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

An updated video for Gate Judge instruction, "Gate Judges - The Most Important People on the Hill" (c.2014), is available on the USSA website.

REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS:
1. USSA Alpine Competition Regulations (ACR)
2. ICR of the FIS, Online Edition
3. ICR Precisions, if published
4. FIS Memorandum for the Technical Delegate, FIS website
5. USSA Alpine Officials' Manual (AOM)

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

CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION:
Referee Certification Examination will be available at USSA-approved Alpine Officials’ Clinics. Allowed time limit is 2.5 hours. The examination is 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 Regional/Divisional/State publications for schedules. The Study Guide is not intended as a replacement for taking notes for use during an open-book examination at any USSA-approved Clinic.

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

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UNITED STATES SKI AND SNOWBOARD ASSOCIATION

REFEREE - ALPINE

2014-2015

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

33. Minutes of Jury Decision (Protest)
34. Minutes of Jury Decision (Without Protest)
62. & 63. “Fault/Only” Gate Judge Card/Instructions
64. & 65. “Fault/No Fault” Gate Judge Card
31. Report by the Referee
32. Protest Form
24. Start/Finish Referee Recording Form
   Early/Late Starts [613.7]
   How to Prepare a Second Run Start List [621.11.2]
18. Program/Team Captains Meeting Minutes (USSA)
19. Checklist for Team Captains Meeting (FIS)
   USSA Equipment Control & Protest Guidelines
   Jury Problems

I. The Jury [601.4 - 601.4.8, U603.1.1, 203.2, AOM, Chapter IV- Race Organization]
   A. Membership & Certification Requirements

1. **USSA-SANCTIONED NON-FIS EVENTS**: Jury members, Jury Advisors (Start & Finish Referees), Chief of Course and Course Setters are required to be current members of USSA as a Coach/Official or Official and must also be appropriately certified. Unless an exception has been granted, coaches must be Coach Members in order to participate in any capacity at any USSA-sanctioned event, e.g. on-hill coaching.

   Competitors are required to have an appropriate current competitor’s USSA membership. Forerunners must also have an appropriate USSA membership: e.g. Youth, Competitor, Masters or USSA Club Participant. **Qualified members of foreign federations recognized by FIS must hold a valid USSA membership in order to take part in any capacity at a USSA-sanctioned non-FIS event.**

2. **USSA-SANCTIONED FIS EVENTS**: Jury members, Jury Advisors (Start & Finish Referees), Chief of Course and Course Setters are required to be current members of USSA as a Coach or Official and must also be appropriately certified.

   *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. USSA members who are not FIS inscribed and who are serving as Forerunners must sign the “FIS Athlete’s Declaration”.

3. Any USSA Coach or Official member whose membership number on the USSA website is marked “PENDING”, indicates that the member has not completed membership requirements, e.g. “Fast Start Coaching Course” and/or background screening, and they must not be appointed to serve as Jury members, Jury Advisors, Chief of Course or Course Setters.

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

5. For USSA scored events – USSA members serving as Start or Finish Referee must either be a certified Referee, Jury Advisor or Chief of Race. For USSA non-scored events, they should either be a certified Referee, Jury Advisor or Chief of Race. When online Competition Official certification becomes available, Jury Advisors at USSA non-scored events must – at a minimum – be certified Competition Officials (CO).

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

7. USSA membership for both new and renewing members may be completed online by completing the following:
   - USSA User Account must be created
   - Registration must be submitted only by those 18 & older
   - Registration must be submitted by an authorized credit card holder
   - Primary medical/accident insurance information must be submitted
   - Non-certified Coaches must review and complete “Fast Start Coaching Course”
   - USSA’s “Assumption of Risk and Release of Liability” must be reviewed and accepted
   - USSA’s “Concussion Policy” must be reviewed and accepted
   - USSA’s “Child Protection Safe Sport Guidelines” must be reviewed and accepted
   - Individuals whose membership application requires background screening will be directed to a link that will initiate the screening process upon acceptance of the membership by USSA.

In order to secure members’ personal information, Member Tools: Club Roster, Member Lookup, Member List, and Card Print, login will be required. “Chat Support” is available for online registration.

B. Composition of the Jury

1. Technical Delegate (TD): [211.2, 601.4.9]. The Technical Delegate is assigned to an event by the region, division or state in accordance with USSA/FIS directives and is the official representative of the governing body (USSA). Upon appointment, the Technical Delegate becomes a member of the Race Organizing Committee (ROC). The role of the TD is to make sure that the rules and directions of the governing body (USSA 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): The Referee is appointed by the Technical Delegate and upon appointment, becomes a member of the ROC. On the Jury, the Referee represents all of the competitors and coaches and should be a coach.
3. *Assistant Referee - Speed events only: The Assistant Referee is appointed by the Technical Delegate and upon appointment, becomes a member of the ROC. The Assistant Referee has rights and responsibilities equal to those of the Referee. The Assistant Referee is a Jury representative for the competitors and coaches and should be a coach.

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

*An Assistant Referee may be assigned to a USSA-sanctioned technical event for training purposes only. They participate with the Jury but have neither voice nor vote in Jury decisions, and their names do not appear on any official documents.

C. Appointment of the Jury  [601.4]
1. World Championships and Olympic Winter Games  [601.4.1]
   a. Who names the Referee, Assistant Referee, Start and Finish Referees?  [601.4.1.1]
   b. Is a lady necessary on the Jury?  [601.4.2.3]
   c. Are there special considerations concerning the appointment of members of this Jury?  [601.4.1.2]

2. World Cup Races  [601.2, 601.4.2] REFER TO WC RULES
   a. Who names the Referee for technical events and the Referee and Assistant Referee for speed events?  [601.2.3, 601.4.2.2]
   b. Are the Technical Delegate, Referee, and Assistant Referee also members of the Organizing Committee?  [601]
   c. Who names the Start and Finish Referees?  [601.3]
   d. Can the Start and Finish Referees be members of the organizing club?
   e. Is a lady necessary on a Jury?  [601.4.2.3]

3. Other USSA and FIS Races  [601.1, 601.2.3]
   a. Who names the Referee for technical events and the Referee and Assistant Referee for speed events?  [601.2.3, 601.4.2.2]
   
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?
   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  [601.4.4]
   a. When is the first meeting of a Jury?  [601.4.4.1]
   b. Other Jury meetings are usually held:
      1.) After course inspections
      2.) After each run
      3.) End of race or in case of race halt
      4.) To rule on Protests when appropriate  [601.4.6.1, 646.1]
      5.) DH - daily, prior to Team Captains' Meeting
   c. Who is present at a Jury meeting?
      1.) Witnesses as appropriate  [646.2]
      2.) Can videotape be used?  [646.2, 670]
3.) Does an individual facing a penalty need to be offered an opportunity to present a defense? [224.7]
4.) Is eye-witness testimony acceptable? [U640.1]
5.) Race Secretary or Jury Secretary [601.3.7]

2. How long is the Jury active? [601.4.4.1, 601.4.4.2]

3. Voting rights and responsibilities of the Jury [601.4.6]
   a. World Championships and Olympic Winter Games [601.4.5.1]
   b. For USSA and other FIS races [601.4.5.2]
   c. What kind of vote is needed to determine a decision of the Jury?
      1.) Regular Jury decisions: Simple majority [601.4.5.3]
      2.) Protest decision: Majority voting members [646.3]
   d. What happens in case of a tie vote? [601.4.5.3, 646.3]
   e. Signing Minutes of Jury Decisions (Protest) and (Without protest) and indicating vote [601.4.5.5] (Refer to #33. Minutes of Jury Decision (Protest) and #34. Minutes of Jury Decision (Without Protest)
   f. In what instance can a Jury member make a decision without consulting other Jury members? What should be done to confirm this decision? [601.4.5.7]
   g. For situations not clearly covered in the ICR, how is a decision rendered? [601.4.7]
   h. What is the rule concerning Jury radios? [601.4.8]

4. What is “due process”? Due process is "the conduct of formal proceedings according to established rules and principles for the protection and enforcement of private rights, including notice and the right to a fair hearing before a tribunal with the power to decide the case." (Gary Wright, Attorney at Law) The Jury shall provide the athlete a full and complete opportunity to present his or her side of the case before imposing any sanctions. A Jury decision that has not included due process is subject to appeal. [224.7]

E. Duties of the Jury as a Whole [601.4.6, AOM, Chapter III - Rules, The Jury, And The Technical Delegate & Chapter IV - Race Organization]
1. Technical Standpoint [601.4.6.1]
2. Additional Duties for Downhill [601.4.6.1]
3. Organizational Standpoint [601.4.6.2]
4. Disciplinary Standpoint [601.4.6.3]
5. USSA Exceptional Athlete Ski Up Applicants [U607.5 – U607.6.1] At all USSA events, including training, an athlete who is not “age-eligible” for the vertical drop of the actual course set on the piste must not be allowed to participate in competition or training as a competitor or forerunner.

The “USSA 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 USSA. 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 USSA National Development Director (September 2001 ASC).

Ski Up Agreements must be processed by the Regional Office, cannot be applied for onsite, and are not accepted by all USSA Regions/Divisions/States. A copy of the approved Agreement must accompany the entry. FIS does not recognize requests to ski up in class.
General Jury Responsibilities

a. Forerunners [605, 601.4.6.1]
   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

NOTE: 605.1 states should have the ability to ski the course in racing fashion; Downhill forerunners should start all training runs.

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

b. Course Specifications
   1.) Downhill [700]
   2.) Slalom [800]
   3.) Giant Slalom [900]
   4.) Super G [1000]
   5.) Alpine Combined [1100]
   6.) Youth Kombi [1259]

NOTE: For CURRENT course specifications: USSA - refer to current USSA ACR in the Alpine Competition Guide; FIS - 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 [704.2.1] may be reduced to less than 3 days
   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” must not be held in order to accommodate Forerunners or competitors who have not participated in at least one timed training run.

d. Course Inspection [603.7.3, 603.7.4, 614.3.2]
   1.) Downhill [703.2.3, 704, 705.1]
   2.) Slalom [603.7.4]
   3.) Giant Slalom [603.7.4]
   4.) Super G [603.7.4]

e. Inspection Procedure [614.3.2]
   1.) Downhill
   2.) Official Training
   3.) Slalom
   4.) Giant Slalom
   5.) Super G

f. Reruns [623]
   1.) Who is empowered to allow a rerun?
   2.) How can a racer get a rerun? [623.1]
   3.) Racer can request a rerun if:
      a.) Hindered/interference [623.1.1, 623.2 - .7]
      b.) Racer must stop immediately [623.1.1]
      c.) Racer must report to nearest Gate Judge
d.) Racer's coach may also make the request [623.1.1]
4.) Provisional until approved by Jury [623.3.1]
5.) Validity of a Rerun [623.3]
   a.) What factors determine the validity of a rerun? [623.3]
   b.) Penalty for unjustified request for rerun? [628.7]
6.) What is the start time for a rerun? [623.4]
   a.) Regular (fixed) interval starts [623.4.1]
   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. 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" for USSA races only]
   6.) Draw for Downhill training [621.7]
   7.) Seeding competitors in a USSA scored event:
      All competitors and forerunners in a USSA event must be current USSA members. Foreign athletes with current FIS inscriptions who want to compete in USSA events must complete USSA membership requirements.
      - Foreign competitors who do not have current USSA points are seeded with their FIS points; the FIS points are used for seeding and Penalty calculation.
      - Foreign competitors who have current USSA points must be seeded with USSA points; the USSA points must be used in Penalty calculation.
   8.) World Cup Point holders - SEE WORLD CUP RULES
   9.) NorAm Point holders - SEE NORAM CUP RULES

NOTE: USSA points may only be corrected/changed upon presentation of a document signed by USSA. FIS Points may only be corrected/changed upon presentation of a document signed by FIS. (Corrections may be submitted by letter, fax or e-mail (e-mail must have National or FIS Bureau e-mail address depending on type of points being corrected. Confirmed FIS points posted on the FIS website will be designated with a “C; this designation eliminates the requirement for a FIS points confirmation letter.)
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. (USSA Software – Split Second is developing a “Program” for electronic Draw/Seed Boards.)

C. The Draw
According to USSA and FIS rules, the draw must be conducted (or confirmed) at a Team Captains' Meeting. An actual meeting, attended in person by Team Captains, Jury, and race officials is an inseparable and mandatory part of the competition and is important for communication of Jury instructions, support of the ROC, as well as conveying ROC requests and information. It is also a critical element for risk management and liability-related matters. [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.

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

1. First Group of top 15 racers [621.8]
a. If tie occurs for 15th place, the Draw is increased with no effect on bibbo [621.3]
b. If wide point range exists among the first group, the Jury may decrease the Draw. [621.3] 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
a. A “Double Draw” is the simultaneous drawing of the competitor number (the place they hold on the seed board) and the bib number by the Referee(s).
b. Computer-Generated Draw: For USSA non-FIS events, the Jury can authorize that the starting positions for first-seed competitors be determined by computer-generated draw in lieu of Double Draw. For FIS events, Team Captains are required to indicate their consent by signing their entry form. [621.9]
c. Special group Draws (equal or no points) may be done with a simple Draw, for example, shuffling the cards and drawing start positions

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

   a. The “Golden Rule” is a USSA rule that allows special seeding for adaptive athletes competing in USSA events.
   b. “Golden Rule” seeding applies to both first and second runs.
   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]
   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]
   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].
   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 [601.4.10]
   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.

F. Checking the Gate Judge Cards [601.4.10] (Refer to #62. & #63. “Fault Only” Gate Judge Card/Instructions and #64. & #65. “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 USSA 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 #31. Report by the Referee)
   1. Report must contain the Bib # for all DNS and DNF competitors
   2. Report must contain the Bib #, name and nation of DSQ competitors
   3. Report must contain the reason for the DSQ
a. Gate where fault occurred or
b. Rule number of infraction (Early/late start, etc.)

NOTE: Timing crew should fill in the 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.

H. Work with the Technical Delegate [601.4.10.1]

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

A. Sanction

1. What sanctions are available? For all persons there may be: [223.3]
   a. Reprimand
   b. Withdrawal of accreditation
   c. Denial of accreditation
   d. Monetary fine [ACR 223.4 prohibits monetary sanctions at USSA events; ICR 223.4 limits monetary amount FIS Jury may impose.]

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 #32. 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 bureau.

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

2. FIS Art. 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

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.

C. Appeals [225, 647] A procedure is available for filing appeals; contact USSA for details.

IV. Jury Considerations when meeting to solve a problem may include the following:
A. Does the action allow a gain or an unfair advantage?
   A competitor shall only be disqualified if his mistake would result in an advantage for him with regard to the end result, unless the Rules state otherwise in an individual case. e.g.: gate fault; early/late starts. [223.3.3]

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

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

D. Did the action occur within the confines of the “race arena”?
   1. Race Arena is clearly defined as area between the Start Line and the Red Line; however, the area officially reserved at the Start for competitors and the area officially reserved at Finish including the official exit should also be included in this definition.

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

   3. Training area: Any area designated as an “official warm-up/training area” is considered as part of the “race arena.” According to current rules, the Technical
Delegate no longer has to inspect the training area; however, if it is designated as a warm-up training area by the ROC, it is still part of the “race arena”.

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

V. **JURY ADVISORS**

A. **Technical Advisor**

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

B. **The Start Referee as a Jury Advisor in the Start Area** [601.3.3, 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 USSA distinction used to recognize two officials who, with the exception of high-level events such as World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, are not voting members of the Jury but who have the duty to supervise a necessary portion of the race arena. The Start Referee is authorized to allow provisional starts for delayed competitors in cases of *force majeure* but defers to the Jury in cases of doubt. Both Jury Advisors notify the Jury when situations arise that may require provisional reruns and, report violations of rules that may result in sanctions. (At high-level events such as World Championships and Olympic Winter Games, the Start Referee and the Finish Referee are members of the Jury and do have a vote.) The term "Jury Advisor" is not found in the ICR and is not to be confused with the “eyes of the Jury” who are appointed to assist the Jury at upper-level FIS events (WC and COC).

In addition to appropriate USSA membership, Jury Advisors for USSA-scored events must either be a certified Referee, Jury Advisor or Chief of Race. Jury Advisors for USSA non-scored events should either be a certified Referee, Jury Advisor or Chief of Race. When *online Competition Official certification becomes available*, Jury Advisors for USSA non-scored events must – at a minimum – be certified Competition Officials.

1. When does a Start Referee begin and end their duties? [601.3.3]
2. Does the Start Referee have radio contact with the Jury? [601.4.8]
3. What are the general duties of the Start Referee? [601.3.3] (Refer to #24. Start/Finish Referee Recording Form)

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.

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 has 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 that
   a. 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\n       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 that 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 course is clear, e.g.: no racer 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 that all Jury members, Jury Advisors, and Eyes of the Jury have reviewed and are aware of “start stop” and “start stop/yellow flag stop” procedures.

D. Start regulations [601.3.3, 613]
   1. Basic regulations
      a. No advantage
      b. No outside help
      c. Cannot push off with start posts or other aids

2. Early/Late Starts [613.6, 613.7, 805.3, 805.4]
   a. Starts for regular interval events – DH, SG, and GS. *(Refer to Early/Late Starts)*
      **Regular interval starts that do not occur within the prescribed 10-second start window (5 seconds before and 5 seconds after the “GO” command) will result in disqualification.**
   b. Starts for irregular interval event – SL. **Irregular interval starts that do not occur within about the prescribed 10 seconds after the start command will result in disqualification.**

3. Equipment violations [606.2.2, 606.2.3; USSA Equipment Control & Protest Guidelines]
   a. Ski brakes required [606.3]
   b. Skis & Boots
c. Plomb on competition suits – **UPPER LEVEL FIS ONLY** [606.2.2]

d. Helmets [606.4, 707, 807, 907, 1007; *Specifications Competition Equipment*]

e. Helmets with spoilers or edges that stick out (e.g. chin bars), are not permitted. *This rule is not intended to apply to slalom headgear.*

f. Helmets with soft ear protection are only allowed in Slalom. [807]

g. Helmet-mounted cameras are not allowed for use by either competitors or forerunners in USSA or FIS events [606.4, 707, 807, 907, 1007; *FIS Equipment Rules*]

4. Responsibilities at the end of the race. [601.3.3, 613.6.3, 613.7, 805.3.1, 805.4]
   a. Report to the Referee the start numbers and names of the competitors who did not start [601.3.3]

   b. Reports to the Jury the start numbers and names of the competitors who:
      1.) Had early or late starts [601.3.3, 613.6]
      2.) Had conditional starts [805.3.1]

   c. Remain available until released by Jury

5. What are the specific requirements for the Start Area? [613]
   a. Roped off and protected

   b. Adequate shelter for competitors

   c. Start gate specifications [2015 USSA Alpine Competition Guide; FIS Timing Booklet 2.50; 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]
         b.) Irregular interval races [805.3, 805.4]

      3.) Valid and False Starts [613.7, 805.4] is not to be confused with delayed start. *Early/late start violation occurs when a competitor is in the start gate and does not start within the required time frame with respect to the start command – “GO”!* Early/late start violations require DSQ.
         a.) Valid start [613.6, 613.7, 805.3, 805.4]
            1.) Regular (fixed) interval races [613.6, 613.7]
            2.) Irregular (non-fixed) interval races [805.3, 805.4]
         b.) Delayed start [613.6] is not to be confused with early/late start. A “delayed” competitor is one who is not present in the start area or who is not ready to step into the start gate when called. In cases where a provisional start is allowed by the Start Referee (*force majeure*) or the Jury (doubt), delayed starts require SANCTION 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]
E. The Finish Referee as a Jury Advisor in the Finish Area [601.3.4, 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]

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

4. Finish Regulations [615]
   a. Removal of skis on arrival [206.5]
   b. Unusual finishes – binding release [611.3.1, 615.3]
      1.) USSA Fall in the immediate finish area
         a.) Less than 2 gates above the finish in SL, GS or SG
         b.) Less than one gate above the finish in DH
         c.) In above situations, Finish line must be crossed
            - On one ski, or
            - On both skis
            - Or with both feet
      d.) USSA clear disqualification after losing a ski [U629.4]
         - More than two gates above the finish in SL, GS or SG
         - More than one gate above the finish in DH
      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 [615.1.7], and a penalty may be assessed for failure to comply. [628.11] Common sense dictates that this does not include a competitor who inadvertently loses his goggles or a ski pole during his run.

7. Responsibilities at the end of the race [601.3.4, 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. "Inner Finish Area" – FIS [206.5, 615.1.5, 628.10] (Red Line)
   d. Finish Line and its Markings [615.2]
      1.) DH and SG finish line dimensions – no less than approximately 15 m*
      2.) SL and GS finish line dimensions – no less than approximately 10 m*
      3.) Line is marked horizontally with a coloring substance
      4.) Timing equipment/competitor security installation
*Distance is between finish posts/banners not length of finish line. Timing posts must also adhere to these measurements.
   e. Exceptions
   
   NOTE: If a competitor misses a gate prior to crossing the finish line, DSQ is mandatory. There is no provision in the rules that allows a competitor to cross back over the line to complete passage of a missed gate.

F. 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. Have voice but no vote in Jury matters/decisions

   A. Membership and Certification requirements:
      1. A USSA Coach membership is required in order to serve in any capacity at any USSA-sanctioned event. This includes, serving on a Jury, setting a course, and on-hill competitors’ coaching. The ROC may require that coaches present current membership cards.
      2. Referees, Assistant Referees and Course Setters must be appropriately certified (Referee) USSA members for all USSA-sanctioned events – both scored and non-scored.
      3. Jury Advisors for scored events must be either a certified Referee, Jury Advisors or Chief of Race;
      4. Jury Advisors for non-scored events should either be a certified Referee, Jury Advisor or Chief of Race. When online Competition Official certification is available, Jury Advisors for non-scored events must – at a minimum – be certified Competition Officials.
B. **Course Setting Guidelines for Events with Multiple Age Groups:**

1. Technical Events: Course Setting Guidelines for one (1) class older than the youngest competing age class must be followed. *U8 and younger age classes are established only for the purpose of awards and falls under Course Setting Specifications for U10.*

2. Speed Events: Course Setting Guidelines for the youngest competing age class must be followed.

C. **USSA’s Concussion Policy:**

USSA’s Concussion Policy applies to all USSA athletes – including those over the age of 18 and those with the new USSA Club Participant membership. An athlete suspected of suffering concussion will be prohibited from further participation until evaluated and cleared in writing to resume participation in USSA sporting events by a qualified health care provider trained in the evaluation and management of concussive head injuries.

The “Concussion Medical Evaluation Form” requesting return to training/competition must be signed by the respective parent/legal guardian for athletes under the age of 18.

D. **Jury Inspection:**

Jury must inspect course set and final installation of on-hill competitor security measures for all USSA-sanctioned events and confirm the daily Program (schedule); Team Captains are encouraged to attend inspection.

E. **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.

F. **USSA Membership Classifications:** Effective 2014-2015, USSA is offering two new membership classifications:

1. USSA Club Volunteer membership is available to those 15 and older and requires periodic background screening. It is designed for parents and club volunteers who undertake a leadership role in USSA clubs, divisions, regions, competitions and club training sessions. This membership is a good stepping-stone to becoming a USSA Coach or Official and is fully upgradeable during the season. *A USSA Club Volunteer member is not eligible for official’s certification.*

2. USSA Club Participant membership is designed for young athletes who are training with a club program and may be competing in non-USSA competitions. It is also perfect for club volunteers or parents who are starting to become active in support of club activities and events as well as those forerunning sanctioned events. *A USSA Club Participant member is eligible to forerun but not compete in sanctioned events.*

G. **Athletes’ Points:**

1. **USSA POINTS:** 999.99 indicates an athlete has not earned USSA points.

2. **FIS POINTS:** FIS Points are calculated to 990.00

3. **FIS POINTS CONFIRMATION:** If the FIS website version of the FIS Points List shows a competitor’s points followed by a “C”, this indicates that the respective points have been confirmed by FIS, and when applicable, replace points noted in the downloaded version.
H. **Factors** used for calculating race penalties for USSA and FIS events for the 2014-2015 season are as follows:

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I. **Combined Event:** The name of the “Super Combined” event (1 run of speed/1 run of Slalom), has been changed to “Alpine Combined”. Until transition on all documents is completed, please utilize “SC” designation for “Alpine Combined” (AC) events.

J. **Youth Kombi Competitions:**
1. SG/GS Kombi events must be held on courses homologated/approved for SG.
2. GS/SL Kombi events must be held on courses homologated/approved for GS.
3. Athletes must use the helmet that meets the standards for the faster of the two events being contested.
4. There is no minimum or maximum number of turns required.
5. The Jury should decide on the number of runs by the first Team Captains’ meeting.
6. Except as specifically modified, the rules for SL [800] also apply to non-scored SL/GS Kombi for U16 and younger.
7. Except as specifically modified, the rules for GS [900] also apply to non-scored GS/SG Kombi for U16 and younger.

K. **Presence on Downhill Training Start Lists:** DHT is an integral part of the competitions; all qualified competitors entered for the competition must have been entered and drawn in all official training runs.

L. **Course Inspection and Changes:** Inspecting the course and/or making changes are now the responsibility of the Competition Jury.

M. **No disqualification if no advantage** unless otherwise specified in the rules, e.g. gate fault, early/late start, equipment, etc. [223.3.3]

N. **Interdiction to Continue After a Gate Fault:** If a competitor misses a gate in a fixed start interval event: GS, SG or DH, he must no longer continue through further gates. [614.2.2]

O. **Interdiction to Continue After a Competitor Stops:** If a competitor comes to a complete stop, e.g. after a fall, he must no longer continue through further gates. [614.2.3]

P. **Exception Allowed After Missing a Gate in Slalom:** A competitor who has missed a gate in a Slalom event may hike to complete correct passage as long as the competitor does not interfere with the run of the following competitor or has not been passed. A competitor who has been passed cannot continue on course.

Q. **Second Run Starts:**
1. Non-Scored Events: A competitor who has been classified as DNS, DNF or DSQ may be allowed a second run at the end of the field. [U621.11.3.2]
2. Non-Scored Events where each run counts individually: A competitor who has been classified as DNS, DNF or DSQ will be allowed to start in their originally scheduled start position.
3. Scored non-FIS Events: A competitor who has been classified as DNF or DSQ may be allowed a second run at the end of the field. [U621.11.3.1]

R. Gate Panels: For season 2015 USSA scored GS, SG & DH competitions must currently use homologated GS panels. In season 2016 all USSA GS, SG & DH (including Masters) must use currently homologated GS panels.

S. Flex Poles:
- All USSA FIS and USSA scored events must use homologated flex poles.
- All poles on a course must be of uniform height and diameter.
- For USSA scored SL events, women should use FIS type B poles (27mm recommended) and men can use FIS type A or FIS type B poles (27mm recommended).
- For U16 SL event, poles must be full length, 180 cm; women should use FIS type B poles (27mm recommended) and men can use FIS type A or FIS type B poles (27mm recommended).
- For U14 SL and younger, poles must be uniform in height with a minimum height of 54” off the snow with a 25-27mm diameter. The recommended pole size is 60” in height off the snow and 27mm in diameter. Stubby poles may be used. Beginning in season 2016, SL poles for this group will be required to be a minimum of 60” in height off the snow and 27mm in diameter; stubby poles may still be used.
- In GS, SG and DH, poles should be full height for all age groups and genders. U14 and younger should use 27mm poles.
- FIS type B poles are 27-28.9mm in diameter and FIS type A poles are 29-32mm in diameter.

T. Due Process: What is “due process”? What problems can be encountered if a sanctioned competitor or official is denied due process?

U. Insertion of Delayed Start Racer: If a racer is allowed a provisional start, where are they inserted in the start order?

V. Pace (low-point) Skiers: What are their responsibilities? What options are available if their performance is questionable? What penalties are now in place?

W. Questions not covered by rules: In general the Jury makes decisions on all questions not clarified by the USSA Alpine Competition Regulations [601.4.7]

X. Equipment [Refer to USSA Equipment Control & Protest Guidelines and current Alpine Competition Guide for USSA equipment procedures and rules. And to current FIS Equipment Regulations available on applicable websites.]
   1. Stack Height
   2. Ski Boot Height
   3. Ski Radius
   4. Ski Length: When a ski tip different from the main ski part is used, the measurement will only be taken into account to the extent it covers a surface corresponding to the natural shape of the ski. Manufacturers have to mark the tip showing the limit of the
natural shape to allow easy measurement. For the avoidance of doubt, specific designs of the ski tips as part of the main body of the skis will be allowed.

5. **Helmets - required for ALL competitors and forerunners for ALL events**
   a. Soft ear protection only allowed in Slalom
   b. Protective features integral to the event being contested, such as chin guards on Slalom helmets are permitted
   c. Helmets with spoilers that stick out are not permitted
   d. Helmet-mounted cameras are not permitted for use by either forerunners or competitors in USSA or FIS events. *An athlete is allowed to personalize their helmet; e.g. bling, stickers, helmet mounts (mounts only allowed at non-FIS events).*
   e. FIS does not allow the presence of helmet mounts in Alpine events; this applies both to forerunners and competitors. Exception: FIS-accredited media may use helmet cameras, e.g. POV runners.
   f. For season 2015, it is recommended that athletes U14 and older should use helmets that meet the new FIS standards for all USSA GS, SG and DH competitions. *Beginning in season 2016, athletes U14 and older must use helmets that meet the new FIS standards for all USSA GS, SG and DH competitions.*

6. **Back Protectors:** Back protectors are not mandatory. However, if worn, the back protector must adapt to the anatomical bend of the athlete’s spine and lie flat against the body. The top edge of the back protector must be situated in the area of the spinal column and may not go above the 7th cervical vertebrae (C7). There are additional rules that apply to thickness and designs with the view to improve aerodynamic properties are forbidden. *A back protector must be worn underneath the competition suit.*

7. Other Protective Measures: With exception of forearm protection used in SG, GS and SL and shin protection used in SL, body protection must be worn under the suit; *this includes knee braces. If a knee brace is worn over the competition suit, it must be covered; e.g. with a piece of an old competition suit.*

8. **FIS Equipment rules will be implemented after 2018 OWG.**

**Y. Loss of One Ski - FIS:** If a competitor loses a ski without having committed a gate fault or without coming to a complete stop, he may continue as long as he does not interfere with the run of the next competitor or has not been passed by the next competitor. [614.2.4] If the competitor violates these provisions, penalty may be assessed. [628.8]

**Z. Crossing the Finish Line - FIS:** The Finish Line must be crossed:
   - On both skis or
   - On one ski or
   - With both feet in case of a fall between the last gate and the finish line. In this case, the time is taken when any part of competitor’s body stops the timekeeping system. [615.3]

**VII. Mock Team Captains' Meeting (Refer to #18. Program/Team Captains Meeting (USSA), #19. Checklist for Team Captains Meeting (FIS) and Jury Problems)**
If your clinic schedule allows for this, it is recommended it be conducted in as formal a way as possible. Seeing a formal demonstration will broaden the experience level of all officials involved and therefore contributes to higher quality races.
The attached Jury Problems are only a sample of problems encountered at many events. Please prepare a description of problems that have occurred in your area and be prepared to discuss them at the Clinic you attend.

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

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* DH/SG/ WC GS & SL
** OWG/WSC

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**Fédération Internationale de Ski**
**International Ski Federation**
**Internationaler Ski Verband**
### MINUTES OF JURY DECISIONS (WITHOUT PROTESTS)
**PROCES-VERBAL DES DECISIONS DU JURY (SANS RECLAMATIONS)**
**PROTOKOLL DER JURYENTSCHEIDE (OHNE PROTESTE)**

| Place / Lieu / Ort | Country / Pays / Land | Codex
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<td>Nom de famille, Prénom Familienname, Vorname</td>
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<td>Unterschriften</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Referee</td>
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<td>Chief of Race</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finish Referee</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Others present at the meeting</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Autres personnes convoquées</td>
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<tr>
<th>Summary of decisions taken</th>
<th>Rappel succinct du motif</th>
<th>Kurze Beschreibung der getroffenen Entscheidungen</th>
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<table>
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<th>Date / Date / Datum</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anschlagzeit</td>
<td></td>
<td>Signature de DT</td>
</tr>
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</table>

* DH/SG/WC GS & SL
**OWG/WSC
INSTRUCTIONS FOR GATE JUDGES

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.

GATE PASSAGE LINES IN SINGLE POLE EVENTS

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

As long as BOTH SKI TIPS AND BOTH FEET cross the imaginary line, the racer is OK, even though:
1. He knocks down one or all poles of a gate,
2. He slides through the gate on some part of his body other than his feet,
3. He enters and exits from the same side,
4. He enters gates from a direction that differs from other racers,
5. He passes through the gates out of their numerical order.
6. In SL, he hikes back up through a gate, or loops around a missed turning pole.

*No “Hiking” per sec. 614.2
Double pole per Sec. 661.4.1
Alternate passage for missed turning pole.
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 the slalom. The natural race line is an imaginary line from the turning pole to the turning pole, which the racer has to cross. If the racer has not correctly passed the natural race line, then he has to climb back up and pass around the missed turning pole.

Racer passed around the pole, crossing the natural line.

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 passed around the pole, crossing the natural line.

Single Pole Slalom has no outside pole, except for the first and last gate, a delay gate and combinations.

Course Setter D. Cheyess
Referee P. Van Slyke
Version 1.3
INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GATE JUDGES
1. Upon arriving at your assigned gate(s) remove your skis and place them in a designated area.
2. Stand where you can best see all your gates while maintaining a position of maximum security. Most often you will be assisted in task 1 & 2 by your Section Chief, the Chief Gate Judge or the Technical Delegate.
3. Fill out the front of the card and then immediately draw a picture of your assigned gates. Draw the @ symbol to indicate your position. Mark all blue gates with a diamond ◯ symbol and all red gates with a circle ○ 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.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GATE JUDGES
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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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bib Number</th>
<th>Gate Number</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

[Diagram]

- Blue  - Red  - Your Location

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Gate Number</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

[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**

---

**United States Ski and Snowboard Association**

**Gate Judges Card**

**No Faults** □  **Faults** ✗

- **Men** □  **Women** ✗  Run # 1  Gate(s) # 7, 8, 9

- DH □  SL ✗  GS □  SG □  AC/K □  Date 2-1-14

Gate Judge (print full name): G. Gatejudge

Alternate * Cell: ( )

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

---

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bib No.</th>
<th>OK</th>
<th>F</th>
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<tr>
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*Mark Alternate at first racer

---

**28**

**RF.14-15**
GATE JUDGE DIAGRAM CARD

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

Sample drawing of your gate(s)

Racer(s) #

GATE JUDGES CARD

UNITED STATES SKI AND SNOWBOARD ASSOCIATION

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

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*Mark Alternate at first racer 14-15
# REPORT BY THE REFEREE

**PROCES VERBAL DU JUGE ARBITRE**

**PROTOKOLL DES SCHIEDSRICHTERS**

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<th>Country / Pays / Land</th>
<th>Codex</th>
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<tr>
<td>Nom de l'événement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name der Veranstaltung</td>
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<tr>
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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>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<th>Did not start (No.) / Pas au départ (No.) / Nicht am Start (Nr.)</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did not finish (No.) / Pas à l'arrivée (No.) / Nicht im Ziel (Nr.)</th>
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<th>Deadline / Délai / Ablauf</th>
<th>Date / Date / Datum</th>
<th>Signature Referee</th>
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FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI
INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION
INTERNATIONALER SKI VERBAND

30

RF.14-15
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place / Lieu / Ort</th>
<th>Country / Pays / land</th>
<th>Code</th>
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<th>Date / Date / Datum</th>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>ICR References / Références RIS / Bezugsquellen IWO</th>
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Name of protester / Auteur de la réclamation / Verfasser des Protestes

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function / Fonction / Funktion</th>
<th>Surname, First Name / Nom de famille, Prénom / Familiename, Vorname</th>
<th>Signature / Signature</th>
<th>Date / Date / Datum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Signature of protester / Signature de l'auteur de la réclamation / Unterschrift des Protestverfassers (please print and sign)
START/FINISH REFEREE RECORDING FORM

DATE: _________________ PAGE: ____ of ____  1st RUN ☐ 2nd RUN ☐

MARK ONE:  START ☐ FINISH ☐
NAME: ____________________

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<th>REMARKS</th>
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EARLY AND LATE START DISQUALIFICATIONS

[613.7]

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

CLOCK READS:

10:10:54.990 = Competitor’s Start / EARLY START?

* 10:10:55.000  *
* 10:10:56.000  *
* 10:10:57.000  *
* 10:10:58.000  *
* 10:10:59.000  *
* 10:11:00.000  * START
* 10:11:01.000  *
* 10:11:02.000  *
* 10:11:03.000  *
* 10:11:04.000  *
* 10:11:05.000  *
* 10:11:05.010 = Competitor’s Start / LATE START?
2nd RUN START LISTS

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>1st RUN TIMES</th>
<th>1st RUN RESULTS</th>
<th>2ND RUN START LIST</th>
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<tr>
<td>BIB</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>PL</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>***</td>
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<td>DSQ</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>52.57</td>
<td>18T</td>
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20 53.47

*** NOTE that this is the racer's place not his bib number!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Site:</th>
<th>State:</th>
<th>Event:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. RUN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jury Inspection:

Referee/Assistant Referee:

Course Setter(s): Name(s) / Team(s):
1st run:
2nd run:

Radios:

Lift Open:

Warm-up and Training Area:

Inspection (one):

Entry for Racers Closed:

Photographers In place:

Entry for all closed:

Coaches in Place:

No. of Forerunners: (3) Start Time:

Start Time nr 1:

Start Interval: Per Jury direction for both runs

Preparation Breaks: As needed

Yellow Zones/Flags:

Places
1st
2nd
3rd
Back to Start

Slip Crews:

Intermediate Times: --

Awards Ceremony:

Public Draw:

Course Setter(s) Next Race: Name(s) / Team(s):
1st run:
2nd run:

Next Team Captains’ Meeting:

Miscellaneous:
### TEAM CAPTAINS’ MEETING MINUTES

**Team Captains’ Meeting of**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JURY / ADVISORS</th>
<th>Name-Surname</th>
<th>Nat</th>
<th>TECHNICAL DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Name of Course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referee</td>
<td>Start</td>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Referee (Speed Only)</td>
<td>Finish</td>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Race</td>
<td>Vertical Drop</td>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Referee (NV Jury Advisor)</td>
<td>Homologation No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Finish Referee (NV Jury Advisor)</td>
<td>Length</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>Factor F:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief of Course</td>
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#### Course Setter 1.

#### Course Setter 2.

### Forerunners

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<td>D -</td>
<td>H -</td>
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#### Gates

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Number of Gates:</th>
<th>2. Number of Gates:</th>
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</thead>
</table>

### Weather Forecast

### Opening Times of Race Office

### Miscellaneous

### Timing

#### Computer

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

USSA has equipment standards that are imposed at all USSA alpine events. USSA Competition Equipment Rules can be found in the 2015 Alpine Competition Guide and at www.ussa.org.

Equipment violations are subject to disqualification and other sanctions as determined by the Jury. 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 manufacture with both the length and the radius. Unmarked skis will be grounds for disqualification.
2. At USSA scored alpine events, competition equipment will be subject to unannounced control.
3. At USSA non-scored technical events (GS and SL), equipment control will be dealt with only on a protest basis.
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 clear violation of equipment rules exists, e.g. no helmet, attached helmet camera, missing or broken ski brakes, GS skis in a SG, etc., the Start Referee must not refuse an athlete’s right to start. An athlete in a USSA 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 Referee’s 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 USSA 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 his 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 through 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 USSA National Office for evaluation. USSA'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 USSA for all expenses related to shipping and testing. Reimbursement must be submitted within 10 (ten) working days of notice of USSA's decision.

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

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

Sept 2014
JURY STUDY PROBLEMS – ALPINE
DECISIONS MUST BE SUPPORTED BY RULE REFERENCES

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

2. At a scored non-FIS event, Team Captains have been advised that competitors who did not finish or who were disqualified in the first run will be allowed to take a second run at the end of the field; there are a total of 15 competitors who fall into these categories. During the second run, numerous delays occur and adequate daylight is now an issue. What can the Jury do?

3. Due to weather/venue teardown issues, the Report by the Referee is not posted. DSQ’s are announced, but many of the Team Captains are not in the vicinity of the Announcer. When the Data Management person receives the original Report of the Referee, she notes that the name of the DSQ competitor does not match the assigned Bib#. Investigation reveals that the Snow Seed was used and the DSQ competitor’s noted Bib # was his actual Start #. The Technical Delegate instructs her to correct the Start # to the assigned Bib # and to DSQ the named competitor. What options are available to the Team Captains for the affected competitors? What option is available to the Jury? What option is available to the Technical D?

4. Following expiration of the protest period, an athlete and his coach approach the Jury. They report that the athlete did commit a gate fault and should have been disqualified. What options are available to the Jury? What options are available if the athlete and his coach report the infraction after the second run has started and the infraction applies to a first-run fault?

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

6. Forerunners: What is the required number of forerunners? What can the jury do if the required number of forerunners are not present? Can a coach forerun? Can one gender forerun for the other? Does the forerunner need to finish? Can Age Class competitors forerun for Ability Class races? Can a forerunner forerun on equipment not acceptable for the class or event (e.g. SL skis for a GS)?

7. In a slalom race, Racer A falls and starts hiking. While he is hiking, Racer B comes down, misses a gate and continues skiing in the course. Racer B is still in the course and approaches Racer A while he is hiking. Racer A stops hiking and yields to Racer B. Racer A saw Racer B miss the gate and requests a rerun because Racer A stopped his hike and thus his race run based on the thought that Racer B was on course and getting close to Racer A. But since Racer B missed a gate, his run was now illegal. If Racer B had stopped and hiked to get the gate he missed, Racer A would have been able to complete his hike and thus finish his run. Would you grant the rerun request? What should happen to Racer B? What if Racer B misses a gate after passing Racer A and doesn’t hike?

8. A racer in a USSA-sanctioned Giant Slalom loses a ski after completing the third gate before the finish and while initiating the turn into the second gate. What is the racer’s status? Is there a difference between USSA ACR and FIS ICR?

9. It is determined that several competitors were not wearing assigned bibs as listed on the official Start List. How could the Assistant Starter have helped to address this prior to it becoming a problem? What is the first question that the Jury must ask? Is DSQ mandatory?

10. The gate judge card reveals a racer straddled the last gate. Two reliable witnesses say they saw the straddle. The racer and her coach are sure she had clear passage; the video is not clear. They protest the DSQ. The Chief of Race is the girl’s father. What is the proper way to handle this? What if the girl’s father is the TD?
11. In an effort to provide a better penalty, the ROC invited several low-point pace skiers to participate in an event. One of the pace skiers competes wearing warm-up clothing; another is observed checking speed prior to entering several gates. What rules, if any, have been violated? What options are available to the Jury?

12. 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 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?

13. A Team Captain reviews the posted Report by the Referee and notes none of his competitors are listed. Accessing the online Official Results when he arrives home that night, he is surprised to find that one of his competitors (bib #15 who started #14) is now listed as a disqualification, and a competitor who did miss a gate (bib #14 who started #13) is listed in the Official Results. Inasmuch as the Jury has been disbanded, what options are available to the Team Captain? How could this error have occurred? Would the fact that the Technical Delegate and not the Referee signed the Report by the Referee have any impact?

14. The men’s second run slalom is set and inspected. The ladies’ course is being set as the men’s race begins. The last gate of the ladies’ course is set in close proximity to the men’s final gate. Male racer number 6 makes it down and skis the last gate between the outside pole of his course and the pole of the girl’s gate, mistaking it for the final gate. There was nothing wrong with the men’s course (i.e. the final gate was properly directing them to the finish and had both poles set). There was no time to stop before the finish, so the competitor went across the finish line. Subsequently, the girl’s gate was removed completely. There were no other DQ’s at that spot. The competitor protests that he had an unfair disadvantage due to the fact that the gate was confusing for him but removed for his competitors. What should the Jury decide? What rule numbers apply?

15. For a multi-day event, the OC has only scheduled one Team Captains’ meeting for the evening prior to the first competition. The plan is that the RA will conduct computer-generated draws for the first seed and for those competitors without points. The daily Program, as well as the Start List will then be available online. What rules address this issue? What problems could be encountered if this procedure is allowed?

16. The OC plans to use an overhead projector to display the draw/seed board and conduct a computer-generated draw. The Team Captains voice their displeasure; they do not object to the use of the electronic board, but they prefer to conduct a physical double draw. Is the use of the electronic board against the rules? Do the Team Captains have a valid complaint regarding the draw? What can the Jury do?

17. A competitor is entered and represented for both the first and second day of Downhill Training but does not actually plan on starting until the third day. Due to weather conditions, the third day of training is canceled. How must the Jury address this situation? What is the race-day competitor’s status?

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?

19. A competitor falls and experiences signs of disorientation. After being examined and being diagnosed with a possible Grade 1 concussion, the Team Captain wishes to leave her on the Board for the next event because the medical facility has released the competitor with instructions to resume her normal activities and seek additional medical attention only if additional symptoms develop. What action should be taken by the Race Administrator, the Technical Delegate and the Jury? What are normal activities?

20. After the first day of Downhill Training, a request is made to allow additional entries because the estimated Penalty is not going to benefit the majority of the field. How should the Jury address this issue? If it is discovered that an individual who has been forerunning has very low points, should he be allowed to become a competitor in this event?

PLEASE DISCUSS SPECIFIC PROBLEMS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN YOUR AREA.