



UNITED STATES SKI AND SNOWBOARD ASSOCIATION

COMPETITION OFFICIAL/REFEREE FOR USSA ALPINE COACHES 2012-2013

STUDY GUIDE

Competition Official certification is one of the prerequisites for Referee certification. Inasmuch as Coaches also have to complete requirements in order to earn "Coach Certification" in addition to those required for "Alpine Official Referee and Competition Official Certifications", this Study Guide has been developed to accommodate their needs by combining the education materials for both Competition Official and Referee.

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 USSA-approved Clinic or used as a replacement for actual instruction at any USSA-approved Clinic.

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A video for Gate Judge instruction, "**The Most Important Person on the Hill...**", is available on the USSA website. Correct passage of a missed gate in single pole Slalom and single gate Giant Slalom* is not addressed in this video; this situation is addressed in a separate Power Point presentation: "Gate Judges' Guide for Single Pole Slalom and Single Gate Giant Slalom".

***NOTE:** *Hiking to complete passage of any missed Giant Slalom gate is only allowed in USSA non-scored events. If a competitor misses a gate in USSA scored or FIS Giant Slalom events, they must immediately exit the course. A competitor who misses a gate in a Slalom event may hike only if no interference with the following competitor will occur; a passed competitor may not continue on course.*

REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS:

1. [USSA Alpine Competition Regulations \(ACR\)](#)
2. [ICR](#) of the FIS, Online Edition
3. ICR Precisions, if published
4. USSA [Alpine Officials' Manual](#)

***NOTE:** ACR mirrors, when possible, ICR numbering. USSA exceptions have a "U" preceding the rule number; the "U" is a part of the number.

CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION:

Referee Certification Examination will be available at USSA-approved Alpine Officials' Clinics. Allowed time limit is 2.5 hours. The examination is an open book exam and 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 strongly discouraged. Completed examinations must be retained by the Clinic examiners; they are not returned to the individuals taking them. Please refer to Regional/Divisional/State publications for schedules. ***The Study Guide is not intended as a replacement for taking notes for use during an open-book examination at any USSA-approved Clinic.***

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

The current Chair is: Thelma Hoessler
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REFERENCE DOCUMENTS:

The following reference items can be found at the end of this Study Guide. Document numbering is not sequential because it agrees with document numbering in the “Master Packet of Forms”. All numbered forms can be found on the USSA website in the “Master Packet of Forms”. It is suggested that forms be printed for easy reference while using the Study Guide.

- 33. Minutes of Jury Decision (Protest)
- 34. Minutes of Jury Decision (Without Protest)
- 9. Team Entry Form
- 10. FIS Entry Form
- 23. Start/Finish Timekeeper Recording Form
- 25. Electronic Timekeeper Recording Form
- 62. & 63. “Fault Only” Gate Judge Card (Gate Keeper) and Instructions
- 64. & 65. “Fault/No Fault” Gate Judge Card (Gate Keeper) and Instructions
- 31. Report by the Referee
- 32. Protest Form
- 24. Start/Finish Referee Recording Form
 - Early/Late Start Disqualifications (613.7)
 - How to Prepare a 2nd Run Start List (621.11)
- 18. Team Captains Meeting (USA)
- 19. Checklist for Team Captains Meeting (FIS)
 - Jury Study Problems

COMPETITION OFFICIAL SECTION

I. Rules and Regulations

A. FIS International Rules of Competition (ICR):

The *Federation Internationale de Ski*, known as FIS (pronounced “fiss”), is the world governing body of ski racing. It establishes the standards to which all national governing bodies must conform.

The International Ski Competition Rules, also known as the ICR or the “Blue Book”, are published by the FIS and are rewritten every four years; 2012 is the newest publication and is posted on the FIS website at <http://fis-ski.com>; “Precisions”, if required, will still be published and will also be available on the FIS website.

The ICR forms the basis for all alpine ski competitions sanctioned by a national governing body. Precisions (updates) are published bi-annually, once in early summer for the Southern Hemisphere and again in November for the Northern Hemisphere. Precisions for the Southern Hemisphere often contain “test” procedures; if accepted by the FIS Council, these “test” procedures become rules that will go into effect for same-season events held in the Northern Hemisphere.

Other international rule books include those that address particular requirements for different levels of competition. These include, but are not limited to, Rules of the FIS Points, Rules for the

Alpine FIS Continental Cups (Nor-Am), Rules for the Alpine FIS Ski World Cup, and Specifications for Competition Equipment. These rule books are rewritten every year; if additional updates are required, they are published in the annual “Precisions”.

B. USSA Rules:

The United States Ski and Snowboard Association, known as USSA, is the national governing body (NGB) for the sport of skiing and snowboarding in the United States. It establishes the standards to which all regions, divisions and states must conform.

USSA, in conjunction with the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC), sponsors the U.S. Ski Team, and any World Cup, World Championship and Olympic competitions held in this country.

Only accredited national governing bodies such as USSA can enter teams in upper-level FIS competitions, e.g., Continental Cup, World Cup, World Championship and Olympic Winter Games. USA competitors’ entries in lower-level FIS events can be made by USSA-member clubs and schools/colleges/universities as agents of USSA. Foreign competitors’ entries must be submitted either by the respective Federation or an authorization (travel) letter from the respective Federation allowing a club or school/college/university to enter the competitor in FIS events must be on file with USSA. Entries for foreign competitors traveling and/or training in North America who are not members of a USSA club or attending school/college/university and for whom no authorization (travel) letter is on file, must be approved by USSA Competition Services staff. Canadian entries may only be submitted by the Canadian Federation.

USSA publishes its alpine rules and regulations as the USSA Alpine Competition Regulations or ACR. * [These rules and regulations are not applicable at FIS events.] The numbering of the ACR mirrors, when possible, ICR rule numbering, and USSA exceptions to these rules are identified with a “U” preceding the rule number; the “U” is a part of the USSA rule number.

****The FIS International Competition Regulations (ICR) and adjuncts shall govern any and all issues not addressed therein.***

C. Regional/Divisional/State Rules:

Each region/division/state may also publish rules for competitions held in their respective areas. These rules are limited in scope, govern eligibility requirements and may also amend certain restrictions within age classes. Regional/divisional/state rules are usually published annually in a handbook and may also be found on USSA division/state websites.

D. Local Rules:

Local rules are published in the material distributed for individual events; this material is often referred to as the event “Race Announcement” or event “Fact Sheet”. These rules govern such matters as the local ski area rules and regulations, restrictions for lift access, deposits required for racing bibs and other issues related to a specific event.

II. Competition

A. Age Classes: A competitor’s age class is determined by their age on December 31 of the current competition year.

1. U8, U10 and U12 are instructional levels that teach fundamentals and basic racing skills. U8 athletes (under 8) are 7 years of age and younger, U10 athletes (under 10) are 8 and 9 years of age, and U12 athletes (under 12) are 10 and 11 years of age. In some regions/divisions/states competitors at these levels are not allowed to employ specialized

equipment. For example, only one pair of skis may be allowed for both Giant Slalom and Slalom competitions.

2. U14 athletes (under 14) are 12 and 13 years of age. This is the first competitive level in which all events are explored with an emphasis on improvement through the use of advanced skills. Not all divisions score U14 races and competitors in these divisions do not earn USSA seed points.
3. U16 athletes (under 16) are 14 and 15 years of age. This is the first competitive level where races are scored in all divisions and competitors earn seed points at the national (USSA) level. Previously earned seed points are used for ranking in scored events. The racecourses follow USSA guidelines and are set according to the ability of the field.
4. U18 athletes (under 18) are 16 & 17 years of age; U21 athletes (under 21) are 18, 19 and 20 years of age; and Senior athletes are 21 years of age and older. These age groups form the first competitive level where races are scored at both national (USSA) and international (FIS) levels. Athletes competing at these levels are competing in scored events that utilize timing and previously earned seed points for ranking: USSA points for USSA non-FIS events and FIS points for USSA FIS events. Racecourses follow the USSA and FIS guidelines and are set according to the ability of the field.

NOTE: The competition year starts on July 1 and an athlete's age class is calculated as of actual age on December 31 of the competition year. December 31, 2012, is used to calculate age class for competition year 2012-2013.

B. Other USSA Racing Opportunities:

1. Collegiate ski is an important part of the sport in the USA. There are two national collegiate programs: the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and the United States Collegiate Ski Association (USCSA) that work in cooperation with USSA through its USSA Collegiate Skiing Working Group. These collegiate leagues are independent organizations and conduct ski races under their own authority and organization. USSA cooperates with these leagues and some USSA competitors are allowed to compete in their events. College athletes have access to the USSA points list and many college events are scored for USSA points. The FIS University (FISU) format allows FIS-inscribed collegiate competitors the opportunity to earn FIS points and improve their international ranking.
2. Adaptive skiing started in pre-World War II Europe and is now highly developed throughout the world. It involves individuals with mobility impairments, including amputees and paraplegics, and also those with visual impairments. It began as a rehabilitation/recreation program that evolved into well-organized national and international competitions. Elite-level competitions now exist both nationally and internationally.

In order to encourage adaptive athlete participation in able-bodied USSA-sanctioned competition, USSA has adopted a special seeding rule for adaptive competitors. The "Golden Rule" was proposed by Adaptive World Champion, the late Diana Golden, and authorizes a special start order in USSA-sanctioned able-bodied competitions for adaptive athletes with USSA points equal to or better than the level noted in the current Competition Guide. Except for the specific application of the "Golden Rule", adaptive competitors participating in able-bodied races do so according to the rules, procedures and scoring of those events. ("Golden Rule" seeding cannot be used at FIS events.)

3. Masters level racing is recreational racing for adults, 21 and older. The events are organized and scored according to prescribed rules. *Masters competitors aged 18-20 may*

compete in local events; they may not compete in regional/divisional/national Masters Championships.

C. The Race Events: Slalom, Giant Slalom, Downhill, Super G, Super Combined and Kombi: Racing *disciplines* are branches of a sport and may comprise one or several *events*. For example, Cross Country, Nordic, Freestyle and Snowboard are *disciplines* the following are *events* in the Alpine Skiing *discipline*.

1. **Slalom (SL)** is a technical event that requires the execution of many short, quick turns. The course is made up of various gate combinations designed to test a competitor's skill and strategy. SL is staged in two runs that must be held on the same day with times added together to determine final finish order. *SL for children may be conducted in either one or two runs.*
2. **Giant Slalom (GS)**, also a technical event, is often characterized as the event that requires the most technical skill since competitors have to race down the mountain through a faster and more open course than slalom. GS is staged in two runs that, when possible, should be held on the same day with times added together to determine final finish order. *GS for children may be conducted in either one or two runs.*
3. **Downhill (DH)** is a speed event characterized by a course that tends to follow the contours of the hill or trail and thus allows the competitors some freedom to find the fastest "line". Downhill is generally a one-run event; however, in cases where required vertical drop is not possible or the winner's time is not equal to minimum time, a two-run downhill (Sprint Downhill), may be staged. Downhill is restricted to Senior, U21, U18 and U16 competitors. U14 competitors may only compete in Downhill events that adhere to special rules. Downhill courses have designated "**yellow flag zones**". These are areas designated by the Jury for stopping on-course competitors who are approaching a "start stop" situation.
4. **Super Giant Slalom (SG)**, a speed event, is a hybrid of downhill and giant slalom. Super G is always a one-run event and is restricted to Senior, U21, U18, U16, and U14 competitors. U12 competitors may only compete in Super G events that adhere to special rules; rules do not allow for U10 and U8 Super G events. Super G courses also have designated "**yellow flag zones**"; areas designated by the Jury for stopping on-course competitors who are approaching a "start stop" situation.
5. **Super Combined (SC)** is a two-run event composed of a speed event – either one run of Downhill or Super G and a technical event – one run of Slalom. The speed portion is usually staged first, but rules are in place which allow for staging the Slalom first. Rules for the individual events, combined with rules for two-run races, are in effect. Super Combined is a fairly new addition to competitive skiing; refer to current rule books for complete information. Super Combined events are currently not being staged for children.
6. **Kombi (K)** is an internationally recognized event for children's racing that consists of a mixture of standard turns and gates. The event meets development needs for this age group, creating tactical awareness by blending sections of different gates in a flowing, rhythmical, constantly changing pattern. The SL/GS Kombi format is a technical orientation based on SL and GS; the GS/SG Kombi format is a speed orientation based on GS and SG.

NOTE: FIS Alpine Rules Sub-Committee is currently reviewing all "yellow flag" rules. Currently under review is the addition of "yellow flag zones" for Giant Slalom events. Changes, if any, will be announced as decisions are made.

All events require that movement on course be limited. Speed events require that, with the exception of the racer on course, there be NO movement. This is commonly called a "**course**

freeze”; the course freeze time is noted on the daily Program by indicating when coaches must be in place.

When vertical drop requirements cannot be met, USSA-scored, non-FIS events allow for “total time” on course to determine the validity of a SL, GS, SG or DH event. This “total time” is established by the winner’s time. For USSA-scored, non-FIS events that meet neither the required vertical drop nor the “total time”, adjustments are made to the calculated race penalty. For FIS events, vertical drop requirements must be met or the race will not be scored.

Both USSA and FIS rules require that competitors and forerunners wear appropriate helmets for all ski racing events. Helmet specifications, as rules that address specifications for other equipment, are more fully described in applicable rule books.

III. Organization of a Race

A. **Race Organizing Committee (ROC)** consists of those members (physical or legal) who are delegated by the Organizer. It carries out the rights, duties and obligations of the Organizer. [600, **AOM Chapter IV - Race Organization**]

1. Appointed by race organizers
2. Its concern are limited to non-technical aspects
3. Essential members of committee for any size race
 - a. Chairman
(Chief of Race [601.3.1] The Chief of Race directs and controls the work of all officials; is Chair of ROC at lower-level events, acts as Chairman of Team Captains' Meeting; acts as liaison between Organizing Committee and other event-related areas.)
 - b. Secretary (may or may not be the Race Secretary)
 - c. Others, as needed
4. Upon appointment: Technical Delegate, Referee, Assistant Referee* (speed events only) and Forerunners

**Assistant Referee may be assigned for USSA technical events for training purposes only. They participate with the Jury but are not members of Organizing Committee, and have no voice/vote in Jury meetings; their names do not appear on official documents.*

5. Other appointments usually made by Organizing Committee:
 - a. Chief of Course [601.3.2]] is responsible for the preparation of the course(s) in accordance with decisions of the Race Committee and the Jury. The Chief of Course supervises the work of Course Maintenance Workers/Crew. These workers set protective fencing, Willy bags and spectator fencing. They carry equipment required for gate repair and snow removal and also assist with required chemical preparation of the racecourse in accordance with instructions of the Jury. Inasmuch as the Chief of Course must be familiar with local snow conditions on the terrain concerned, this official is usually either a ski area employee or a member of the local club.

Due to the rapidly changing nature of the sport, the sport’s snow preparation requirements as well as the requirements involved in the choice and placement of on-hill security measures, the duties of Chief of Course are best learned through mentorship and on-hill training with an experienced Chief of Course. Education materials – Study Guide and examination – are available for a formal Chief of Course Clinic.

- b. Duties of the Chief Gate Judge include:
 - 1.) Organizes and supervises the work of the Gate Judges.
 - 2.) Verifies that all Gate Judges understand their duties.

- 3.) Verifies that all Gate Judges are properly equipped with required supplies.
 - 4.) Designates the gates each Gate Judge will supervise and places them in position.
 - 5.) Marks and numbers the gates.
 - 6.) Collects Gate Judges' control cards at the end of the runs and delivers them to the Referee. If a Gate Judge has marked a fault that could result in a sanction (DSQ), or has made notes regarding interference for a competitor, the Chief Gate Judge must assure that the Gate Judge is available after the race in the event of a protest of a disqualification.
- c. Chief of Timing and Calculations [601.3.6] Supervises, documents and enforces quality control of timing operation. With the exception of lower-level non-scored events, (e.g. YSL), where staffing issues may require it, the Chief of Timing and Calculations should not also be the individual operating the electronic timing equipment or the timing/race result software.

USSA Schedule Agreement requires that the Chief of Timing & Calculations be appropriately certified; certification requires USSA AO membership. In addition, the Chief of Timing at National Championship, NorAm Cup and World Cup events should be certified as a Level 3 or higher Chief of Timing & Calculations. Duties of the Chief of Timing and Calculations include:

- 1.) Is responsible for the coordination of officials at the start and finish
- 2.) Is responsible for the synchronization and accuracy of the timing
- 3.) Has the ability to do Replacement Time (Equivalent Electronic Time or EET) calculations.
- 4.) Chief, or special assistant in agreement with Jury, decides slalom start intervals.
- 5.) Supervises the following officials:
 - a.) Starter is located next to the start wand and starting competitor and is in communication with timing via headset and gives the *start command(s)*

Slalom:

“Ready” followed a few seconds later by “Go”. Failure to start within about ten seconds following start command will result in disqualification

Giant Slalom, Downhill and Super G

“Ten seconds!” 5- *second pause*, “5, 4, 3, 2, 1, Go”. If the competitor does not leave the start, the Starter will continue the count, usually up to +5 seconds. Failure to start within 5 seconds before and 5 seconds after the start command will result in disqualification.

- b.) Assistant Starter lines up the competitors in preparation for the start. The Assistant Starter must track what competitor is in the start, what competitor is ready to move into the start, what competitor(s) is delayed and what competitors have failed to appear. **NOTE:** It is suggested that the Assistant Starter calls the competitors to the start both by bib number and name. This eliminates the possibility of inadvertently switched bibs.
 - c.) Start Recorder
 - d.) Chief Timekeeper (Electronic Timing Equipment Operator)
 - e.) Assistant Timekeepers (Manual/Hand Timekeepers)
 - f.) Chief of Calculations (when one is appointed)
- 6.) Others as appropriate [601.3.8 - .12]
- a.) Medical Services: Ski Patrol assigned to the event provides first aid and evacuation services during the course of the event.
 - b.) Course Maintenance usually reports to Chief of Course
 - c.) The Course Stewards report to The Chief Steward (when one is appointed)

B. Membership: The Competitors, Jury and Jury Advisors [601.4, AOM, Chapter IV]

1. **USSA-Sanctioned non-FIS Events:** Jury members, Jury Advisors (Start & Finish Referees), Chief of Course and Course Setters are required to be ***participant members of USSA*** as a Coach or Official. ***USSA Associate members are not “participant members”.*** Competitors are required to have an appropriate competitor’s USSA participant membership. Forerunners must have an appropriate USSA participant membership: competitor, master, student or youth. ***Qualified members of foreign federations recognized by FIS must hold a valid USSA membership in order to take part in any capacity at a USSA-sanctioned non-FIS event.***
2. **USSA-Sanctioned FIS Events:** Jury members, Jury Advisors (Start & Finish Referees), Chief of Course and Course Setters are required to be ***participant members of USSA*** as a Coach or Official or *qualified members of foreign federations recognized by FIS*. Competitors are required to be FIS inscribed. USSA participant members who are **not** FIS inscribed and who are serving as Forerunners **must** sign the “FIS Athlete’s Declaration”.

***NOTE:** If a foreign FIS Federation lists a foreign coach on their entry form, the Federation is certifying that the coach has the knowledge and ability to fulfill the duties of a Team Captain: e.g. serve as a Jury member or set a course; this satisfies the “qualified member of foreign federation” requirement for FIS events*
3. A USSA Coach or Official member whose membership status on the USSA website membership roster is “PENDING”, has not completed required background screening, and must not be appointed to serve as Jury members, Jury Advisors, Chief of Course or Course Setters.
4. Failure to comply with membership requirements will invalidate event liability insurance.

C. Online USSA Membership Application: Following the creation of a USSA User Account, USSA Coaches and Officials may process new and renewal membership renewals online. Membership applicants who require either initial background screening or who are selected for re-screening will be directed to the background screening link; these memberships will not be current until background screening is complete.

The following memberships, however, must still be processed with paper copy which can be submitted either by mail, email or fax:

- Associate Membership
- USSA Membership for a foreign competitor who is training with USSA clubs or attending U.S. schools/colleges/universities and who wishes to compete in USSA non-FIS events (receipt and processing by USSA must be verified).
- Lifetime Membership

USSA membership for both new and renewing members may be completed online by completing the following:

- USSA User Account must be created
- Registration must be submitted only by those 18 & older
- Registration must be submitted by an authorized member card holder
- Primary medical/accident insurance information must be submitted
- Non-certified Coaches must review and complete “Fast Start Coaching Course”
- USSA’s “Assumption of Risk and Release of Liability” must be reviewed and accepted
- USSA’s “Concussion Policy” must be reviewed and accepted
- USSA’s “Child Protection Safe Sport Guidelines” must be reviewed and accepted

- Individuals whose membership application requires background screening will be directed to a link that will initiate the screening process upon acceptance of the membership by USSA.

In order to secure members personal information, Member Tools – Club Roster, Member Lookup, Member List, and Card Print will require login access; “Chat Support” is available for online registration.

D. USSA Background Screening

Over 75% of USSA's membership is under the age of 18. In order to help ensure that these members are in a secure environment, USSA has implemented a strict policy that is in keeping with the standards of many youth sports organizations, schools and recreational programs in the U.S. All USSA employees, member coaches and officials are subject to the background screening process. For each season, in addition to initial screening for new employees and members, approximately 1/3 of current coach/official members will have to undergo background re-screening; re-screening completed for the additional 2/3 over the following two-year period. Approximate background screening approval turnaround is increasing. For those residing in the U.S. for 7 years or more it can take as long as 2-3 weeks; turnaround for foreign coaches and officials or for those who have lived abroad can take several months.

- E. Certification Requirements:** For all USSA-sanctioned events – both scored and non-scored, USSA members serving as Referee, Assistant Referee, and Course Setter(s) must be USSA certified Referees. Individuals serving as a Jury Advisor (Start or Finish Referee) at USSA-sanctioned scored events must be certified Jury Advisors or certified Referees; Jury Advisors at USSA-sanctioned non-scored events should be certified Jury Advisors or certified Referees.

Certification requirements are also in place for Chief of Race, Chief of Course, Chief of Race, Chief of Timing & Calculations and other “key officials”. With the exception of Data Management and Competition Official, all USSA Alpine Officials are required to attend bi-annual Continuing Education Clinics in order to retain certification.

F. Composition of the Jury

1. Technical Delegate (TD): [211.2, 601.4.9]. The Technical Delegate is assigned to an event by the region, division or state in accordance with USSA/FIS directives and is the official representative of the governing body. Upon appointment, the Technical Delegate becomes a member of the Organizing Committee (OC). The role of the Technical Delegate is to make sure that the rules and directions of the governing body are adhered to, to see that the event runs smoothly, and to advise the organizers within the scope of their duties.
2. Referee (RF): The Referee is appointed by the Technical Delegate and upon appointment, becomes a member of the OC. On the Jury, the Referee represents all of the competitors and coaches and should be a coach.
3. *Assistant Referee - Speed events only: The Assistant Referee is appointed by the Technical Delegate and upon appointment, becomes a member of the OC. The Assistant Referee has rights and responsibilities equal to those of the Referee; is also a Jury representative for the competitors and coaches and should be a coach.
4. Chief of Race (CR): is the responsible authority for the management of the entire event. The Chief of Race is the only member of the Jury who is a member of both the Race Committee and the Organizing Committee. The Chief of Race serves as liaison between the Jury, the other members of the Organizing Committee and the ski area.

*Assistant Referee may be appointed for USSA sanctioned technical events for training purposes only. They participate with the Jury but are not members of the Organizing Committee, have no voice or vote in Jury Meetings, and their names do not appear on the official documents.

G. Appointment of the Jury [601.4]

1. World Championships and Olympic Winter Games [601.4.1]
 - a. Who names the Referee, Assistant Referee, Start and Finish Referees? [601.4.1.1]
 - b. Is a lady necessary on the Jury? [601.4.2.3]
 - c. Are there special considerations concerning the appointment of members of this Jury? [601.4.1.2]
2. World Cup Races [601.2, 601.4.2] REFER TO WC RULES
3. Other USSA and FIS Races [601.1, 601.2.3]
 - 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]
 - 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 lady necessary on a Jury? [601.4.2.3]
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?
Should fulfill the duties he has accepted as a member of the Jury or Course Setter [603.2, 604.2.2]
 - c. Can a Jury member be sanctioned? [1.4.2.1; 223.2.1]

NOTE: Coaches serving on a competition Jury as a Referee or Assistant Referee or serving as a Course Setter for all USSA-sanctioned events – both scored and non-scored, must be certified Referees.

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

1. Meetings of the Jury [601.4.4]
 - a. When is the first meeting of a Jury? [601.4.4.1]
 - b. Other Jury meetings are usually held:
 - 1.) After course inspections (Team Captains are encouraged to accompany Jury.)
 - 2.) After each run
 - 3.) End of race or in case of race halt
 - 4.) To rule on Protests when appropriate [601.4.6.1, 646.1]
 - 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.) Is eye-witness testimony acceptable? [USSA 640.1]
 - 4.) Race Secretary or Jury Secretary [601.3.7]
2. How long is the Jury active? [601.4.4.1, 601.4.4.2]
3. Voting rights and responsibilities of the Jury [601.4.6]
 - a. World Championships and Olympic Winter Games [601.4.5.1]

- b. For USSA 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? [601.4.5.3, 646.3]
 - e. **Signing** Minutes of Jury Decisions (Protest) and (Without Protest) and **indicating vote** [601.4.5.5] (**Refer to #33. Minutes of Jury Decision (Protest) and #34. Minutes of Jury Decision (Without Protest)**)
 - f. In what instance can 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 ICR, how is a decision rendered? [601.4.7]
 - h. What is the rule concerning Jury radios? [601.4.8]
4. 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 his or her side of the case before imposing any sanctions. A Jury decision that has not included due process is subject to appeal.

I. Duties of the Jury as a Whole [601.4.6, AOM, Chapter III - Rules, The Jury, and the Technical Delegate & Chapter IV - Race Organization]

- 1. Technical Standpoint [601.4.6.1]
- 2. Additional Duties for Downhill [601.4.6.1]
- 3. Organizational Standpoint [601.4.6.2]
- 4. Disciplinary Standpoint [601.4.6.3]
- 5. USSA Ski Up Agreement: [U607.5-U697.6.1]
 At all USSA events, including training, an athlete who is not “age-eligible” for the vertical drop of the actual course set on the piste may never participate in competition or training as a competitor or forerunner. The USSA Ski Up Agreement allows exceptional athletes to ski-up one class and **authorizes the athlete to compete in the next older age group, but only in the disciplines in which they are normally eligible and only in the specific competitions authorized by the appropriate Regional staff member (September 2001 ASC executive)**. Ski-Up Waivers must be processed by the Regional Office, cannot be applied for on-site, and are not accepted by all USSA regions/divisions/states. A copy of the approved Ski-Up Waiver must accompany the entry. *FIS does not recognize requests to ski-up in class.*
- 6. General Jury Responsibilities
 - a. Forerunners [605, 601.4.6.1]
 - 1.) Number of forerunners [605.1, 601.4.6.1]
 - 2.) When appointed, are members of the Organizing Committee
 - 3.) Forerunner requirements [605.2 - 605.4]

NOTE: 605.1 *provides that forerunners must meet all membership requirements the same as all racers and should have the ability to ski the course in racing fashion. Downhill forerunners should start all training runs.*

- 4.) Jury determines 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

NOTE: For CURRENT course specifications: USSA - refer to current USSA ACR in the Comp Guide; FIS - refer to current ICR and its current Precisions

- 1.) Downhill [700]
- 2.) Slalom [800]
- 3.) Giant Slalom [900]
- 4.) Super G [1000]
- 5.) Super Combined [1100]
- 6.) Children's Kombi [U1259]

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* [704.2.1] may be reduced to less than 3
- 4.) Must the training be held on consecutive days? [704.2.2]
- 5.) *Participation* in at least one timed training run [704.8.3]

d. Course Inspection

- 1.) Downhill [703.2.3, 704.2, 705.1]
- 2.) Slalom [603.7.4]
- 3.) Giant Slalom [603.7.4]
- 4.) Super G [603.7.4]

e. Inspection Procedure [614.3.2]

- 1.) Downhill Training
- 2.) Official Training
- 3.) Slalom
- 4.) Giant Slalom
- 5.) Super G

f. Reruns [623.1]

- 1.) Who is empowered to allow a rerun?
- 2.) How can a racer get a rerun? [623]
- 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
 - 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]
 - a.) What factors determine the validity of a rerun? [623.3]
 - b.) What if the rerun time is slower than the original?
 - c.) Penalty for unjustified request for rerun? [628.7]
- 6.) What is the start time for a rerun? [623.4]
 - a.) Regular interval starts [623.4.1]
 - b.) Irregular starts [623.4.2, 805.3]

The Jury must confirm the validity of the request and the validity of the competitor's time. Jury member/advisor must remind competitors being allowed a provisional start/run of their "provisional" status. Granting a "run"/"start" and not clarifying its "provisional" nature will not allow the Jury to address the validity of the competitor's request.

V. Race Administrator, Entries and Race Day

A. The Race Secretary, also known as the Race Administrator or the Secretariat, is responsible for providing all forms required by for start, finish, timing, calculations and Gate Judges; all secretarial work for the technical aspects of the competition including registration of the competitors and minutes of meetings; preparing for the draw and publishing accurate Start Lists; receiving protests and publishing accurate Official Results.

1. The following USSA Entry Card can be found in the back of the Comp Guide. Submit one per event being entered, not one for each event! *NOT USED FOR FIS!*

USSA ALPINE ENTRY CARD			
Last Name	First Name	USSA #	
Sex M F	Date of Birth	Age Class	Club (if any)
Mailing Address	City	State	Zip
Telephone		Email	
Date of Race	Name of Race	Location	Event(s) (circle) DH SL GS SG SC/K
For organizer use			
Fee Paid \$ _____ Date Rec'd _____ Comments _____			

2. Some race organizers prefer that teams submit a group entry (**Refer to #9. Team Entry Form**). This simplifies the entry procedure, keeps all of a groups' competitor data in one spot and lists one main contact if additional information or clarification is required.
3. FIS events require the use of a specific entry form (**Refer to #10. FIS Entry Form**) [215; organizers must have final and complete list not later than 24 hours before draw.]
4. USSA has initiated an online race registration system and many organizers are already using independent online registration systems for their events. Online registration is an acceptable entry format; however, if online race registration is used for a FIS event, the "FIS Entry Form" must still be submitted. In addition, all data must still be verified against the appropriate source: USSA for USA non-FIS events and FIS for USA-sanctioned FIS events.
5. Registration is provided to pay required bib deposits and obtain lift tickets, bibs, corrected race day schedules, etc.

B. Race Day Documents include the following:

1. Daily schedule
2. Local rules
3. First-run Start List
4. Report by the Referee – 1st Run
5. First-run Results (optional)
6. Second Run Start List

7. Report by the Referee – 2nd Run
8. Official Results and Penalty (if Penalty applicable)

VI. Timing & Calculations and Equipment:

A. Manual/Hand Timekeeping at Start and Finish

1. Requirement: Both USSA and FIS require that time-of-day manual/hand times that are ***completely separate and independent of the electronic timing*** be recorded for the individual racers both when they leave the start and when they arrive at the finish.
2. Purpose is to provide manual backup in case of failure of electronic timing system(s)
3. Definition of “Time-of-Day” Timing: Time-of-Day timing is the time a racer leaves the start and arrives at the finish taken on continuously running, synchronized hand-held watches or hand-held battery-operated timekeeping devices capable of expressing times to 1/100th (0.00) precision.
4. The officials operating manual/hand timekeeping devices at the start and finish are known as *Assistant Timekeepers (Manual/Hand Timekeepers)*, and the officials recording the result on the recording form are known as *Manual/Hand Time Recorders*. **(Refer to #23. Start/Finish Timekeeper Recording Form)**
5. Procedures:
 - a. Start: When a racer’s lower leg crosses the start line and moves the wand a person pushes the appropriate button on a time-of-day manual timekeeping device, which freezes the running display. That time is recorded on a recording form along with the racer’s bib number.
 - b. Finish: When any part of a racer crosses the finish line, another person pushes the appropriate button on another time-of-day manual timekeeping device that is synchronized with the manual timekeeping device at the start. The time on the display is recorded on a recording form along with the racer’s bib number.
 - c. Calculation:
Start time is subtracted from finish time to yield the elapsed manual/hand time.
6. Instructions for Manual/Hand Timekeepers
 - a. How to hold the manual timekeeping device
 - b. How to use the manual timekeeping device and be consistent
 - c. What are a “legal” start and a “legal” finish?
 - d. Record the time you see, or (Manual/Hand Time Recorders)
 - e. Record the time you hear (Manual/Hand Time Recorders)

B. Calculations – ***TIMES ARE NEVER ROUNDED!***

1. Procedure for Subtracting Start Times from Finish Times

WHEN YOU BORROW TIME... REMEMBER: 1 minute = 60 seconds; cross a colon from left to right and borrow 60; cross a decimal from left to right and borrow 10.

When first looking at the problem, follow this procedure:

- Start on the top line and moving from left to right
- Check to see IF 'borrowing' needs to be done
- Perform borrowing and subtraction from right to left in the normal manner.

Start here:

> > > > > >

3:61

15:04:~~04~~.891

- 15:02:59.871

1:02.020

< < < < < < < < < < < <

TRUNCATED TO 0.01, TIME = 1:02.02

Start here:

> > > > > >

3:61

15:04:~~04~~.891

- 15:02:59.872

1:02.019

TRUNCATED TO 0.01, TIME = 1:02.01

REMEMBER THAT TIMES ARE NEVER ROUNDED!

2. Replacement Times (Electronic Equivalent Times/EET):
 - a. A replacement time (EET) is calculated in the event of a malfunction of **both** the primary and secondary (if the level of the race requires secondary timing) electronic timing.
 - b. How is a replacement time calculated?
 - 1.) Subtract the start manual/hand times from the finish manual/hand times of the five racers before the missing time and the five racers after the missing time (or the 10 nearest).
 - 2.) Calculate the difference between the manual/hand time calculation and the electronic times received by the same ten racers.
 - 3.) Divide the total difference between the sum of the manual/hand times and the sum of the electronic times by ten. The result serves as a type of *correction factor* or *average margin of error*.
 - 4.) Apply the correction factor to the calculated manual/hand time for the racer that was missing an electronic time
 - 5.) A *replacement time* (equivalent *electronic time*, *EET*) is an official time.

NOTE: Photo Finish Timing Systems have been approved. Because of the expense of the equipment, they will only be used at upper-level FIS events. The calculation involved when using a photo finish time to replace a missed electronic time is slightly different. **Refer to 611.3.2.2 for more information.**

C. Start Area Installations:

1. Homologated
 - a. USSA National Championships, including regional junior championships [611.2]
 - b. All FIS [611.2]
2. Dimensions [FIS Timing Booklet 2.46]
 - a. Width: Support posts should be approximately 50 - 80 cm apart
 - b. Wand should be mounted approximately 35 – 50 cm from the snow
3. Start Wand Installation
 - a. Start Wand is a small-diameter fiberglass rod
 - 1.) Only one wand is permitted
 - 2.) Exact start gate must be on hand if replacement required; replaced in same position with same rotation.
 - 3.) Mounted horizontally above the starting line and at an elevation that places it at or below a racer's knees
 - 4.) Mounted on hinge. As racer propels across starting line, wand is forced to swing forward and to the side. Placement of hinge must be marked on support posts.
 - 5.) If two start gates are used in concert, must be solidly mounted on same physical bracket; both mechanism and box must be stiffly connected together.

- b. Micro Switches
 - 1.) Mounted on the start wand hinge
 - 2.) Wired directly to timing equipment
 - 3.) As wand advances the micro switch is tripped
 - 4.) Tripped micro switch activates electronic timing equipment that records the time of day when the micro switch opened and prints the time of day on a paper tape
- c. Communication
 - 1.) Circuitry between the start wand and the timekeeper's booth contains two-way voice communication wires
 - 2.) A headset may be plugged into a jack at the start so that the Starter can be in constant voice communication with the timing room
 - 3.) Some levels of competition require the use of a start clock that provides an acoustic countdown signal on the regular (fixed) start interval as prescribed by the Jury.

D. Finish Posts, Beam and Finish Line: [615.2]

- 1. Finish Posts Width
 - a. Speed events: no less than approximately 15 meters*
 - b. Technical Events: no less than approximately 10 meters*

*Distance is between finish posts/banners not length of finish line. Timing posts must also adhere to these measurements.
- 2. Finish Beam – Photo electric eyes
 - a. Homologated
 - 1.) USSA National Championships, including regional juniors [611.2]
 - 2.) All FIS [611.2]
 - b. Installed with beam projected parallel to the line between posts
 - c. Installed at an elevation approximately the same height as the start wand.
 - d. Is wired to the timing equipment
 - 1.) Beam is broken by the passage of a racer across the finish line
 - 2.) Break sends signal to timing equipment and results in time of day being recorded and printed on a paper tape.
- 3. Finish Line
 - a. Marked horizontally with coloring substance
 - b. Clearly visible to an approaching racer.

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

E. Other Officials at the Finish

- 1. Announcer
 - a. Can be heard from the finish area
 - b. Announces unofficial elapsed time
 - c. Announces DSQ data; may replace actual posting of Report by the Referee. *Team Captains must be notified of this procedure prior to the race.*
- 2. Scoreboard
 - a. Located at or near finish
 - b. Source for unofficial elapsed times
 - c. Location for posting Report by the Referee after each run

- 1.) Must be checked for disqualifications even if a Team Captain feels all of his/her competitors had clear passage
- 2.) 15-minute protest period following posting
- 3.) Protests filed after expiration of protest period invalid
- 4.) Failure to check not valid reason for protest or appeal

F. The Importance of Gate Judges (Refer to #62 & #63. “Fault Only” Gate Judge Card and #64 & #65. “Fault/No Fault” Gate Judge Card) A Gate Judge is responsible for:

1. Supervision of one or more gates including determining and recording whether or not a competitor's passage through the gates was correct or incorrect according to current rules.
2. A competitor who does not have correct passage through a gate has committed a “fault”.
3. Drawing a diagram of the “fault”.
4. A competitor whose racing line has been interfered with may be entitled to a provisional rerun.
5. Making notes regarding details of interference.
6. Offering testimony to the Jury regarding a protested “fault” leading to disqualification or interference that resulted in the Jury granting a provisional rerun.
7. Maintaining and repairing his section of the course, straightening gates, replacing broken gates and replacing torn and missing gate panels.
8. Watching that a competitor accepts no outside help, as any outside help is ground for sanction.
9. Instructing a competitor, if asked, with one of two responses:

“Go!” or “Back!”

NOTE: These responses have been removed from the FIS ICR; however, “GO” and “BACK” are the acceptable responses in USSA events. [U663.1.2]
10. Single pole Slalom and single gate Giant Slalom events require that the Chief Gate Judge instruct - and that the Gate Judges understand - the procedure required for completing passage of a missed single pole gate or a missed dual pole gate.

REFEREE SECTION

2012-2013

I. The Referee and Assistant Referee (for Speed Events) [601.4.10]

A. Appointment

1. By Technical Delegate
2. 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 classified. [601.4.6.2]
 - b. Check Draw/Seed Board. Race Administration is responsible for preparation for the Draw [601.3.7]; 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, U621.11.3.1, "Golden Rule", for USSA races only]
 - 6.) Draw for Downhill training [621.7]
 - 7.) Seeding competitors with Student (S) memberships:

A USSA Student Membership does not allow a competitor to earn USSA Points. Athletes who choose to register as a “Student” instead of as a “Competitor” must be seeded with 999.99 points regardless of existing FIS points. If a competitor with a “Student” membership figures in the Penalty, USSA maximum value must be used.
 - 8.) Seeding foreign FIS competitors in a USSA scored event:

All competitors and forerunners in a USSA event must be USSA Participant Members. Foreign athletes with current FIS inscriptions who want to compete in USSA events must complete USSA membership requirements.

 - Foreign competitors who do not have current USSA points are seeded with their FIS points; the FIS points are used for seeding and Penalty calculation.
 - Foreign competitors who have current USSA points must be seeded with USSA points; the USSA points must be used in Penalty calculation.
 - 9.) World Cup Point holders - SEE WORLD CUP RULES
 - 10.) NorAm Point holders - SEE NORAM CUP RULES

NOTE: *USSA points may only be corrected/changed upon presentation of a document signed by USSA. FIS Points may only be corrected/changed upon presentation of a document signed by FIS. (Corrections may be submitted by letter, fax or e-mail (e-mail must have National or FIS Bureau e-mail 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 points confirmation letter.)*

- 11.) Withdrawal of racers
- 12.) 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.* (USSA Software – Split Second is developing a “Program” for electronic Draw/Seed Boards.)

C. The Draw

According to USSA and FIS rules, the draw must be conducted (or confirmed) at a Team Captains' Meeting. An actual meeting, attended in person 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 ROC, as well as conveying ROC requests and information. It is also a critical element for risk management and liability-related matters. (Refer to 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 immediately after the completion of a race for the next day's event or on the morning prior to a race.

For all Team Captains' Meetings for all USSA-sanctioned events—both scored and non-scored, and regardless of where and when they occur, an Attendance List must be available and signed by everyone attending the meeting and Meeting Minutes must be generated and must be included in the submitted race result packet. *It is recommended that an ROC maintain the Team Captains' Meeting as an alcohol-free event.*

1. First Group of top 15 racers [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]
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
 - 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).
 - b. Computer-Generated Draw: For USSA non-FIS events, the Jury can authorize that the starting positions for first-seed competitors may be determined by computerized random draw in lieu of Double Draw. For FIS events, Team Captains are required to indicate their consent by signing their entry form. [621.9]
 - c. Special group Draws (equal or no points) may be done with a simple Draw, for example, shuffling the cards and drawing start positions
 - d. Race Administrator records all actions taken in performance of the Draw. [601.3.7]

D. Inspection of the Course [601.4.10] Team Captains are encouraged to attend inspection.

E. Who is Authorized to Change the Course [601.4.10]

Non-Essential Changes. [614.1.5] In cases of immediate non-essential but necessary changes on the course, such as small removals of gates, an additional inspection or training run is not necessary. Details must be communicated to all Team Captains and competitors must be informed by the Start Referee at the start.

F. Checking the Gate Judge Cards [601.4.10]

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

Gate Judges must enter details of any reported incident that may result in the Jury’s granting of a provisional rerun.

G. The Report by the Referee [601.4.10] (Refer to #31. 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 competitors
3. Report must contain the reason for the DSQ
 - a. Gate where fault occurred **or**
 - b. Rule number of infraction (Early/late start, etc.)

NOTE: Chief of Timing or Assistant should fill in the DNS's and DNF's on the Report by the Referee form. In addition, *force majeure* may require that the Technical Delegate complete, sign and post the Report by the Referee. A Report by the Referee signed by the Technical Delegate is valid.

H. Work with the Technical Delegate [601.4.10.1]

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

A. Sanction

1. What sanctions are available? For all persons there may be: [223.3]
 - a. Reprimand
 - b. Withdrawal of accreditation
 - c. Denial of accreditation
 - d. Monetary fine **[ACR 223.4 prohibits monetary sanctions at USSA events; ICR 223.4 limits monetary amount FIS Jury may impose – CHF 5,000; 223.3.1 sets limit, FIS Bureau may impose.**
2. In addition, for competing athletes, there may be: [223.3.2]
 - a. Disqualification
 - 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]

B. Protests [640] (Refer to #32. Protest Form)

Jury members must always remember that competitors have the right to “due process”. Due process is "the conduct of formal proceedings according to established rules and principles for the protection and enforcement of private rights, including notice and the right to a fair hearing before a tribunal with the power to decide the case." The Jury shall provide the athlete a full and complete opportunity to present his or her side of the case before imposing any sanctions.

It is the responsibility of the protesting party to be aware of the rules regarding filing of protest, to accurately complete and sign the required form and to file it with the appropriate individual or bureau.

1. Rules of protest
 - FIS ICR Art. 640.1 A Jury must only accept a protest if it is based upon physical evidence. *USSA rule supplements this with: “or eyewitness testimony”.* [U640.1]

- 640.2 A Jury is only permitted to re-evaluate its previous opinions where new evidence exists that relates to the original Jury opinion.
 - Art. 640.3 All Jury decisions are final except those that may be protested under 641 or appealable under 647.1.1
 - Art. 641.6 Against instructions of the Jury.
2. Protest may be filed for what reasons? [641]
 3. Protests may be submitted at: [642]
 - a. The Official Notice Board [642.1]
 - b. Race Administrator [601.3.7]
 - c. Referee at Finish [617.2.2]
 - d. Oral protests are acceptable [644.2]
 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. A Protest can be retracted by the protesting party prior to the applicable Jury Meeting; in this case, no Minutes are required. [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. Any additional information noted on the Protest should be concise and must be accurate. Documenting that “the competitor **did** gain an advantage” when you meant to write “the competitor **did not** gain an advantage”, will require that the Jury uphold the disqualification.

C. **Appeals** [225, 647] FIS and USSA have established procedures for filing appeals. Contact National Office for details.

III. **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 his mistake would result in an advantage for him 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]

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”? [This should be reviewed carefully in light of the current definition of "race arena" and recent precedents.]

1. **Race arena** is clearly defined as area between the Start Line and the Red Line; however, the area officially reserved at the Start for competitors and the area officially reserved at Finish including the official exit should also be included in this definition.
2. Incidents taking place inside this "**arena**" fall into the following rules regarding sanctions: These sanction guidelines apply to all infractions committed by persons accredited for a

USSA 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.

3. **Training area:** According to current rules, the Technical Delegate no longer has to inspect the training area, however If the ROC designates an area as the “official warm-up/training area”, it is considered part of the “*race arena*”.

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

IV. 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 [601.3.3, 613, AOM, Chapter III]

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 USSA 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 and do have a vote.) *The term “Jury Advisor” is not found in the ICR.*

Jury Advisors for USSA scored events must either be certified Referees or certified Jury Advisors; Jury Advisors for USSA non-scored events should either be certified Referees or certified Jury Advisors.

1. When does a Start Referee begin and end their duties? [601.3.3]
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, AOM, Chapter VII - The Racecourse] (**Refer to #24. Start/Finish Referee Recording Form**)
4. **“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.
 - a. 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.
 - b. The command **“start stop, yellow flag stop!”** is called via radio by the Jury member, eyes of the Jury or Jury Advisor who called the **“start stop”** when it is necessary to control the departure of the next racer and also to **“yellow flag” (stop)** a racer who is already on course – again, because the preceding racer has fallen and the racer or

racer's equipment is blocking the course. When this command is issued, the Start Referee must immediately close the start.

- c. The Start Referee must immediately, and in a concise manner, respond via radio that
 - 1.) The start is closed, and
 - 2.) Must state the start number of the last competitor to have started as well as
 - 3.) 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)

- d. 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 now on alert that a competitor may require medical assistance.
 - e. If the Jury/Eyes of the Jury/Jury Advisor call for medical assistance,
 - 1.) Ski Patrol assigned to the event first verifies that the course is clear, *e.g.: no racer is on course!*
 - 2.) Once Ski Patrol assigned to the event has verified that it has a clear course, it responds to the call for medical assistance.
 - 3.) SKI PATROL ASSIGNED TO THE EVENT - NOT COACHES / TRAINERS / OFFICIALS / PARENTS / OTHER COMPETITORS - ARE THE FIRST RESPONDERS!
 - f. 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.
 - g. 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.
 - h. The Technical Delegate is responsible for confirming that all Jury members, Jury Advisors and Eyes of the Jury have reviewed and are aware of “start stop” and “start stop/yellow flag stop” procedures.
5. Start regulations [601.3.3, 613]
 - a. No advantage
 - b. No outside help
 - c. Cannot push off with timing posts or other aids
 6. Early/Late Starts [613.6, 613.7, 805.3, 805.4]
 - a. Starts for regular (fixed) interval events – DH, SG, and GS. **(Refer to Early/Late 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 (non-fixed) interval event – SL. **Irregular (non-fixed) interval starts that do not occur within the prescribed 10 seconds after the start command will result in disqualification.**
 7. Equipment violations [606.2.2, 606.2.3]
 - a. Ski brakes required [606.3]
 - b. Skis & Boots
 - c. Plomb on competition suits – **UPPER LEVEL FIS ONLY** [606.2.2]
 - d. Helmets [606.4, 614.2.3, 707, 807, 907, 1007, Specifications Competition Equipment]
 - e. Helmets with spoilers or edges that stick out are not permitted. *This rule is not intended to apply to slalom headgear.*
 - f. Helmets with soft ear protection are only allowed in Slalom. [807]
 - g. Helmet-mounted cameras are not allowed in USSA events [606.4, 707, 807, 907, 1007]

8. Responsibilities at end of race. [601.3.3, 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]
 - b. Reports to the Jury the start numbers and names of the competitors who:
 - 1.) Had early or late starts [601.3.3, 613.6]
 - 2.) Had conditional starts [805.3.1]
 - c. Remain available until released by Jury
9. What are the specific requirements for the Start Area? [613]
 - a. Roped off and protected
 - b. Adequate shelter for competitors
 - c. Start gate specifications [**2013 USSA Alpine Competition Guide**; FIS Timing Booklet 2.46; 611.2.1]
 - d. Start ramp shall be prepared how? [613.2]
 - e. Start procedure [613.3]
 - 1.) Start Intervals [622]
 - a.) Regular (fixed) interval races and DH training [622.1, 704.7]
 - b.) Irregular (non-fixed) interval races [805.1]
 - c.) Minimum start intervals [622.2.3]
 - d.) Exceptions? [622.1 – Jury may fix different intervals.]
 - 2.) Start Signals
 - a.) Regular (fixed) interval races [613.4]
 - b.) Irregular (non-fixed) interval races [805.3, 805.4]
 - 3.) Valid and False Starts [613.7, 805.4] **is not to be confused with delayed start. An early/late 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”! Early/late start violations require DSQ.**
 - a.) Valid start [613.6, 613.7, 805.3, 805.4]
 - Regular (fixed) interval races [613.6, 613.7]
 - Irregular (non-fixed) interval races [805.3, 805.4]
 - b.) Delayed start [613.6] **is not to be confused with early/late start. A “delayed” competitor is one 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.**
 - c.) Provisional run [613.6, 805.3.1]
 - 4.) Late Start
 - a.) *Force majeure* [613.6, 805.3.1]
 - b.) Regular (fixed) start intervals races [613.6.1]
 - c.) Irregular (non-fixed) interval races - [805.3.1, 613.6.3]

C. The Finish Referee as a Jury Advisor in the Finish Area [601.3.4, 615, AOM, Chapter III]

*Finish Controller is usually only assigned at upper-level races. At events where no Finish Controller is appointed, the Finish Referee assumes these duties.

1. When does a Finish Referee begin and end their duties. [601.3.4]
2. Does Finish Referee have radio contact with the Jury and the start area? [601.4.8, 601.3.4]
3. What are the general duties of the Finish Referee? [601.3.4, AOM, Chapter VII]
4. Finish Regulations [615]
 - a. Removal of skis on arrival [ICR 206.5]

- b. Unusual finishes – binding release [U628.1.5, U629.4; 611.3.1, 615.3]
 - 1.) USSA 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.) USSA 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
 - 2.) FIS - finish line must be crossed: [611.3.1, 615.3]
 - a.) On both skis, or
 - b.) On one ski, or
 - c.) 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.
 - d.) In order for the registered time to become valid, the competitor must immediately cross the finish line with or without skis. FIS has defined the "finish" to be between the last gate and the finish line. [615.3]
- c. Validity of unusual finishes [611.3.1]
- d. Competitor must leave finish area through official exit with all competition equipment used in race [615.1.7], 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 his goggles or a ski pole during his run.
5. Responsibilities at the end of the race [615.4]
 - a. Report to Referee start numbers and names of competitors who did not finish.
 - b. Reports to Jury start numbers and names of competitors who violated finish regulations.
 - c. Remain available until released by the Jury.
6. Specific requirements for the Finish area [615]
 - a. Preparation [615.1.1]
 - b. Fencing & Protection/Security [615.1.3 - .4]
 - c. "Inner Finish Area" – FIS [206.5, 615.1.5, 628.10] **(Red Line)**
 - d. Finish Line and its Markings [615.2]
 - 1.) DH and SG finish line dimensions – no less than approximately 15 m*
 - 2.) SL and GS finish line dimensions – no less than approximately 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 measurements.

V. Review & Update – Continuing Education

A. Review [Refer to “2012-2013 Review & Update for Continuing Education”, 2012 edition of USSA ACR, Online Edition of ICR and current Precisions]

1. Course Setting for Multiple Age Groups:
 - a. Technical Events: Course Setting Guidelines for one (1) class older than the youngest competing age class must be followed.
 - b. Speed Events: Course Setting Guidelines for the youngest competing age class must be followed
2. Age Class Changes: Effective 2012-2013 season, age classes are U8 (under 8), U10 (under 10), U12 (under 12), U14 (under 14), U14 (under 16), U18 (under 18), U21 (under 21) and Senior.

3. USSA’s Concussion Policy:

Any USSA athlete under the age of 18 years suspected of having sustained a concussion must be removed immediately from participation in USSA sporting events (e.g. sanctioned training, practice, camps, competitions or tryouts), by the Technical Delegate or USSA member coach overseeing such sporting events. The minor athlete will be prohibited from further participation until evaluated and cleared in writing to resume participation in USSA sporting events by a qualified health care provider trained in the evaluation and management of concussive head injuries. The health care professional must certify to USSA in the clearance letter that he/she has successfully completed a continuing education course in the evaluation and management of concussive head injuries within three years of the day on which the written statement is made.

Upon removal of a minor athlete from participation for a suspected concussion/traumatic brain injury, the USSA TD or member coach making the removal must inform USSA Competition Services. Athletes who have subsequently been medically cleared to resume participation must provide such medical clearance (as described above) to USSA applicable competition Jury or USSA Competition Services.

In addition, a request for return to training/competition must be filed by parent/legal guardian for athletes under the age of 18.

4. Children’s Kombi requires that SG/GS Kombi events must be held on courses homologated/approved for SG. GS/SL Kombi events must be held on courses homologated/approved for GS.
5. Interference:
 - a. What should a competitor who has met interference do?
 - b. What are the Gate Judge’s responsibilities in this situation?
6. Single Pole Slalom
 - a. Where must both outside pole and turning pole be installed?
 - b. What is the definition of “gate line” for single pole Slalom?
 - c. What is the definition of “clear passage”?
 - d. How far does a hiking competitor have to hike after missing a single pole gate?
 - e. How far does a hiking competitor have to hike after missing a dual pole gate?
 - f. How do the rules address a competitor who is being or has been overtaken?
7. Single Gate Giant Slalom
 - a. Where must both outside and turning dual gates be installed?
 - b. What is the definition of “gate line” for single gate Giant Slalom?
 - c. What is the definition of “clear passage”?
 - d. Can a competitor who has missed a gate step back up?

- e. Can a competitor who has come to a complete stop continue on course?
- 8. Certification requirements: Referees, Assistant Referees and Course Setters must be appropriately certified (Referee) USSA members for all USSA-sanctioned events – both scored and non-scored. Jury Advisors for scored events must be certified Referees or certified Jury Advisors; Jury Advisors for non-scored events should be certified Referees or certified Jury Advisors.
- 9. Event Medical Plan requirement
- 10. Rules of Protest: FIS and USSA
- 11. Second Run Start Order
 - a. Flip 30 is standard
 - b. Flip 15 – 1 hour notice by Jury prior to start of first run
 - c. Golden Rule – starts after fastest first run time unless their first run time allows a more advantageous start position – **NOT VALID FOR FIS EVENTS**
 - d. Valid for children
- 12. Early/late start disqualifications
- 13. Delayed start sanctions
- 14. No disqualification if no advantage unless otherwise specified in the rules, e.g. gate fault, early/late start, equipment, etc.
- 15. Tie at last position of “Bibbo” (**Refer to How to Prepare a Second Run Start List**)
- 16. Start Stop and Start Stop / Yellow Flag Procedures. Ski Patrol assigned to the event are primary responders!
- 17. Due Process: What is due process, and what problems can be encountered if a sanctioned competitor or official is denied due process?
- 18. What are their responsibilities? What options are available if their performance is questionable?

B. Equipment [Refer to current USSA and/or FIS Equipment Regulations available on USSA and FIS websites.]

- 1. Stack Height
- 2. Ski Boot Height
- 3. Ski Radius
- 4. Ski Length: *When a ski tip different from the main ski part is used, the measurement will only be taken into account to the extent it covers a surface corresponding to the natural shape of the ski. Manufacturers have to mark the tip showing the limit of the natural shape to allow easy measurement. For the avoidance of doubt, specific designs of the ski tips as part of the main body of the skis will be allowed.*
- 5. Helmets - required for **ALL competitors and forerunners for ALL events**
 - a. Soft ear only allowed in Slalom
 - b. Protective features integral to the event being contested, such as chin guards on Slalom helmets are permitted
 - c. Helmets with spoilers that stick out are not permitted
 - d. Helmet cameras are not permitted

6. Back Protectors: Back protectors are not mandatory. However, if worn, the back protector must adapt to the anatomical bend of the athlete's spine and lie flat against the body. The top edge of the back protector must be situated in the area of the spinal column and may not go above the 7th cervical vertebrae (C7). There are additional rules that apply to thickness and designs with the view to improve aerodynamic properties are forbidden. *A back protector must be worn underneath the competition suit.*
7. Other Protective Measures: With exception of forearm protection used in SG, GS and SL and shin protection used in SL, protection must be worn under suit - includes knee braces.

NOTE: FIS Equipment Regulations regarding stack height, boot sole thickness, ski width and radius, etc., will be enforced at WC and COC events.

C. Points Lists

1. USSA Points List - List is only available electronically on the USSA website
2. FIS Points List - FIS Points List is only available on FIS website or through link on the USSA website
3. FIS Calendar - FIS Calendar is only available electronically on FIS websites

D. Utilization of FIS Points and FIS Calendar Software

Software is available for free download at **ftp://ftp.fisiski.ch**; updates are posted regularly. Instructions regarding download, setup, and use of MySQL, FIS Points, FIS Calendar software, and data for software, additional documents and information are also available.

E. Miscellaneous

1. Guidelines for Jury Minutes
 - a. If a run (training or part of a race) is rescheduled for a later time slot *on the same day*, it is **DELAYED**.
 - b. If it is rescheduled for a *different day*, it is **POSTPONED**.
 - c. When a run (training or part of a race) is started but cannot be completed, it is **TERMINATED**. *This term is used if even only one Forerunner starts.*
 - d. When a run (training or part of a race) is **CANCELED**, there is no possibility of it being staged at a later date. When an event is canceled, the USSA race code/FIS codex number is vacated and the insurance is no longer valid.
2. Additional wording suggestions
 - a. Use of the word **MUST** indicates an action is mandatory.
 - b. Use of the word **SHOULD** indicates an action is highly recommended.
 - c. Use of the word **MAY** indicates an action is optional
 - d. Use of the word **SAFE** indicates that a situation is **FREE FROM DANGER**.
The word **SAFE MUST NOT BE USED!**
 - e. Use of the words **ASSURE**, **ENSURE** and **INSURE** are strongly discouraged.
3. Should you use "will" or "shall"?
 - a. **Will** can imply volition or intention
 - b. **Shall** can imply necessity or mandatory nature of an action and can stray into the neighborhood of **Must!**

NOTE: Jury Minutes should follow the above guidelines. This is a legal/insurance company suggestion. No written rule exists.

4. As with the Assistant Referee, individuals may, after attending a specialty area Clinic, serve in a training capacity in a specialty area with the understanding that they are not members of Organizing Committee; have neither voice nor vote in Jury meetings and their names will not appear on the official race documents. An individual who is serving in a training capacity is responsible for documenting training days and submitting this information to the respective state/division/region Alpine Officials' Chairperson.

F. Mock Team Captains' Meeting (Refer to #18. Team Captains Meeting (USA), #19. Checklist for Team Captains Meeting (FIS) and Jury Study Problems)

It is recommended that this be conducted in most formal way possible. Seeing a formal demonstration will broaden the experience level of all officials involved and therefore contributes to higher quality races.

The attached Jury Problems are only a sample of problems encountered at many events. Please prepare a description of problems that have occurred in your area and be prepared to discuss them at the Clinic you attend.

Because the Jury on site is the only group that can decide, based on the particular and detailed circumstances of an infraction/situation, no attempt has been made to provide “right” or “wrong” solutions to the Jury Problems. What is important is that a Jury is able to make a decision that is supported by applicable rules and that will be upheld in the event of an appeal.

UNITED STATES SKI AND SNOWBOARD ASSOCIATION

GLOSSARY OF JOB DESCRIPTIONS - ALPINE

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 stopwatches; 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. He should be familiar with local snow conditions on terrain concerned. [601.3.2]

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. He should be in telephone or radio communication with his 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 chairman of team captains' meetings after consultation with TD. [601.3.1]

Chief of Timing and Calculation - responsible for coordination of officials at start and finish, including timing and calculations. In agreement with Jury, decides interval between starts in slalom. [805.1] Following officials under his directions: Starter, assistant starter, start recorder, chief timekeeper, assistant timekeepers, finish controller, chief of calculation/assistants [601.3.6]

Chief Steward - 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; supervised by Jury; takes into consideration terrain, snow cover/caliber of competitors; responsible for setting of racecourse. [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 [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 his 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. JA classification is used to record work history for those positions; they are in radio communication with the Jury.

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. [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 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, 601.3.3]

Starter - should synchronize his 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 USSA/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 Rules or FIS Rules, 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 (PROTESTS) / PROCES-VERBAL DES DECISIONS DU JURY
(RECLAMATIONS) / PROTOKOLL DER JURYENTSCHEIDE (PROTESTE)**

Place / Lieu / Ort		Country / Pays / Land		Codex
Name of event Nom de l'événement Name der Veranstaltung				Date Date Datum
Category	Gender	Event		
Jury members present / Membres du jury presents / Anwesende Mitglieder der Jury				
Function Fonction Funktion	Surname, First Name Nom de famille, Prénom Familiennamen, 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- Assistant*			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 ☐	
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 / Entscheid				
Time published / Heure d'affichage / Anschlagzeit	Date / Date / Datum	Signature of TD Signature de DT Unterschrift des TD (please print and sign)		

* DH/SG

**OWG/WSC

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

Place / Lieu / Ort		Country / Pays / Land		Codex	
Name of event Nom de l'événement Name der Veranstaltung				Date Date Datum	
Category		Gender		Event	
Jury members present / Membres du jury presents / Anwesende Mitglieder der Jury					
Function Fonction Funktion	Surname, First Name Nom de famille, Prénom Familiennamen, 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-Assistant*			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 ☐		
Others present at the meeting / Autres personnes convoquées / Andere eingeladene Personen					
Summary of decisions taken / Rappel succinct du motif / Kurze Beschreibung der getroffenen Entscheidung					
Time published / Heure d'affichage / Anschlagzeit	Date / Date / Datum		Signature of TD Signature de DT Unterschrift des TD (please print and sign)		

* DH/SG

**OWG/WSC

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TEAM ENTRY FORM

Team: _____ Men ☐ Ladies ☐

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

Race Name: _____ Race Date(s) _____

[illegible]

Comments: _____



Competition (Name/Place)/Manifestation (Nom/Lieu)/Veranstaltung (Name/Ort)	Date of race / Date de la course / Datum des Wettkampfs
Responsible for entry / Responsable de l'inscription / Für die Meldung verantwortlich	CATEGORY / Catégorie / Kategorie WC ☐ COC ☐ FIS ☐ CIT ☐ UNI ☐ MAS ☐ ☐
National Association / Fédération Nationale / Nationaler Verband	JUN ☐ CHI ☐

COMPETITORS / COUREURS / WETTKÄMPFER

L ☐ **M** ☐

[illegible]**Entry with FIS points / Inscription avec points FIS / Anmeldung mit FIS-Punkten**

Entry without FIS points / Inscription sans points FIS / Anmeldung ohne FIS-Punkte

No entry / Pas de participation / Keine Teilnahme

00.00
X
-

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FORMULAIRE D'INSCRIPTION / ENTRY FORM / ANMELDUNGSFORMULAR

OFFICIALS / OFFICIELS / OFFIZIELLE

Block letters please!

Ecrire en majuscules svp

Bitte in Blockschrift schreiben!

Surname, First Name Nom de famille, Prénom Familiennamen, Vorname	Arrival Arrivée Anreise	Departure Départ Abreise	
			Team Captain / Chef d'équipe / Mannschaftsführer
			Trainer / Entraîneur / Trainer
			Doctor / Médecin / Arzt
			Physiotherapist / Masseur / Masseur
			Technicians / Techniciens / Techniker Service personnel / Personnel de service / Servicepersonal
Date / Lieu, Date / Ort, Datum	Signature Signature / Unterschrift (please print and sign)		

RECORDER NAME: SG ☐ SC/K ☐[illegible]



1st RUN □ 2nd RUN □

WOMEN ☐ MEN ☐

DH ☐ GS ☐ SL ☐

SG ☐ SC/K ☐[illegible]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GATE JUDGES

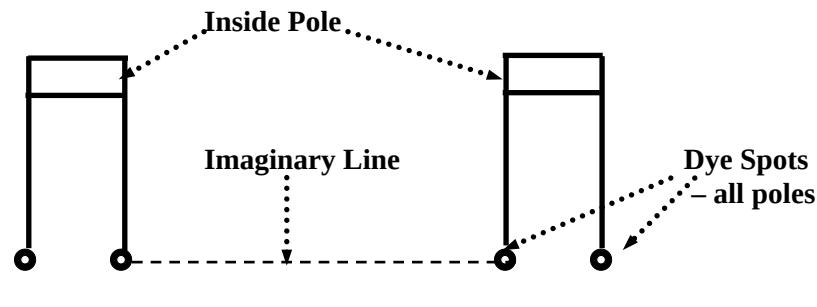
Wear clothing appropriate for varying and unknown weather conditions.

1. Stand where you can see all your gates and can take prompt action to repair course.
2. Record all faults (F):
 - a. 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
 - b. Be prepared to explain all faults.
 - c. Do not discuss the fault with anyone except the Chief Gate Judge or Jury members.
 - d. If you have reported an F, it is sometimes necessary to attend a jury meeting. Check with the Chief Gate Judge after the race.
 - e. Do not report an F if you are in doubt. Give the racer the benefit of the doubt.
3. Record on card the circumstance of any interference to a racer's run.
4. 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".
5. Avoid conversations and other distractions. Concentrate on your job.
6. Avoid interference of any kind with a racer.
7. Maintain the course in equal condition for all racers, if possible.
 - a. Replace broken poles in exact position and keep vertical.
 - b. Put flags back in place.
 - c. Maintain and repair course.
 - d. Keep spectators, photographers and other competitors clear of course.
8. Remain in place until notified that race is over.

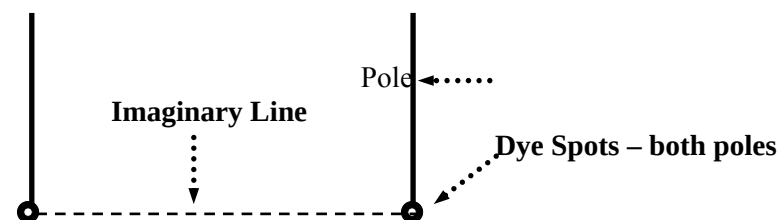
REASONS TO DECLARE A FAULT

1. Racer trains on a course closed to competitors.
2. Racer alters the course.
3. Racer behaves in an unsportsmanlike manner.
4. Racer trains and/or inspects contrary to Jury instructions.
5. Racer fails to give way to an overtaking competitor at the first call.
6. Racer fails to pass through the gate line with both ski tips and both feet.
7. Racer does not comply with security regulations.
8. Racer accepts outside help in any form.

DH, GS, SG

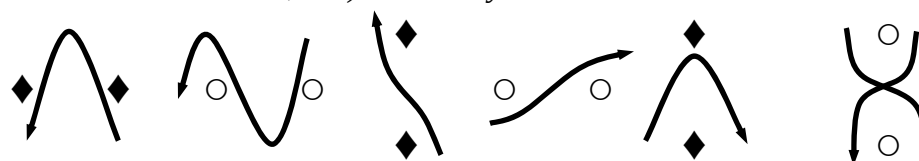


SL



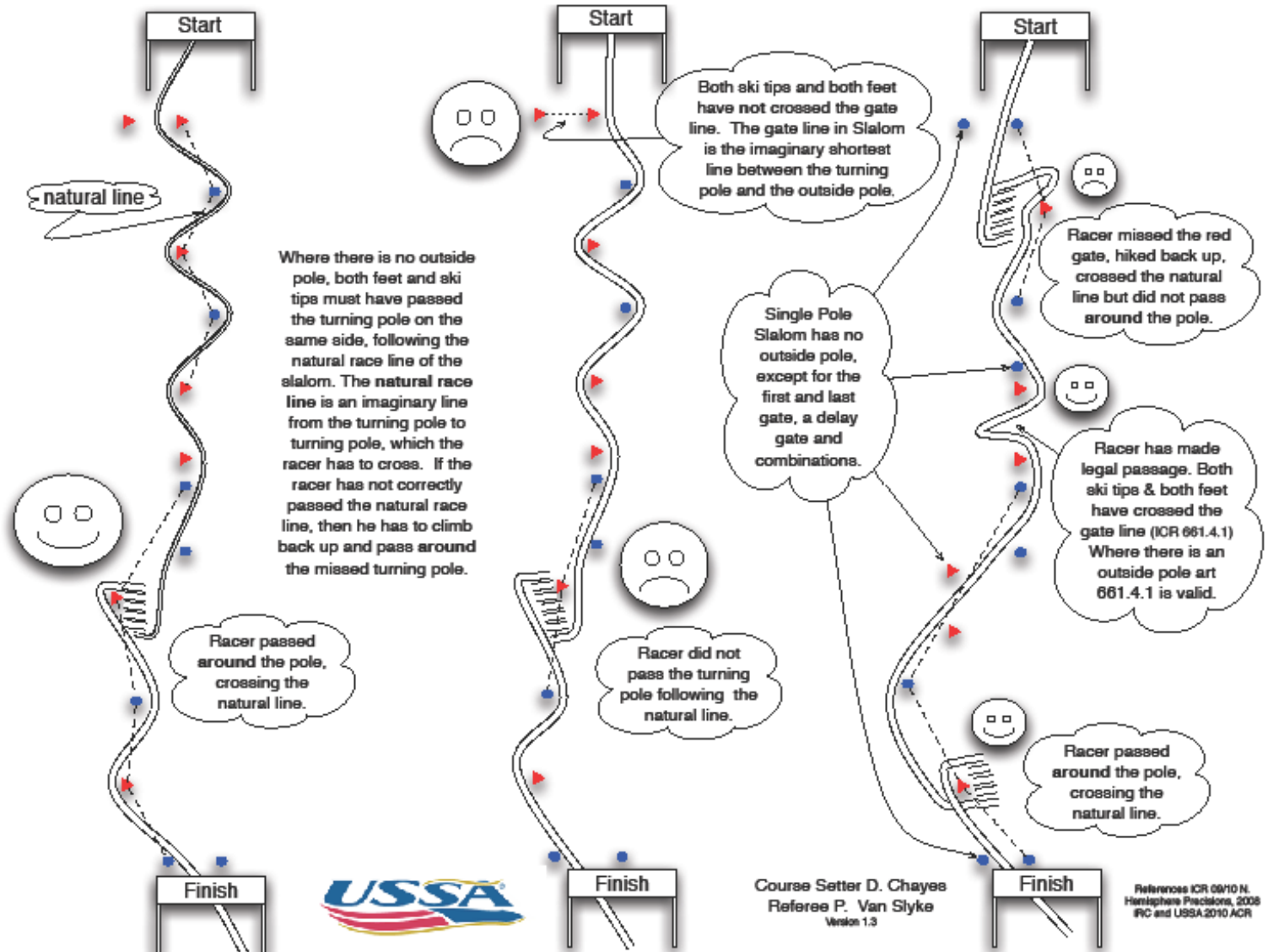
WATCH THE SKI TIPS AND THE FEET

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:

1. He knocks down one or all poles of a gate,
2. He slides through the gate on some part of his body other than his feet,
3. He hikes back up to a gate,
4. He enters and exits from the same side,
5. He enters gates from a direction that differs from other racers,
6. He passes through the gates out of their numerical order.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GATE JUDGES

1. Upon arriving at your assigned gate(s) remove your skis and place them in a designated area.
2. 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.
3. 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 O symbol.
4. Mark only faults (F) and note the racer's number in the corresponding box.
 - a. Draw a detailed diagram of the fault on the pre-drawn gate picture.
 - b. Be prepared to explain all faults.
 - c. Do not discuss the fault with anyone except the Chief Gate Judge or Jury Members.
 - d. 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).
 - e. Do not record a fault if in doubt. Give the athlete the benefit of the doubt.
5. Record on the card the circumstances of any interference with a racer's run.
6. 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."
7. If necessary replace any gate poles and/or retie any gate flags until assistance from the Race Crew arrives.
8. 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 BASE OF TURNING POLE(S).**



Gate Judges Card

Race: _____

Date: _____

Men ☐ **Women** ☐ **Run #** _____

DH ☐ **SL** ☐ **GS** ☐ **SG** ☐ **SC/K** ☐

Faults ☐ **No Faults** ☐

Gate No(s): _____

Name: _____

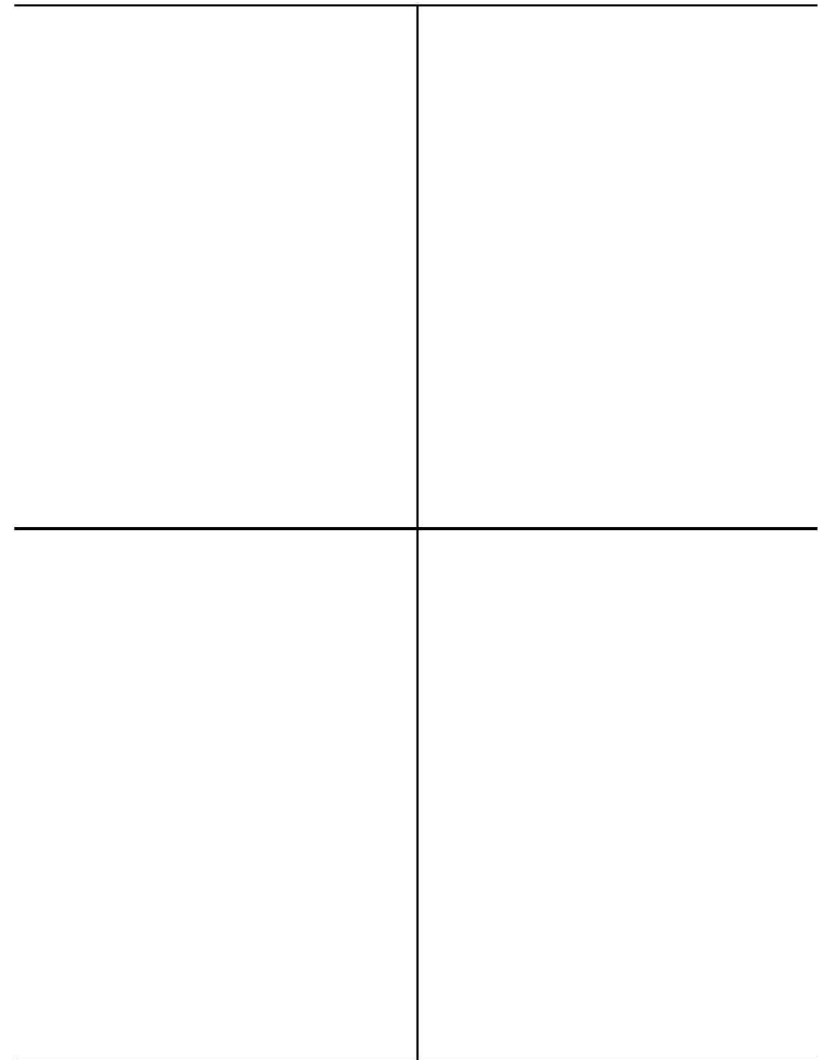
Signature: _____

11-12

Bib Number	Gate Number

Bib Number	Gate Number

DIAGRAM



◇ - Blue ○ - Red @ - Your Location

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

UNITED STATES SKI AND SNOWBOARD ASSOCIATION

GATE JUDGES CARD

NO FAULTS ☐

FAULTS X

Men ☐ Women X Run # 1 Gate(s) # 7,8,9

DH ☐ SL X GS ☐ SG ☐ SC/K ☐ Date 7-1-01

Gate Judge (print full name) G. Gatejudge

Alternate (mark at 1st racer) _____

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	✓										
7	✓		27	✓										
8	✓		29	✓										
9	✓		30	✓										
10	✓													
11		F												
12	✓													
13	✓													
14	✓													
15	✓													
16	✓													
17	✓													
18		F												
19	✓													
20	✓													

11-12

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

◆ = Blue Flag

○ = Red Flag

@ = Gatekeeper's position

Sample drawing of your gate(s)

Race (s) #

Racer(s) #

Racer(s) #

FOR EVERY FAULT MAKE A DIAGRAM

GATE JUDGES CARD

NO FAULTS $\square$

FAULTS □

Men ☐

Women ☐

Run # _____ Gate(s) # _____

DH ☐ SL ☐ GS ☐ SG ☐ SC/K ☐ Date _____

Gate Judge (print full name) _____

Alternate (mark at 1st racer) _____

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

[illegible]



**REPORT BY THE REFEREE / PROCES VERBAL DU JUGE ARBITRE /
PROTOKOLL DES SCHIEDSRICHTERS**

Place / Lieu / Ort				Country / Pays / Land				Codex			
Name of event Nom de l'événement Name der Veranstaltung								Date Date Datum			
Category				Gender				Event			
The following competitors have been disqualified according to ICR / Les coureurs suivants ont été disqualifiés selon le RIS / Die folgenden Wettkämpfer wurden im Sinne der IWO disqualifiziert:											
No. No. Nr.	Surname, First Name Nom de famille, Prénom Famillennamen, Vorname	Nat	Gate No. No. porte Tor Nr.	Gate judge Juge de porte Torrichter	Notes Notes Bemerkung						
Did not start (No.)/Pas au départ (No.)/Nicht am Start (Nr.)											
Did not finish (No.)/Pas à l'arrivée (No.)/Nicht im Ziel (Nr.)											
Time published / Heure d'affichage / Anschlagzeit		Deadline / Délai / Ablauf		Date / Date / Datum		Signature Referee Signature du juge arbitre Unterschrift des Schiedsrichter					



PROTESTS / RECLAMATIONS / PROTESTE

Place / Lieu / Ort		Country / Pays / land		Codex	
Name of event Nom de l'événement Name der Veranstaltung				Date Date Datum	
Category		Gender		Event	
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 Protests	
Function Fonction Funktion	Surname, First Name Nom de famille, Prénom Familienname, Vorname	Team Equipe Mannschaft	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 Familienname, Vorname	Signature Signature Unterschrift (please print and sign)			
Date / Date / Datum	Signature of protester Signature de l'auteur de la réclamation Unterschrift des Protestverfassers (please print and sign)				

SG ☐ SC/K ☐[illegible]

EARLY AND LATE START DISQUALIFICATIONS

[613.7]

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

CLOCK READS:

10:10:54.990	_____		EARLY START?
.			
10:10:56.000		*	
.		*	
10:10:57.000		*	
.		*	
10:10:58.000		*	
10:10:59.000		*	
.		*	
10:11:00.000		*	START
.		*	
10:11:01.000		*	
.		*	
10:11:02.000		*	
.		*	
10:11:03.000		*	
.		*	
10:11:04.000		*	
.		*	
10:11:05.010	_____		LATE START?

2nd RUN START LISTS

[621.11.2, 617.3.3]

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. If a tie has occurred at the reversal position – 30 or 15, include those ties in the reversal number. 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 his bib number!



TEAM CAPTAIN'S MEETING SITE _____

1. Welcome/Introductions Date: _____
2. Attendance List (everyone please sign) Event: M__ DH__ SL__ GS__ SG__ SC/K__
3. Roll Call by Teams W__ DH__ SL__ GS__ SG__ SC/K__
Homologation # W: _____
Homologation # M: _____
4. Jury - Appointment
(For USSA Races - must have USSA #)
Technical Delegate _____ USSA _____
Chief of Race _____ USSA _____
Chief of Course _____ USSA _____
Referee _____ USSA _____
Asst. Referee _____ USSA _____
Start Referee _____ USSA _____
Finish Referee _____ USSA _____
5. Course Setters - Appointment (For USSA Races - must have USSA #)
1st Run Men _____ USSA _____
2nd Run Men _____ USSA _____
1st Run Women _____ USSA _____
2nd Run Women _____ USSA _____
6. Forerunners: Number _____
7. Presentation of Event Medical Plan
8. Update of Entries/Review of Board/Snow Seed?
9. Draw
10. Report of the Organizing Committee
11. Report by the Technical Delegate/Safety items/Medical
12. Report by Jury Members/Secretary
13. Weather Forecast _____

14. Awards Location _____ Time _____

15. Protests in writing with \$ _____ within 15 minutes of posting of the Report by the Referee

16. Official Notice Board Location

17. Schedule	Men's Schedule	Women's Schedule
Race Headquarters Opens	_____	_____
Lifts Open	_____	_____
Training Courses	_____	_____
Course Name	_____	_____
Course Setting	_____	_____
Jury Meets for Radios	_____	_____
Jury Boards Lifts	_____	_____
Jury Inspection - 1 st run/training run	_____	_____
Course Open for Inspection	_____	_____
Course Closed	_____	_____
Snow Seed (yes or no)	_____	_____
1 st Run/Training Run - Forerunners	_____	_____
1 st Run/Training Run Start	_____	_____
Start Interval	_____	_____
Course Setting - 2 nd run	_____	_____
Jury Inspection - 2 nd run	_____	_____
Course Open for Inspection	_____	_____
Course Closed	_____	_____
2 nd Run Forerunners	_____	_____
2 nd Run/Training Run Start	_____	_____
Start Interval	_____	_____

18. Lift Tickets/Bibs: Location _____ Time _____

19. Training Areas: Location _____ Time _____

20. Equipment Storage/Lift Lines/Fast Skiing/Racer Etiquette - Safety

21. Comments/Questions from Team Captains

22. Next Team Captains Meeting _____

23. Adjourn _____

CHECKLIST FOR TEAM CAPTAINS' MEETING

ICR ART.	AGENDA	CONTROL			NOTES
213/216	1. Welcome / Introduction / Roll Call / Attendance List / Agenda	1	2	3	FIS form
601.4 603.4 605	2. Technical Part • Appointment of jury • Appointment of course setters • Ratification of forerunners	☐	☐	☐	WC and COC list FIS
	• Classification WC and COC	☐	☐	☐	
215/607	• Updating of entries	☐	☐	☐	
704	• 1st training list and others	☐	☐	☐	
217/621	• Drawing of lots	☐	☐	☐	
606.1/614.3.2	• Wearing of start numbers	☐	☐	☐	
617.2.2/640-643	• Rules for protests (15')	☐	☐	☐	
621.11	• Start list of 2nd run	☐	☐	☐	
222	• Report of the day by the O.C. • Report by the Technical Delegate • Report by the other members of the Jury	☐	☐	☐	
213/704/804/904	• Review of the intended Programme - Weather forecast	☐	☐	☐	
614.3.2	- Orientation of the courses in the area - Inspection of the course	☐	☐	☐	Règlement WC & COC
	- Course preparation	☐	☐	☐	
613.1.3	- Medical services - Training course • Proposal of team captains • Final programme - First run on lift - Jury meeting at start or at finish	☐	☐	☐	
219/619	- Time and place of prizegiving	☐	☐	☐	
	• Distribution of radio equipment (Jury)	☐	☐	☐	
216/220	3. Administrative Part • Accrediting of teams, officials, press, radio, TV, etc. • Lodging, meals, refreshments	☐	☐	☐	
	• Issuing and returning of start numbers	☐	☐	☐	
	• Official statements/notice board	☐	☐	☐	
	• Reimbursements	☐	☐	☐	
	• Mailbox at the race office	☐	☐	☐	
702.4	• Clothing check • Parking/lift facilities	☐	☐	☐	
	• Opening hours of the race office	☐	☐	☐	
	• Check on radio sets (PTT)	☐	☐	☐	
	• Next meeting	☐	☐	☐	
614.2.2 614.2.3	4. Miscellaneous • Interdiction to continue after a Gate Fault • Interdiction to continue after stopping	☐	☐	☐	

JURY STUDY PROBLEMS – ALPINE

DECISIONS MUST BE SUPPORTED BY RULE REFERENCES

1. The Jury receives a report that a competitor was observed drinking a beer while eating his lunch; the competitor is over 21 years of age. What options, if any are open to the Jury? What rule(s), if any did the competitor violate?
2. Due to weather/venue teardown issues, the Report by the Referee is not posted. DSQ's are announced, but many of the Team Captains are not in the vicinity of the Announcer. When the Data Management person receives the original Report of the Referee, she notes that the name of the DSQ competitor does not match the assigned Bib#. Investigation reveals that the Snow Seed was used and the DSQ competitor's noted Bib # was his actual Start #. The Technical Delegate instructs her to correct the Start # to the assigned Bib # and to DSQ the named competitor. What should the Technical Delegate have done? What options are available to the Team Captains for the affected competitors? What option is available to the Jury? What option is available to the Technical Delegate?
3. Racer is not present when called to the start, approaches the Start Referee and requests a provisional start. The Jury is unable to verify the validity of the request and a provisional start is approved. When should the racer be allowed to start? Should a competitor's right to due process have any impact on start position decision?
4. A racer falls and hikes in order to complete passage of a missed Slalom gate. Because of the length of time involved, it becomes apparent that he will be overtaken prior to crossing the finish line. What options are available to the approaching racer? What options are available to the overtaken racer? Are sanctions available in a technical event? Are sanctions available in a speed event or training run?
5. A racer in a USSA-sanctioned Giant Slalom loses a ski after completing the third gate before the finish and while initiating the turn into the second gate. What is the racer's status? Is there a difference between USSA ACR and FIS ICR?
6. It is determined that several competitors were not wearing assigned bibs as listed on the official Start List. How could the Assistant Starter have helped to address this prior to it becoming a problem? What is the first question that the Jury must ask? Is DSQ mandatory?
7. A Downhill competitor was physically unable to start the first training run. Because of weather conditions, subsequent training runs are canceled and the race is scheduled. What is the competitor's status?
8. In an effort to provide a better penalty, the ROC has invited several low-point pace skiers to participate in an event. One of the pace skiers competes while wearing warmup clothing; another is observed checking his speed prior to entering several gates. What rules, if any, have been violated? What options, if any, are available to the Jury? Would the fact that this is a USSA non-FIS event make a difference?
9. In a non-scored USSA Giant Slalom, a racer falls, misses a gate and hikes back up. Because of the delay, a course worker mistakenly believes the racer is DNF and moves into the race line. The racer, who is back on course, sees the course worker, stops and immediately skis out and requests a provisional rerun based on interference. His provisional rerun is successful and the Jury must now decide whether or not to confirm the rerun. What issues must the Jury address? Does the fact that the racer had to hike prior to the interference have any bearing on the Jury's decision? What is the racer's status?
10. At an upper-level event, one of the low-point holders is physically unable to compete. He offers to go to the start and "kick open the wand". What problems could arise if this practice is allowed?
11. A competitor misses a Slalom gate just before crossing the finish line. He quickly stops, hikes back up through the finish line, completes passage and crosses the finish line a second time. What is the competitor's status? What if he 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?

12. After a competition, a Team Captain reports to the Jury that his competitor was lined up prior to starting when he was approached by a Team Captain from another club. This Team Captain proceeded to tell the competitor that his equipment appeared to be illegal, that the Team Captain is going to notify the Jury and that the competitor can expect a disqualification. How should the Jury handle this situation?
13. A Team Captain reviews the posted Report by the Referee and notes none of his competitors are listed. Accessing the online Official Results when he arrives home that night, he is surprised to find that one of his competitors (bib #15 who started #14) is now listed as a disqualification, and a competitor who did miss a gate (bib #14 who started #13) is listed in the Official Results. Inasmuch as the Jury has been disbanded, what options are available to the Team Captain? How could this error have occurred? Would the fact that the Technical Delegate and not the Referee signed the Report by the Referee have any impact?
14. Prior to the first day of Downhill Training, the Jury is informed that Start Referee, Finish Referee, Gate Judges, Manual Timekeepers and medical personnel will only be available for the actual race. What problems could be encountered if this procedure is allowed?
15. For a multi-day event, the OC has only scheduled one Team Captains' meeting for the evening prior to the first competition. The plan is that the RA will conduct computer-generated draws for the first seed and for those competitors without points. The daily Program, as well as the Start List will then be available online. What rules address this issue? What problems could be encountered if this procedure is allowed?
16. The OC plans to use an overhead projector to display the draw/seed board and conduct a computer-generated draw. The Team Captains voice their displeasure because although they don't object to the use of the electronic board, they prefer to conduct a physical double draw. Is the use of the electronic board against the rules? Do the Team Captains have a valid complaint regarding the draw? What can the Jury do?
17. A competitor is entered and represented for both the first and second day of Downhill Training but does not actually start until the third day. It is brought to the attention of the Jury that the competitor did not start the training runs because he was competing in events at another area. How must the Jury address this situation?
18. In Slalom, a competitor falls, slides past a combination and hikes back. What is competitor's responsibility? What is the Gate Judge's responsibility to the competitor? If the event is a Single Pole Slalom, how far does the competitor have to hike to clear a missed single pole gate? A missed double-pole gate?
19. In a field of 85 racers, racer #79 requests a provisional re-run. Where is the last possible insertion point where this re-run can occur? Give reasons.
20. A competitor falls and is experiencing some disorientation. After being examined at a medical facility and being diagnosed with a possible Grade 1 concussion, the Team Captain wishes to leave her on the Board for the next event because the medical facility has released the competitor with instructions to resume her normal activities and seek additional medical attention only if additional symptoms develop. What action should be taken by the Race Administrator, the Technical Delegate and the Jury? What are normal activities?
21. After the first day of Downhill Training, a request is made to allow additional entries because the estimated Penalty is not going to benefit the majority of the field. How should the Jury address this issue? If it is discovered that an individual who has been forerunning has very low points, should he be allowed to become a competitor in this event?
22. A Team Captain tells a Jury member that a competitor's equipment is illegal according to the current rules regarding 1) Stand Height; 2) Boot Sole Thickness; 3) Ski Radius. How should the Jury handle this situation: 1) At a USSA-sanctioned non-FIS event; 2) At a FIS event? If the equipment is questionable, what action must the Jury take? Who bears the costs?

PLEASE DISCUSS SPECIFIC PROBLEMS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN YOUR AREA.