Referee) individuals present. Inasmuch as these individuals are generally considered to be the competitors’ representatives on the Jury, the Referee and Assistant Referees should be appointed from among the coaches present for the event and with athletes entered in the competition.

Referees, Assistant Referees and Course Setter(s) for all U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned events – scored and non-scored – must be U.S. Ski & Snowboard certified Referees. *At upper-level events, e.g. Championship Events, the Referee(s), Assistant Referee(s) and Course Setter(s) may be appointed by the Federation/Region/Division.*

The term “Jury Advisor” is a U.S. Ski & Snowboard term used to recognize two officials who are an integral part of the competition. There are two “Jury Advisors”, the Start Referee and the Finish Referee, and they are appointed by the host organization. These officials supervise their respective areas from the beginning of competitors’, through training runs or a race. The Start and Finish Referee deliver reports regarding competitors’ actions that may result in sanction but they are not members of the Jury and have no vote.

For Olympic Winter Games and World Championship events, the Start Referee and Finish Referee are appointed by the FIS and are voting members of the Jury.

One or two Team Captains are named to serve in the capacity of “Connection Coaches” or “Eyes of the Jury”. At many upper-level events – especially speed events, “Connection Coaches” often are positioned at “yellow flag zones”. When appointed, “Connection Coaches” become the Team Captains’ and competitors’ liaison with the Jury.

At some upper-level events (usually speed or Championship events), the Committee for Alpine Skiing can appoint a **Technical Advisor**. The Technical Advisor supports the Jury and has the right to express opinions within the Jury; the Technical Advisor does not have a vote.

NOTE: *An Assistant Referee may be appointed for U.S. Ski & Snowboard technical events for training purposes only. In this case, the Assistant Referee participates with the Jury but is not a member of the Organizing Committee, does not have voice or voting rights in Jury decisions and is not named on any of the official race documents.*

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE JURY AND JURY ADVISORS

The Race Jury and its Advisors verify that the rules are adhered to throughout the competition as well as throughout the official training. They consider the on-hill security/protection of the competitors, officials and spectators as well as the propriety of local procedures at respective areas.

The Jury has the authority to make decisions on all questions not addressed by current rules. Please refer to the current editions of the U.S. Ski & Snowboard ACR as well as the FIS ICR and its Precisions for more specific duties of each Jury member as well as the duties of the Start Referee and the Finish Referee.

The primary responsibilities of the **Technical Delegate** are:

1. Serving as the official representative of U.S. Ski & Snowboard/FIS
2. Making sure that all rules and directions of U.S. Ski & Snowboard/FIS are adhered to before, during and after the event(s)
3. Assuring that the event runs as smoothly as possible
4. Advising the organizers within the definition of the duties of the Technical Delegate.

With the exception of World Cup, World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, where the FIS Office makes all Jury appointments, the Technical Delegate appoints the Referee and Assistant

Referee. Regardless of how appointed, the Referee and Assistant Referee become members of the Organizing Committee (OC). For World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the Start and Finish Referee are also appointed by the FIS Office, are members of the Jury and have voting rights.

The primary responsibilities of the **Referee** are:

1. Supervising the Drawing of start numbers, either by “Double Draw” or computer-generated draw (See Chapter V - Secretariat, for information concerning “Double Draw”)
2. Receiving the reports of the Start and Finish Referees and other race officials concerning infractions of the rules and/or gate faults after each run/race and signing and posting the Report(s) by the Referee with a list of competitors who did not start, did not finish or who are disqualified. *
3. In special cases, submitting a report to the FIS Office.

For speed events, the **Assistant Referee** is expected to assist the Referee in all of the above duties.

**In cases of force majeure, the Technical Delegate may prepare, sign and post the Report by the Referee or may assign the duty to another official. A Report by the Referee signed by the Technical Delegate, or his designee, is valid.*

The **Chief of Race** is primarily responsible for supervising the entire race operation. Although only a few words describe this position, the job itself is actually rather large. See **Chapter IV - Race Organization** for further information.

The above officials constitute the Jury. The Jury is responsible for the technical matters within the closed competition areas (race arena) from a technical standpoint, and organizational and disciplinary viewpoints. The “race arena” is accepted as being within (the side-to-side fencing) and without (start area and finish arena) the confines of the competition area and any location connected with the competition (training area). Included in the disciplinary viewpoint duties is the observance of due process.

DUE PROCESS

What is “**due process**”? Due process is "the conduct of formal proceedings according to established rules and principles for the protection and enforcement of private rights, including notice and the right to a fair hearing before a tribunal with the power to decide the case." The Jury shall provide the athlete a full and complete opportunity to present his or her side of the case before imposing any sanctions; the athlete must also have the opportunity to question any individuals who are presenting evidence. Failure to allow due process may open the Jury’s decision to appeal.

The primary responsibilities of the **Start Referee** are:

1. Making sure the regulations for the start are properly observed
2. Having reserve bibs (with numbers not assigned in the competition) available for competitors who do not have their assigned bibs
3. Reporting to the Referee at the end of the race with the bib #'s and names of the competitors who did not start
4. As directed by the Jury, determining violations against equipment/start number rules* and listing those competitors who were not allowed to start due to these violations (**NPS**)
5. As directed by the Jury, determining competitors may be in violation of equipment rules but were allowed to start provisionally (stack height, skis, etc.)

6. Reporting to the Jury the bib #'s and names of competitors who have made false or late starts or who have committed other infringements

***NOTE:** *A competitor will not be permitted to start (NPS), who wears obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment, behaves in an unsportsmanlike manner in the start area; violates the rules in regard to the competition equipment and commercial markings; trains on a course closed for competitors; in training for Downhill has not participated in at least one timed training run; does not wear a crash helmet that conforms to the Specifications for Competition Equipment or does not have ski brakes on their skis; does not wear or carry an official start number according to the rules; etc. (Refer to current Art. 627 U.S. Ski & Snowboard Alpine Competition Guide (ACR), FIS International Ski Competition Rules (ICR) and current Precisions)*

The Start Referee must have the ability to communicate by radio with the Jury at all times using approved radio protocols. The Jury must be advised regarding replacement bib #'s, insertions in the running order, requests for provisional starts and provisional reruns, etc.; to call a "START STOP" when it is necessary to halt the competition; and to notify the Jury when the start officials are ready to restart the competition.

Start Referees should consider having "emergency supplies" handy such as: shovel, felt tip marker, flagging or surveyor's tape, measuring tape, etc.

The primary responsibilities of the **Finish Referee** are:

1. Making sure that all rules for the organization of the finish and the in-run to the finish are observed
2. Marking the finish line with a "coloring substance"
3. Supervising the Finish Controller and the timing personnel in the immediate finish area
4. Supervising crowd control in the finish area
5. Maintaining communication with the start area at all times.
6. Reporting to the Referee at the end of the race with the bib #'s and names of the competitors who did not finish
7. Reporting to the Jury at the end of the race with the bib #'s and names of the competitors who did not observe the rules for the finish or committed other infringements.

The **Chief of Course** is neither a Jury member nor a Jury Advisor and is responsible for supervising preparation and maintenance of the race hill, especially the track.

The Chief of Course supervises the work of the Course Maintenance Workers/Crew. Inasmuch as the Chief of Course must be familiar with local snow conditions on the terrain concerned, this official is usually either a ski area employee or a member of the local club.

Due to the rapidly changing nature of the sport, the sport's snow preparation requirements as well as the requirements involved in the choice and placement of on-hill security/protection measures, the duties of Chief of Course are best learned through mentorship and on-hill training with an experienced Chief of Course. ***Educational materials – including Study Guide and examination – are available for Chief of Course Clinics.***

“START STOP” AND ITS PROCEDURES

The Technical Delegate is responsible for confirming that all Jury members, Eyes of the Jury and Jury Advisors have reviewed “Start Stop” and “Start Stop/Yellow Flag Stop” procedures. *ANY Jury member, Eyes of the Jury or Jury Advisor MAY call a “Start, Stop” when necessary to address critical situations.*

NOTE: It is important that the Technical Delegate confer with the Chief of Race and respect area-specific race crew radio protocol; e.g. “Copy”, “Acknowledged” or “Confirmed”.

1. The command “Start Stop!” is called via radio by a Jury member, Eyes of the Jury (a coach positioned at a yellow flag zone) or Jury Advisor when it is necessary to control the departure of the next racer – usually because the preceding racer has fallen and the racer or racer’s equipment is blocking the course. When this command is issued, the Start Referee must immediately close the start.
2. The command “Start Stop, Yellow Flag Stop!” is called via radio by the Jury member, Eyes of the Jury or Jury Advisor who called the “Start Stop” when it is necessary to control the departure of the next racer and also to “Yellow Flag” (stop) a racer who is already on course – again, because the preceding racer has fallen and the course may be blocked. When this command is issued, the Start Referee must immediately close the start.
3. The Start Referee must immediately, and in a concise manner, respond via radio:
 - a. That the start is closed, and
 - b. Must state the start number of the last competitor to have started as well as
 - c. The start number of the competitor held at the start.

Example: “*start stop confirmed, number 23 on course, number 24 at the start*”. (Additional verbiage is discouraged because the Jury channel must be kept clear.)
4. When “Start Stop” or “Start Stop/Yellow Flag Stop” is called, Ski Patrol assigned to the event and in radio contact with the Jury, is on alert medical assistance may be required.
5. If the Jury/Eyes of the Jury/Jury Advisor call for medical assistance:
 - a. Ski Patrol assigned to the event first verifies that the course is clear, e.g.: no racer is on course!
 - b. Once Ski Patrol assigned to the event has verified that it has a clear course, it responds to the call for medical assistance.
 - c. **SKI PATROL ASSIGNED TO THE EVENT - NOT COACHES / TRAINERS / OFFICIALS / PARENTS / OTHER COMPETITORS - ARE THE FIRST RESPONDERS!**
6. The individual (Jury member, eyes of the Jury or Jury Advisor) who called the “Start Stop” or “Start Stop, Yellow Flag Stop” is responsible for releasing the course hold.
7. The course is reopened at the direction of the Jury: either from top to bottom, bottom to top or from the position where the incident requiring the “Start Stop” occurred.
8. Technical Delegate is responsible for confirming that all Jury members, Eyes of the Jury and Jury Advisors have reviewed and are aware of “Start Stop” and “Start Stop/Yellow Flag Stop” procedures.

RADIO COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

The following protocol is intended for review and use as a working document to be enhanced and revised in an effort to promote the clearest, most expedited communication for races. Further, the TD should communicate with the OC on who is ‘leading’ calls, or if they want the TD to lead.

III/9/17-18

Start Stop – Simple: All activity contained in one section of the course in view of the Jury Member.

- Jury Member – “Start Stop! Start Stop!”
- Start Referee – “Start is stopped. Racer 32 on course, holding 33 in the gate.”
- Jury member – Identifies the issue for the stop (Example: “Racer 31 lost his ski pole in the track of the Roundhouse Turn. Course crew has retrieved it.”)
- Jury member – “(Location) is clear. Resume Start.”
- Start Referee – “Start is clear, resuming with racer 33 on next interval.”

Start Stop – Complex: Activity at more than one section of the course.

- Jury Member – “Start Stop! Start Stop!”
- Start Referee – “Start is stopped. Racer 10 on course, holding 6 in the gate.”
- Jury Member – “Athlete lost a ski and went into the net in the Roundhouse Turn. We will need course repair including (# needed) B-net poles after racer 10 passes.”
- Jury Member – “Repair is complete. (Location) is clear. Resume start.”
- Start Referee – “Confirm (location) is clear. Please clear from the finish up. Timing?” (Each Jury Member or Jury Advisor clears their section moving up the hill).
- Start Referee – “Start is clear, resuming with racer 6 on next interval.”

Start Stop - Yellow Flag

- Yellow Flag Jury Member– “Start Stop, Start Stop, Yellow Flag!”
- Start Referee – “Start is stopped. Racer 56 on course, holding 57. Yellow flag 56!”
- Yellow Flag Jury Member – “Yellow flag out, 56 is stopped and will return for a rerun.”
 - If medical is required – “Medical required at (location).”
 - Start Referee – “Medical notified; in route to (location).”
 - Yellow Flag Jury Member – (After athlete is transported and repairs are complete) “Athlete being transported. Repair is complete. (Location) is clear. Resume start.”
 - Start Referee – “Confirm (location) is clear. Finish (or nearest exit location) please notify when medical exits the course.”
 - Finish Referee (or nearest exit location) – “Medical is clear.”
- Start Referee – “Confirm course is clear. Please clear from the finish up. Timing?” (Each Jury member or Jury Advisor clears their section moving up the hill).
- Start Referee – “Start is clear, resuming with racer 57 on next interval.”

NOTE: *At some resorts, a “Course Clear” is controlled by the Chief of Race or Start Referee. This often depends on the level of experience these officials may or may not have. A long course hold generally requires a clear from the bottom up; a short one (gate/flag repair) may clear from the “start stop” position.*

OTHER NECESSARY AND PLANNED INTERRUPTIONS

Course Maintenance

Most course maintenance issues do not require a start/stop. An exception is if a broken gate or other material poses an inherent safety risk to competitors on the course. Otherwise experienced race crew members can operate within the start interval.

When it is necessary to have a hold for an extended period of time for course maintenance, the Chief of Course or another Jury member can inform the Start Referee to interrupt the race to complete the

task. On fixed interval events, it is common to indicate the requested amount of time in terms of number of intervals - “We will need a 4 interval hold for maintenance.”

Timing Hold

Timing hold information is passed along to the jury and others by the Start Referee by radio to Jury positions along the course and voice communication to those in the start area. ANY Jury member or Jury Advisor may call a “Start, Stop” when necessary to address safety or critical situations.

Start Interval

The designated start interval for “fixed interval” events GS/SG/DH is the time planned between racers. The start interval duration should be listed on the program for FIS races as it is critical for course workers and officials to know when it is clear to work or communicate between racers. Changes to the start interval **MUST** be communicated over the jury channel by the Start Referee or Timing.

Finish Interval

A finish interval is a decision to start one racer after the completion of the run by the previous racer. The use of a finish interval, though not required, for the last few remaining athletes on the start list may help eliminate unnecessary delays by minimizing the interference of an athlete due to occurring issues on course prior to their start.

THE TECHNICAL DELEGATE

The role of the Technical Delegate is multifaceted. The Technical Delegate is the single race official with the greatest responsibility for the proper conduct of a competition. Through their knowledge and experience, Technical Delegates are a positive contributor to a race. They are a counselor to the Organizing Committee, are charged with the supervision of the event and are expected to make or assist in the making of decisions with regard to the application of the rules.

In addition, the objective of the Technical Delegate is to help the Organizing Committee conduct the best possible competition even under the worst possible conditions. Achieving this goal calls for foresight, preparation, organization, anticipation and people skills.

The Technical Delegate should communicate with the organizers and arrive at the race site in due time to prepare fully. This preparation includes, but is not limited to:

1. Reviewing the homologation file to verify that suggestions for installation of the minimum on-hill competitor security/protection measures as noted in the Inspection Report have been met or are available for placement. (Jury may vote to add additional measures.)

Homologation reports are available on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website at alpine.usskiteam.com/alpine-programs/officials/homologation; login is required.
(User ID = homologation; Password = Allout2018!)

2. Verifying that event liability insurance is in effect as evidenced by a properly executed/processed U.S. Ski & Snowboard Schedule Agreement.
3. Verifying that an event medical plan appropriate for the level and type of competition is ready for review and acceptance by the Jury for distribution to Team Captains.
4. Locating the available first aid service and medical care facilities.

5. Inspecting the competition course(s) and checking on available competitor on-hill security/protection with the Organizer's representative, usually the Chief of Course and/or Chief of Race.
6. Collaborating in the administrative and technical preparations; e.g. race result software and timekeeping requirements.
7. Verifying that there no athletes have been entered who require medical clearance due to suspected concussions.
8. Checking the official entry lists, including Seed Points, if applicable.
9. Checking on the availability of radios for the Jury.
10. Checking access to the start and verifying location of the lifts together with possible inconveniences and restrictions that may require alternate methods of transportation.
11. Checking all technical installations.
12. Taking part in Team Captains' meetings and Jury meetings.
13. Verifying that the Race Administrator is aware of the requirements regarding Minutes; e.g. Team Captains' Meeting Minutes and Jury Minutes
14. Appointing the Referee and Assistant Referee, when applicable, and assisting in nomination of Course Setter(s)

For all U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned events – both scored and non-scored, Jury members, Jury Advisors (Start & Finish Referee), Chief of Course, Course Setters, Chief of Timing and Calculations and Race Administrator are required to be current, appropriately certified, members of U.S. Ski & Snowboard as an Official or Coach/Official.

Unless an exception is granted (e.g. CAN-AM events), coaches must have current U.S. Ski & Snowboard Coach membership in order to participate in any capacity, e.g. coaching on the hill, at a U.S. Ski & Snowboard event. This exception, however, does not allow these coaches to serve on a Jury or set a course.

Qualified members of foreign federations recognized by FIS must hold a valid U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership and, if required, appropriate certification in order to take part in any capacity at a U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned *non-FIS event*.

For U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned *FIS events*, if a foreign FIS Federation lists a foreign coach on their entry form, the Federation is certifying that the coach has the knowledge and ability to fulfill the duties of a Team Captain: e.g. serve as a Jury member or set a course. With this certification, the above individuals may also be qualified members of a foreign federation recognized by FIS.

NOTE: *U.S. Ski & Snowboard members whose status is “PENDING” on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website membership roster must not be appointed to serve as Jury members, Jury Advisors, Chief of Course or Course Setters.*

In addition to meeting membership requirements, Referee, Assistant Referee and Course Setter(s) for all U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned events – both scored and non-scored must be certified Referees. Jury Advisors for all U.S. Ski & Snowboard scored events – both non-scored and scored, must be a certified Jury Advisor, Referee or Chief of Race.

15. Verifying that a sufficient number of forerunners are available and that they are current members of U.S. Ski & Snowboard, e.g. Competitor, Master, U.S. Ski & Snowboard General or Short Term Member. *For FIS events, eligible forerunners who are not FIS inscribed must complete the FIS Athlete Declaration.*

16. Verifying that the OC is requiring age-eligible non-U.S. Ski & Snowboard member competition workers who are not area landowners or area employees performing within the scope of their normal duties, complete the “U.S. Ski & Snowboard Volunteer Competition Worker Release”.
17. Accompanied by the Jury, verifying that on-hill security/protection measures are in place
18. Being present in race area during competition training and actual competition.
19. Acting as Chairman of the Jury.

(“Technical Delegate’s Event Worksheet” is available in the “Master Packet of Forms”.)

Technical Delegates represent the sanctioning organization and assist organizers with event preparation and conduct. In completing required duties, the Technical Delegate might have to make decisions against the Organizers if it concerns enforcing the rules. The Technical Delegate should work with the Organizers in a helpful manner and take all points of view into consideration prior to making a decision. Therefore, the Technical Delegate is also responsible for:

1. Observing that the rules are followed and that race officials perform adequately in accomplishing their tasks.
2. Assisting the Jury in making decisions on situations not explicitly covered in the current rules when these situations have not already been addressed by the Jury and do not fall within the scope of other authorities.
3. Commenting on “local options”, ruling on their compatibility with the current rules, and reporting on any which are adopted for the event.
4. Checking to see that service personnel are properly identified and observing the rules as to their numbers, conduct and access to the competitors and the course.
5. Taking definite action on violations of the rules with the courage to make unpopular decisions.
6. Avoiding influence on decisions by any particular individual or group.

Technical Delegates report on the race based on their observations throughout the competition. Therefore, it is necessary that the Technical Delegate:

1. Observe the preparation of Official Results and confirm their accuracy by signing them.
2. Calculate/verify competitors’ Race Points.
3. Calculate/verify the Official Penalty and confirm its accuracy by signing it.
4. Verify the electronic transmission of race result XML file has been successful.
5. Work with the Chief of Timing & Calculations and verify that the Timing & Data Technical Report (TDTR) is accurately completed (if required by level of event).
6. Work with the Race Administrator and verify that all paperwork listed in the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Race Result Document Packet has been correctly prepared, signed and submitted; e.g.: Jury Minutes, injury reports, etc.
7. File a final report to the sanctioning organization with copies to other concerned parties, approving the conduct of the race.

NOTE: U.S. Ski & Snowboard Technical Delegates have liability insurance provided by U.S. Ski & Snowboard. Technical Delegates for all U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned (scored and non-scored), non-FIS events are entitled to a daily allowance of \$75 per travel/inspection/training/competition day plus expenses, including room, board and transportation. This daily allowance, including expenses, is the responsibility of the Organizing Committee. (FIS daily allowance is calculated at a higher rate. Refer to “FIS TD Expense Report Form” in the “Master Packet of Forms” found on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website.) *FIS Technical Delegates assigned to U.S. Ski & Snowboard non-FIS events*

are only entitled to U.S. Ski & Snowboard daily allowance of \$75 per travel/inspection/training/competition day.

THE FIS TECHNICAL DELEGATE

In an effort to achieve worldwide uniformity in all aspects of alpine ski racing, FIS initiated the issuance of FIS Technical Delegate designation. Anyone wishing to become a FIS Technical Delegate should review the requirements as found in the current ICR as well as the information found in the current edition of the U.S. Ski & Snowboard Alpine Competition Guide.

FIS Technical Delegates have event liability insurance coverage provided by FIS and by U.S. Ski & Snowboard. Daily allowance and expenses, including room, board and transportation, are the responsibility of the Organizing Committee. Due to an agreement with FIS, North American (CAN and USA) FIS Technical Delegates *officiating at FIS events in North America* are entitled to a different daily allowance/expense reimbursement scale than that outlined in the FIS ICR.

ASSIGNMENT OF TECHNICAL DELEGATES

The Technical Delegate acts as the representative of U.S. Ski & Snowboard and/or FIS. For U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned non-FIS events, a U.S. Ski & Snowboard Technical Delegate Working Group representative in each Region/Division appoints the Technical Delegates. For FIS events, the Technical Delegate Working Group representative in the respective area appoints the FIS Technical Delegates. For Nor-Am Cup events (Continental Cup), this appointment process is accomplished in cooperation with Canada. These nominations are then presented to the USA FIS Technical Delegate Commissioner.

Technical Delegates are not assigned by the host organization* except under extraordinary circumstances (*force majeure*) and only with the approval of the responsible Alpine Official Committee representative.

***NOTE:** *If an OC uses an online officials' registration system, (e.g. Google docs, Dropbox), the position of "Technical Delegate" must not be included. Unless force majeure exists, assignment of this official must remain with the appropriate Region/Division representative.*

THE TECHNICAL DELEGATE AND LOCAL OPTIONS

Under their responsibility for upholding and interpreting the rules, the Technical Delegates will be called upon to comment on proposed variations or local options and to rule on their compatibility with the applicable U.S. Ski & Snowboard or FIS regulations. Furthermore, Technical Delegates must report to U.S. Ski & Snowboard and/or FIS on any variation and effect of such options.

In considering a proposed option, the Technical Delegate should weigh the option against the following guidelines:

1. If additional on-hill competitor security/protection is required, is it available?
2. Does it maintain the spirit and intent of the actual rules?
3. Does it avoid giving any undue advantage?
4. Does it maintain the relative value of racing performance and U.S. Ski & Snowboard/FIS Points?
5. Is it consistent with modern skiing standards?
6. Can it be realistically carried out and/or enforced?
7. Is it readily understandable to the concerned public so that good public relations can be maintained?

8. Is it advantageous or necessary (not merely convenient to Organizers or a particular group)?
9. All things considered favorably, when summing up - is the Technical Delegate willing to go on record in the written report as having approved a deviation from the rules?

There are several noteworthy “local options” which will appear frequently:

1. Quotas - automatics, additional invitations, state quotas - information can be found in the current U.S. Ski & Snowboard Alpine Competition Guide.
2. Junior Championships entries - information can be found in the current U.S. Ski & Snowboard Alpine Competition Guide.
3. Junior Championship seeding.
4. Ski area requirements, such as lift privileges, etc.

THE “IDEAL” TECHNICAL DELEGATE

The “ideal” Technical Delegate is an honest, well-mannered and diplomatic person enjoying leadership qualities that, with the assistance of the Jury, enable him/her to:

1. Observe and grasp the state of the organization and the event
2. Judge arising situations quickly and correctly
3. Order appropriate and timely measures
4. Make clear-cut decisions
5. Give clear and well thought out directions
6. Consider how s/he will decide or react to circumstances that may arise
7. Coach/teach/advise others so they may improve their skills
8. Manage well the use of information technology in order to conduct the required administrative duties

This list above shows that the ‘ideal’ TD simply does not exist! We are all human and we all make mistakes – but we learn from them. When confronted with new or unfamiliar situations, however, experience can often minimize the extent of an error so that it goes unnoticed by outsiders. (Memorandum for the Technical Delegate, FIS Office; 2016.)