

JURY STUDY PROBLEMS – ALPINE

DECISIONS MUST BE SUPPORTED BY RULE REFERENCES

1. Several low-point competitors are entered and represented for both the first and second day of Downhill Training. Due to force majeure, they are not available to start until the third day, but due to weather conditions, the third day of training is canceled. What options are available to the Jury?
2. At a USSA non-FIS event, a Team Captain advises the Start Referee he will be filing a protest against a competitor's equipment. As a Jury, discuss how this type of situation should be addressed: 1) Prior to the start of the event; 2) Upon notification of pending protest. Discuss procedures: 1) Control and inspection of equipment; 2) Requirements that must be met in order to make an on-site decision. If an on-site decision cannot be made: 1) What action must the Jury take? 2) Who bears the costs? Is there a difference in procedures for: 1) USSA scored events; 2) USSA non-scored events? When should a Start Referee not allow a competitor to start? Is there a difference in procedures for a FIS event?
3. At a scored non-FIS event, Team Captains have been advised that competitors who did not finish or who were disqualified in the first run will be allowed to take a second run at the end of the field; there are a total of 15 competitors who fall into these categories. During the second run, numerous delays occur and adequate daylight is now an issue. What can the Jury do?
4. At a last-chance qualifier, the Team Captains and athletes stay on the hill to roll fencing and B-net; the Official Notice Board is also dismantled. The Referee finalizes the Report by the Referee, writes down names of disqualified competitors but apparently documents Start #'s instead of Bib #'s. The names of the disqualified athletes are announced; information is relayed to the Team Captains as best as possible. No protests are filed. Race Administrator receives the original Report of the Referee and immediately notices the inconsistency and contacts the Technical Delegate for guidance: What do I use - Start # or Bib #? The Technical Delegate tells her to use the Start #'s which changes the names of the disqualified athletes. The following day, the results are posted online and the Team Captains immediately notice the discrepancy between what was announced and what has been documented. What option is available to the Jury? What options are available to the Team Captains for the affected competitors? What option is available to the Technical Delegate?
5. A non-scored, one-run GS is completed before noon and is followed by a non-scored one-run SL. Late in the 1st run of the GS, an athlete falls at the last gate and takes out the timing eyes; 5 more athletes start and finish before the eyes are re-aligned and rather than verify that hand times are available for them, all athletes are sent to the start for provisional reruns. Upon inspection of the timing documents, the TD notices the following: Valid hand times are available for 2 of the athletes, 1 hand time is showing an extremely long running time (possible recording error), and because Finish personnel were trying to realign the eyes, there are no hand times for the first 2. Replacement times are calculated for 2 of the athletes and rerun times are assigned to the remaining 3. A protest is subsequently filed because one of the athletes, due to the course set and acting on the advice of his coach, took his rerun on race-ready SL skis instead of his previously used GS skis. Is the protest valid? What does your Jury decide?
6. A USSA-scored Championship SL is complete, official results have been signed and the TD has completed and submitted his report. The morning after the event, USSA is contacted because one of the podium finishers had reviewed his race video the previous evening and noticed he'd straddled. What options are available to the Jury? What options are available to the Technical Delegate?
7. Following expiration of the 1st Run protest period, an athlete and his coach approach the Jury. They report that the athlete did commit a gate fault and should have been disqualified. What options are available to the Jury?
8. During the competition, the wind increases and the panels are blowing up the hill. What are the appropriate methods for dealing with this problem?
9. In a slalom race, "Athlete A" falls and starts hiking. "Athlete B" approaches so "Athlete A" yields. Just prior to passing "Athlete A", "Athlete B" falls and he is now hiking; "Athlete B" never passes "Athlete A". Can "Athlete A" re-enter the course and continue his run? If "Athlete B" abandons the course after passing "Athlete A", can "Athlete A" then re-enter the course?

10. Both Ladies' and Men's SL courses are set, but due to the width of the finish, the last gate is common to both courses. The OC has 5 forerunners available; 3 of them miss the last gate and continue out of the arena without stopping. The Technical Delegate (at the finish) and the Chief of Race (mid-point) discuss the issue over an open Jury channel; all conversations are audible in the start area. The decision is made to smooth the incorrect track and start the event. Several first-seed racers are noticed hesitating upon approach and subsequently taking the wrong gate line and are marked for disqualification. What steps may have been missed? What could the Technical Delegate have done? What could the Jury have done? Are any options available to the Jury?
11. An athlete leaves the start more than 5 seconds before "GO". What is the athlete's status? Does the fact that the athlete has gained no advantage by starting early have any effect on this decision? Defend your answer.
12. In a USSA-sanctioned GS, an athlete loses a ski after completing the third gate before the finish and while initiating the turn into the second gate. What is the athlete's status? Is there a difference between USSA ACR and FIS ICR?
13. It is determined that several competitors were not wearing assigned bibs as listed on the official Start List. How could the Assistant Starter have helped to address this prior to it becoming a problem? What is the first question that the Jury must ask? Is DSQ mandatory?
14. The gate judge card reveals an athlete straddled the last gate. Two reliable witnesses say they saw the straddle. The athlete and her coach are sure she had clear passage; the video is not clear. They protest the DSQ. The Chief of Race is the girl's father. What is the proper way to handle this? What if the girl's father is the TD?
15. A competitor misses a Slalom gate just before crossing the finish line but quickly stops, hikes back up completes passage and crosses the finish line a second time. What is the competitor's status? What if the competitor makes an attempt to stop *prior* to crossing the finish line but is unsuccessful? What should the Finish Referee do? What should the manual timekeepers do? What is the decision of the Jury?
16. The men's second run slalom is set and inspected. The ladies' course is being set as the men's race begins. The last gate of the ladies' course is set in close proximity to the men's final gate. Male athlete number 6 makes it down and skis the last gate between the outside pole of his course and the pole of the girl's gate, mistaking it for the final gate. There was nothing wrong with the men's course (i.e. the final gate was properly directing them to the finish and had both poles set). There was no time to stop before the finish, so the competitor went across the finish line. Subsequently, the girl's gate was removed completely. There were no other DSQ's at that spot. The competitor protests that he had an unfair disadvantage due to the fact that the gate was in place for his run but removed for others. What should the Jury decide? What rule numbers apply?
17. For a multi-day event, the OC has only scheduled one Team Captains' meeting for the evening prior to the first competition. The plan is that the RA will conduct computer-generated draws for the first seed and for those competitors without points. The daily Program, as well as the Start List will then be available online. What rules address this issue? What problems could be encountered if this procedure is allowed?
18. A first-year U16 timidly approaches the start. The starter tells her to relax and just "go to the right side of the gate". Instructions, if any, should have been "go to the correct (or left) side of the gate". Athlete is disqualified and a protest is filed. What is your Jury's decision?
19. You arrive at a venue and find the Race Organizers have 3 types of B-Net available: Barry, Alpina Sheer Pole and Reliable. Describe the best way to install each type of net. Which of these types of net would best be placed on the inside (closest to the race line)? Why? How much overlap should there be on each type? Can the rows of B-Net be closer than the standard 2 meters?
20. After the first day of Downhill Training, a request is made to allow additional entries because the estimated Penalty is not going to benefit the majority of the field. How should the Jury address this issue? If it is discovered that an individual who has been forerunning has very low points, should he be allowed to become a competitor in this event?

PLEASE DISCUSS SPECIFIC PROBLEMS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN YOUR AREA.