



REFEREE – ALPINE SEASON 2021

STUDY GUIDE

This Study Guide is intended as an educational and review aid for individuals interested in alpine officiating. Downloading, printing, and reading the Study Guide must not be substituted for actual attendance at a U.S. Ski & Snowboard-approved Clinic or used as a replacement for actual instruction at any U.S. Ski & Snowboard-approved Clinic.

REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS:

1. U.S. Ski & Snowboard Alpine Competition Regulations (ACR)
2. ACR Precisions, if published
2. ICR of the FIS, Online Edition
3. ICR Precisions, if published
4. U.S. Ski & Snowboard Alpine Officials' Manual (AOM)

***NOTE:** ACR mirrors, when possible, ICR numbering. U.S. Ski & Snowboard exceptions have a “U” preceding the rule number; the “U” is a part of the number.

PowerPoint presentation, “Clean Hill Initiative” is required viewing at any U.S. Ski & Snowboard Chief of Race Clinic. Additional presentations which are recommended viewing, are: “Courses” and “B-Net”.

CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION:

Referee Certification Examination will be available at U.S. Ski & Snowboard-approved Alpine Officials' Clinics. Allowed time limit is 2.5 hours. The examination is open book and, unless an exception is granted by the respective AO Chair, it must be administered only at scheduled Clinics. It is NOT A TAKE HOME EXAM!

Allowing use of computers in order to complete calculations or “search” rule books is not allowed; the only items that may be carried into the examination are pencils, calculators, rule books, and continuing education materials. Completed examinations must be retained by the Clinic examiners; they are not returned to the individuals taking them. Please refer to Region/Division publications for schedules. *The Study Guide is not intended as a replacement for taking notes for use during an open-book examination at any U.S. Ski & Snowboard-approved Clinic.*

If you have problems with this Study Guide or have suggestions for improvements, please contact the Chair of the Alpine Officials' Education Working Group: aewgchair@gmail.com. Thank you.

U.S. SKI & SNOWBOARD
REFEREE - ALPINE
SEASON 2021

PLEASE NOTE: The COVID-19 pandemic may require ski area management to implement procedures to protect the wellbeing of their employees and guests. These procedures may vary from venue to venue, county to county, and state to state. Procedures which impact your event operations and programs must be relayed to all event officials, Team Captains, and competitors. The procedures must – without question – be respected and observed.

In addition to ski area management procedures, all event operations must follow local health authority guidelines. During the pandemic, U.S. Ski & Snowboard will maintain a COVID-19 resource page with recommended protocols (usskiandsnowboard.org/covid-19). Alpine Officials' information is available in a separate education folder entitled "COVID-19 Best Practices Guidelines".

"COVID-19 Best Practices Guidelines" (PowerPoint presentation) must be reviewed at all U.S. Ski & Snowboard Alpine Officials' Clinics.

There is much information available to us - no one can possibly know it all. What we SHOULD know is WHERE to find it. Most of the sections of this Study Guide require research by the user. This will aid in the ability to understand the layout of the applicable rule books and publications and will reinforce their content.

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS:

The following reference items can be found at the end of this Study Guide and are placed in the order in which they are referenced. Document numbering is not sequential because it agrees with document numbering in the updated "Master Packet of Forms" (MPF) which can be found on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website; non-numbered documents are not included in the MPF. It is suggested that forms be printed for easy reference while using the Study Guide.

- 36. Minutes of Jury Decision (With Protest)
- 37. Minutes of Jury Decision (Without Protest)
- 28. Start/Finish Referee Recording Form
Example of Early and Late (False) Start Disqualifications [613.7]
- 60. & 61. "Fault/Only" Gate Judge Card/Instructions
- 62. & 63. "Fault/No Fault" Gate Judge Card
- 34. Report by the Referee
- 35. Protest Form
Example of How to Prepare a Second Run Start List [621.11.2]
- 23. Program/Team Captains Meeting Minutes – non-FIS
- 22. Checklist for Team Captains Meeting
- 16. Guidelines Equipment Control & Protest – non-FIS
Practical Jury Problems (for discussion)

I. The Jury, [601.4 - 601.4.8, U603.1.1, 203.2, U203.2 AOM, Chapter IV- Race Organization]

A. Membership & Certification Requirements

- 1. **U.S. SKI & SNOWBOARD-SANCTIONED NON-FIS EVENTS:** With the exception of the Technical Delegate, Jury members, Jury Advisors (Start & Finish Referees), Chief of Course, Course Setters, Chief of Timing & Calculations, and Race Administrator are required to be *current members of U.S. Ski & Snowboard and*

appropriately certified for the position they are filling, and they must have also attended a bi-seasonal Continuing Education Clinic (Update). *Unless excused by the Division/Region AO Chair, Technical Delegates are required to attend a Technical Delegates' Continuing Education Workshop every season; membership and certification requirements still apply.*

Unless an exception has been granted (e.g., CAN/AM events), coaches must be Coach Members in order to be granted venue access or to participate in any capacity at any U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned event, e.g., serving on the Jury, setting a course, or on-hill coaching.

Competitors are required to have an appropriate current competitor's U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership. Forerunners must also have an appropriate U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership: e.g., Competitor, Non-Scored Athlete, Masters, General, or Short-Term Alpine. ***Qualified members of foreign federations recognized by FIS must hold a valid U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership in order to take part in any capacity at a U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned non-FIS event.***

2. **U.S. SKI & SNOWBOARD-SANCTIONED FIS EVENTS:** The above requirements for U.S. race officials also apply for FIS events. When a foreign FIS Federation lists a coach on their FIS 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. This satisfies the “qualified member of foreign federation” requirement for FIS events.

Competitors must be FIS inscribed. U.S. Ski & Snowboard members who are **not** FIS inscribed and who are serving as Forerunners **must** sign the “FIS Athlete’s Declaration.”

3. Any U.S. Ski & Snowboard Coach or Official member whose membership number on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website *is marked “**PENDING,**” indicates that the member has not completed membership requirements, e.g., SafeSport training, Introduction to Avalanches Course, background screening, or Coaching Fundamentals Course, and must not be appointed to serve as Jury members, Jury Advisors, Chief of Course, or Course Setters.*
4. Competitors who are 18 years of age and older who have not completed SafeSport Training and/or background screening will also be designated as “**PENDING.**” These athletes must not be allowed to forerun or compete in any U.S. Ski & Snowboard event until “**ACTIVE**” status is achieved.
5. All members, including those who will turn 18 years of age during the competition season, must complete Introduction to Avalanches Course.
6. For all U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned events – both scored and non-scored – U.S. Ski & Snowboard members serving as Referee, Assistant Referee, or Course Setter(s) must be U.S. Ski & Snowboard certified Referees. *The Chief of Race must be certified either as a Chief of Race, Referee, or Technical Delegate. These officials must have also attended a bi-seasonal Continuing Education (Update) Clinic prior to the event.*
7. For all U.S. Ski & Snowboard events – non-scored and scored, U.S. Ski & Snowboard members serving as Start or Finish Referee must either be a certified Referee, Jury

Advisor, or Chief of Race and must have attended a bi-seasonal Continuing Education (Update) Clinic prior to the event.

8. Failure to comply with requirements will invalidate event liability insurance.
9. U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership for both new and renewing members is processed online by completing the following:
 - a. Apply for or renew your U.S. Ski & Snowboard Coach or Official membership online at usskiandsnowboard.org. Create (new members) or access your “User Account” and select all requested memberships, e.g., Coach/Official, Competitor – Alpine, U.S. Ski & Snowboard Club Volunteer, U.S. Ski & Snowboard Club Participant, Snowboard, Freestyle, Masters, etc.
 - b. Enter or affirm previously supplied primary medical/accident insurance information
 - c. SafeSport training must be completed
 - d. Coaches who are non-certified member coaches must review and complete the Coaching Fundamentals Course
 - e. All members must review and accept “Assumption of Risk and Release of Liability” (read carefully before accepting).
 - f. All members, including those who will turn 18 years of age during the competition season, must complete “Introduction to Avalanches Course”
 - g. All members must review and accept the “U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s Concussion Policy”
 - h. All members must review and accept “U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s Child Protection Policy Safe Sport Guidelines”
 - i. Upon receipt and processing of your application, if either SafeSport Training, Introduction to Avalanches Course, background screening, and/or Coaching Fundamentals Course are required, U.S. Ski & Snowboard will either direct you to a link that will initiate the required process, or you will be contacted via email with instructions on how to proceed. Failure to complete requirements will result in membership being inactivated
 - j. Website will provide membership fee total
 - k. Credit card holder must provide current credit card information
 - l. If completion of background screening, SafeSport training, Introduction to Avalanches Course, or Coaching Fundamentals Course are required, “PENDING” will be noted on the membership dashboard
 - m. Until “PENDING” status is cleared and full membership status is in effect, a Coach or Official must not be allowed to participate in any capacity at any U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned event, including serving as an on-hill coach, Jury member, a Jury Advisor (Start/Finish Referee), Chief of Course, or Course Setter. *Competitors whose status is “PENDING” must not be allowed to forerun or compete.*
 - n. If there are no “PENDING” requirements, membership will be finalized immediately, and the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website will be updated

Program is more fully explained on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website at usskiandsnowboard.org. In order to secure members personal information, some Member Tools require login access. “Chat Support” is available for online membership registration assistance.

NOTE: With the exception of Short-Term and Alpine Master (with no regular contact with athletes) memberships, all Alpine Competitor members who are 18 years of age and older must complete SafeSport Training, Introduction to Avalanches Course, and undergo periodic background screening.

Competitors who turn 18 years of age during the competition season will be notified of SafeSport Training and background screening requirements. Failure to complete these requirements within the prescribed timeframe will result in the competitor’s status being changed to “PENDING;” athletes who are “PENDING” must not be allowed to forerun or compete in any U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned event until “ACTIVE” status is renewed.

B. SafeSport Training

U.S. Federal Law requires that adults who have frequent contact with, or who are in positions of authority over athletes must receive consistent education on prevention and reporting of all allegations of sexual misconduct, bullying, hazing, and abuse of all forms. This impacts all U.S. Ski & Snowboard member clubs, coaches, officials, and Club Volunteer members.

A comprehensive training program is required the first year, with annual refresher training required in subsequent years. All members turning 18 years of age and older during the season are required to complete SafeSport training through the U.S. Center for SafeSport (substitutions are not permitted).

SafeSport Training can be completed prior to applying for or renewing your U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership. If it is being completed as part of the membership/renewal process, you may either follow the link to the site or you will receive email notification containing instructions and a time limit for completion of the training. Failure to complete training prior to deadline will result in membership being inactivated.

Basic instructions for SafeSport training are:

1. Follow link above your “MY ACCOUNT” page or go to safesport.org and create an account.
2. Affiliate account with U.S. Ski & Snowboard and enter your 7-digit membership number. *Do not enter your alpha Division designation.*
3. Choose the learning dashboard under your name (on left) and begin the course.
4. Complete each module of the course; all three modules must be completed to earn certificates.

Due to length of course, you may choose to complete one module at a time. You may log in and out at your convenience.

C. U.S. Ski & Snowboard Background Screening:

Over 75% of U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s members are under the age of 18. In order to help ensure that these members are in a secure environment, U.S. Ski & Snowboard has

implemented a strict policy that is in keeping with the standards of many youth sports organizations, schools, and recreational programs in the US. All U.S. Ski & Snowboard employees, member coaches, and officials are subject to the background screening process.

With exception of Short-Term and Alpine Master (with no regular contact with athletes) memberships, all Alpine Competitor members who are 18 years of age and older must also undergo periodic background screening.

Background re-screening will be required every two (2) years. Approximately 1/2 of the membership will be re-screened during any one-year period with the remaining re-screening completed during the next one-year period.

Approximate background screening approval for those residing in the U.S. for 7 years or more can take as long as 2-3 weeks; turnaround for foreign coaches and officials or for those who have lived abroad may take several months.

D. Composition of the Jury

1. Technical Delegate (TD): **[601.1, 601.2, 601.4 through 601.4.9.4, 211.2, 602 et seq]**. The Technical Delegate is assigned to an event by the appropriate U.S. Ski & Snowboard Region or Division in accordance with U.S. Ski & Snowboard/FIS directives and is the official representative of the governing body (U.S. Ski & Snowboard). Upon appointment, the Technical Delegate becomes a member of the Organizing Committee (OC).

Force majeure exists but must not be used as a replacement for actual appointment of a certified Technical Delegate. In Alpine competitions, "force majeure" describes those uncontrollable/unexpected events that are not the fault of any party and that make it difficult or impossible to carry out an event.

The role of the TD is to make sure that the rules and directions of the governing body (U.S. Ski & Snowboard and/or FIS) are observed, to see that the event runs smoothly, to verify that the requirements of the Homologation report - specifically, but not limited to, installation of recommended on-hill competitor security/protection measures - are met, to advise the organizers within the scope of their duties.

2. Referee (RF) **[601.4.10, 601.4.10.1]**: The Referee is appointed by the Technical Delegate and upon appointment, becomes a member of the OC. The Referee supervises the draw, receives Start and Finish Referee reports, and posts the signed Report by the Referee which includes breach of rules and disqualifications of competitors to the official notice board after each run. *The Referee is generally considered as the competitors' representative on the Jury and should be a coach present for the event and who has athletes entered in the event.*
3. Assistant Referee - Speed events only **[601.2.3, U601.2.5]**: The Assistant Referee is appointed by the Technical Delegate and upon appointment, becomes a member of the OC. The Assistant Referee is a voting Jury member and has responsibilities equal to those of the Referee. *The Assistant Referee is also considered as the competitors' representative on the Jury and should be a coach present for the event and who has athletes entered in the event.*

4. Chief of Race (CR) [601.3, U601.3.1]: is the responsible authority for the management of the entire event.

C. Appointment of the Jury

1. World Championships and Olympic Winter Games
 - a. Who names the Referee, Assistant Referee, Start and Finish Referees? [601.4.1.1]
 - b. Is a woman necessary on the Jury? [601.4.1.4, 601.4.2.3, U601.4.2.3]
 - c. Are there special considerations concerning the appointment of members of this Jury? [601.2.2, 601.4.1 *et seq*]
2. World Cup Races [601.2, 601.2.1, 601.4.2, *et seq*] and refer to WC Rules
3. Other U.S. Ski & Snowboard and FIS Races
 - a. Who names the Referee for technical events and the Referee and Assistant Referee for speed events? [601.2.3, 601.4.2.2]
 - b. Are the Technical Delegate, Referee, and Assistant Referee also members of the Organizing Committee? [601.4]
 - c. Who names the Start and Finish Referees? [601.3]
 - d. Can the Start and Finish Referees be members of the organizing club?
 - e. Is a woman necessary on a Jury? [601.4.2.3, 601.4.1.4, U601.4.2.3]
4. Exclusions. [601.4.3] Are there any reasons why a person may be excluded from serving on a Jury? [601.4.3.1]
5. Team Captains or Trainers on the Jury
 - a. How does a Team Captain become eligible to serve on a Jury? [604.2]
 - b. What responsibilities could this eligibility include? [604.2]
 - c. Should fulfill accepted duties as member of the Jury or Course Setter [603.2, 604.2.2]
 - d. Can a Jury member be sanctioned? [223.2.1]

D. Meetings, Tenure and Voting [601.4.4, AOM, Chapter III]

1. Meetings of the Jury
 - a. When is the first meeting of a Jury? [601.4.4.1]
 - b. Other Jury meetings are usually held:
 - 1.) After course inspections
 - 2.) After each run
 - 3.) End of race or in case of race halt
 - 4.) To rule on Protests when appropriate [646 *et seq*]
 - 5.) DH - daily, prior to Team Captains' Meeting
 - c. Who is present at a Jury meeting?
 - 1.) Witnesses as appropriate [646.2]
 - 2.) Can videotape be used? [646.2, 670]
 - 3.) Does an individual facing a penalty need to be offered an opportunity to present a defense? [224.7, 646.2]
 - 4.) Is eye-witness testimony acceptable? [640.1, U640.1]

5.) Race Secretary or Jury Secretary [601.3.7, U601.3.7]

2. What is considered the “tenure of the Jury”? [601.4.4, 601.4.4.1, 601.4.4.2]
3. What areas are under the jurisdiction of the Jury? [223.2.1] The Jury is responsible for the “race arena” which is accepted as being within (the side-to-side fencing) and without (the start area and the finish arena) the confines of the competition area.

Areas outside of the “race arena,” e.g., parking lot, cafeteria, lift line, public trails are within the jurisdiction of ski area management, Ski Patrol, local law enforcement, athletes’ clubs, etc. *Chief of Race should clarify this with ski area management well in advance of an event.*

NOTE: Warmup slopes are not under the control of the Jury and are not governed by the ICR. [223.2.1, 614.1.3; Precisions]

4. Voting rights and responsibilities of the Jury [601.4.6 *et seq*]
 - a. World Championships and Olympic Winter Games [601.4.1 – 601.4.1.6, 601.4.5.1]
 - b. For U.S. Ski & Snowboard and other FIS races [601.4.5.2]
 - c. What kind of vote is needed to determine a decision of the Jury?
 - 1.) Regular Jury decisions: Simple majority [601.4.5.3]
 - 2.) Protest decision: Majority voting members [646.3]
 - d. What happens in case of a tie vote? [601.4.5.4, 646.3]
 - e. **Signing** Minutes of Jury Decisions (With Protests) and (Without (Protests) and **indicating vote** [601.4.5.5] (Refer to MPF #36. Minutes of Jury Decision (With Protests) and MPF #37. Minutes of Jury Decision (Without Protests)
 - f. When may a Jury member make a decision without consulting other Jury members? What should be done to confirm this decision? [601.4.5.7]
 - g. For situations not clearly covered in the rules, how is a decision rendered? [601.4.7]
 - h. What is the rule concerning Jury radios? [601.4.8] Why are radios so important?
 - Informing Jury/timing personnel of athletes’ status at the start: DNS, NPS
 - Informing Jury/timing personnel of athletes’ status on course: DNF, hiking
 - Informing all personnel of provisional starts or provisional reruns
 - Informing all personnel of critical situations requiring Stop Start or Stop Start / Yellow Flag Stop
 - Informing all personnel of need to address course or gate issue
 - Informing all personnel of Jury decisions, e.g., Program changes, start interval changes, etc.
5. 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." (Gary Wright, Attorney at Law)

The Jury shall provide the athlete a full and complete opportunity to present the athlete’s side of the case before imposing any sanctions. A Jury decision that has not included due process is subject to appeal. [224.7; 224.10.1]

6. What is “*force majeure*”?

In Alpine competitions, "force majeure" describes those uncontrollable/unexpected events (such as extreme weather, extreme surface conditions) that are not the fault of any party and that make it difficult or impossible to carry out an event.

- An unexpected weather occurrence that requires a program/course/assignment change
- A last-minute ski area management decree

Force majeure is “uncontrollable and unexpected”; it is not “planned”.

E. Duties of the Jury as a Whole [601.4.6, et seq; AOM, Chapter III – Rules, The Jury, And The Technical Delegate & Chapter IV – Race Organization]

1. Technical Standpoint [601.4.6.1]

2. On-Course Security Measures

In an attempt to provide good “on-course security measures” for all athletes, coaches, course workers and officials, the Jury should verify the following:

- Verify all Gate Judges, course workers, required officials are in secure locations
- Verify coaches have placed their gear (packs, skis, drills, etc.) away from anticipated spill zones and preferably behind the fencing
- Verify coaches have their drills “in hand” or in a holster (and if not needed, in their packs behind the fencing)
- Verify course maintenance equipment (drills, rakes, shovels, etc.) be either “in hand” or outside the field of play.
- Request coaches facilitate course maintenance in their area by enlisting assistance of nearby course workers and officials to avoid or improve course issues

These are only a few items that should be considered when providing a fair and secure field of play. They may not be found in any rule or reference books, but they are important items that need to be considered by all Jury members.

3. Additional Duties for Downhill [601.4.6.1]

4. Organizational Standpoint [601.4.6.2]

5. Disciplinary Standpoint [601.4.6.3]

6. U.S. Ski & Snowboard Exceptional Athlete Ski Up Applicants [U607.5] At all U.S. Ski & Snowboard events, including training, an athlete who is not “age-eligible” for the vertical drop of the actual course set on the piste must not be allowed to participate in competition or training as a competitor or forerunner.

The “U.S. Ski & Snowboard Exceptional Athlete ‘Ski Up’ Assumption of Risk, Release and Indemnity Agreement” allows exceptional athletes to compete in an age group competition with a class of competitors which are older than the age group designated by U.S. Ski & Snowboard. The intention of the authorization is to accommodate the very top athletes nationally, *but only in the events in which they are normally eligible and only in the specific competitions authorized by the U.S. Ski & Snowboard National Development Director (September 2001 ASC).*

In addition, some Divisions allow athletes to “ski down” in class. All Ski Up/Ski Down Agreements must be processed by the respective Regional Office, cannot be applied for onsite, and are not accepted by all U.S. Ski & Snowboard Regions/Divisions. A copy of the approved Agreement must accompany the entry. *FIS does not recognize requests to ski up in class.*

7. General Jury Responsibilities

a. Forerunners [605 *et seq*, 601.4.6 *et seq*]

- 1.) Number of forerunners [605.1, 601.4.6.1]
- 2.) Forerunner requirements [605.2 - 605.4]
- 3.) When appointed, are members of the Organizing Committee [605.1]

NOTE: 605.3 states Forerunners should have the ability to ski the course in racing fashion; Downhill forerunners should start all training runs.

- 4.) Jury determines the forerunners and their start order [605.5, 601.4.6.1]
- 5.) Additional forerunners [605.1, 605.5]
- 6.) Times of the forerunners [605.6]
- 7.) Report to Jury [605.7, 601.4.6.1]
- 8.) Forerunners are not permitted to start in the competition [605.4]

b. Course Specifications

- 1.) Downhill [700]
- 2.) Slalom [800]
- 3.) Giant Slalom [900]
- 4.) Super G [1000]
- 5.) Alpine Combined [1100]
- 6.) Youth Kombi [U1259]
- 7.) Parallel [1220]

NOTE: For CURRENT course specifications, including vertical drop, gate counts for U.S. Ski & Snowboard events are based on types of gates, distance between successive gates, and distance from turning pole to turning pole. Refer to current “Course Setting Specifications (Scored and Non-Scored) on the website usskiandsnowboard.org or in the current Alpine Competition Guide. For FIS events, refer to current ICR and its current Precisions

c. Downhill Training

- 1.) Qualified competitors entered for the competition must have been entered *and drawn* in all official training runs [704.1]
- 2.) 3 days should be scheduled [704.2]
- 3.) In case of *force majeure* may be reduced to less than 3 days [704.2.1]
- 4.) Must training be held on consecutive days? [704.2.2]
- 5.) *Participation?* Must “participate” in at least one timed training run [704.8.3]
- 6.) “Special Training Runs”: Every training run must have a U.S. Ski & Snowboard race code (FIS events also require a FIS codex); this is verification event liability insurance is in effect. If one or more athletes have not participated in at least one timed training run, and the Jury wishes to allow them to race, the following procedure must be followed:
 - a) U.S. Ski & Snowboard must be contacted; if required, will contact FIS
 - b) Race transmittal numbers/codex numbers must be assigned
 - c) Program must be prepared to allow the staging of additional training run
 - d) ALL athletes must be afforded the opportunity to start in the additional training run

- e) ALL training-related documents: XML file, Program, Jury Minutes must be filed as required
- d. Course Inspection [603.7.3, 603.7.4, 614.1.5, 614.3.2]; *Team Captains are invited to attend*
 - 1.) Downhill [603.7.4, 614.1.5, 703.2.3, 704, 704.2, 705.1]
 - 2.) Slalom [603.7.4, 614.1.5]
 - 3.) Giant Slalom [603.7.4, 614.1.5]
 - 4.) Super G [603.7.4, 614.1.5]
- e. Inspection Procedure [614.3.2]
 - 1.) Downhill
 - 2.) Official Training
 - 3.) Slalom
 - 4.) Giant Slalom
 - 5.) Super G
- f. Reruns [623 *et seq*]
 - 1.) Who is empowered to allow a rerun?
 - 2.) How can a racer get a rerun? [623.1 *et seq*]
 - 3.) Racer can request a rerun if:
 - a.) Hindered/interference [623.1.1, 623.2 - .7]
 - b.) Racer must stop immediately [623.1.1]
 - c.) Racer must report to nearest Gate Judge [623.1.1]
 - d.) Racer's coach may also make the request [623.1.1]
 - 4.) Provisional until approved by Jury [623.3.1]
 - 5.) Validity of a Rerun [623.3 *et seq*]
 - a.) What factors determine the validity of a rerun? [623.3.1 - .3]
 - b.) Penalty for unjustified request for rerun? [628.7]
 - 6.) What if a “rerun” – not a “provisional rerun” is granted, and the Jury finds the competitor had committed an error prior to the incident which allowed the competitor to be granted a “rerun”? If the competitor was already disqualified before the incident entitling the competitor to a rerun, *the rerun is not valid.* [623.3.2]
 - 7.) What is the start time for a rerun? [623.4 *et seq*]
 - a.) Regular (fixed) interval starts [623.1.3, 623.4.1, 705.2, 705.3]
 - b.) Irregular (non-fixed) starts [623.4.2, 805.3]

Jury member/advisor should remind competitors being allowed a provisional start/run of their “provisional” status. Only the Jury can confirm the validity of a provisional start/run, and failure to identify the start/run as “provisional” is automatic acceptance.

II. JURY ADVISORS

A. Technical Advisor

The Committee for Alpine Skiing may appoint a Technical Advisor for all categories of races. This official supports the Jury, has the right to express an opinion within the Jury, but has no vote. [601.4.11]

B. The Start Referee as a Jury Advisor in the Start Area [U601.3.3, 601.3.3, 613 *et seq*, AOM, Chapter III – Rules, The Jury, And The Technical Delegate]

NOTE: *Reserve bibs are to be available at the Start as replacement bib(s) for competitor(s) who do not have their assigned bib(s).*

“Jury Advisor” is a U.S. Ski & Snowboard distinction used to recognize two officials who, with the exception of high-level events such as World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, are not voting members of the Jury but who have the duty to supervise a necessary portion of the race arena.

The Start Referee is authorized to allow provisional starts for delayed competitors in cases of *force majeure* but defers to the Jury in cases of doubt. Both Jury Advisors notify the Jury when situations arise that may require provisional reruns and report violations of rules that may result in sanctions. (At high-level events such as World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the Start Referee and the Finish Referee are members of the Jury ICR 601.4.1.1, 601.4.5 and do have a vote.) *The term "Jury Advisor" is not found in the ICR and is not to be confused with the "Eyes of the Jury."*

The “Eyes of the Jury” are Connection Coaches who are appointed to assist the Jury for Downhill and Super G. Depending on the terrain and the course set, they may also be appointed for Giant Slalom.

In addition to appropriate U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership, Jury Advisors for U.S. Ski & Snowboard-scored events must either be a certified Referee, Jury Advisor, or Chief of Race.

1. When does a Start Referee begin and end their duties? [601.3.3, U601.3.3]
2. Does the Start Referee have radio contact with the Jury? [601.4.8]
3. What are the general duties of the Start Referee? [601.3.3, U601.3.3] (**Refer to MPF #28. Start/Finish Referee Recording Form**)
4. When is an athlete not permitted to start? [627, U627.6, U627.8]

NOTE: Ski Patrol assigned to the start should be present at the start; not just in the vicinity of the start.

- C. **“Start Stop” And Its Procedures [705.5]** Information regarding “start stop” commands is found in the yellow flag section of DH rules; yellow zones may also be found on SG courses. “Start stop” commands are applicable at all levels of competition.

*ANY Jury member, Eyes of the Jury or Jury Advisor **MAY** call a “Start Stop” when necessary to address critical situations. No other official is authorized to call a “Start Stop.” Failure to comply may result in a “walk over,” effectively canceling the Start Referee’s ability to receive the transmission.*

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 may have 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 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. The Technical Delegate should establish with the Organizing Committee who is ‘leading’ calls, or if they want the Technical Delegate to lead.

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/panel repair) may clear from the “start stop” position.*

Course Clear

Example

- Chief of Race - “CR to the eyes of the Jury, clear the hill from the bottom up.”
- Finish Referee - “Finish Referee, clear”
- Referee - “Referee on coaches’ knoll, clear”

- Technical Delegate - *“TD, clear on Upper Peak”*
- Start Referee - *“Start Referee, clear”*
- Chief of Race - *“CR to Start and Timing, course is clear, send the first forerunner (or next racer on next interval if this was a long hold). Out”*

Start Stop NO YELLOW FLAG

Example (slalom event)

- Technical Delegate - *“Start Stop”*
- Start Referee - *“Copy, Start Stop confirmed, number 33 on course, number 34 at the start”*
- Technical Delegate - *“This is the TD, racer 33 is a DNF, equipment blocking the course”*
- Start Referee - *“Copy”*
- Technical Delegate - *“Course clear, Start Start. (or resume Start) Clear to send #34, out”*
- Start Referee - *“Copy, Start Start, racer 34 in gate*
- Start Referee - *“Racer 34 on course, Out”*

Start Stop YELLOW FLAG

Example (GS or Speed Event) Includes Jury Member/Eyes Jury/Jury Advisor

- Jury Member- *“Start Stop, Start Stop, Yellow Flag, @ (Identify Flag location, or the assigned Yellow Flag #)!!”*
- Start Referee - *“Copy, Start is stopped. Racer 56 on course, holding 57. Yellow flag 56!”*
- Eyes of Jury @ Yellow Flag location - *“Yellow Flag out, 56 is stopped. Racer 56 will return to start for a rerun”*

If Medical is not required

- Jury Member - *“Racer 55 is a DNF. Continue hold for B-net/ course repair”*
- Start Referee - *“Copy, holding 57 at start for course repair.”*

If Medical is required - *“Medical required at (location).”*

- Start Referee - *“Medical notified; in route to (location).”*

After athlete is transported and repairs are complete

- Jury Member - *“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/Eyes of the Jury/Jury Advisor clears their section moving up the hill).*
- Start Referee - *“Start is clear, resuming with racer 57 on next interval.”*

D. Other Necessary and Planned Interruptions

1. Course Maintenance

Most course maintenance issues do not require a start/stop. An exception is if a broken gate or other material poses interference 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."

2. 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 by voice communication to those in the immediate start area.

3. Start Interval

The designated start interval for "fixed interval" events GS/SG/DH is the time planned between consecutive racer starts. The start interval duration is listed on the program 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.

4. 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.

5. START STOP: Important Reminders

It is important to remember that "Start Stop" is called when necessary to address critical situations by:

- **ANY** Jury member
- **ANY** Eyes of the Jury (Connection Coach, Chief of Course)
- **ANY** Jury Advisor (Start Referee or Finish Referee)

No other official is authorized to call a "Start Stop," and failure to comply may result in a "radio walk-over" effectively canceling the Start Referee's ability to receive the transmission.

E. Start regulations [601.3.3, U601.3.3, 613 *et seq*]

1. Basic regulations

- a. No advantage
- b. No outside help
- c. Cannot push off with start posts or other aids

2. Valid/False Starts [613.6, 613.7, 805.1, 805.3, 805.4]
 - a. Starts for regular interval events – DH, SG, and GS. (Refer to Valid/False Starts) **Regular interval starts that do not occur within the prescribed 10-second start window (5 seconds before and 5 seconds after the “GO” command) will result in disqualification.**
 - b. Starts for irregular interval event – SL. **Irregular interval starts that do not occur within about the prescribed 10 seconds after the start command will result in disqualification.**
 - c. **Delayed start** rules apply to any event where the competitor is **not ready to start on time** (not present when called to the start/not in the starting gate). By rule, this competitor is subject **to sanction** which could, depending on circumstances (delayed start provided an advantage due to weather, course condition, visibility, etc.), include disqualification. [613.6]

3. Equipment violations [606 *et seq*; MPF #16. Ski & Snowboard Equipment Control & Protest Guidelines in MPF]
 - a. Ski brakes required [606.3]
 - b. Skis & Boots
 - c. Plomb or label on competition suits – **UPPER LEVEL FIS ONLY** [ICR 606.2.2]
 - d. Helmets [606.4, 707, 807, 907, 1007; *Specifications Competition Equipment*]
 - e. Helmets with spoilers or edges that stick out (e.g., chin bars), are not permitted. **Protective features integral to the event being contested, such as chin guards on Slalom helmets are permitted.** Helmets with soft ear protection are only allowed in Slalom and Parallel. [707, U707, 807, U807, 907, U907, 1007, U1007] (*Parallel helmet rules are the same as Slalom helmet rules.*)
 - f. Helmet-mounted cameras are not allowed for use by either competitors or forerunners in U.S. Ski & Snowboard or FIS events [606.4, 707, U707, 807, U807 907, U907, 1007, U1007; **FIS Equipment Rules**]

4. A competitor is “Not Permitted to Start” (NPS) [627] who:
 - a. Wears obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment [627.1]
 - b. Behaves in an unsportsmanlike manner in the start area [627.1]
 - c. Violates the rules in regard to the competition equipment and commercial markings [627.2]
 - d. Trains on a course closed for competitors [627.4, 614.1.4]
 - e. In training for Downhill has not participated in at least one timed training run [627.5]
 - f. Does not wear a crash helmet that conforms to the Specifications for Competition Equipment [606.4, 627.6, U627.6], or
 - g. Does not have ski brakes on their skis [627.2, U627.6, 222, 606.3],
 - h. Does not wear or carry an official start number* according to the rules [627.6, U627.6]

**An “official start number” refers to any bib issued by the local event organizer; this includes replacement bibs furnished by the Start Referee.*

5. Start Referee's responsibilities at the end of the race. [601.3.3, U601.3.3, 613.6.3, 613.7, 805.3.1, 805.4]
 - a. Report to the Referee the start numbers and names of the competitors who did not start [601.3.3, U601.3.3]
 - b. Reports to the Jury the start numbers and names of the competitors who:
 - 1.) Were not permitted to start [601.3.3, U601.3.3, 627]
 - 2.) Had early or late (false) starts [601.3.3, U601.3.3, 613.7]
 - 3.) Had provisional starts [613.6 *et seq*, 805.3.1]
 - c. Remain available until released by Jury

6. What are the specific requirements for the Start Area? [613]
 - a. Roped off and protected
 - b. Adequate shelter for competitors [613.1]
 - c. Start gate specifications [**current FIS Timing Booklet**; 611.2.1, 611.2.1.1]
 - d. Start ramp shall be prepared how? [613.2]
 - e. Start procedure [613.3]
 - 1.) Start Intervals [622 *et seq*]
 - a.) Regular (fixed) interval races and DH training [622.1, 704.7]
 - b.) Irregular (non-fixed) interval races [805.1]
 - c.) There are minimum start intervals [622.2.3]
 - d.) Exceptions? [622.1, **Jury may fix different intervals.**]
 - e.) Downhill Training [704.7 **DH training intervals must be maintained**]
 - 2.) Start Signals
 - a.) Regular interval races [613.4, U613.4, 613.7]
 - b.) Irregular interval races [805.3, 805.4]

NOTE: U613.4 has been added to the ACR in order to clarify the use of a start clock does not replace verbal start commands.

- 3.) Valid and False Starts [613.7, 805.4] **is not to be confused with delayed start [613.6]. Valid/False start violation occurs when a competitor is in the start gate and does not start within the required time frame with respect to the start command – “GO”! Valid/False start violations require DSQ.**
 - a.) Valid start [613.7, 805.3, 805.4]
 - 1.) Regular (fixed) interval races [613.7]
 - 2.) Irregular (non-fixed) interval races [805.3, 805.4]
 - b.) Delayed start [613.6] **is not to be confused with Valid/False start. A “delayed” competitor is one - in any event - who is not present in the start area or who is not ready to step into the start gate when called. In cases where a provisional start is allowed by the Start Referee (*force majeure*) or the Jury (doubt), delayed starts require SANCTION which may or may not include DSQ.**
 - c.) Provisional run [613.6, 805.3.1]
- 4.) Late Start
 - a.) *Force majeure* [613.6, 805.3.1]
 - b.) Regular start intervals races [613.6.1]
 - c.) Irregular interval races - [805.3.1, 613.6.3]

F. The Finish Referee as a Jury Advisor in the Finish Area [601.3.4, U601.3.4, 615; AOM, Chapter III – Rules, The Jury, And The Technical Delegate]

1. When does a Finish Referee begin and end their duties. [601.3.4]
2. Does the Finish Referee have radio contact with the Jury and the start area? [601.4.8, 601.3.4, U601.3.4]
3. What are the general duties of the Finish Referee? [601.3.4, U601.3.4]
4. Finish Regulations [615]
 - a. Removal of skis prior to crossing “red line” [ICR 628.10]
 - b. Unusual finishes – binding release [611.3.1, 615.3]
 - 1.) U.S. Ski & Snowboard Fall in the immediate finish area
 - a.) Less than 2 gates above the finish in SL, GS or SG
 - b.) Less than one gate above the finish in DH
 - c.) In above situations, Finish line must be crossed
 - On one ski, or
 - On both skis
 - Or with both feet
 - d.) U.S. Ski & Snowboard clear disqualification after losing a ski [U629.4]
 - More than two gates above the finish in SL, GS or SG
 - More than one gate above the finish in DH
 - e.) FIS - finish line must be crossed:
 - On both skis, or
 - On one ski, or
 - In case of a fall at the finish where the competitor does not come to a full stop, the time can be taken without both of the competitor’s feet having crossed the finish line
 - In order for the registered time to become valid, the competitor must immediately cross the finish line with or without skis. [611.3.1] FIS has further defined “at the finish” to be between the last gate and the finish line. [615.3]
 5. Finish Controller is usually only assigned at upper-level events (WSC, OWG, and WC) and decides correctness of passage across the finish line. *For events where a Finish Controller is not assigned, the Finish Referee assumes the duties of the Finish Controller.*
 6. Competitor must leave finish area through official exit with all competition equipment used in race [ICR 615.1.7, ACR 615.1.6], and a penalty may be assessed for failure to comply. [628.11] *Common sense dictates that this does not include a competitor who inadvertently loses equipment, e.g., goggles, gloves, or ski pole(s) during their run.*
 7. Responsibilities at the end of the race [601.3.4, U601.3.4, 615.4]
 - a. Report to the Referee the start numbers and names of the competitors who did not finish.
 - b. Report to the Jury the start numbers and names of the competitors who violated finish regulations.
 - c. Remain available until released by the Jury

8. Specific requirements for the Finish area [615]
 - a. Preparation [615.1.1]
 - b. Fencing & Protection [615.1.4]
 - c. Finish Line and its Markings [615.2]
 - 1.) DH and SG finish line dimensions – no less than 15 m*
 - 2.) SL and GS finish line dimensions – no less than 10 m*
 - 3.) Line is marked horizontally with a coloring substance
 - 4.) Timing equipment/competitor security installation

*Distance is between finish posts/banners not length of finish line. Timing posts must also adhere to these minimum measurements.
 - d. Exceptions [615.2]

NOTE: If a competitor misses a gate prior to crossing the finish line, the competitor is disqualified. There is no provision in the rules that allows a competitor to cross back over the line to complete passage of a missed gate.

However, in extreme cases, a competitor may encounter interference in such close proximity to the finish that their racing speed will not allow them to stop prior to crossing the finish line. The Jury, after evaluation of the situation, may allow a rerun. (Any time actual interference is witnessed by a Jury member or Jury Advisor, a rerun – not a provisional rerun – should be allowed.)

G. The Role of the “Connection Coach”

1. One or two are appointed depending on type and level of event
2. Serve as liaison between all Team Captains and the Jury
3. Serve as on-hill “Eyes of the Jury”
4. May supervise yellow flag zones in DH and SG
5. Depending on course set and terrain, may be appointed for GS
6. Has voice but no vote in Jury matters/decisions

III. The Referee and Assistant Referee (for Speed Events) [601.2.3. U601.2.5. 601.4.10]

A. Appointment

1. By Technical Delegate
2. Represent the competitors and the coaches so should be a coach
3. Should be most qualified, properly certified (Referee) available
4. Upon appointment, they become members of Organizing Committee

B. Specific Duties and Rights [601.4.10]

1. Approval of Draw/Seed Board [601.4.10]
 - a. Jury determines competitors are properly ranked. [601.4.6.2]
 - b. Check Draw/Seed Board. Race Administration is responsible for preparation for the Draw [601.3.7, U601.3.7]; however, check for:
 - 1.) Errors with names, country/club codes

- 2.) Errors in point order (or points) [621.3]
- c. Special groupings for consideration
 - 1.) Ties in points
 - 2.) Reasonable point spread for first group
 - 3.) Non-point holders [621.2 - 621.3]
 - 4.) Snow seed, if appropriate [621.10]
 - 5.) Adaptive competitors' seeding [U621.3.1, U621.11.3.3; "Golden Rule" is for U.S. Ski & Snowboard non-FIS races only]
 - 6.) Draw for Downhill training [621.7]
 - 7.) Seeding competitors in a U.S. Ski & Snowboard scored event:
 All competitors and forerunners in a U.S. Ski & Snowboard event must be current U.S. Ski & Snowboard members. Foreign athletes with current FIS inscriptions who want to compete in U.S. Ski & Snowboard events must complete U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership requirements.
 - Foreign competitors who do not have current U.S. Ski & Snowboard points are seeded with their FIS points; the FIS points are used for seeding and Penalty calculation.
 - Foreign competitors who have current U.S. Ski & Snowboard points must be seeded with U.S. Ski & Snowboard points; the U.S. Ski & Snowboard points must be used in Penalty calculation.
 - 8.) World Cup Point holders - **SEE WORLD CUP RULES**
 - 9.) NorAm Point holders - **SEE NOR-AM CUP RULES**

NOTE: U.S. Ski & Snowboard points may only be corrected/changed upon presentation of a document signed by U.S. Ski & Snowboard. FIS Points may only be corrected/changed upon presentation of a document signed by FIS. *(Corrections may be submitted by letter, fax or email (email must have National or FIS Office email address depending on type of points being corrected. Confirmed FIS points posted on the FIS website will be designated with a "C"; this designation eliminates the requirement for a FIS points confirmation letter.)* **"FIS Base Points" must not be used for seeding purposes!**

- 10.) Withdrawal of racers
- 11.) Addition of racers
- d. Use of Electronic Seed/Draw Boards
 Electronic seed boards must have the capability to simultaneously and legibly display the entire competition field. Simultaneous display of all competitors allows all Team Captains and officials to verify the overall accuracy as well as additions and deletions to the starting order in "real time." *Using the race result software to display portions of the competition field is not acceptable.*

C. The Draw

According to U.S. Ski & Snowboard and FIS rules, the draw must be conducted (or confirmed) at a Team Captains' Meeting. A Team Captains' Meeting, attended by Team Captains, Jury, and race officials is an inseparable and mandatory part of the competition and is important for communication of Jury instructions, support of the OC (Organizing Committee), as well as conveying OC requests and information. It is also a critical element for risk management and liability-related matters. [621.8, 604.3]

With the approval of the Jury and at a time and place announced to all Team Captains, and where a computer-assisted Draw has been approved or is not required (e.g., YSL where TRS by class and gender is used to determine the start order), an informational meeting is still

required but may be held either early in the morning prior to the race or immediately after the completion of a race for the next day's event.

All athletes entered in an event must be represented at the Team Captains' Meetings for all U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned events – both scored and non-scored – regardless of where and when they occur. An Attendance List must be available and signed by everyone attending the meeting, and paper copies of the Event Medical Plan and race-day program/schedule must be available for distribution and review. Minutes of the meeting must be generated and must be included in the submitted race result packet.

1. First Group of top 15 racers [621.3, 621.8]
 - a. If tie occurs for 15th place, the Draw is increased with no effect on bibbo [621.3]
 - b. If wide point range exists among the first group, the Jury may decrease the Draw. [621.3] A first-seed decrease has no effect on the number of competitors included in the second-run flip (bibbo).
2. Snow Seed [621.10]
 - a. Under what circumstances is a snow seed used?
 - b. What events use a snow seed?
 - c. When does the snow seed start?
3. Procedures for a Draw [621 *et seq*]
 - a. A “Double Draw” is the simultaneous drawing of the competitor number (the place they hold on the seed board) and the bib number by the Referee(s). [621.8]
 - b. Computer-Generated Draw – non-FIS events: The Jury may authorize that the starting positions for first-seed competitors be determined by computer-generated draw in lieu of Double Draw. [621.9]
 - c. Computer-Generated Draw – FIS events: Team Captains' acceptance is required; a signed (submitted) entry form is considered acceptance of a computer-generated Draw at a FIS event. [621.9]

NOTE: It is important to remember that computer-generated Draws are governed by a random identifier, and unless this identifier is changed prior to each Draw, results of a Draw involving the same competitors may only have minimal changes.

- d. Special group Draws (equal or no points) may be done with a simple Draw, for example, shuffling the cards and drawing start positions
 - e. Race Administrator records actions taken in performance of the Draw. [601.3.7]
4. “Golden Rule” [Adaptive Competition Rules; 2021 U.S. Ski & Snowboard Alpine Competition Guide]
 - a. The “Golden Rule” is a U.S. Ski & Snowboard rule that allows special seeding for adaptive athletes competing in U.S. Ski & Snowboard events. [U621.3.1, U621.11.3.2]
 - b. “Golden Rule” seeding applies to both first and second runs. [U621.11.3.2]
 - c. “Golden Rule” seeding is **not valid** for FIS events.

D. The Course

1. The Chief of Race directs all preparation of the competition and supervises the activities in the technical area. [601.3.1, U601.3.1]

2. The Chief of Course is responsible for the preparation of the courses in accordance with the directives and decisions of the Jury. [601.3.2, U601.3.2]
3. The Chief Gate Judge is available to help keep spectators off the course and to assist with course maintenance [601.3.5]
4. The Jury is responsible for checking the course preparation, snow condition and the course set [601.4.6.1]
5. The Technical Delegate checks over the race course with regard to preparation, marking, crowd control and supervises the course setting together with the Jury [601.4.9.1]
6. Course setting is the sole task of the Course Setter. He is responsible for adhering to the rules; may be advised by members of the Jury and in Downhill and Super G, by the Technical Advisor. [603.7.6; 614.1.5 states only the Jury may change a course].
7. There are many other duties related to course preparation, maintenance and/or access by spectators, service personnel, media, etc. In upper level events, these duties are assigned to a designated “Chief”, e.g., Chief Steward, Chief of Course Equipment, etc. In most events, these duties are shared by the Chief of Course, the Chief of Race, and their respective race crews under the direction of the Jury.

E. Additional Duties of the Jury: Inspection of the Course [601.4.6.1: Checking the racecourse: e.g., checking the set courses, checking snow conditions, checking course preparation, checking crowd control systems prior to an event.]

Homologation Inspector(s)’ minimum suggestions for placement of on-hill competitor security are included in the homologation report. The Jury may, while inspecting the course, decide that additional security measures are required. The Referee and the Assistant Referee (when appointed), must work very closely with the Technical Delegate. [601.4.10.1] *Special care should be taken to identify situations that go beyond the inherent risks of the sport.*

NOTE: Homologation files are available for review on the following websites. Inasmuch as paper copy files in the club/ski area files may be outdated, these are the only valid sources for verification of a course homologation. *A new inspection of an existing course (FIS or National) voids the previous homologation of an existing course.*

media.ussa.org/Public/Athletics/CompServices/Homologation/

(Login is required: User ID = homologation; Password = Allout2018!)

fis-ski.com/DB/alpine-skiing/homologations.html

(Maps, photos, reports, etc. not accessible at this site.)

F. Checking the Gate Judge Cards [601.4.10] (Refer to MPF #60. & MPF #61. “Fault Only” Gate Judge Card/Instructions and MPF #62. & MPF #63. “Fault/No Fault” Gate Judge Card)

A properly marked gate judge card with a diagram of the fault committed is required in order to substantiate a racer’s fault. [661.2] The “Fault Only” card is recommended for speed events (DH/SG). The “Fault/No Fault” card is recommended for use at technical events (GS/SL) where bib numbers (second run) are not sequential. Both forms are available on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website.

Gate Judges must enter details of any reported incident that resulted in the Jury's granting of a provisional rerun.

G. The Report by the Referee [601.4.10] (Refer to MPF #34. Report by the Referee)

1. Report must contain the Bib # for all DNS and DNF competitors
2. Report must contain the Bib #, name and nation of DSQ competitor and the reason for the DSQ
 - a. Gate where fault occurred or
 - b. Rule number of infraction (Outside Help, Valid/False start, etc.)
3. Report must contain the Bib #, name and nation for any NPS competitor and the rule number of the infraction that prevented the athlete from starting
4. Report by the Referee must be reviewed by competitors' Team Captains regardless of their coaches' belief in the status of their competitors

NOTE: Timing crew should fill in all NPS's, DNS's, and DNF's on the Report by the Referee form. In cases of *force majeure*, the Technical Delegate may need to complete, sign, and post the Report by the Referee. A Report by the Referee signed by the Technical Delegate is a valid document. *If another official completes, signs, and posts the Report by the Referee at the direction of the Technical Delegate, the Report by the Referee is considered valid.*

H. Work closely with the Technical Delegate [601.4.10.1]

- I. Two Races/Same Day/Same Field.** A maximum of two scored Downhill or Super G races or one scored Giant Slalom or one scored Slalom race, per gender, may be calendared per day by an organizer. In cases of *force majeure* where more are conducted in one day and in one place, the official Program must clearly show inspection times, start times, course reset/redress times and start intervals for all events. [U202.2 – U202.2.2]

IV. Discussion of General Duties and Responsibilities Relevant to a Referee

A. Sanction

1. What sanctions are available? For all persons, there may be: [223.1 – 223.4]
 - a. Reprimand
 - b. Withdrawal of accreditation
 - c. Denial of accreditation
 - d. Monetary fine [ACR 223.4 prohibits monetary sanctions at U.S. Ski & Snowboard events; ICR 223.4 limits monetary amount FIS Jury may impose.]
2. In addition, for competing athletes, there may be: [223.3.2]
 - a. Disqualification [223.3.2]
 - b. Impairment of their starting position (with no limits)
 - c. Forfeiture of prizes and benefits for the benefit of the organizer
 - d. Suspension from competition [223.3.2, 223.4]
3. Items to Consider Regarding Sanctions
 - a. Use legal procedures
 - b. Accused has the right to be heard

- c. All facts must be available and presented
- d. Jury should consider/discuss all options
- e. Sanction should fit the “crime”
- f. With the exception of verbal sanctions and withdrawal of accreditation, the Jury decision must be documented
- g. Minutes must contain signatures of Jury members with record of their vote
[601.4.5.5]

B. Protests [640] (Refer to MPF #35. Protest Form)

Jury members must always remember that competitors have the right to “due process.” It is the responsibility of the protesting party to be aware of the rules regarding filing a protest, to accurately complete and sign the required form and to file it with the appropriate individual or office.

1. Rules of Protest
 - **640.1** A Jury must only accept a protest if it is based upon physical evidence. U.S. Ski & Snowboard U640.1 has supplemented with the addition of: “or eyewitness testimony.”
 - **640.2** A Jury is only permitted to re-evaluate its previous decisions where new evidence exists that relates to the original Jury decision.
 - **640.3** All Jury decisions are final except those that may be protested under **641** or appealable under **647.1.1**
2. **641.6** Against instructions of the Jury. Reasons for Protest? [641]
3. Protests may be submitted at: [642]
 - a. The Official Notice Board or at a place announced at the Team Captains’ Meeting [642.1]
 - b. Referee at Finish [617.2.2]
 - c. Oral protests are acceptable [644.2]. *Protest form and protest fee are still required.*
4. Deadlines for submittal vary depending on type of protest [643]
5. Who can submit Protests? [645]
 - a. National Associations
 - b. Trainers and Team Captains
6. Protests can be withdrawn [644.5]
7. Settlement of a Protest by the Jury [646]
8. Filing a Protest [644]
 - a. The basis for the protest must be noted, e.g., a protest against disqualification is based on **641.4**. Protests against timekeeping, etc., are identified by other rules.
 - b. Additional information noted on the Protest should be **concise and accurate**. Documenting “the competitor **did** gain an advantage” when you meant to write “the competitor **did not** gain an advantage,” will require Jury to uphold the disqualification.

9. Important Points to Remember Regarding Protests

Although a Jury may re-evaluate a previous decision, new evidence that relates to the original Jury decision must exist. [640.2]

 - a. Decisions subject to protest deadlines are not generally subject to the Jury's re-evaluation.
 - b. Report of the Referee does not constitute a Jury decision, and its contents are not subject to re-evaluation by the Jury.
 - c. *Protest deadlines must be observed and respected!* [643]
 - d. *Tenure of the Jury expires at the end of the Protest Period(s) or after all submitted protest(s) settled!* [601.4.4.2]
 - If the Jury is no longer empaneled, they may not re-evaluate a previous decision
 - If the Jury is no longer empaneled, they may not alter an athlete's status; e.g., assign/unassign DSQ based on previously unavailable video, etc.
 - Jury decisions are final except those that may be protested [641] or appealed [647]
 - Jury Minutes must provide an accurate and factual record of the proceedings. If they are not accurate, do not contain a factual record of the proceedings, the decisions could be overturned on appeal.

- C. Appeals [225, 647]** Procedure is available for filing appeals; contact U.S. Ski & Snowboard Competition Services for details.

Please note that U.S. Ski & Snowboard's Appeals Commission has the right to decide against hearing a filed appeal.

V. Jury Considerations when meeting to solve a problem may include the following:

A. Does the action allow a gain or an unfair advantage?

A competitor shall only be disqualified if the competitor's mistake would result in an advantage for the competitor with regard to the end result, unless the Rules state otherwise in an individual case. E.g., gate fault; false (early/late) starts. [223.3.3, 613.7, 805.4]

B. Does the action place other racer(s) at a disadvantage?

C. Was the action offensive to the good of the sport or against the Code of Conduct? This could apply to competitors, coaches and officials.

D. Did the action occur within the confines of the "race arena"?

1. **Race Arena** is clearly defined as area between the fences, including the Start area and the Finish area. The area reserved at the Start for competitors and the area officially reserved at Finish including the official exit is included in this definition.

2. Incidents taking place inside this "**arena**" fall into the following sanction category: These sanction guidelines apply to all infractions committed by persons accredited for a U.S. Ski & Snowboard event within, but not limited to, the confines of the competition event, or any other place connected with the competition by location or subject matter. Also subject to these sanctions are all persons without accreditation who are within the confines of the competition area. [223.2.1]

NOTE: Warm up slopes are not under the control of the Jury and are not governed by the ICR. [223.2.1, 614.1.3; Precisions]

E. Is the sanction being considered applicable to the level of the event?

The following section is useful for areas that do not require attendance at a Continuing Education Clinic (Update) prior to attending a specialty-area clinic.

VI. Update and Review for Continuing Education: [Contains portions of “2020-2021 Update & Review for Continuing Education”; please refer to original document for additional information; 2021 edition of U.S. Ski & Snowboard ACR, Online Edition of current ICR and, if applicable, current Precisions].

U.S. SKI & SNOWBOARD COMPETITION CONTINUING EDUCATION (UPDATE)

1. MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

- **Introduction to Avalanches Course** is required for all members including those who will turn 18 years of age during the season.
- **Short-Term Athlete** is restricted to athletes 17 and younger prior to December 31 of the current competition season. Only one (1) Short-Term membership may be issued per applicant.
- **Short-Term Athlete Foreign** is restricted to foreign-nation athletes 18 and over prior to December 31 of the current competition season who plan on competing in a specific event in the United States. Only one (1) Short-Term membership may be issued per applicant.
- **Alpine Junior Coach** must also complete the Coaches Fundamentals Course. Restrictions implemented for previous season will remain in place.

2. SAFESPORT TRAINING

U.S. Federal Law requires that adults who have regular contact with, or are in positions of authority over athletes, must receive consistent education on prevention and reporting of all allegations of sexual misconduct, bullying, hazing and abuse of all forms.

Season 2021 requires SafeSport Training Version 3. If membership is completed prior to the availability of Version 3, member will be notified of requirement to update training; failure to comply will inactivate membership and member’s status will be changed to “pending”.

3. CHANGES & RECOMMENDATIONS: U16 and Older Age Groups

In addition to recommending ability-matched calendaring of regional races and head-to-head competition for regional selections, the U16 and Older Working Group approved the following:

- To reduce Giant Slalom minimum vertical drop requirement to 200m
- To prohibit racing in the Southern Hemisphere for first-year FIS athletes
- To recommend the following start limitations for Season 2021
YOB 2005 and 2006: 25 SL and GS starts
YOB 2004: 35 SL and GS starts

4. CHANGES & RECOMMENDATIONS: U12 and U14 Age Groups

- U12 and under competitors are only allowed to use one (1) pair of skis in the race arena (inspections and competition).

- Wax benches are not allowed in U14 and younger race arenas.
- Wax application is not allowed at a U14 competition venue. A “competition venue” is defined as the “ski resort property”.

5. FLUORINATED WAX

Use of all fluorinated wax is banned for U.S. Ski & Snowboard Alpine competition.

6. DEFINITION OF ‘RACE ARENA’: (Applies to both non-FIS and FIS Events)

The “race arena” is defined as being within (the side-to-side fencing) and without (the start area and the finish arena) the confines of the competition area. *Warmup slopes are not under the control of the Jury, are not part of the “race arena”, and are not governed by the ICR. [223.2.1, 614.1.3; Precisions]*

7. CLINIC ATTENDANCE

In addition to applicable certification and current U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership, an official must have attended a bi-seasonal Continuing Education Clinic prior to serving as a Course Setter, Chief of Course, Chief of Race, Referee, Assistant Referee, Jury Advisor (Start or Finish Referee), Chief of Timing & Calculations, or Race Administrator at U.S. Ski & Snowboard sanctioned events.

GENERAL REVIEW AND CLARIFICATION - U.S. SKI & SNOWBOARD AND FIS:

1. COURSE HOMOLOGATION DATA VERIFICATION

Paper copies of homologations located in ski area/club files may be outdated. The only accurate sources for course homologation data verification are the U.S. Ski & Snowboard and FIS websites. *A new inspection of an existing course (FIS or National) voids the previous homologation of an existing course.*

2. COURSE SETTING GUIDELINES - MULTIPLE AGE CLASS COMPETITIONS

For multiple age class competitions, course setting guidelines for Super G, Giant Slalom and Slalom events are based on one class older than the youngest age class competing, e.g., U16, U14, U12, and U10 will follow U12 guidelines. Downhill event course setting is based on the youngest age class competing. **U8, although recognized by U.S. Ski & Snowboard, as well as additional classes for younger competitors are established for the purpose of awards and are subject to U10 course setting guidelines.**

3. YOUTH KOMBI RULES

- Youth Kombi events must be set using appropriately homologated hills. Slalom/Giant Slalom format (technical orientation) using a hill homologated for Giant Slalom and Giant Slalom/Super G format (speed orientation) using a hill homologated for Super G.
- Rules are those that apply to the faster of the events: e.g., Slalom/Giant Slalom events are governed by Giant Slalom rules; e.g., Start commands and start intervals; helmets.

U1259.10 clarifies In Kombi competitions, athletes must use the helmets designed for GS, SG, or DH. Athletes U14 and older must use helmets that meet the new FIS standards.

4. SUPER G TRAINING RUNS AT YOUTH COMPETITIONS

Official training for U12 and U14 Super G is an integral part of the competition. The schedule must include at least one training run *without posted times* prior to the first competition, and all athletes are required to participate [U1256.4].

If competition includes U16 athletes, U1256.4 applies. For U16 Super G, an official training run is recommended and, if scheduled, all entrants are required to participate according to the decisions of the Jury. [U1003.2.1]

In exceptional cases, which must be documented in Jury Minutes, a controlled free ski run may be authorized in lieu of an official training run.

5. PARALLEL

Events will be referred to only as “Parallel”. Please refer to current editions of ACR/ICR and their precisions.

U614.2.3 Competitors may step back (hike) in qualification round(s) only; stepping back (hiking is not allowed in bracket rounds); FIS rules do not allow for stepping back (hiking) in any portion of Parallel events.

6. FORCE MAJEURE

In Alpine competitions, "force majeure" describes those uncontrollable/unexpected events (such as extreme weather, extreme surface conditions) that are not the fault of any party and that make it difficult or impossible to carry out an event. *Force majeure is “uncontrollable and unexpected”; it is not “planned”.*

- An unexpected weather occurrence that requires a program/course/assignment change
- A last-minute ski area management decree

7. GATE PANEL AND FLEX POLE HOMOLOGATION

FIS homologations are valid as long as there are no new specifications introduced. The year of homologation has to be imprinted or inserted as reference. Homologations require attachment of all four panel corners to poles.

8. TRAINING ON COMPETITION COURSES AND WARM-UP SLOPES [614.1.3]

With the exception of Downhill Training which is governed by Downhill rules, the Jury may approve special training with or without gates (free ski) which can take place on the competition course. In that case, the training has to be controlled by the Jury and the Organizing Committee.

Warmup slopes outside the competition course should be made available to the participating teams under specific guidelines by the Organizer. *Warmup slopes are not under the control of the Jury and are not governed by the ICR.*

9. TENURE OF THE JURY

In accordance with Art. 601.4.4.2, the active tenure of the Jury begins with its first meeting and ends, if no protests are submitted at the expiration of the protest deadlines as noted in Art. 643 (Deadlines for Submittal). If protests are submitted, the tenure of the Jury ends after settlement of all submitted protests.

- If the Jury is no longer empaneled, they may not re-evaluate a previous decision
- If the Jury is no longer empaneled, they may not alter an athlete’s status; e.g., assign/unassign DSQ based on previously unavailable video, etc.
- Jury decisions are final except those that may be protested (641) or appealed (647)
- A Jury may re-evaluate a previous decision (Art. 640.2) but only if their tenure has not ended as outlined in Art. 601.4.4.2.

10. JURY MEMBERS' VOTES

The Start and Finish Referees are voting members of the Jury only for Olympic Winter Games and World Ski Championships. For all other events, they **must not** be listed under "Jury Members Present" as they have no vote and do not sign Jury Minutes. **Marking "NO" means an official voted: "NO"; it does not mean the official does not have voting rights.**

11. DUE PROCESS [224.7]

Prior to the imposition of a penalty (except in cases of verbal reprimands and withdrawal of accreditation), the person accused of an offense shall be given the opportunity to present a defense at a hearing, verbally or in writing. Defense can include, but is not limited to the following:

- Calling witnesses, including athlete, coach, Gate Judge, etc.
- Questioning witnesses – including athlete and coach – upon whose testimony the Jury relies
- Considering information from a witness who is unavailable for questioning by the accused would create a serious issue. It is also unwise for Jury members to discuss a situation and consider possible penalties prior to hearing all testimony. The Jury must adhere to the following policy:
 - Consider infraction
 - Hear and consider all testimony and evidence
 - Allow accused person the opportunity to present a defense and review all evidence (question witnesses, etc.)
 - Deliberate
 - Make a fair decision
 - Review, vote, and sign prepared Jury Minutes of decision
 - Notify affected parties

12. VALID/FALSE STARTS [613.7, 805.4] AND DELAYED STARTS [613.6, 805.3.1]

- Early/late start violation occurs when a competitor is in the start gate and does not start within the required period with respect to the start command – "GO"!
- Course workers and officials must have a reasonable expectation of when a competitor may be approaching their position. Competitors who either start early or late can minimize this expectation and potentially create an environment that is not secure. For these reasons, early/late start violations require DSQ
- A "delayed" competitor is one who is not present in the start area or who is not ready to start when called
- A provisional start may be allowed by the Start Referee (*force majeure*) or the Jury (in case of doubt)
- Athletes who are given provisional starts are subject to SANCTION, which *may or may not* include DSQ

13. PROVISIONAL STARTS – IMPORTANT POINTS:

- An athlete who is granted a provisional start that is later found to be unjustified is subject to "sanction".

- Depending on circumstances, the sanction may include a DSQ. Prior to imposing the DSQ, Jury must decide whether or not the competitor's later start provided an unfair advantage, e.g., improved weather conditions, etc.
- A competitor shall only be disqualified if their mistake would result in an advantage for them with regard to the end result, unless the Rules state otherwise in an individual case, e.g., gate fault; early/late starts. [223.3.3]
- If a provisional start is not approved, the competitor's status must not be changed to DNS. The only available option is DSQ, but then only if the provisions of 223.3.3 have been met.

14. NOT PERMITTED TO START [627]

A competitor will not be permitted to start (NPS) in any competition who

- wears obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment or behaves in an unsportsmanlike manner in the start area
- violates FIS rules in regard to FIS Specifications for Competition Equipment (222; 207)
- trains on a course closed for competitors (614.1.4)
- has not participated in at least one timed Downhill training run (704.8.3)
- does not wear a crash helmet that conforms to the Specifications for Competition Equipment [606.4] or does not have ski brakes on their skis [606.3], does not wear or carry an official start number according to the rules [606.1,] An "official start number" refers to any bib issued by the local event organizer; this includes replacement bibs furnished by the Start Referee.
- **FIS EVENT ONLY:** Was disqualified (DSQ), did not start (DNS), not permitted to start (NPS) or did not finish (DNF) in the first run. (Refer to AC rules for specific rules pertaining to that event.)

U627.8 If a competitor has actually started in a competition and is later determined by the Jury to have been in violation of these rules, the Jury must sanction the competitor.

15. RERUNS

When deciding on the validity of a provisional rerun, the Jury must evaluate the following, many of which are included in the provisions of 623:

- Did the competitor cross the finish line? *Unless the claimed obstruction occurred in close proximity to the finish line and the competitor's racing speed did not allow sufficient time for the competitor to avoid crossing the finish line, the Jury may consider the run is over.*
- When interference did not occur in immediate proximity to the finish line, did competitor stop immediately after the obstruction or interference occurred and *report the incident to the nearest Gate Judge or Jury member?*
- Does the claimed obstruction/interference meet the requirements of 623.1.2 (Technical Failure), 623.1.3 (Yellow Flag) or 623.2 (Grounds for Interference)?
- Did a "similar incident" occur that caused significant loss of speed or lengthening of the racing line and consequently affect the competitor's time? [623.2.6] *Please note the reference to "competitor's time" refers to "time on course" – not "competitor's assigned time". Example would be if a competitor is forced to ski around an obstruction on the course which would lengthen their racing line and affect their time. Rules 623.1.2, 623.1.3, and 623.2.1 – 623.2.5 list specific definitions of*

obstructions/interference, and rules cannot be written to address all issues that could be so defined. Rule 623.2.6 refers to “similar incident” which gives the Jury latitude to address these issues. This could apply to an obstruction that occurred in immediate proximity to the finish line, a gate that is not replaced in the correct position and requires a reaction time of one or more gates; weather issues, e.g., fog, lightning, snow swirl, etc., course condition, e.g., surface breakdown, etc.

- Did competitor commit a fault (gate fault or start procedure fault) prior to the obstruction or interference? [628.7]
- Only the Jury can approve the validity of a provisional start or validate a provisional run.
- A provisional or definitively approved rerun remains valid even if it proves slower than the obstructed run.
- For provisional reruns required by broken gates, every case must be checked individually; the Jury on site is the only group that can decide, based on the particular and detailed circumstances, if interference occurred.

EXCEPTION: If actual interference is witnessed by a Jury member, Jury Advisor or Connection Coach, upon request from the competitor or their coach, a rerun – not a provisional – should be authorized. If prior to the incident for which a rerun was granted, an infraction was committed that would result in disqualification, the rerun is not valid [628.7].

16. RECOMMENDATIONS: Content - Jury Minutes & Team Captains’ Meeting Minutes

- It is recommended that all OC’s add to the medical plan the availability of “Stop the Bleed” kits in the start area
- For more information and to obtain “Stop the Bleed” kits:
kellybrushfoundation.org/skiracingsafety/stop-the-bleed/
- It is recommended that Ski Patrol at resorts where there is avalanche potential provide an “Avalanche Control Report” at the Team Captains’ Meetings.

NOTE: “Blocks” of coaches’ tickets must not be provided for participating clubs. This practice does not allow the OC to “make their best effort” to comply with SafeSport requirements.

Due to COVID requirements, it may be necessary to allow one coach to pick up all of a team’s coach credentials/lift tickets. In this case the coach must list the names to whom the credentials/lift tickets will be issued, RA must verify membership status for all of the recipients, and the coach must sign for receipt of the credentials/lift tickets, thereby confirming identity of the recipients.

(“Venue Access” form has been prepared and is available in the “COVID-19 Best Practices Guidelines” folder; it is included at the end of this Study Guide but is not in the MPF.)

17. TEAM CAPTAINS’ MEETINGS

- **Non-FIS Events:** Adhere to U.S. Ski & Snowboard COVID-19 best practices.
- **FIS Events:** FIS Precisions require an actual meeting, attended in person by Team Captains, Jury, and race officials, but allow for online meetings in the case of exceptional circumstances.

U.S. SKI & SNOWBOARD
GLOSSARY OF JOB DESCRIPTIONS - ALPINE

Assistant Referee - (Downhill and Super G only) works closely with the Technical Delegate and the Referee on technical matters within closed the competition area. [601.4]

Assistant Starter - calls the competitors to the start in the correct order. [612.2]

Assistant (Manual/Hand) Timekeepers - separate and independent of electronic timing at start and finish is required. Art. 611.2.2 - Two individuals operate manual timekeeping equipment; one maintains complete record with registered times of all competitors. [612.5]

Chief Gate Judge - organizes/supervises work of Gate Judges; designates gates to supervise; places them in position. At end 1st run/end of race, will collect control cards for delivery to Referee. Should distribute to each Gate Judge material needed; be prepared to offer assistance either to help keep spectators off the course, or to help maintain the course, etc. Should make sure that the numbering and the marking of the gates are done within the required time. [601.3.5]

Chief of Calculation - responsible for quick and accurate calculation of results; supervises immediate duplication of unofficial results/publication of official results after expiration of protest time, or after any protests. [612.7]

Chief of Course - responsible for preparation of courses in accordance with decisions of race committee and Jury. The Chief of Course should be familiar with local snow conditions on terrain concerned, [U601.3.2, 601.3.2] have access to all necessary equipment, and should lead the course crew and be responsible for dispatch of the course crew during the event.

Chief of Course Equipment - responsible for provision of all equipment/any tools for preparation/maintenance of courses, conduct of race, diffusion of information when these duties have not specifically been assigned to another official. [601.3.9.2]

Chief of Medical and Rescue Services - responsible for organizing adequate first aid, medical coverage during official training periods/actual competition. Should verify that telephone or radio communication is available over entire length of course and coordinate plans with CR before start of official training. Race doctor should meet with team doctor to coordinate plans, and have telephone or radio communication with their assistants. [601.3.8]

Chief of Race/technical director - directs/controls work of all officials, summons meetings of race committee for consideration of technical questions and acts as chairperson of team captains' meetings after consultation with TD. [U601.3.1, 601.3.1]

Chief of Timing and Calculation - responsible for coordination of officials at start and finish, including Timing & Calculations. In agreement with Jury, decides interval between starts in slalom. [805.1] Officials under the direction of Chief of T & C are; Starter, assistant starter, start recorder, chief timekeeper, assistant timekeepers, finish controller, chief of calculation/assistants [U601.3.6, 601.3.6]

Chief of Finish Area - is responsible for keeping spectators off the course. [601.3.9.1]

Chief Timekeeper - is responsible for accuracy of timing; synchronizes watches with starter as shortly before and after race as is possible; should publish unofficial times as quickly as possible (on scoreboard, etc.); if electronic timing fails, should communicate immediately with start referee and the TD. [612.4]

Course Setter - with proof of appropriate experience, is nominated at team captains' meeting. If setting a DH, should be acquainted with peculiarities of particular racecourse. The Course Setter must consider the terrain, the snow cover and the caliber of the competitors. Sets the racecourse under supervision of the Jury; the Jury is responsible for the course. [603]

Finish Controller - supervises section between last gate and finish [612.6] supervises proper crossing of finish line according to art. [611.3.1] Records order of finishing of all racers who complete course. [612.6]

Finish Referee - must remain at Finish from beginning of official inspection time until the end of the training/race; makes sure rules for organization of finish and in-run and out-run of finish are observed; supervises finish controller, timing/crowd control; must be able to communicate immediately with the Jury at all times; reports to Referee names of DNF competitors and informs Jury of all rule infringements; mark Finish with coloring substance [U601.3.4, 601.3.4, 615.2]

Gate Judges - responsible for supervision of one or more gates; should observe accurately; whether passage of competitor was correct through their area of observation; should also fulfill a number of other important functions described in detail under article [660]

Jury Advisor – A general category of Alpine Officials’ classification describing those individuals serving as Start Referee or Finish Referee.

Race Secretary - responsible for all secretarial work for technical aspects of competition/preparation of draw; should verify that official results contain information required by Art. 617.3.4. Responsible for minutes of race committee, Jury/Team Captains' meetings; should verify all forms for start, finish, timing, calculation, and gate judging are well prepared, handed over to officials concerned; receives protests; should facilitate calculation of results by appropriate preparation and then verify they are duplicated/published as quickly as possible after completion of competition. [U601.3.7, 601.3.7]

Referee - draws start numbers; inspects course immediately after it is set, alone or accompanied by members of Jury; may change course; receives reports of Start/Finish Referees about rules infractions/gate faults at end of 1st run/end of race and posts immediately on Official Notice Board also at Finish a list of recommended sanctions; signs Report/Referee; works very closely with TD; in critical cases, directions of TD binding. [All sections of 601.4.6, 601.4.7, 601.4.10]

Start Recorder - responsible for recording actual start times. [612.3]

Start Referee - must remain at the Start from beginning of official inspection time until the end of the training/race; makes sure regulations for start and start organization are properly observed; determines late/false starts; must be able to immediately communicate with the Jury at all times; reports name of NPS and DNS competitors to Referee; informs Jury of all infringements against the rules such as false/or late start or other violations against the rules for equipment. The Start Referee must verify that reserve bibs are at the start. [613, U601.3.3, 601.3.3]

Starter - should synchronize their watch with those of assistant starter, and by telephone or radio with chief timekeeper within ten minutes of start; is responsible for warning signal and start command as well as for accuracy of the intervals between these signals; assigns supervision of competitors to assistant starter. [612.1]

Technical Delegate - makes sure rules and directions of U.S. Ski & Snowboard/FIS are adhered to; sees that event runs faultlessly; advises organizers within scope of duties; is official representative of FIS; casting vote in case of tie; *TD decides on questions which are not covered or are insufficiently covered by the Alpine Competition Regulations (ACR) or the FIS Rules (ICR), in so far as these have not already been decided by the Jury and do not fall within the scope of other authorities.* [601, 602]

Technical Advisor - appointed by Committee for Alpine Skiing for all categories of races to support the Jury; has right to express opinion within Jury; has no vote. [601.4.11]

MINUTES OF JURY DECISIONS (WITH PROTESTS)
PROCES-VERBAL DES DECISIONS DU JURY (AVEC RECLAMATIONS)
PROTOKOLL DER JURYENTSCHEIDE (MIT PROTESTE)

Site		Nation		Codex	
Date	Category	Gender	Event		
Jury members present / Membres du jury présents / Anwesende Mitglieder der Jury					
Fonction Fonction Funktion	Surname, First Name Nom de famille, Prénom Familienname, Vorname	NAT	With voting right Avec droit de vote Mit Stimmrecht		Signatures Signatures Unterschriften
Technical Delegate Délégué Technique Technischer Delegierter			YES	NO	
Referee Arbitre Schiedsrichter			YES	NO	
Assistant Referee Arbitre-assistant SR-Assistent*			YES	NO	
Chief of Race Directeur d'épreuve Rennleiter			YES	NO	
Start Referee Juge au départ Startrichter**			YES	NO	
Finish Referee Juge à l'arrivée Zielrichter**			YES	NO	
Note: Jury members with voting right (see ICR Art. 601.4)					
Others present at the meeting / Autres personnes convoquées / Andere eingeladene Personen					
Summary of reasons for protest / Rappel succinct du motif de la réclamation / Kurze Beschreibung des Protestgrundes			ICR References / Références RIS / Bezugsquellen IWO		
Decision / Décision / Entscheidung					
Time published / Heure d'affichage / Anschlagzeit	Date / Date / Datum	Signature of TD Signature de DT Unterschrift des TD (please print and sign)			

* DH/SGWC GS & SL

**OWGWSC

MINUTES OF JURY DECISIONS (WITHOUT PROTESTS)
PROCES-VERBAL DES DECISIONS DU JURY (SANS RECLAMATIONS)
PROTOKOLL DER JURYENTSCHEIDE (OHNE PROTESTE)

Site		Nation		Codex	
Date	Category	Gender	Event		
Jury members present / Membres du jury presents / Anwesende Mitglieder der Jury					
Function Fonction Funktion	Surname, First Name Nom de famille, Prénom Familienname, Vorname	NAT	With voting right Avec droit de vote Mit Stimmrecht		Signatures Signatures Unterschriften
Technical Delegate Délégué Technique Technischer Delegierter			YES	NO	
Referee Arbitre Schiedsrichter			YES	NO	
Assistant Referee Arbitre-assistant SR-Assistent*			YES	NO	
Chief of Race Directeur d'épreuve Rennleiter			YES	NO	
Start Referee Juge au départ Startrichter**			YES	NO	
Finish Referee Juge à l'arrivée Zeilrichter**			YES	NO	
Note: Jury members with voting right (see ICR Art. 601.4)					
Others present at the meeting / Autres personnes convoquées / Andere eingeladene Personen					
Summary of decisions taken / Rappel succinct du motif / Kurze Beschreibung der getroffenen Entscheidungen					
Time published / Heure d'affichage / Anschlagzeit	Date / Date / Datum	Signature of TD Signature de DT Unterschrift des TD (please print and sign)			

* DHS/GWC GS & SL
 **OWG/WSC

EARLY AND LATE (FALSE) START DISQUALIFICATIONS

[613.7]

THIS EXAMPLE REFERS TO REGULAR (FIXED) INTERVALS STARTING ON THE MINUTE:

CLOCK READS:

10:10:54.9900 = Competitor's Start / EARLY START?

*

10:10:55.0000

*

*

10:10:56.0000

*

*

10:10:57.0000

*

*

10:10:58.0000

*

*

10:10:59.0000

*

*

10:11:00.0000

*

START

*

10:11:01.0000

*

*

10:11:02.0000

*

*

10:11:03.0000

*

*

10:11:04.0000

*

*

10:11:05.0000

*

*

10:11:05.0100 = Competitor's Start / LATE START?

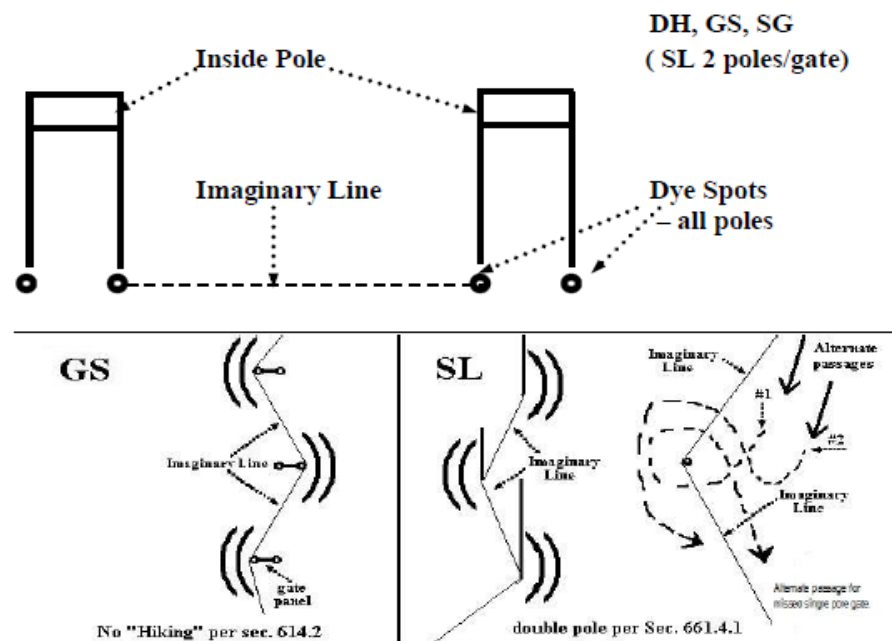
INSTRUCTIONS FOR GATE JUDGES

Wear clothing appropriate for varying and unknown weather conditions.

- Stand where you can see all your gates and can take prompt action to repair the course.
- Record all faults (F):
 - Mark all faults (F) and OKs immediately. If F, draw a diagram and indicate which gate was the source of the fault and mark the athlete's bib # next to the diagram
 - Be prepared to explain all faults.
 - Do not discuss the fault with anyone except the Chief Gate Judge or Jury members.
 - If you have reported an F, it is sometimes necessary to attend a jury meeting. Check with the Chief Gate Judge after the race.
 - Do not report an F if you are in doubt. Give the racer the benefit of the doubt.
- Record on card the circumstance of any interference to a racer's run.
- If a racer questions a Gate Judge or commits an error that might lead to disqualification, the Gate Judge **MUST** communicate with the racer by saying "GO" or "BACK".
- Avoid conversations and other distractions. Concentrate on your job.
- Avoid interference of any kind with a racer.
- Maintain the course in equal condition for all racers, if possible.
 - Replace broken poles in exact position and keep vertical.
 - Put flags back in place.
 - Maintain and repair course.
 - Keep spectators, photographers and other competitors clear of course.
- Remain in place until notified that race is over.

REASONS TO DECLARE A FAULT

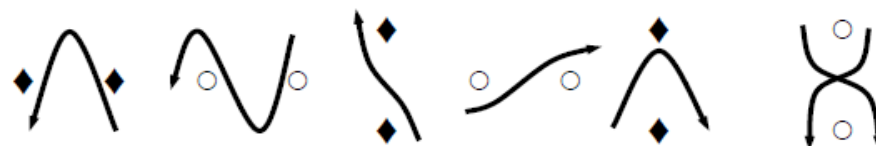
- Racer fails to pass on the proper side, or fails to cross a gate line with both ski tips and both feet.
- Racer continues on course after coming to a complete stop. (exception: SL)
- Racer fails to give way to an overtaking competitor at the first call.
- Racer behaves in an unsportsmanlike manner.
- Racer trains and/or inspects contrary to Jury instructions.
- Racer trains on a course closed to competitors.
- Racer accepts outside help in any form.



GATE PASSAGE LINES IN SINGLE POLE EVENTS

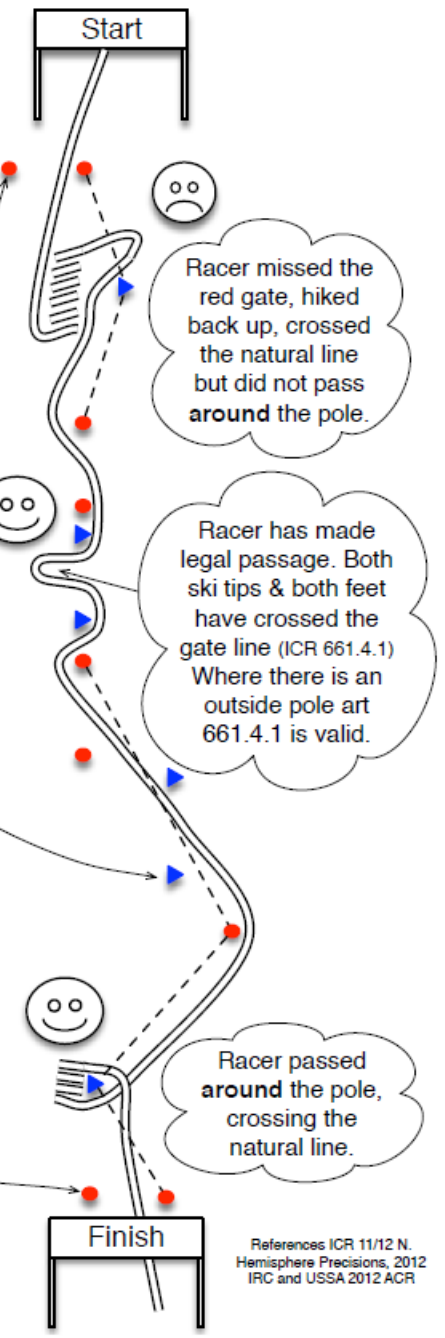
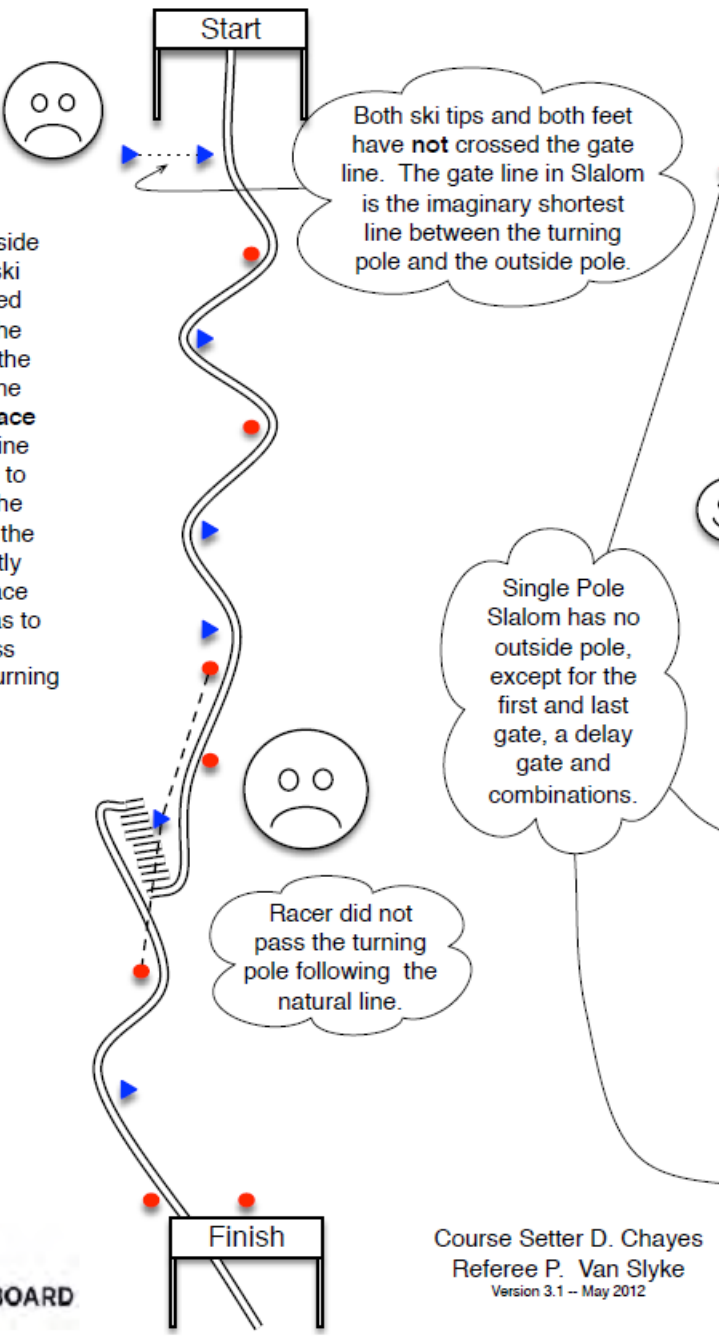
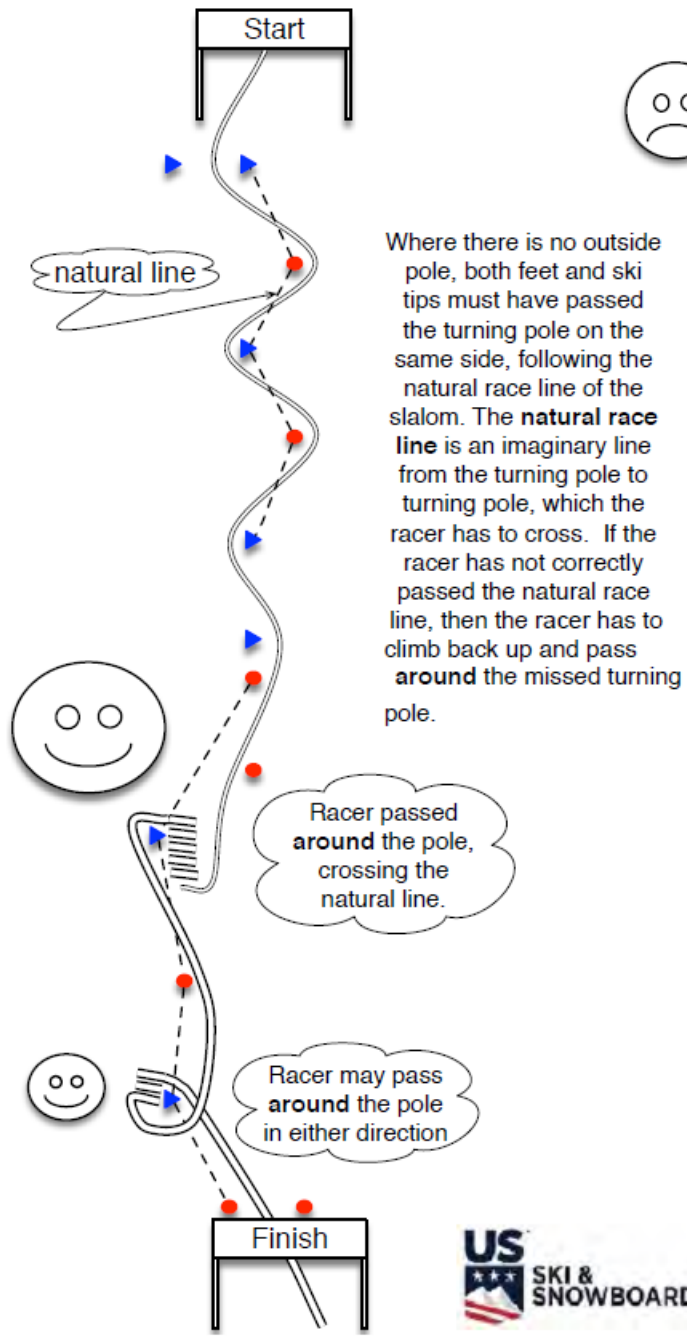
WATCH THE SKI TIPS AND THE FEET

At each gate **BOTH SKI TIPS AND BOTH FEET** must cross the imaginary line joining the bases of the inside poles. They may cross from any direction to any direction (forward, backward, left, right, in and out the same side, etc.) and at any distance above the snow.



As long as **BOTH SKI TIPS AND BOTH FEET** cross the imaginary line, the racer is OK, even though:

- Racer knocks down one or all poles of a gate,
- Racer slides through the gate on some part of racer's body other than feet,
- Racer enters and exits from the same side,
- Racer enters gates from a direction that differs from other racers,
- Racer passes through the gates out of their numerical order.
- In SL, racer hikes back up through a gate, or loops around a missed turning pole.*



Course Setter D. Chayes
 Referee P. Van Slyke
 Version 3.1 -- May 2012

References ICR 11/12 N.
 Hemisphere Precisions, 2012
 IRC and USSA 2012 ACR

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GATE JUDGES

- Upon arriving at your assigned gate(s) remove your skis and place them in a designated area.
- Stand where you can best see all your gates while maintaining a position of maximum security. Most often you will be assisted in task 1 & 2 by your Section Chief, the Chief Gate Judge or the Technical Delegate.
- Fill out the front of the card and then immediately draw a picture of your assigned gates. Draw the @ symbol to indicate your position. Mark all blue gates with a diamond ◊ symbol and all red gates with a circle ○ symbol.
- Mark only faults (F) and note the racer's bib number – not start number – in the corresponding box.
 - Draw a detailed diagram of the fault on the pre-drawn gate picture.
 - Be prepared to explain all faults.
 - Do not discuss the fault with anyone except the Chief Gate Judge or Jury Members.
 - If you are a witness to a fault be prepared to attend a jury meeting and do not leave the finish area until dismissed by the Chief Gate Judge. This rule applies even if the fault occurs at a gate that you are not assigned (i.e. witness).
 - Do not record a fault if in doubt. Give the athlete the benefit of the doubt.
- Record on the card the circumstances of any interference with a racer's run.
- If a racer questions a Gate Judge or commits an error that might lead to disqualification the Gate Judge must communicate with the racer by saying, "go" or "back."
- If necessary replace any gate poles and/or retie any gate flags until assistance from the Race Crew arrives.
- Remain in place until your card is picked up by your Section Chief or the Chief Gate Judge.

• • • • • REMEMBER • • • • •

BOTH SKI TIPS AND BOTH BOOTS MUST CROSS THE IMAGINARY LINE JOINING THE BASE OF THE POLES.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GATE JUDGES

- Upon arriving at your assigned gate(s) remove your skis and place them in a designated area.
- Stand where you can best see all your gates while maintaining a position of maximum security. Most often you will be assisted in task 1 & 2 by your Section Chief, the Chief Gate Judge or the Technical Delegate.
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- Remain in place until your card is picked up by your Section Chief or the Chief Gate Judge.

• • • • • REMEMBER • • • • •

BOTH SKI TIPS AND BOTH BOOTS MUST CROSS THE IMAGINARY LINE JOINING THE BASE OF THE POLES.



Gate Judges Card

Race: _____

Date: _____

Men Women Run # _____

DH GS SL SG AC/K

Faults No Faults

Gate No(s): _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

Cell: _____

Signature: _____



Gate Judges Card

Race: _____

Date: _____

Men Women Run # _____

DH GS SL SG AC/K

Faults No Faults

Gate No(s): _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

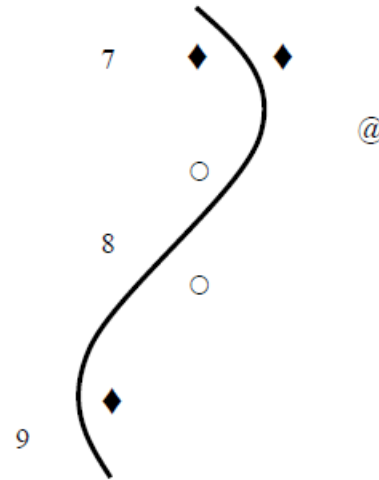
Cell: _____

Signature: _____

GATE JUDGE DIAGRAM CARD

◆ = Blue Flag ○ = Red Flag @ = Gatekeeper's position

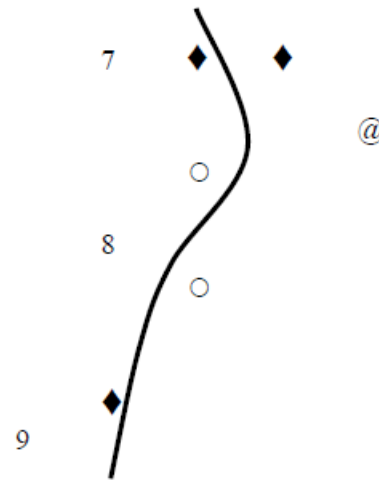
Sample drawing of your gate(s)



Racer(s) # 5, 11, 18
MISSED GATE # 8



Racer(s) # 23
MISSED GATE # 9



Racer(s) # 25
STRADDLED GATE # 7



FOR EVERY FAULT MAKE A DIAGRAM

**U.S. SKI & SNOWBOARD
GATE JUDGES CARD**

NO FAULTS FAULTS X

Men Women X Run # 1 Gate(s) # 7,8,9

DH SL X GS SG AC/K Date 7-1-16

Gate Judge (print full name) George G. Judge

Alternate Sally Standin Cell: (987) 654-3210 / 432-867-5309

For every racer who reaches your gates note the Bib # and mark the proper column

✓ or F. FOR EVERY FAULT ALSO MAKE A DIAGRAM.

✓ = Legally passed F = Fault

BIB NO.	OK	F	BIB NO.	OK	F	BIB NO.	OK	F	BIB NO.	OK	F	BIB NO.	OK	F
1	✓		21	✓										
2	✓		22	✓										
3	✓		23		F									
4	✓		24	✓										
5		F	25		F									
6	✓		26	SS										
7	✓		27	✓										
8	✓		29	✓										
9	✓		30	✓										
10	✓													
11		F												
12	✓													
13	✓													
14	✓													
15	✓													
16	✓													
17	✓													
18		F												
19	✓													
20	✓													

17-18



PROTESTS
RECLAMATIONS
PROTESTE

Place/Lieu/Ort		Country/Pays/Land		Codex	
Name of Event			Date/Date/Datum		
Category			Gender		
Reasons for protest Motifs de la réclamation Gründe des Protestes				ICR References Références RIS Bezugsquellen IWO	
Name of protester / Auteur de la réclamation / Verfasser des Protestes					
Function Fonction Funktion	Surname, First Name Nom de famille, Prénom Familiennamen, Vorname	Team Equipe Mannschaft Date und	Date and time of submission Date et heure du dépôt Datum und Zeit der Zustellung	Payment of deposit Versement de la caution Einzahlung des Betrages	
Protest and deposit received by / Réclamation et caution reçues par / Protest und Betrag hinterlegt bei					
Function Fonction Funktion	Surname, First Name Nom de famille, Prénom Familiennamen, Vorname	Signature Signature Unterschrift (please print and sign)			
Date Date Datum	Signature of protester Signature de l'auteur de la réclamation Unterschrift des Protestverfassers				



2nd RUN START LISTS

[621.11.2]

In competitions with two runs, the starting order for the second run is determined by the result list of the first run. A standard second-run start list reverses the fastest 30 competitors from the first run; this is the “bibbo.” **The Jury may choose to reverse 15 but they must announce this 1 hour prior to the start of the first run.**

The following steps should be followed in order to create a correct Second Run Start List:

1. Rank all first run competitors in time order.
2. Remove DSQ competitors from the field unless they are being given a provisional second run.
3. Break all ties, regardless of where they occur, by ranking the tied competitor(s) with the higher bib number(s) before the tied competitor(s) with the lower bib number(s).
4. Verify the number of competitors that are to be reversed (bibbo).
5. Check for a tie at the reversal position.
6. This will result in the lower bib number starting first and the racer with the fastest first run time starting 31/16 (with a 3-way tie at the reversal position, the racer with the fastest first run time would start 32/17, etc.)
7. Reverse correct number of competitors including ties, if applicable.
8. When ties occur elsewhere in the field other than in the reversed group, the tied racer(s) with the higher bib number(s) will start prior to the tied racer(s) with the lower bib number(s).

NOTE: Due to space constraints, reverse 15 is illustrated.

<u>1st RUN TIMES</u>		<u>1st RUN RESULTS</u>			<u>2ND RUN START LIST</u>		
BIB	TIME	PL	BIB	TIME	ST	BIB	1st RUN TIME
1	52.11	*** 1	7	49.63	1	12	52.56 \
2	51.56	2	4	49.71	2	17	52.56 / TIE AT 15TH POSITION
3	52.52	3	8	50.30	3	3	52.52
4	49.71	4	9	50.51	4	10	52.20
5	51.48	5	11	51.15	5	1	52.11
6	51.46	6	15	51.20	6	2	51.56
7	49.63	7	16	51.45	7	13	51.51
8	50.30	8	6	51.46	8	5	51.48
9	50.51	9	5	51.48	9	6	51.46
10	52.20	10	13	51.51	10	16	51.45
11	51.15	11	2	51.56	11	15	51.20
12	52.56	12	1	52.11	12	11	51.15
13	51.51	13	10	52.20	13	9	50.51
14	51.31 DSQ	14	3	52.52	14	8	50.30
15	51.20	15T 17	52.56		15	4	49.71
16	51.45	15T 12	52.56		16	7	49.63 - FASTEST 1ST RUN TIME
17	52.56	17	19	52.57	17	19	52.57
18	53.47	18T 20	53.47		18	20	53.47 \
19	52.57	18T 18	53.47		19	18	53.47 / TIE OUTSIDE OF BIBBO
20	53.47						

*** NOTE that this is the racer's place not the racer's bib number!



PROGRAM

Date:	Site:	State:	Event:
		1. RUN	2. RUN
Radios:			
Jury Inspection:			
Jury:	TD:		
	Chief of Race:		
	Referee:		
	Ass't Referee:		
Connection Coach(es):			
Course Setters (Names / Teams):			
Lift Open:			
Warmup and Training Area:			
Inspection(one):			
Entry for Racers Closed:			
Photographers in Place:			
Entry for All Closed:			
Coaches in Place:			
No. of Forerunners: ()	Start Time:	Interval:	
Start Times:			
Start Interval(s):			
Preparation Breaks:			
Yellow Zones/Flags:	Places	Back to Start	
	1st		
	2nd		
Slip Crews:			
Intermediate Times:			
Awards Ceremony:			
Public Draw:			
		Name(s) / Team(s):	
Course Setter(s) Next Race:			
Next Team Captains' Meeting:			
Miscellaneous:			

20-21

If required, a different Program form is available for Parallel events.



TEAM CAPTAINS' MEETING

Team Captains' Meeting of		Race Code(s)	
Support Officials	NAT		NAT
Chief of Course		Chief of Timing & Calculations	
Start Referee (Jury Advisor)		Race Administrator	
Finish Referee (Jury Advisor)		Video Control	
Forerunners			
A.		D.	
B.		E.	
C.		F.	
Meeting Minutes			
Signature of Race Administrator:			



Guidelines Regarding Equipment Control and Equipment Protests at non-FIS Events

U.S. Ski & Snowboard has equipment standards that are imposed at all alpine events. Competition Equipment Rules can be found in the current Alpine Competition Guide and on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website.

Equipment violations are subject to disqualification and other sanctions as determined by the Jury. The sanction may be against the individual competitor, or the competitor's coach if it is determined that he/she is complicit in the use of equipment known to be in violation of the rules.

1. Skis must be marked by the manufacturer with both the length and the radius. Unmarked skis will be grounds for disqualification.
2. At U.S. Ski & Snowboard scored alpine events, competition equipment will be subject to unannounced control.
3. At U.S. Ski & Snowboard non-scored technical events (GS and SL), equipment control will be dealt with only on a protest basis. However, the Jury cannot ignore obvious infractions.
4. In the case of all speed events (SG and DH, scored and non-scored) where the Jury has allowed control of equipment at the start for compliance, the athlete will not be allowed to start if their equipment does not meet the current marked specifications.
5. Unless a clear violation of equipment rules exists, e.g. no helmet, attached helmet camera, missing or broken ski brakes, missing or broken basket on a ski pole, etc., the Start Referee must not refuse an athlete's right to start. An athlete in a non-FIS event is also allowed to personalize their helmet with the application of bling, stickers, helmet camera mount, etc.
6. The Start and Finish Referees' responsibility to monitor equipment and communicate to the Jury is critical in this process and should be reviewed by the TD at each event. TD instructions to these individuals must be clear. It is essential that the Start and Finish Referee communicate with and report their findings to the competition Jury.

Guidelines for Equipment Protests at any non-FIS event: The specifics for handling an equipment protest will be subject to TD and Jury protocol. Instructions must be clearly conveyed to the Team Captains.

1. The athlete must compete or intend to compete on the suspect equipment.
2. The Coach or Team Captain who observes the equipment that is suspect must alert the Start Referee of their imminent intention to protest the equipment being used by that competitor.
3. The Coach or Team Captain must formalize the protest, at the end of the run, with the written protest and the \$100 (one hundred USD) protest fee.
4. If the athlete has started, the Start Referee alerts the Finish Referee and the Jury, that there is a pending protest against equipment. The equipment must be evaluated or confiscated for evaluation when the competitor arrives in the finish.
5. Finish Referee should stop the competitor with suspect equipment and confiscate the suspect equipment pending the filing of the formal protest and Jury review. Confiscation should be witnessed, and third-party access to the confiscated equipment must be avoided.
6. Equipment protests cannot be considered or accepted if the suspect equipment has left the finish area.
7. If approved testing devices are available, or compliance can be confirmed by checking the manufacturer's marks, the Jury will then evaluate the equipment and render a decision regarding the equipment. The decision of the Jury shall be final.
8. If approved testing devices are not available, or the Jury is unable to reach a consensus, the Jury must seal and ship the equipment to the U.S. Ski & Snowboard National Office for evaluation. U.S. Ski & Snowboard's decision shall be final.
9. The Jury will use the \$100 (one hundred USD) protest fee to cover the initial shipping costs. The losing party will be charged by U.S. Ski & Snowboard for all expenses related to shipping and testing. Reimbursement must be submitted within 10 (ten) working days of notice of U.S. Ski & Snowboard's decision.

Acceptable equipment control devices for non-FIS event alpine equipment evaluation include:

- Reliable Racing stand height calipers
- FIS-approved equipment-testing devices

JURY PROBLEMS – ALPINE
DECISIONS MUST BE SUPPORTED BY RULE REFERENCES

1. The Jury for a U10, U12, U14 GS/SL Kombi are informed approximately one-fourth of the competitors only have soft-ear helmets. In addition, none of the U14 competitors have FIS-approved helmets. What options are available to the Jury? What rules apply?
2. Prior to the start of the second run of a Giant Slalom, lightning is seen on a nearby mountain peak. What options are available to the Jury?
3. The Technical Delegate arrives the day before a non-FIS Super G. A coach for the organizing club has set the course and the Chief of Race provides the homologation information based on a just-completed re-inspection: Elevations, vertical drop and certificate number. At the end of the day, the Jury is informed the homologation process was never completed. What are the homologation requirements for Super G? What issue will the Jury face? What is the only valid source for homologation data?
4. A U.S. Ski & Snowboard-scored Slalom is complete, official results have been signed and the Technical Delegate's Report has been completed and submitted. The morning after the event, U.S. Ski & Snowboard is contacted because a film is being circulated on social networks showing one of the podium finishers straddling a gate. What options are available to the Jury? What options are available to the Technical Delegate? What if the Jury received notice of a first-run straddle while the second run was being contested?
5. Two racers miss their start and are granted "provisional starts"; they start 20+ spots later than assigned. The Jury meets, affords due process to the racers, decides their reasons for missing their starts are not valid, and unanimously vote to not confirm the provisional starts. How will this be handled in the results: DSQ? DNS? DNF? What rules must the Jury consider prior to making their decision?
6. A member of the Jury is advised several athletes are allegedly engaging in illegal activities in the ski area parking lot. What options are available to the Jury? What if the activities are taking place in the training/warm-up area? What if the actions are taking place in the lift line? Does due process need to be considered?
7. During course inspection, a Jury member reports that several Gate Judges are in locations that do not appear to be secure. The Chief Gate Judge has informed the Jury member: "we've always placed them there" and has refused to relocate them. What options are available to the Jury?
8. A non-FIS Slalom is scheduled with Women starting first. Both Women's and Men's courses are set side-by-side with a shared finish and last gate being the same color for each course. First 5 Women execute the course with no issues. Racer 6 misses the last gate, claims course set was confusing and requests a rerun. A provisional rerun is granted and in order to eliminate further confusion, the last Men's gate is removed. Racer 6's provisional rerun results in the fastest run time. The Jury must decide: 1) Was the event fair for all competitors? 2) Should Racer 6's provisional run be confirmed? 3) If it happened for the second run instead of the first run or even a different type of event should it affect the decision of the Jury?
9. Women's and Men's first runs have been completed; second run courses have been set and inspected. Women are running first in the afternoon; both genders have full fields. It is necessary to stay on schedule in order to complete the event during lift-operation hours, however, during the Women's second run, a 45- minute delay occurs. The Women complete their second run, but the Men do not. What option is available to the Jury? If a portion of the Men's field has started prior to lift closure, how could this affect the Jury's decision?
10. Giant Slalom second run course was set and accepted by the Jury with the approval of the Team Captains. Minutes have been generated and the Start Referee has been notified he may open competitors' course inspection as scheduled. As the Jury is returning to the top via the lift, they notice a coach has pulled the Course Setter back into the bottom section of the course and is having the Course Setter reset the last 14 gates. Inspection has opened and athletes have already started course inspection. What options are available to the Jury?
11. 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? If the event was a Giant Slalom, would this affect the Jury's decision?
12. 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; all other competitors and forerunners have participated in at least 1 timed training run. What options are available to the Jury? May a forerunner with low points be moved into the field in order to help the penalty?

13. At a U.S. Ski & Snowboard 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 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) U.S. Ski & Snowboard scored events; 2) U.S. Ski & Snowboard non-scored events? When should a Start Referee not allow a competitor to start? Is there a difference in procedures for a FIS event?
14. 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 and they are listed on the Second Run Start List. During the second run, numerous delays occur and adequate daylight is now an issue. What can the Jury do? Do they "cancel" the second run? Or do they "terminate" the second run after all first run qualifiers have started?
15. 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 the Race Administrator 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?
16. A non-scored, one-run Giant Slalom is completed before noon and is followed by a non-scored one-run Slalom. Late in the first run of the Giant Slalom, an athlete falls at the last gate and takes out the timing eyes; 5 more athletes start and finish before the eyes are realigned and rather than verify manual times are available for them, all athletes are sent to the start for provisional reruns. Inspection of the timing documents shows 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 their coach, took a rerun on race-ready Slalom skis instead of their previously-used Giant Slalom skis. Is the protest valid? What does your Jury decide?
17. During the competition, the wind increases and the panels are blowing up the hill. What are the appropriate methods for dealing with this problem?
18. Both Women's and Men's Slalom 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 to be hesitating upon approach and subsequently taking the wrong gate line; they are marked for disqualification. What steps may have been missed? What could the Technical Delegate have done? Are any options available to the Jury?
19. For a multi-day event, the Organizing Committee has scheduled only one Team Captains' meeting - the evening prior to the first competition. The plan is the Race Administrator will conduct computer-generated draws for the first seed and for competitors without points. The daily Program, as well as the Start List will then be posted online and the Team Captains can call the Race Office if they have any questions/concerns. What rules address this issue? What problems could be encountered if this procedure is allowed?
20. 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?

PLEASE DISCUSS SPECIFIC PROBLEMS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN YOUR AREA.

