



Non-Elimination Parallel

Objectives:

- #1 to provide racers the feeling of excitement that results from head-to-head competition**
- #2 to give every racer a maximum opportunity to participate and succeed. No elimination.**
- #3 to make ski racing fun, efficient, affordable and spectator friendly.**
- #4 to provide a tool to assist in the development of junior alpine ski racers.**
- #5 to encourage proper ski technique.**

Overview:

This is a modified version of traditional parallel slalom. It provides the maximum number of runs to all the athletes.

It is designed to be conducted with from 2 to 4 heats where each heat consists of 2 runs by each athlete. The number of heats can vary based on the number of athletes, or the allotted time available, or both. To determine final results, the sum total of the 2-3-4 heats (four, six, eight runs) determines the winner.

Timing

The start to finish elapsed time for each run of each competitor is independently recorded.

Execution

Race is determined by total time of two or more heats. Each heat between two competitors consists of two runs, the two competitors change courses for the second run of the heat.

Seeding procedure

When appropriate, the first run of first heat will be generated by direct order of FIS or U.S. Ski & Snowboard slalom points with the first 16 ordered by random draw. The first on the start list will start on red course, second on the list on blue course, third on the list on red course.....

For a children's event, it is recommended that competitors be paired according to past performance, single-run race for ranking, or based on results from previous race(s) of the series, in descending order. Fastest against the fastest, etc. Random sort for first run may also be implemented.

First heat

Pairs will start by the order of the start list with odd numbers on the red course and even numbers on the blue course. If there is an odd number of competitors in the field, the last competitor will run alone. If a competitor is a DNS, the competitor they were set to run alongside will run alone.

1. The sum of time of two runs of the first heat will determine the start order of second heat.
2. In a three-heat race, the third heat start order will be determined by sum of times from the first and second heats.
3. In a four-heat race, the fourth heat start order will be determined by sum of times from the first, second and third heats.
4. Second and subsequent heats will start in reverse order of times from the previous heat, with the fastest pairs always starting last. In the case of an odd number of competitors for these heats, the odd (slowest) racer would start solo first on red course. If there is a DNS, the competitor that athlete was set to run alongside will run alone.

Forgiveness rule and penalty

If a racer has a DNF or DSQ in the heat, their applied time shall be their other run time in the heat plus a two second penalty.

If the racer has a DNF or DSQ in both runs in a heat, they will be allowed to continue in the event but will show as a DNF or DSQ in the final results. They will proceed to the next heat in the last place position. If multiple skiers have a DNF or DSQ in both heats, they will be ordered based on their first run start position. For example, bibs 4, 25, 58 and 60 all had DNF or DSQ in both runs of prior heat. Bib 58 and bib 60 would be the first pairing, then bib 4 and 25, then the two slowest times from the previous heat, and so on.

Interference (see U1232.1)

If a racer is interfered with by the other competitor and does not finish due to the interference, they are entitled to a re-run unopposed on the same course.

Operational Considerations

Generally, the event shall be conducted on the same courses throughout the event. However, the jury may decide to reset courses and allow for an inspection period after any of the heats if warranted.

Start lists

For second and subsequent heats, a new start list will be created. If there is an even number of competitors on the start list, the first two competitors shall race head-to-head with the first skier on the red course and the second skier on the blue course for their first run. If there is an odd number of competitors, the first competitor shall race unopposed on the red course in their first run, then the next two competitors will race head-to-head with the first skier on the red course and second skier on the blue course and so on. For the second run, the skiers will switch courses but race against the same skier.

It is recommended that the start lists use “zebra striping” to help the start officials line athletes up on the proper course.

Start help

To help manage getting the racers lined up and in the correct color course, it is recommended to have at least two assistant starters. A runner should be used to quickly get start lists up to the start in between heats.

Timing help

The race organizer should have an extra person in timing to assist the timers.

Race administrator

For all racers who had a DNF or DSQ in a heat, the race administrator shall enter a time equal to their completed run time plus 2.00 seconds for their incomplete run prior to generating the next heat's start list or race results. If the racer had a DNF or DSQ in both runs of the heat, no adjustment is made.