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

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

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

“Courses” and “B-Net” Power Point Presentations are required viewing at any U.S. Ski & Snowboard Referee Clinic.

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

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

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

Alpine Officials’ Education Working Group Chair: Lucy Schram [aoewgchair@gmail.com]
There is much information available to us - no one can possibly know it all. What we SHOULD know is WHERE to find it. Most of the sections of this Study Guide require research by the user. This will aid in the ability to understand the layout of the applicable rule books and publications and will reinforce their content.

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

36. Minutes of Jury Decision (Protest)
37. Minutes of Jury Decision (Without Protest)
28. Start/Finish Referee Recording Form
   Valid/False [613.7]
60. & 61. “Fault/Only” Gate Judge Card/Instructions
62. & 63. “Fault/No Fault” Gate Judge Card
34. Report by the Referee
35. Protest Form
   How to Prepare a Second Run Start List [621.11.2]
23. Program/Team Captains Meeting Minutes – non-FIS
22. Checklist for Team Captains Meeting
   Jury Problems

I. The Jury. [601.4 - 601.4.8, U603.1.1, 203.2, U203.2 AOM, Chapter IV- Race Organization]
   A. Membership & Certification Requirements
      1. U.S. SKI & SNOWBOARD-SANCTIONED NON-FIS EVENTS: Jury members, Jury Advisors (Start & Finish Referees), Chief of Course, Course Setters, Chief of Timing & Calculations, and Race Administrator are required to be current members of U.S. Ski & Snowboard and appropriately certified for the position they are filling. They must have also attended a Continuing Education Clinic (Update) within the last 2 seasons.

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

      Competitors are required to have an appropriate current competitor’s U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership. Forerunners must also have an appropriate U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership; e.g., Competitor, Non-Scored Athlete, Masters, General, or Short Term Alpine. Qualified members of foreign federations recognized by FIS must hold a valid U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership in order to take part in any capacity at a U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned non-FIS event.
2. **U.S. SKI & SNOWBOARD-SANCTIONED FIS EVENTS**: The above requirements for race officials also apply for FIS events. When a foreign FIS Federation lists a foreign coach on their FIS entry form, the Federation is certifying that the coach has the knowledge and ability to fulfill the duties of a Team Captain, e.g., serve as a Jury member or set a course. This satisfies the “qualified member of foreign federation” requirement for FIS events.

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

3. Any U.S. Ski & Snowboard Coach or Official member whose membership number on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website is marked “PENDING,” indicates that the member has not completed membership requirements, e.g., SafeSport training, background screening, or Coaching Fundamentals Course, and they must not be appointed to serve as Jury members, Jury Advisors, Chief of Course, or Course Setters.

4. Competitors who are 18 years of age and older who have not completed SafeSport Training and/or background screening will also be designated as “PENDING.” These athletes must not be allowed to forerun or compete in any U.S. Ski & Snowboard event until “ACTIVE” status is achieved.

5. For all U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned events – both scored and non-scored – U.S. Ski & Snowboard members serving as Referee, Assistant Referee, or Course Setter(s) must be U.S. Ski & Snowboard certified Referees. The Chief of Race must be certified either as a Chief of Race, Referee, or Technical Delegate.

6. For all U.S. Ski & Snowboard events – non-scored and scored, U.S. Ski & Snowboard members serving as Start or Finish Referee must either be a certified Referee, Jury Advisor, or Chief of Race.

7. Failure to comply with membership requirements will invalidate event liability insurance.

8. U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership for both new and renewing members is processed online by completing the following:
   a. Apply for or renew your U.S. Ski & Snowboard Coach or Official membership online at usskiandsnowboard.org. Create (new members) or access your “User Account” and select all requested memberships, e.g., Coach/Official, Competitor – Alpine, U.S. Ski & Snowboard Club Volunteer, U.S. Ski & Snowboard Club Participant, Snowboard, Freestyle, Masters, etc.
   b. Enter or affirm previously supplied primary medical/accident insurance information
   c. Coaches who are non-certified member coaches must review and complete the Coaching Fundamentals Course
   d. All members must review and accept “Assumption of Risk and Release of Liability” (read carefully before accepting).
   e. All members must review and accept the “U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s Concussion Policy”
f. All members must review and accept “U.S. Ski & Snowboard’s Child Protection Policy Safe Sport Guidelines”

g. Upon receipt and processing of your application, if either SafeSport Training, background screening and/or Coaching Fundamentals Course are required, U.S. Ski & Snowboard will either direct you to a link that will initiate the required process, or you will be contacted via email with instructions on how to proceed. Failure to complete requirements will result in membership being inactivated

h. Site will provide membership fee total

i. Credit card holder must provide current credit card information

j. If background screening, SafeSport training and/or Coaching Fundamentals Course are required, “PENDING” will be noted on the membership dashboard

k. Until “PENDING” status is cleared and full membership status is in effect, a Coach or Official must not be allowed to participate in any capacity at any U.S. Ski & Snowboard-sanctioned event, e.g., appointed to serve as a Jury member, Jury Advisor (Start/Finish Referee), Chief of Course, or Course Setter; this includes being allowed to serve as an on-hill coach. Competitors whose status is “PENDING” must not be allowed to forerun or compete.

l. If there are no “PENDING” requirements, membership will be finalized immediately, and the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website will be updated

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

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

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

B. SafeSport Training

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

A comprehensive training program is required the first year, with annual refresher training required in subsequent years. If you have completed SafeSport training within the past season with another organization, you may submit your certificates to Member Services by email to membership@ussa.org.

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

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

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

C. U.S. Ski & Snowboard Background Screening:
Over 75% of U.S. Ski & Snowboard's members are under the age of 18. In order to help ensure that these members are in a secure environment, U.S. Ski & Snowboard has implemented a strict policy that is in keeping with the standards of many youth sports organizations, schools, and recreational programs in the US. All U.S. Ski & Snowboard employees, member coaches, and officials are subject to the background screening process.

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

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

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

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

   The role of the TD is to make sure that the rules and directions of the governing body (U.S. Ski & Snowboard and/or FIS) are observed, to see that the event runs smoothly, to verify that the requirements of the Homologation report - specifically, but not limited to, installation of recommended on-hill competitor security/protection measures - are met, to advise the organizers within the scope of their duties.
2. Referee (RF) [601.4.10, 601.4.10.1]: The Referee is appointed by the Technical Delegate and upon appointment, becomes a member of the OC. The Referee supervises the draw, receives Start and Finish Referee reports and posts the signed Report by the Referee which includes breach of rules and disqualifications of competitors to the official notice board after each run. *The Referee is generally considered as the competitors' representative on the Jury and should be a coach present for the event and who has athletes entered in the event.*

3. *Assistant Referee - Speed events only:* The Assistant Referee is appointed by the Technical Delegate and upon appointment, becomes a member of the OC. The Assistant Referee is a voting Jury member and has responsibilities equal to those of the Referee. *The Assistant Referee is also considered as the competitors’ representative on the Jury and should be a coach present for the event and who has athletes entered in the event.*

4. Chief of Race (CR): is the responsible authority for the management of the entire event.

C. Appointment of the Jury

1. World Championships and Olympic Winter Games
   a. Who names the Referee, Assistant Referee, Start and Finish Referees? [601.4.1.1]
   b. Is a woman necessary on the Jury? [601.4.1.4, 601.4.2.3, U601.4.2.3]
   c. Are there special considerations concerning the appointment of members of this Jury? [601.2.2, 601.4.1 et seq]

2. World Cup Races [601.2,601.4.2] AND REFER TO WC RULES

3. Other U.S. Ski & Snowboard and FIS Races
   a. Who names the Referee for technical events and the Referee and Assistant Referee for speed events? [601.2.3, 601.4.2.2]
   b. Are the Technical Delegate, Referee, and Assistant Referee also members of the Organizing Committee? [601.4]
   c. Who names the Start and Finish Referees? [601.3]
   d. Can the Start and Finish Referees be members of the organizing club?
   e. Is a woman necessary on a Jury? [601.4.2.3, 601.4.1.4, U601.4.2.3]

4. Exclusions. [601.4.3] Are there any reasons why a person may be excluded from serving on a Jury? [601.4.3.1]

5. Team Captains or Trainers on the Jury
   a. How does a Team Captain become eligible to serve on a Jury? [604.2]
   b. What responsibilities could this eligibility include? [604.2]
   c. Should fulfill accepted duties as member of the Jury or Course Setter [603.2, 604.2.2]
   d. Can a Jury member be sanctioned? [223.2.1]
D. Meetings, Tenure and Voting [601.4.4, AOM, Chapter III]

1. Meetings of the Jury
   a. When is the first meeting of a Jury? [601.4.4.1]
   b. Other Jury meetings are usually held:
      1.) After course inspections
      2.) After each run
      3.) End of race or in case of race halt
      4.) To rule on Protests when appropriate [646 et seq]
      5.) DH - daily, prior to Team Captains' Meeting
   c. Who is present at a Jury meeting?
      1.) Witnesses as appropriate [646.2]
      2.) Can videotape be used? [646.2, 670]
      3.) Does an individual facing a penalty need to be offered an opportunity to present a defense? [224.7, 646.2]
      4.) Is eye-witness testimony acceptable? [U640.1]
      5.) Race Secretary or Jury Secretary [601.3.7, U601.3.7]

2. What is considered the “tenure of the Jury”? [601.4.4, 601.4.4.1, 601.4.4.2]

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

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

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

4. Voting rights and responsibilities of the Jury [601.4.6 et seq]
   a. World Championships and Olympic Winter Games [ICR 601.4.1.1, 601.4.5.1]
   b. For U.S. Ski & Snowboard and other FIS races [601.4.5.2]
   c. What kind of vote is needed to determine a decision of the Jury?
      1.) Regular Jury decisions: Simple majority [601.4.5.3]
      2.) Protest decision: Majority voting members [646.3]
   d. What happens in case of a tie vote? [601.4.5.4, 646.3]
   e. Signing Minutes of Jury Decisions (Protest) and (Without protest) and indicating vote [601.4.5.5] (Refer to #36. Minutes of Jury Decision (Protest) and #37. Minutes of Jury Decision (Without Protest)
   f. When may a Jury member make a decision without consulting other Jury members? What should be done to confirm this decision? [601.4.5.7]
   g. For situations not clearly covered in the rules, how is a decision rendered? [601.4.7]
   h. What is the rule concerning Jury radios? [601.4.8] Why are radios so important?
      - Informing Jury/timing personnel of athletes’ status at the start: DNS, NPS
      - Informing Jury/timing personnel of athletes’ status on course: DNF, hiking
      - Informing all personnel of provisional starts or provisional reruns
- Informing all personnel of critical situations requiring Stop Start or Stop Start / Yellow Flag Stop
- Informing all personnel of need to address course or gate issue
- Informing all personnel of Jury decisions, e.g., Program changes, start interval changes, etc.

5. What is “due process”? Due process is "the conduct of formal proceedings according to established rules and principles for the protection and enforcement of private rights, including notice and the right to a fair hearing before a tribunal with the power to decide the case." (Gary Wright, Attorney at Law)

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

E. Duties of the Jury as a Whole [601.4.6, et seq; AOM, Chapter III – Rules, The Jury, And The Technical Delegate & Chapter IV – Race Organization]
1. Technical Standpoint [601.4.6.1]

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

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

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

3. Additional Duties for Downhill [601.4.6.1]

4. Organizational Standpoint [601.4.6.2]

5. Disciplinary Standpoint [601.4.6.3]

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

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

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

7. General Jury Responsibilities
   
a. Forerunners *[605 et seq, 601.4.6 et seq]*
   1.) Number of forerunners *[605.1, 601.4.6.1]*
   2.) Forerunner requirements *[605.2 - 605.4]*
   3.) When appointed, are members of the Organizing Committee *[605.1]*
   
   **NOTE:** *605.3 states Forerunners should have the ability to ski the course in racing fashion; Downhill forerunners should start all training runs.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. JURY ADVISORS
A. Technical Advisor
The Committee for Alpine Skiing may appoint a Technical Advisor for all categories of races. This official supports the Jury, has the right to express an opinion within the Jury, but has no vote. [601.4.11]
B. The Start Referee as a Jury Advisor in the Start Area [U601.3.3, 601.3.3, 613 et seq, AOM, Chapter III – Rules, The Jury, And The Technical Delegate]

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

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

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

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

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

1. When does a Start Referee begin and end their duties? [601.3.3, U601.3.3]

2. Does the Start Referee have radio contact with the Jury? [601.4.8]

3. What are the general duties of the Start Referee? [601.3.3, U601.3.3] (Refer to #28. Start/Finish Referee Recording Form)

4. When is an athlete not permitted to start? [627, U627.8]

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

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

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

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

1. The command “Start Stop” is called via radio by a Jury member, Eyes of the Jury (a coach positioned at a yellow flag zone), or Jury Advisor when it is necessary to control the departure of the next racer – usually because the preceding racer has fallen and the
racer or racer’s equipment is blocking the course. When this command is issued, the Start Referee must immediately close the start.

2. The command “Start Stop, Yellow Flag Stop” is called via radio by the Jury member, Eyes of the Jury, or Jury Advisor who called the “Start Stop” when it is necessary to control the departure of the next racer and also to “Yellow Flag” (stop) a racer who is already on course – again, because the preceding racer may have fallen and the course may be blocked. When this command is issued, the Start Referee must immediately close the start.

3. The Start Referee must immediately, and in a concise manner, respond via radio:
   a. That the start is closed, and
   b. Must state the start number of the last competitor to have started as well as
   c. The start number of the competitor held at the start.

   Example: “start stop confirmed, number 23 on course, number 24 at the start.”
   (Additional verbiage is discouraged because the Jury channel must be kept clear.)

4. When “Start Stop” or “Start Stop/Yellow Flag Stop” is called, Ski Patrol assigned to the event and in radio contact with the Jury, is on alert medical assistance may be required.

5. If the Jury/Eyes of the Jury/Jury Advisor call for medical assistance:
   a. Ski Patrol assigned to the event first verifies that the course is clear, e.g., no racer is on course!
   b. Once Ski Patrol assigned to the event has verified that it has a clear course, it responds to the call for medical assistance.
   c. SKI PATROL ASSIGNED TO THE EVENT - NOT COACHES/TRAINERS/ OFFICIALS/PARENTS / OTHER COMPETITORS - ARE THE FIRST RESPONDERS!

6. The individual (Jury member, Eyes of the Jury, or Jury Advisor) who called the “Start Stop” or “Start Stop, Yellow Flag Stop” is responsible for releasing the course hold.

7. The course is reopened at the direction of the Jury: either from top to bottom, bottom to top, or from the position where the incident requiring the “Start Stop” occurred.

8. Technical Delegate is responsible for confirming all Jury members, Eyes of the Jury, and Jury Advisors have reviewed and are aware of “Start Stop” and “Start Stop/Yellow Flag Stop” procedures.

**RADIO COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL**

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

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

**Course Clear**

**Example**

- Chief of Race - “CR to the eyes of the Jury, clear the hill from the bottom up.”
- Finish Referee - “Finish Referee, clear”
- Referee - “Referee on coaches’ knoll, clear”
- Technical Delegate - “TD, clear on Upper Peak”
- Start Referee - “Start Referee, clear”
- Chief of Race - “CR to Start and Timing, course is clear, send the first forerunner (or next racer on next interval if this was a long hold). Out”

**Start Stop NO YELLOW FLAG**

**Example (slalom event)**

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

**Start Stop YELLOW FLAG**

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

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

If Medical is not required

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

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

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

After athlete is transported and repairs are complete

- Jury Member - “Athlete being transported. Repair is complete. (location) is clear. Resume start.”
- Start Referee - “Confirm (location) is clear. Finish (or nearest exit location) please notify when medical exits the course.”
• Finish Referee (or nearest exit location) - “Medical is clear.”
• Start Referee - Confirm course is clear. Please clear from the finish up. Timing?”
  (Each Jury member/Eyes of the Jury/Jury Advisor clears their section moving up the hill).
• Start Referee - “Start is clear, resuming with racer 57 on next interval.”

D. Other Necessary and Planned Interruptions

1. Course Maintenance

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

   When it is necessary to have a hold for an extended period of time for course
maintenance, the Chief of Course or another Jury member can inform the Start Referee
to interrupt the race to complete the task. On fixed interval events, it is common to
indicate the requested amount of time in terms of number of intervals - “We will need a
4-interval hold for maintenance.”

2. Timing Hold

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

3. Start Interval

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

4. Finish Interval

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

5. START STOP: Important Reminders

   It is important to remember that “Start Stop” is called when necessary to address
critical situations by:
   • ANY Jury member
   • ANY Eyes of the Jury (Connection Coach, Chief of Course)
   • ANY Jury Advisor (Start Referee or Finish Referee)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. What are the specific requirements for the Start Area? [613]
   a. Roped off and protected
   b. Adequate shelter for competitors [613.1]
   c. Start gate specifications [current FIS Timing Booklet; 611.2.1]
   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 interval races [613.4, U613.4]
          b.) Irregular interval races [805.3, 805.4]

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

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

4.) Late Start
   a.) Force majeure [613.6, 805.3.1]
   b.) Regular start intervals races [613.6.1]
   c.) Irregular interval races - [805.3.1, 613.6.3]
F. The Finish Referee as a Jury Advisor in the Finish Area [601.3.4, U601.3.4, 615; AOM, Chapter III – Rules, The Jury, And The Technical Delegate]

*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 the Finish Referee have radio contact with the Jury and the start area? [601.4.8, 601.3.4, U601.3.4]

3. What are the general duties of the Finish Referee? [601.3.4, U601.3.4]

4. Finish Regulations [615]
   a. Removal of skis prior to crossing “red line” [ICR 628.10]
   b. Unusual finishes – binding release [611.3.1, 615.3]
      1.) U.S. Ski & Snowboard Fall in the immediate finish area
         a.) Less than 2 gates above the finish in SL, GS or SG
         b.) Less than one gate above the finish in DH
         c.) In above situations, Finish line must be crossed
            - On one ski, or
            - On both skis
            - Or with both feet
      d.) U.S. Ski & Snowboard clear disqualification after losing a ski [U629.4]
         - More than two gates above the finish in SL, GS or SG
         - More than one gate above the finish in DH
      e.) FIS - finish line must be crossed:
         - On both skis, or
         - On one ski, or
         - In case of a fall at the finish where the competitor does not come to a full stop, the time can be taken without both of the competitor’s feet having crossed the finish line
         - In order for the registered time to become valid, the competitor must immediately cross the finish line with or without skis. [611.3.1] FIS has further defined “at the finish” to be between the last gate and the finish line. [615.3]

5. Finish Controller is usually only assigned at upper-level events (WSC, OWG, and WC) and decides correctness of passage across the finish line. *For events where a Finish Controller is not assigned, the Finish Referee assumes the duties of the Finish Controller.*

6. Competitor must leave finish area through official exit with all competition equipment used in race [ICR 615.1.6, ACR 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 equipment, e.g., goggles, gloves, or ski pole(s) during their run.

7. Responsibilities at the end of the race [601.3.4, U601.3.4, 615.4]
   a. Report to the Referee start numbers and names of the competitors who did not finish.
   b. Report to the Jury the start numbers and names of the competitors who violated finish regulations.
c. Remain available until released by the Jury

8. Specific requirements for the Finish area [615]
   a. Preparation [615.1.1]
   b. Fencing & Protection [615.1.4]
   c. Finish Line and its Markings [615.2]
      1.) DH and SG finish line dimensions – no less than 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.

d. Exceptions

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

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

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

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

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

B. Specific Duties and Rights [601.4.10]
   1. Approval of Draw/Seed Board [601.4.10]
      a. Jury determines competitors are properly ranked. [601.4.6.2]
b. Check Draw/Seed Board. Race Administration is responsible for preparation for the Draw [601.3.7]; however, check for:
   1.) Errors with names, country/club codes
   2.) Errors in point order (or points) [621.3]

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

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

10.) Withdrawal of racers
11.) Addition of racers

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

C. The Draw
   According to U.S. Ski & Snowboard and FIS rules, the draw must be conducted (or confirmed) at a Team Captains' Meeting. 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 OC (Organizing Committee), as well as conveying OC requests and information. It is also a critical element for risk management and liability-related matters. [621.8, 604.3]
With the approval of the Jury and at a time and place announced to all Team Captains, and where a computer-assisted Draw has been approved or is not required (e.g., YSL where TRS by class and gender is used to determine the start order), an informational meeting is still required but may be held either early in the morning prior to the race or immediately after the completion of a race for the next day's event.

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

1. First Group of top 15 racers [621.3, 621.8]
   a. If tie occurs for 15th place, the Draw is increased with no effect on bibbo [621.3]
   b. If wide point range exists among the first group, the Jury may decrease the Draw. [621.3] A first-seed decrease has no effect on the number of competitors included in the second-run flip (bibbo).

2. Snow Seed [621.10]
   a. Under what circumstances is a snow seed used?
   b. What events use a snow seed?
   c. When does the snow seed start?

3. Procedures for a Draw [621 et seq]
   a. A “Double Draw” is the simultaneous drawing of the competitor number (the place they hold on the seed board) and the bib number by the Referee(s). [621.8]
   b. Computer-Generated Draw – non-FIS events: The Jury may authorize that the starting positions for first-seed competitors be determined by computer-generated draw in lieu of Double Draw. [621.9]
   c. Computer-Generated Draw – FIS events: Team Captains’ acceptance is required; a signed (submitted) entry form is considered acceptance of a computer-generated Draw at a FIS event. [621.9]

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

d. Special group Draws (equal or no points) may be done with a simple Draw, for example, shuffling the cards and drawing start positions

e. Race Administrator records actions taken in performance of the Draw. [601.3.7]

   a. The “Golden Rule” is a U.S. Ski & Snowboard rule that allows special seeding for adaptive athletes competing in U.S. Ski & Snowboard events. [U621.3.1, U621.11.3.2]
   b. “Golden Rule” seeding applies to both first and second runs. [U621.11.3.2]
   c. “Golden Rule” seeding is not valid for FIS events.
D. Responsibilities Related to the Course
1. The Chief of Race directs all preparation of the competition and supervises the activities in the technical area. [601.3.1, U601.3.1]

2. The Chief of Course is responsible for the preparation of the courses in accordance with the directives and decisions of the Jury. [601.3.2, U601.3.2]

3. The Chief Gate Judge is available to help keep spectators off the course and to assist with course maintenance [601.3.5]

4. The Jury is responsible for checking the course preparation, snow condition and the course set [601.4.6.1]

5. The Technical Delegate checks over the race course with regard to preparation, marking, crowd control and supervises the course setting together with the Jury [601.4.9.1]

6. The course setting is a task of the Course Setter alone. He is responsible for adhering to the rules and may be advised by members of the Jury and the Technical Advisor in Downhill and Super G, if present [603.7.6; 614.4.4 states only the Jury may change a course].

7. There are many other duties related to course preparation, maintenance and/or access by spectators, service personnel, media, etc. In upper level events, these duties are assigned to a designated “Chief”, e.g., Chief Steward, Chief of Course Equipment, etc. In most events, these duties are shared by the Chief of Course, the Chief of Race, and their respective race crews under the direction of the Jury.

E. Inspection of the Course [601.4.6.1: Checking the racecourse: e.g., checking the set courses, checking snow conditions, checking course preparation, checking crowd control systems, checking the course prior to race.]
Homologation Inspector(s)’ minimum suggestions for placement of on-hill competitor security are included in the homologation report. The Jury may, while inspecting the course, decide that additional security measures are required. The Referee and the Assistant Referee (when appointed), must work very closely with the Technical Delegate. [601.4.10.1] Special care should be taken to identify situations that go beyond the inherent risks of the sport.

NOTE: Homologation files are available for review on the following websites. Inasmuch as paper copy files in the club/ski area files may be outdated, these are the only valid sources for verification of a course homologation:

media.ussa.org/Public/Athletics/CompServices/Homologation/
(Login is required: User ID = homologation; Password = Allout2018!)

fis-ski.com/DB/alpine-skiing/homologations.html
(Maps, photos, reports, etc. not accessible at this site.)

F. Checking the Gate Judge Cards [601.4.10] (Refer to #60. & #61. “Fault Only” Gate Judge Card/Instructions and #62. & #63. “Fault/No Fault” Gate Judge Card)
A properly marked gate judge card with a diagram of the fault committed is required in order to substantiate a racer’s fault. [661.2] The “Fault Only” card is recommended for speed events (DH/SG). The “Fault/No Fault” card is recommended for use at technical events.
(GS/SL) where bib numbers (second run) are not sequential. Both forms are available on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website.

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

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

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

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

**H. Work closely with the Technical Delegate [601.4.10.1]**

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

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

**A. Sanction**

1. What sanctions are available? For all persons, there may be: [223.1 – 223.4]
   a. Reprimand
   b. Withdrawal of accreditation
   c. Denial of accreditation
   d. Monetary fine [ACR 223.4 prohibits monetary sanctions at U.S. Ski & Snowboard events; ICR 223.4 limits monetary amount FIS Jury may impose.]

2. In addition, for competing athletes, there may be: [223.3.2]
   a. Disqualification [223.3.2]
   b. Impairment of their starting position (with no limits)
   c. Forfeiture of prizes and benefits for the benefit of the organizer
   d. Suspension from competition [223.3.2, 223.4]

3. Items to Consider Regarding Sanctions
   a. Use legal procedures
b. Accused has the right to be heard
c. All facts must be available and presented
d. Jury should consider/discuss all options
e. Sanction should fit the “crime”
f. With the exception of verbal sanctions and withdrawal of accreditation, the Jury decision must be documented
g. Minutes must contain signatures of Jury members with record of their vote

[601.4.5.5]

B. **Protests [640]** (Refer to #35, Protest Form)
Jury members must always remember that competitors have the right to “due process.” It is the responsibility of the protesting party to be aware of the rules regarding filing a protest, to accurately complete and sign the required form and to file it with the appropriate individual or office.

1. **Rules of Protest**
   - **640.1** A Jury must only accept a protest if it is based upon physical evidence. U.S. Ski & Snowboard U640.1 has supplemented with the addition of: “or eyewitness testimony.”
   - **640.2** A Jury is only permitted to re-evaluate its previous decisions where new evidence exists that relates to the original Jury decision.
   - **640.3** All Jury decisions are final except those that may be protested under 641 or appealable under 647.1.1

2. **641.6** Against instructions of the Jury. Reasons for Protest? [641]

3. Protests may be submitted at: [642]
   a. The Official Notice Board or at a place announced at the Team Captains’ Meeting [642.1]
   b. Referee at Finish [617.2.2]
   c. Oral protests are acceptable [644.2]. *Protest form and protest fee are still required.*

4. Deadlines for submittal vary depending on type of protest [643]

5. Who can submit Protests? [645]
   a. National Associations
   b. Trainers and Team Captains

6. Protests can be withdrawn [644.5]

7. **Settlement of a Protest by the Jury [646]**

8. Filing a Protest [644]
   a. The basis for the protest must be noted, e.g., a protest against disqualification is based on 641.4. Protests against timekeeping, etc., are identified by other rules.
   b. Additional information noted on the Protest should be **concise and accurate**. Documenting “the competitor **did** gain an advantage” when you meant to write
“the competitor did not gain an advantage,” will require Jury to uphold the disqualification.

9. Important Points to Remember Regarding Protests
   Although a Jury may re-evaluate a previous decision, new evidence that relates to the original Jury decision must exist. [640.2]
   a. Decisions subject to protest deadlines are not generally subject to the Jury’s re-evaluation.
   b. Report of the Referee does not constitute a Jury decision, and its contents are not subject to re-evaluation by the Jury.
   c. Protest deadlines must be observed and respected! [643]
   d. Tenure of the Jury expires at the end of the Protest Period(s) or after all submitted protest(s) settled! [601.4.2]
      • If the Jury is no longer empaneled, they may not re-evaluate a previous decision
      • If the Jury is no longer empaneled, they may not alter an athlete’s status; e.g., assign/unassign DSQ based on previously unavailable video, etc.
      • Jury decisions are final except those that may be protested [641] or appealed [647]
      • Jury Minutes must provide an accurate and factual record of the proceedings. If they are not accurate, do not contain a factual record of the proceedings, the decisions could be overturned on appeal.

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

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

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

A. Does the action allow a gain or an unfair advantage?
   A competitor shall only be disqualified if the competitor’s mistake would result in an advantage for the competitor with regard to the end result, unless the Rules state otherwise in an individual case. E.g., gate fault; false (early/late) starts. [223.3.3]

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

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

D. Did the action occur within the confines of the “race arena”?
   1. Race Arena is clearly defined as area between the fences, including the Start area and the Finish area. The area reserved at the Start for competitors and the area officially reserved at Finish including the official exit is included in this definition.
   2. Incidents taking place inside this "arena" fall into the following sanction category: These sanction guidelines apply to all infractions committed by persons accredited for a U.S. Ski & Snowboard event within, but not limited to, the confines of the competition event, or any other place connected with the competition by location or
subject matter. Also subject to these sanctions are all persons without accreditation who are within the confines of the competition area. [223.2.1]  

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

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

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

VI. Update and Review for Continuing Education: [Contains portions of “2019-2020 Update & Review for Continuing Education”; please refer to original document for additional information; 2020 edition of U.S. Ski & Snowboard ACR, Online Edition of current ICR and, if applicable, current Precisions].

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

1. MEMBERSHIPS

- Alpine Competitor memberships are available for groups U12 & under, U14, U16 & over.
- Non-Scored Athlete (former Non-Scored Student) membership is restricted to athletes 14 – 24 years of age prior to December 31 of the current competition season
- Short Term Athlete is restricted to athletes 17 and younger prior to December 31 of the current competition season
- General membership is restricted to athletes 17 and younger prior to December 31 of the current competition season; may forerun but may not compete in sanctioned competitions
- Short Term Foreign is restricted to foreign-affiliated athletes 18 and older prior to December 31 of current competition season

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

- SafeSport Training may be completed prior to 18th birthday; parental consent is required and collected during membership registration.
- Competitors who are already 18 years of age or who will turn 18 years of age during the competition season may begin background screening process upon membership application; parental consent is required and collected at the time of background screening registration for athletes who are 17 years of age.
- Competitors who reach 18 years of age during the competition season and who have not completed SafeSport Training and/or background screening will be notified in advance of the need to complete these requirements; they will be given a specific time frame within which to begin the process.
- If SafeSport Training and background screening are not completed within the specified period, the competitor will be placed on “pending” status and will not be allowed to participate in any U.S. Ski & Snowboard sanctioned event until all requirements have been met and U.S. Ski & Snowboard receives a green light determination from SafeSport and the background screening company.
Masters memberships are available in these categories for athletes 18 years of age and older:

- Alpine Master (w/requirements) – Masters competitors who are members of clubs and have regular contact with minor-age athletes must complete annual SafeSport Training and periodic background screening
- Alpine Master – Adult Masters (Masters clubs with no minor-age athletes), do not require annual SafeSport Training or periodic background screening
- Masters Short Term membership is available
- All Masters memberships meet requirements for forerunning

Coaches and Officials

- Must be 18 years of age prior to December 31 of the current competition season
- Must complete annual SafeSport Training
- Must submit to periodic background screening
- Coaches must complete “Coaching Fundamentals” (former Fast Start Coaching Course)

Alpine Junior Coach

- Must be 15-17 years of age prior to December 31 of the current competition season
- Must complete annual SafeSport Training
- Must be supervised by a current-member Coach or Official
- Venue access must be requested/signed for by supervising current-member Coach or official
- Must not be appointed to serve as a Jury member, Jury Advisor or Course Setter

2. SAFESPORT TRAINING: U.S. Federal Law requires that adults who have regular contact with, or are in positions of authority over athletes, must receive consistent education on prevention and reporting of all allegations of sexual misconduct, bullying, hazing and abuse of all forms. This impacts all U.S. Ski & Snowboard member clubs as well as all adult members, excluding short term members and some alpine masters.

A comprehensive training program is required the first year, with annual refresher training required in subsequent years. Please ensure you affiliate your account with U.S. Ski & Snowboard and use your 7-digit (do not include Division alpha designation) U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership number, so Member Services may track completion and update your record.

U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership is not required prior to initiating SafeSport Training. However, we encourage individuals to include their 7-digit U.S. Ski & Snowboard membership number and affiliate with our organization as noted above. Non-members affiliated with our programs may contact Member Services for SafeSport training instructions. Memberships will remain on pending status for those with outstanding membership requirements.

3. MEMBERS WITH “PENDING” STATUS: U.S. Ski & Snowboard Memberships Department will provide a list of members whose membership status is “pending” due to incomplete fulfillment of one or more of the following membership requirements: Background Screening, SafeSport Training, Coaching Fundamentals Course. The list will be updated daily between 10:00 – 11:00 AM (MST). U.S. Ski & Snowboard member-clubs must contact Membership Services in order to be granted access to the list.

Individual members may verify their membership status through members’ tools at usskiandsnowboard.org.
4. **CHANGES & RECOMMENDATIONS: U12 & Under Age Group**
   - At U12 and under competitions, it is recommended each division hold two races where speed suits are not allowed.
   - U12 and under competitors are only allowed to use one (1) pair of skis per race (inspections and competition). Parents, coaches or technicians are not allowed to furnish additional pairs of skis for use during race day inspections or competition. Non-compliance may result in NPS or depending on circumstance, DSQ (proven violation after start). *(U.S. Ski & Snowboard Equipment Rules)*
   - U12 and under competitors should refrain from using fluorinated wax. In any case, application of any type of waxing solution must not be applied at U12 and under competition venues. Use of ski preparation benches is not allowed at the U12 and under competition venues.

5. **MINIMUM PENALTIES AT U.S. SKI & SNOWBOARD NON-FIS EVENTS**
   - The minimum penalty for a non-FIS national race is 40.00. If the calculated penalty is lower than 40.00, the applied penalty shall be 40.00. The minimum penalty for a non-FIS national race that does not meet published standards is 75.00. The following guidelines apply:
     - Event meets vertical drop requirement: Apply larger of calculated penalty or minimum of 40.00
     - Event only meets minimum time standard: Apply larger of calculated penalty or minimum of 75.00
     - Event meets neither the vertical drop nor the minimum time standard: Apply larger of 1) total of calculated penalty plus published additional penalty or 2) minimum penalty of 75.00.

6. **FIRST REPORT OF ACCIDENT CHANGE:** A First Report of Accident is required for all injuries involving U.S. Ski & Snowboard members (both national and foreign) at all sanctioned events. U.S. Ski & Snowboard has a new carrier and a new form. It can be found at buckner.com/us-ski-and-snowboard/ under “Participant Accident/Online Accident Report”). Online filing is available and is preferred; online filing requires completion of final step: “Review & Sign”. Paper filing is also available; applicable form is available at bottom of link section. Education materials will refer to the new reporting form as: “U.S. First Report of Accident” or “1st Report of Accident”. *(Refer to MPF for complete instructions.)*
   
   **NOTE:** Refrain from discussing any accident/injury via text, email or social media!

7. **EVENT RELATED DOCUMENTS:** For events with no issues (injuries or accidents), it is recommended all event-related documents be kept on file for one (1) year. In the case of an event with serious injury/accident as defined by the Guidelines for Serious Accidents, the Technical Delegate must immediately contact Jeff Weinman, U.S. Ski & Snowboard Competition Services for instructions. The Technical Delegate must coordinate with the Ski Patrol and verify the information contained in the TD Accident Report.

8. **JURY ASSIGNMENTS [U601.4.2.3]** The Jury should when possible include a woman.

9. **COURSE SETTER APPOINTMENTS [U603.2.4]** Course setter appointment should when possible include a woman.

10. **RECOMMENDATIONS:** Content of Jury Minutes and Team Captains’ Meeting Minutes
• It is recommended that event medical plans be amended to require a member of the Ski Patrol be physically present in the start area for an event.
• It is recommended that all OC’s add to the medical plan the availability of “Stop the Bleed” kits in the start packet. For more information and to obtain “Stop the Bleed” kits: kellybrushfoundation.org/skiracingsafety/stop-the-bleed/
• It is recommended that Ski Patrol at resorts where there is avalanche potential provide an “Avalanche Control Report” at the Team Captains’ Meetings.

11. **SUBMITTAL OF TECHNICAL DELEGATE REPORTS: Event Report and Expense Report:** A Technical Delegate Report is required for all levels of competition. A copy of the completed/signed report as well as a copy of the Technical Delegate’s Expense Report should be submitted to the appropriate member of the U.S. Ski & Snowboard U.S. Technical Delegates Working Group as noted.

   Alaska: tdreportalaska@gmail.com
   Central: TDRptCentralNAT@gmail.com
   East: TDreportEast@gmail.com
   Far West: FWTDreports@gmail.com
   Intermountain: tdreports@imdalpine.org
   Northern: Ndtrtr2020@gmail.com
   PNSA: tdtr@pnsa.org
   Rocky Mtn.: rmdtdreports@gmail.com

12. **PER DIEM CHANGE FOR U.S. TECHNICAL DELEGATES AND COURSE INSPECTORS:** Amount has been increased to $120 per travel/training/competition day for non-FIS events. These officials are also entitled to reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses; e.g., travel, lodging, meals, etc.

13. **PARALLEL:** A “Checklist for Parallel Event Organizers” has been prepared; it is available in the Master Packet of Forms (MPF). A Power Point presentation addressing non-FIS Parallel is available on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website. The presentation includes an explanation of the “Non-Elimination Format”. Due to the multiple changes in rules for Parallel, please refer to current ACR/ICR and Precisions. *Non-FIS Parallel events are not scored to the National Points List. FIS Parallel events are scored to the FIS Points List; they will not be scored to the National Points List.*

14. **COURSE HOMOLOGATION DATA VERIFICATION:** Paper copies of homologations located in ski area/club files may be outdated. The only accurate sources for course homologation data verification are the U.S. Ski & Snowboard and FIS websites. Locations are:

   - media.ussa.org/Public/Athletics/CompServices/Homologation/
   - Login is required: User ID = homologation; Password = Allout2018!
   - fis-ski.com/DB/alpine-skiing/homologations.html (Maps, photos, reports, etc., are not accessible at this site.)

15. **REQUESTS FOR HOMOLOGATION/RE-HOMOLOGATION**
• Must be submitted to U.S. Ski & Snowboard Competition Services
• Requests for re-homologations must be submitted by January 1 of year of expiration
• Requests for new homologations must be submitted by April 30 for desired year of inspection.

16. **MASTER PACKET OF FORMS:** All forms in the Master Packet of Forms (MPF) have been reviewed, updated, and approved; *this includes both national and FIS forms.* Please use current forms without alterations and/or personalization.

**FIS COMPETITION CONTINUING EDUCATION (UPDATE) 2019-2020:**

1. **FIS TERMINOLOGY:** FIS has changed terminology from “Ladies” to “Women” in all English language documents; e.g., titles, website, technical materials, official communications. In addition, terminology used in publications should be gender neutral; e.g., instead of using “she” or “he”, “athlete, Judge, Technical Delegate” should be used.

2. **FIS MINIMUM PENALTIES:** Minimum penalties have been reviewed and posted for season 2019-2020:
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>FIS, FQUA, JUN, NJC, NJR, UNI</td>
<td>23.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ENL</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **FIS MAXIMUM POINT VALUES:** Maximum values have been reviewed and posted for season 2019-2020.
   

4. **ELECTRIC TIMING [611.2.1]:** For all international competitions, FIS World Cup, FIS Continental Cups and FIS competitions, two synchronized electronically isolated timing systems operating in time-of-day must be used. One system will be designated system A (main system), the other system B (backup system) prior to the beginning of the race. *Only exception for Parallel on Category 2, 3 and 4 competitions.*

5. **MANUAL/HAND TIMING [611.2.2]:** Stopwatches or hand operated battery powered timers installed at both the Start and the Finish and capable of expressing the time of day to at least 1/100th (0.01) precision qualify as proper hand timing devices. They must be synchronized prior to the start of the first run with the same time of day as system A and System B.

6. **TRAINING ON COMPETITION COURSES AND WARM-UP SLOPES [614.1.3]:** With the exception of Downhill Training which is governed by Downhill rules, the Jury may approve special training with or without gates (free ski) which can take place on the competition course. In that case, the training has to be controlled by the Jury and the Organizing Committee. Warmup slopes outside the competition course should be made available to the participating teams under specific guidelines by the Organizer. *Warmup slopes are not under the control of the Jury and are not governed by the ICR.*

7. **RERUNS**
   
   • “In case of missing gates” has been removed from ICR Art. 623.1.2. Edited rule reads: “In special situations (e.g., failure of the timekeeping system or other technical failures), the Jury may grant a rerun.”
• “Knocked down by a previous competitor” has been removed from ICR Art. 623.2.5. Edited rule reads: “Absence of a gate that has not been promptly replaced.”

8. COMPETITION SUITS
• ICR Art. 606.2.1: For all Alpine Events (except Slalom), at all FIS levels, competition suits must conform to the Specifications for Competition Equipment.
• ICR Art. 606.2.2: At all Alpine Events (except Slalom), the competition suit for Olympic Winter Games, FIS World Ski Championships, FIS World Cup (Level 0), FIS Continental Cups, Universiade and FIS World Junior Championships (Level 1) must have a label attesting conformity with FIS specifications for competition suits. Athletes in Level 0 events whose suits do not have conformity labels, will not be permitted to start (ICR Art. 627.2).
• Both conformity systems, label and plomb, will be valid at Level 1 (Continental Cup – NAC) during the transition period until the end of the 2019-2020 season.
• Please note suits with conformity labels are not required for Levels 2, 3 or 4 events; e.g., NC, FIS, NJC, NJR, UNI, ENL.

9. POLES – DEFINITIONS
• Rigid Poles must be round, uniform poles without a bending device and should be of the same material and dimensions as the flex pole. Rigid poles may be used for the outside gate or pole, and in exceptional cases (e.g., high wind) as the outside pole of the turning gate (see Art. 680.2.1.2). [680.1]
• Flex Poles are fitted with a bending device. They must conform to the FIS specifications. [680.2]

10. GATE PANEL AND FLEX POLE HOMOLOGATION: FIS homologations are valid as long as there are no new specifications introduced. The year of homologation has to be imprinted or inserted as reference. Homologations require attachment of all four panel corners to poles.

11. FIS INJURY REPORTING: A FIS Report of Injury is required for all injuries involving participants in FIS events; form is available in the MPF. If used, please submit to alpine@fisski.com and flere@fisski.com. A copy must also be made available for limited distribution as outlined in “Distribution of Documents – FIS Events”, located in the MPF.

If an accident requires filing of a 4-page “TD Accident Report” as detailed in the “Guidelines for Actions in Case of Serious Accidents,” the Technical Delegate must immediately contact Jeff Weinman, U.S. Ski & Snowboard Competition Services for instructions. The Technical Delegate must coordinate with the Ski Patrol and verify the information contained in the report. If required, this form is submitted in addition to the First Report of Accident.

NOTE: Refrain from discussing accidents/injuries via text, email or social media!

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

1. START CLOCKS AND VERBAL START COMMANDS [U613.4]: U613.4 clarifies the use of a start clock does not replace verbal start commands.

2. RACE ARENA & THE JURY (Applies to bothnon-FIS and FIS Events): The Jury is responsible for the “race arena” which is accepted as being within (the side-to-side fencing) and without (the start area and the finish arena) the confines of the competition area. Warmup
Prior to the event, the Chief of Race should establish contact with ski area management and the Ski Patrol and clarify those areas for which the Jury is responsible. This clarification should be communicated to all Team Captains. The Chief of Race should also work with ski area management and the Ski Patrol to identify a controlled location for training courses.

3. **TENURE OF THE JURY**: In accordance with Art. 601.4.4.2, the active tenure of the Jury begins with its first meeting and ends, if no protests are submitted at the expiration of the protest deadlines as noted in Art. 643 (Deadlines for Submittal). If protests are submitted, the tenure of the Jury ends after settlement of all submitted protests.
   - If the Jury is no longer empaneled, they may not re-evaluate a previous decision
   - If the Jury is no longer empaneled, they may not alter an athlete’s status; e.g., assign/unassign DSQ based on previously unavailable video, etc.
   - Jury decisions are final except those that may be protested (641) or appealed (647)
   - A Jury may re-evaluate a previous decision (Art. 640.2) but only if their tenure has not ended as outlined in Art. 601.4.4.2.

4. **RACE DAY SCHEDULES [U202.2.1]**: In cases of force majeure where more than two DH or SG events or more than one GS or SL event, per gender, are conducted in one day and in one place, then the official Program showing inspection times, start times, course reset/redress times, and start intervals for both events must be included with the race results packet submitted to U.S. Ski & Snowboard.

5. **CALCULATION OF AN ELECTRONIC REPLACEMENT TIME (EET)**: All times used for the final result must be from System A. If there is a failure of System A, a calculated net time (EET) from System B must be used following the procedure as shown below. It is not permitted to substitute time-of-day times from System B for use with System A for the purpose of net time calculations. If the time is not available from System B, the photo finish time – if available – must be used, otherwise use the manual/hand time. *If a photo finish time is used, no correction is required.*

   To calculate the correction time, use the 10 times of day of the competitors who started before the one with the missing time. If there are not 10 times before, complete the calculation with the remaining times after the missed time. Subtract the backup times from System A times for these 10 competitors. The sum of the 10 calculated time differences is divided by 10 and rounded up or down (0.0449 = 0.04, 0.0450 = 0.05). This correction time must be added or subtracted to the replacement time of the competitor without a System A time. The EET calculation must only use time of day precision to a minimum 1/1000th for the correction value of the time of day.

   If Hand timing is only available to precision of 1/100th, the full precision of 1/1000th or better must be used for the System A times. [FIS Timing Booklet, Ver. 2.57; January 2019; 611.3.2; 611.3.2.1]

**IMPORTANT CLARIFICATION:**
If both the Start impulse and the Finish impulse from system A are missed, replacement ToD’s must be calculated for each missing impulse as outlined in ICR 611.3.2.1. Net time is then calculated and verified. (Use one form for Start ToD and one form for Finish ToD.)
6. SYNCHRONIZATION OF ELECTRONIC & MANUAL TIMEKEEPING SYSTEMS [611.2.1]: Synchronization of the timing systems must occur as close as possible to the scheduled start for the first run. Synchronization of all systems must be maintained and systems must not be re-synchronized for the second run.

7. VALID AND FALSE STARTS [613.7, 805.4] AND DELAYED STARTS [613.6, 805.3.1]
   - Valid/False start violation occurs when a competitor is in the start gate and does not start within the required period with respect to the start command – “GO”!
   - Course workers and officials must have a reasonable expectation of when a competitor may be approaching their position. Competitors who either start early or late can minimize this expectation and potentially create an environment that is not secure. For these reasons, Valid/False start violations require DSQ.
   - A “delayed” competitor is one who is not present in the start area or who is not ready to start when called.
   - A provisional start may be allowed by the Start Referee (force majeure) or the Jury (in case of doubt).
   - Athletes who are given provisional starts are subject to SANCTION, which may or may not include DSQ.

8. PROVISIONAL STARTS – IMPORTANT POINTS:
   - An athlete who is granted a provisional start that is later found to be unjustified is subject to “sanction”.
   - Depending on circumstances, the sanction may include a DSQ. Prior to imposing the DSQ, Jury must decide whether or not the competitor’s later start provided an unfair advantage, e.g., improved weather conditions, etc.
   - A competitor shall only be disqualified if their mistake would result in an advantage for them with regard to the end result, unless the Rules state otherwise in an individual case, e.g., gate fault; Valid/False starts. [223.3.3]
   - If a provisional start is not approved, the competitor’s status must not be changed to DNS. The only available option is DSQ, but then only if the provisions of 223.3.3 have been met.

9. RERUNS: When deciding on the validity of a provisional rerun, the Jury must evaluate the following, many of which are included in the provisions of 623.
   - Did the competitor cross the finish line? Unless the claimed obstruction occurred in close proximity to the finish line and the competitor’s racing speed did not allow sufficient time for the competitor to avoid crossing the finish line, the Jury may consider the run is over.
   - When interference did not occur in immediate proximity to the finish line, did competitor stop immediately after the obstruction or interference occurred and report the incident to the nearest Gate Judge or Jury member?
   - Does the claimed obstruction/interference meet the requirements of 623.1.2 (Technical Failure), 623.1.3 (Yellow Flag) or 623.2 (Grounds for Interference)?
   - Did a “similar incident” occur that caused significant loss of speed or lengthening of the racing line and consequently affect the competitor’s time? [623.2.6] Please note the reference to “competitor’s time” refers to “time on course” – not “competitor’s assigned time”. Example would be if a competitor is forced to ski around an obstruction on the course which would lengthen their racing line and affect their time. Rules 623.1.2, 623.1.3, and 623.2.1 – 623.2.5 list specific definitions of obstructions/interference, and rules cannot be written to address all issues that could be so defined. Rule 623.2.6 refers to “similar incident” which gives the Jury latitude to address these issues. This could apply to an obstruction that occurred in immediate proximity to the finish line, a gate that is not replaced in the correct position and requires a reaction time of one or more gates;
weather issues, e.g., fog, lightning, snow swirl, etc., course condition, e.g., surface breakdown, etc.

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

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

10. NPS/DNF/DSQ SECOND RUN START OPPORTUNITIES IN SCORED EVENTS: ACR U621.11.3.1 allows a competitor who does not finish or who has been disqualified in the first run to take a second run with their original bib and their first-run starting order after the last qualified competitor has finished, if the Jury and the OC allow. The Team Captains’ Meeting is the latest time when allowing this procedure should be announced.

11. START STOP: When necessary to address critical situations,
- ANY Jury member
- ANY Eyes of the Jury (Connection Coach, Chief of Course)
- ANY Jury Advisor (Start Referee or Finish Referee)

May call a “Start Stop”; no other official is authorized to call a “Start Stop”. Failure to comply may result in a “radio walk-over”, effectively canceling the Start Referee’s ability to receive the transmission.

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

13. PROTEST AND SANCTION FEES – FIS EVENTS: Protest fees for a protest that is upheld are returned to the protesting party. Protest fees for protests that are not upheld are to be submitted to U.S. Ski & Snowboard Competition Services and must be identified by event, date, codex and name of applicable protest/sanction; this requirement also applies to monetary sanctions that are collected on site. Tendered amount(s) will be forwarded to the FIS Office. [644.4]

14. TEAM CAPTAINS’ MEETINGS: An actual meeting, attended in person by Team Captains, Jury, and race officials is a critical and mandatory part of the competition and is important for communication of Jury instructions, support of the Organizing Committee (“OC”), as well as conveying requests and information. It is also a critical element for risk management and liability-related matters. [216, 217.5, 604.3] Lower-level events (e.g., YSL), may not have a formal meeting; however, an informational meeting is still required. It may be
held either the morning prior to the event or immediately after the completion of an event for the next day’s event.

15. **TRAVEL LETTERS:** Only National Ski Associations are entitled to make entries for international competitions. If a National Ski Association issues an entry authorization (travel) letter, non-U.S. Ski & Snowboard athletes training with U.S. Ski & Snowboard clubs or attending USA schools/colleges/universities may be entered by their coaches.

- Every non-USA athlete’s authorization letter must be submitted to chip.knight@usskiandsnowboard.org; it must also be sent to the Regional Manager for the Region where the athlete is training.
- Letters must be submitted directly by the respective National Ski Association; they will not be accepted if forwarded by the coach or the athlete.
- A list of foreign athletes for whom authorization letters have been received is available at usskiandsnowboard.org/competition/points/alpine-points. This site will provide a link to the google doc which is updated as information is received.
- Foreign entries that are not submitted by the actual National Ski Association and for whom no authorization letter has been submitted to U.S. Ski & Snowboard for verification must not be accepted.
- Authorization letters will only be recognized for FIS category and below. Entries for NorAm Cup and National Championships must be submitted directly by the respective National Ski Associations.
- Several nations, e.g., Austria, Canada, Great Britain and Spain, do not issue authorization (travel) letters; entries for competitors from these nations must originate from the respective Federation.
  
  *Prior to denying any FIS entry, please contact U.S. Ski & Snowboard Competition Services.

16. **MEMBER HOLD LIST CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS**

- If due to a suspected concussion, an athlete has been placed on the Member Hold List posted on the U.S. Ski & Snowboard website, the athlete must be cleared by a licensed health care provider prior to being allowed to return to training/competition.
- The care provider must be trained in the evaluation and management of a concussion and must have successfully completed a continuing education course in the evaluation and management of a concussion within three years prior to evaluating the athlete.
- The care provider must complete the U.S. Ski and Snowboard Concussion Medical Evaluation, found in the Master Packet of Forms (MPF) and submit it to jeff.weinman@usskiandsnowboard.org.
- Signature from parents/guardians of athletes under 18 years of age is required.
- Clearance can take up to 48 hours, so an on-site Jury can accept a properly executed Concussion Medical Evaluation and clear an athlete to return to training/competition.
- Coaches need to work with an injured athlete’s parents/guardians to confirm clearance process has been completed; they must cooperate with the OC in verifying athletes on the Member Hold List do not appear on a Start List.

**NOTE:** A Jury may remove a foreign athlete with a suspected concussion from competition; however, foreign athletes may not be placed on the Member Hold List. (FIS and CAN-AM events)

17. **TIMING & DATA TECHNICAL REPORT (TDTR):** A Timing Data Technical Report (TDTR) is required for all levels of competition. The Chief of Timing & Calculations is responsible for submitting a copy of completed/signed TDTR’s to the appropriate member of U.S. Ski & Snowboard Timing Working Group as noted in instructions for preparing event
document packets located in the Master Packet of Forms (MPF). *If an event requires calculation of a replacement time (EET), copies of all calculations must be included.*

18. **HELMETS AND CAMERAS**
- All competitors and forerunners must wear a helmet for Giant Slalom, Slalom, Downhill and Downhill Training, Super G and Alpine Combined that meets current equipment specifications. [606.4, 707, 807, 907, 1007, and additional U.S. Ski & Snowboard and FIS regulations.]
- Athletes U14 and older must use helmets that meet FIS standards for U.S. Ski & Snowboard Giant Slalom, Super G and Downhill. U14 and older competitors whose helmets are not in compliance will not be permitted to start.
- Helmet and body-mounted cameras are not approved for use at U.S. Ski & Snowboard non-FIS events. *Athletes who have personalized their helmets, e.g., camera mounts, bling, stickers, etc., are allowed to start.*
- Competitors and forerunners at FIS alpine events are prohibited from using cameras; camera mounts are also prohibited. *This prohibition does not apply to properly credentialed FIS media, e.g., POV runners.*
- Regulations for helmets for Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super G and Downhill are applicable without exception at all levels of FIS competition [2.3.3]

19. **DRONES AT ALPINE COMPETITIONS:** Any use of aerial drones must comply with Federal, State and Local laws as well as ski area regulations. If a drone operator can show compliance with these regulations, at the direction of the Jury, a drone may be used as a point of view camera (POV) prior to forerunners. Drones may not be used during the conduct of the competition. If a drone breaches the boundaries of the course, the competition should be halted until the drone withdraws.

20. **SUPER G TRAINING RUNS AT YOUTH COMPETITIONS:** Official training for U12 and U14 Super G is an integral part of the competition. The schedule must include at least one training run without posted times prior to the first competition, and all athletes are required to participate [U1256.4]. If competition includes U16 athletes, U1256.4 applies. For U16 Super G, an official training run is recommended and, if scheduled, all entrants are required to participate according to the decisions of the Jury. [U1003.2.1]
In exceptional cases, which must be documented in Jury Minutes, a controlled free-ski run may be authorized in lieu of an official training run.

21. **YOUTH KOMBI RULES [U1259.3.2]:** Youth Kombi events must be set using appropriately homologated hills. Slalom/Giant Slalom format (technical orientation) using a hill homologated for Giant Slalom and Giant Slalom/Super G format (speed orientation) using a hill homologated for Super G. Rules are those that apply to the faster of the events: e.g., Slalom/Giant Slalom events are governed by Giant Slalom rules; e.g., Start commands and start intervals; helmets.
Assistant Referee - (Downhill and Super G only) works closely with the Technical Delegate and the Referee on technical matters within closed the competition area. [601.4]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chief 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. The Course Setter must consider the terrain, the snow cover and the caliber of the competitors. Sets the racecourse under supervision of the Jury; the Jury is responsible for the course. [603]
Finish Controller - supervises section between last gate and finish [612.6] supervises proper crossing of finish line according to art. [611.3.1] Records order of finishing of all racers who complete course. [612.6]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Technical Advisor - appointed by Committee for Alpine Skiing for all categories of races to support the Jury; has right to express opinion within Jury; has no vote. [601.4.11]
# MINUTES OF JURY DECISIONS (WITH PROTESTS)

**PROCE-VERBAL DES DECISIONS DU JURY (AVEC RECLAMATIONS)**

**PROTOKOLL DER JURYENTSCHEIDE (MIT PROTESTE)**

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<th>Event</th>
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**Jury members present / Membres du jury presents / Anwesende Mitglieder der Jury**

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<th>Surname, First Name</th>
<th>NAT</th>
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<td><strong>Technical Delegate</strong></td>
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**Note:** Jury members with voting right (see ICR Art. 601.4)

**Others present at the meeting / Autres personnes convoquées / Andere eingeladene Personen**

**Summary of reasons for protest /**

**Rappel succinct du motif de la reclamation / Kurze Beschreibung des Protestgrundes**

**ICR References / Références RIS / Bezugssquelien IWO**

**Decision / Décision / Entscheid**

**Time published / Heure d'仿照 / Anschlagzeit**

**Signature of TD / Signature de DT / Unterschrift des TD**

*DH/SGBWC GS & SL

**CWG/WSC**
## MINUTES OF JURY DECISIONS (WITHOUT PROTESTS)

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

### Jury members present

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<td>Finish Referee/Juge à l'arrivée</td>
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**Note**: Jury members with voting right (see ICR Art. 601.4)

### Others present at the meeting

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### Summary of decisions taken

**Summary of decisions taken**
**Rappel succinct du motif**
**Kurze Beschreibung der getroffenen Entscheidungen**

### Time published

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**Signature of TD**
**Signature de TD**
**Unterschrift des TD**

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*DH/GG/WC GS & SL*

**OWG/WSC**

---

**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI**
**INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION**
**INTERNATIONALER SKI VERBAND**
# START/FINISH REFEREE RECORDING FORM

DATE: __________________ PAGE: _____ of _____

1st RUN ☐ 2nd RUN ☐

MARK ONE: START ☐ FINISH ☐

WOMEN ☐ MEN ☐

NAME: ______________________

DH ☐ GS ☐ SL ☐

SG ☐ AC/K ☐ P ☐

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EARLY AND LATE (FALSE) START DISQUALIFICATIONS

[613.7]

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

CLOCK READS:

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

..*
10:10:55.0000  *
10:10:56.0000  *
10:10:57.0000  *
10:10:58.0000  *
10:10:59.0000  *
10:11:00.0000  * START

..*
10:11:01.0000  *
10:11:02.0000  *
10:11:03.0000  *
10:11:04.0000  *
10:11:05.0000  *
10:11:05.0100 = Competitor’s Start / LATE START?
INSTRUCTIONS FOR GATE JUDGES

Wear clothing appropriate for varying and unknown weather conditions.
1. Stand where you can see all your gates and can take prompt action to repair the 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 fails to pass on the proper side, or fails to cross a gate line with both ski tips and both feet.
2. Racer continues on course after coming to a complete stop. (exception: SL)
3. Racer fails to give way to an overtaking competitor at the first call.
4. Racer behaves in an unsportsmanlike manner.
5. Racer trains and/or inspects contrary to Jury instructions.
6. Racer trains on a course closed to competitors.
7. Racer accepts outside help in any form.

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

GATE PASSAGE LINES IN SINGLE POLE EVENTS
Where there is no outside pole, both feet and ski tips must have passed the turning pole on the same side, following the natural race line of slalom. The natural race line is an imaginary line from the turning pole to turning pole, which the racer has to cross. If the racer has not correctly passed the natural race line, then the racer has to climb back up and pass around the missed turning pole.

Racer passed around the pole, crossing the natural line.

Racer may pass around the pole in either direction.

Both ski tips and both feet have not crossed the gate line. The gate line in Slalom is the imaginary shortest line between the turning pole and the outside pole.

Racer missed the red gate, hiked back up, crossed the natural line but did not pass around the pole.

Racer has made legal passage. Both ski tips & both feet have crossed the gate line (ICR 661.4.1) Where there is an outside pole art 661.4.1 is valid.

Racer did not pass the turning pole following the natural line.

Course Setter D. Chayes
Referee P. Van Slyke
Version 5.1 – May 2015

References ICR 11/12 N., Hemisphere Preceptions, 2012 IRC and USSA 2012 ACR
INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GATE JUDGES
1. Upon arriving at your assigned gate(s) remove your skins 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 ○ symbol.
4. Mark only faults (F) and note the racer’s bib number – not start 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 THE BASE OF THE POLES.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bib Number</th>
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**Diagram**

♦ - Blue  ○ - Red  @ - Your Location

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<tr>
<th>Bib Number</th>
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**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

---

**U.S. Ski & Snowboard**

**Gate Judges Card**

- **NO FAULTS**
- **FAULTS X**

**Men [ ] Women [ ] Run # 1 Gate(s) # 7, 8, 9**

**Date: 7-1-16**

Gate Judge (print full name): George G. Judge

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

For every racer who reaches your gates note the Bib # and mark the proper column with a ✔ or F. FOR EVERY FAULT ALSO MAKE A DIAGRAM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bib No.</th>
<th>OK</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**46**

RF.19-20
GATE JUDGE DIAGRAM CARD

* = Blue Flag  ◇ = Red Flag  @ = Gatekeeper's position

Sample drawing of your gate(s)  Racer(s) #

---

U.S. SKI & SNOWBOARD
GATE JUDGES CARD

NO FAULTS □  FAULTS □

Men □  Women □  Run #  Gate(s) #

DH □  SL □  GS □  SG □  AC/K □  Date

Gate Judge (print full name)  Alternate *  Cell: ( )

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bib No.</th>
<th>OK</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bib No.</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bib No.</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bib No.</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bib No.</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mark Alternate at first racer 17-18

---

FOR EVERY FAULT MAKE A DIAGRAM
This is a new form; older forms do not have a separate section for listing of NPS competitors. When using older form, Referee must be aware of the need to designate between NPS and DNS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place / Lieu / Ort</th>
<th>Country / Pays / Land</th>
<th>Codex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of event</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom de l'événement</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name der Veranstaltung</td>
<td>Datum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Surname, First Name</th>
<th>Nat</th>
<th>Gate No.</th>
<th>Gate Judge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nr.</td>
<td>Familienname, Vorname</td>
<td>No. porte</td>
<td>Tor N r.</td>
<td>Juge de porte Torrichter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes / Notes / Bemerkung</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Not permitted to start (No.) / Pas autorisé à démarrer (No.) / Nicht zum Starten zugelassen (Nr.):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Surname, First Name</th>
<th>Nat</th>
<th>Notes / Notes / Bemerkung</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nr.</td>
<td>Familienname, Vorname</td>
<td>No. porte</td>
<td>Tor N r.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did not start (No.) / Pas au départ (No.) / Nicht am Start (Nr.):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Surname, First Name</th>
<th>Nat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nr.</td>
<td>Familienname, Vorname</td>
<td>No. porte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did not finish (No.) / Pas à l'arrivée (No.) / Nicht im Ziel (Nr.):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Surname, First Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nr.</td>
<td>Familienname, Vorname</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time published / Heure d'affichage / Anschlagzeit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deadline</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>The Referee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Décal</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Le juge arbitre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablauf</td>
<td>Datum</td>
<td>Der Schiedsrichter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI
INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION
INTERNATIONALER SKI VERBAND

17-18
## PROTESTS

**RECLAMATIONS**

**PROTESTE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place/Lieu/Crt</th>
<th>Country/Pays/land</th>
<th>Codex</th>
<th>Name of Event</th>
<th>Date/Date/Datum</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Reasons for protest**

- Motifs de la réclamation
- Gründe des Protestes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICR References</th>
<th>Références FIS</th>
<th>Bezugsquellen IWO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Name of protestor / Auteur de la réclamation / Verfasser des Protestes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Surname, First Name</th>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Date and time of submission</th>
<th>Payment of deposit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fonction</td>
<td>Nom de famille, Prénom</td>
<td>Equipe Mannschaft</td>
<td>Date et heure du dépôt</td>
<td>Versement de la caution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funktion</td>
<td>Familienname, Vorname</td>
<td></td>
<td>Datum und Zeit der Zustellung</td>
<td>Einzahlung des Betrages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Protest and deposit received by / Réclamation et caution reçues par / Protest und Betrag hinterlegt bei

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Surname, First Name</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Signature of protestor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fonction</td>
<td>Nom de famille, Prénom</td>
<td>Signature</td>
<td>Signature de l'auteur de la réclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funktion</td>
<td>Familienname, Vorname</td>
<td>Unterschrift</td>
<td>Unterschrift des Protestverfassers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI**

**INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION**

**INTERNATIONALER SKI VERBAND**

---

13-20
In competitions with two runs, the starting order for the second run is determined by the result list of the first run. A standard second-run start list reverses the fastest 30 competitors from the first run; this is the “bibbo.” The Jury may choose to reverse 15 but they must announce this 1 hour prior to the start of the first run.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BIB</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>PL</th>
<th>Bib</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>52.11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>49.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>51.56</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>49.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>52.52</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>50.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>49.71</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>50.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>51.48</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>51.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>51.46</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>51.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>49.63</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>51.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>51.46</td>
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<td>52.20</td>
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<tr>
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<td>51.31</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>52.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>51.20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>DSQ</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
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<td>15T</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>52.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>52.56</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>53.47</td>
<td>18T</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>53.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>52.57</td>
<td>18T</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>53.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>53.47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FASTEST 1ST RUN TIME**

***NOTE that this is the racer's place not the racer’s bib number!
If required, a different Program form is available for Parallel events.
## Team Captains' Meeting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support Officials</th>
<th>NAT</th>
<th>Race Code(s)</th>
<th>NAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Course</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chief of Timing &amp; Calculations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Referee (Jury Advisor)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Race Administrator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finish Referee (Jury Advisor)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Video Control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forerunners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>E.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>G.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>H.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Meeting Minutes

**Signature of Race Administrator:**
# Checklist for Teams Captains’ Meeting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICR ART.</th>
<th>AGENDA</th>
<th>CONTROL</th>
<th>NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>213/216</td>
<td>1. Welcome/Introduction/Roll Call/Attendance List/Agenda</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>FIS Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Technical Part</td>
<td>601.4</td>
<td>Appointment of Jury</td>
<td>603.2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>603</td>
<td>Appointment of Course Setters</td>
<td>WC and COC list / Jury</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>605</td>
<td>Ratification of Forrunners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607</td>
<td>Classification WC and COC</td>
<td>FIS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>Updating of entries</td>
<td>Quota (W/COC/FIS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>704</td>
<td>1st training list (DH) and others</td>
<td>621.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217/621</td>
<td>The Draw</td>
<td>603.4.6/621.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>608.5</td>
<td>Wearing of start numbers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>617.2.2</td>
<td>Rules for protests (15')</td>
<td>640</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Start list of 2nd run</td>
<td>621.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Report of the day by the O.C.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Report by the Technical Delegate</td>
<td>601.4.9.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Report by the other members of the Jury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213/704/804</td>
<td>Review of intended Programme (good or bad weather)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Weather forecast / avalanche control report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Orientation of the courses in the area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Inspection of the course</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Course preparation</td>
<td>601.3.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Medical services / &quot;Stop the Bleed&quot; Pack location(s)</td>
<td>601.3.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Training/Warm-up course</td>
<td>614.1.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proposal of team captains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Final programme - Confirmation</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>Distribution of radio equipment (Jury)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219/220</td>
<td>- First run on lift</td>
<td></td>
<td>6014.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Jury meeting at Start or at Finish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Time and place of prize giving</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Distribution of radio equipment (Jury)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Administrative Part</td>
<td>216/220</td>
<td>Accrediting of teams, officials, press, radio, TV, etc.</td>
<td>WC and COC regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lodging, meals, refreshments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Issuing and returning of start numbers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Official statements/notice board</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Re-imbursements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mailbox at the race office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clothing check</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parking/lift facilities</td>
<td>702.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opening hours of the race office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Check on radio sets (PTT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Next meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Guidelines Regarding Equipment Control and Equipment Protests at non-FIS Events

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Reliable Racing stand height calipers
- FIS-approved equipment-testing devices
1. The Technical Delegate arrives the day before a non-FIS Super G. A coach for the organizing club has set the course and the Chief of Race provides the homologation information based on a just-completed re-inspection: Elevations, vertical drop and certificate number. At the end of the day, the Jury is informed the homologation process was never completed. What are the homologation requirements for Super G? What issue will the Jury face? What is the only valid source for homologation data?

2. A U.S. Ski & Snowboard-scored Slalom is complete, official results have been signed and the Technical Delegate’s Report has been completed and submitted. The morning after the event, U.S. Ski & Snowboard is contacted because a film is being circulated on social networks showing one of the podium finishers straddling a gate. What options are available to the Jury? What options are available to the Technical Delegate? What if the Jury received notice of a first-run straddle while the second run was being contested?

3. Two racers miss their start and are granted “provisional starts”; they start 20+ spots later than assigned. The Jury meets, affords due process to the racers, decides their reasons for missing their starts are not valid, and unanimously vote to not confirm the provisional starts. How will this be handled in the results: DSQ? DNS? DNF? What rules must the Jury consider prior to making their decision?

4. A member of the Jury is advised several athletes are allegedly engaging in illegal activities in the ski area parking lot. What options are available to the Jury? What if the activities are taking place in the OC official headquarters? What if the activities are taking place in the lift line? Does due process need to be considered?

5. During course inspection, a Jury member reports that several Gate Judges are in locations that do not appear to be secure. What options are available to the Jury? What if the actions are taking place in the OC official headquarters? What if the actions are taking place in the lift line? Does due process need to be considered?

6. A non-FIS Slalom is scheduled with Women starting first. Both Women’s and Men’s courses are set side-by-side with a shared finish and last gate being the same color for each course. First 5 Women execute the course with no issues. Racer 6 misses the last gate, claims course set was confusing and requests a rerun. A provisional rerun is granted and in order to eliminate further confusion, the last Men’s gate is removed. Racer 6’s provisional rerun results in the fastest run time. The Jury must decide: 1) Was the event fair for all competitors? 2) Should Racer 6’s provisional run be confirmed? 3) If it happened for the second run instead of the first run or even a different type of event should it affect the decision of the Jury?

7. Women’s and Men’s first runs have been completed; second run courses have been set and inspected. Women are running first in the afternoon; both genders have full fields. It is necessary to stay on schedule in order to complete the event during lift-operation hours, however, during the Women’s second run, a 45-minute delay occurs. The Women complete their second run, but the Men do not. What option is available to the Jury? If a portion of the Men’s field has started prior to lift closure, how could this affect the Jury’s decision?

8. Giant Slalom second run course was set and accepted by the Jury with the approval of the Team Captains. Minutes have been generated and the Start Referee has been notified he may open competitors’ course inspection as scheduled. As the Jury is returning to the top via the lift, they notice a coach has pulled the Course Setter back into the bottom section of the course and is having the Course Setter reset the last 14 gates. Inspection has opened and athletes have already started course inspection. What options are available to the Jury?

9. A competitor misses a Slalom gate just before crossing the finish line but quickly stops, hikes back up, completes passage and crosses the finish line a second time. What is the competitor’s status? What if the competitor makes an attempt to stop prior to crossing the finish line but is unsuccessful? What should the Finish Referee do? What should the manual timekeepers do? What is the decision of the Jury? If the event was a Giant Slalom, would this affect the Jury’s decision?

10. Several low-point competitors are entered and represented for both the first and second day of Downhill Training. Due to force majeure, they are not available to start until the third day, but due to weather conditions, the third day of training is canceled; all other competitors and forerunners have participated in at least 1 timed training run. What options are available to the Jury? May a forerunner with low points be moved into the field in order to help the penalty?

11. At a U.S. Ski & Snowboard non-FIS event, a Team Captain advises the Start Referee he will be filing a protest against a competitor’s equipment. As a Jury, discuss how this type of situation should be addressed: 1) Prior to the start of the event; 2) Upon notification of pending protest. Discuss procedures: 1) Control and inspection equipment; 2)
Requirements that must be met in order to make an on-site decision. If an on-site decision cannot be made: 1) What action must the Jury take? 2) Who bears the costs? Is there a difference in procedures for: 1) U.S. Ski & Snowboard scored events; 2) U.S. Ski & Snowboard non-scored events? When should a Start Referee not allow a competitor to start? Is there a difference in procedures for a FIS event?

12. At a scored non-FIS event, Team Captains have been advised that competitors who did not finish or who were disqualified in the first run will be allowed to take a second run at the end of the field; there are a total of 15 competitors who fall into these categories and they are listed on the Second Run Start List. During the second run, numerous delays occur and adequate daylight is now an issue. What can the Jury do? Do they “cancel” the second run? Or do they “terminate” the second run after all first run qualifiers have started?

13. At a last-chance qualifier, the Team Captains and athletes stay on the hill to roll fencing and B-net; the Official Notice Board is also dismantled. The Referee finalizes the Report by the Referee, writes down names of disqualified competitors but apparently documents Start #’s instead of Bib #’s. The names of the disqualified athletes are announced; information is relayed to the Team Captains as best as possible. No protests are filed.

Race Administrator receives the original Report of the Referee and immediately notices the inconsistency and contacts the Technical Delegate for guidance: What do I use - Start # or Bib #? The Technical Delegate tells the Race Administrator to use the Start #’s which changes the names of the disqualified athletes. The following day, the results are posted online and the Team Captains immediately notice the discrepancy between what was announced and what has been documented. What option is available to the Jury? What options are available to the Team Captains for the affected competitors? What option is available to the Technical Delegate?

14. A non-scored, one-run Giant Slalom is completed before noon and is followed by a non-scored one-run Slalom. Late in the first run of the Giant Slalom, an athlete falls at the last gate and takes out the timing eyes; 5 more athletes start and finish before the eyes are realigned and rather than verify manual times are available for them, all athletes are sent to the start for provisional reruns. Upon inspection of the timing documents, the Technical Delegate notices the following: Valid hand times are available for 2 of the athletes, 1 hand time is showing an extremely long running time (possible recording error), and because Finish personnel were trying to realign the eyes, there are no hand times for the first 2. Replacement times are calculated for 2 of the athletes and rerun times are assigned to the remaining 3. A protest is subsequently filed because one of the athletes, due to the course set and acting on the advice of the coach, took the rerun on race-ready Slalom skis instead of previously-used Giant Slalom skis. Is the protest valid? What does your Jury decide?

15. During the competition, the wind increases and the panels are blowing up the hill. What are the appropriate methods for dealing with this problem?

16. Both Women’s and Men’s Slalom courses are set, but due to the width of the finish, the last gate is common to both courses. The OC has 5 forerunners available; 3 of them miss the last gate and continue out of the arena without stopping. The Technical Delegate (at the finish) and the Chief of Race (mid-point) discuss the issue over an open Jury channel; all conversations are audible in the start area. The decision is made to smooth the incorrect track and start the event. Several first-seed racers are noticed to be hesitating upon approach and subsequently taking the wrong gate line; they are marked for disqualification. What steps may have been missed? What could the Technical Delegate have done? Are any options available to the Jury?

17. For a multi-day event, the Organizing Committee has scheduled only one Team Captains’ meeting - the evening prior to the first competition. The plan is the Race Administrator will conduct computer-generated draws for the first seed and for competitors without points. The daily Program, as well as the Start List will then be posted online and the Team Captains can call the Race Office if they have any questions/concerns. What rules address this issue? What problems could be encountered if this procedure is allowed?

18. You arrive at a venue and find the Race Organizers have 3 types of B-Net available: Barry, Alpina Sheer Pole and Reliable. Describe the best way to install each type of net. Which of these types of net would best be placed on the inside (closest to the race line)? Why? How much overlap should there be on each type? Can the rows of B-Net be closer than the standard 2 meters?

PLEASE DISCUSS SPECIFIC PROBLEMS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN YOUR AREA.