



UNITED STATES SKI AND SNOWBOARD ASSOCIATION

REFEREE – ALPINE

2011-2012

STUDY GUIDE

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

A video for Gate Judge instruction, "**The Most Important Person on the Hill...**", is available on the USSA website. The video, however, does not include correct passage of a missed gate in single pole Slalom or single gate Giant Slalom; a separate presentation is planned and, when ready, will be posted on the USSA website to aid in training for these situations.

REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS:

1. USSA Alpine Competition Regulations (ACR)
2. ICR of the FIS, Online Edition
3. ICR Precisions
4. USSA Alpine Officials' Manual

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

CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION:

Referee Certification Examination will be available at USSA-approved Alpine Officials' Clinics. Allowed time limit is 2.5 hours. The examination is an open book exam and must be administered only at scheduled Clinics. It is NOT A TAKE HOME EXAM! *Allowing use of computers in order to complete calculations or "search" rule books is strongly discouraged; 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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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
23. Start/Finish Referee Recording Form
Early/Late Starts (613.7)
How to Prepare a Second Run Start List (621.11.2)
17. Team Captains Meeting (USA)
18. Checklist for Team Captains Meeting (FIS)
Jury Problems

I. THE JURY [601.4 - 601.4.8, U603.1.1, 203.2, AOM, Chapter IV]

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

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

NOTE: **When a foreign FIS Federation lists a coach on their entry form, the Federation is certifying that the coach has the knowledge and ability to fulfill the duties of a Team Captain: e.g. serve as a Jury member or set a course; this satisfies the “qualified member of foreign federation” requirement for FIS events.*

3. An USSA Coach or Official member whose membership number on the USSA website membership roster is highlighted indicates that USSA has received the completed membership application. If their status, however, is marked “PENDING”, this is an indication that the

4. member has not completed required background screening, and they must not be appointed to serve as Jury members, Jury Advisors, Chief of Course or Course Setters.
5. Failure to comply with membership requirements will invalidate event liability insurance.
6. For USSA-scored events, USSA members serving as Referee, Assistant Referee and Course Setter(s) must be USSA certified Referees. It is recommended that this same certification be required for USSA non-scored events. *The Chief of Race must be certified either as a Chief of Race, Referee or Technical Delegate.*
7. USSA membership for both new and renewing members may be completed online. A user account must be established, insurance information or Medical Exception must be filed, and USSA's Concussion Policy must be reviewed and accepted. If background screening is necessary (Coaches and Officials), the member will be directed to the background screening link; these memberships *will not* be current until background screening is complete.

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 Organizing Committee (OC). 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 OC. On the Jury, the Referee represents all of the competitors and coaches and should be a coach.
3. *Assistant Referee - Speed events only: The Assistant Referee is appointed by the Technical Delegate and upon appointment, becomes a member of the OC. The Assistant Referee has rights and responsibilities equal to those of the Referee. 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
3. Other USSA and FIS Races [601.1, 601.2.3]
 - a. Who names the Referee for technical events and the Referee and Assistant Referee for speed events? [601.2.3, 601.4.2.2]
 - b. Are the Technical Delegate, Referee, and Assistant Referee also members of the Organizing Committee? [601.2.2]
 - c. Who names the Start and Finish Referees? [601.3]
 - d. Can the Start and Finish Referees be members of the organizing club?
 - e. Is a lady necessary on a Jury? [601.4.2.3]
4. Exclusions. [601.4.3] Are there any reasons why a person may be excluded from serving on a Jury? [601.4.3.1]

5. Team Captains or Trainers on the Jury
 - a. How does a Team Captain become eligible to serve on a Jury? [203.2]
 - b. What responsibilities could this eligibility include?
 - c. Should fulfill the duties he has accepted as a 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.) Is eye-witness testimony acceptable? [USSA 640.1]
 - 4.) Race Secretary or Jury Secretary [601.3.7]
2. How long is the Jury active? [601.4.4.1, 601.4.4.2]
3. Voting rights and responsibilities of the Jury [601.4.6]
 - a. World Championships and Olympic Winter Games [601.4.5.1]
 - b. For USSA and other FIS races [601.4.5.1]
 - 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** [601.4.5.4] (**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? [601.4.5.5; 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.

E. Duties of the Jury as a Whole [601.4, AOM, Chapter III - Rules, The Jury, and the Technical Delegate & Chapter IV - Race Organization]

1. Technical Standpoint [601.4.6.1]
2. Additional Duties for Downhill [601.4.6.1]
3. Organizational Standpoint [601.4.6.2]
4. Disciplinary Standpoint [601.4.6.3]

5. USSA Ski Up 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 may never participate in competition or training as a competitor or forerunner. The USSA Ski Up Agreement allows exceptional athletes to ski-up one class and ***authorizes the athlete to compete in the next older age group, but only in the disciplines in which they are normally eligible and only in the specific competitions authorized by the appropriate Regional staff member (September 2001 ASC executive)***. Ski-Up Waivers must be processed by the Regional Office, cannot be applied for on-site, and are not accepted by all USSA regions/divisions/states. A copy of the approved Ski-Up Waiver must accompany the entry. *FIS does not recognize requests to ski-up in class.*

6. General Jury Responsibilities

a. Forerunners [605, 601.4.6.1]

1.) Number of forerunners [605.1, 601.4.6.1]

2.) 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. (203, 204)

4.) Jury determines start order [605.5, 601.4.6.1]

5.) Additional forerunners [605.1, 605.5]

6.) Times of the forerunners [605.6]

7.) Report to Jury [605.7, 601.4.6.1]

8.) Forerunners are not permitted to start in the competition [605.4]

b. Course Specifications

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

1.) Downhill [700]

2.) Slalom [800]

3.) Giant Slalom [900]

4.) Super G [1000]

5.) Super Combined [1100]

c. Downhill Training

1.) 3 days should be scheduled [704.2]

2.) In case of *force majeure* [704.2.1] may be reduced to less than 3 days

3.) Must training be held on consecutive days? [704.2.2]

4.) *Participation* in at least one timed training run [704.8.3]

5.) “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]

1.) Downhill [703.2.3, 704.2, 704.2.1]

2.) Slalom [603.7.4, 804.1]

3.) Giant Slalom [603.7.4, 904]

4.) Super G [1004.1]

e. Inspection Procedure

1.) Downhill Training [703.2.3]

2.) Official Training [704, 704.2]

3.) Slalom [804.1]

4.) Giant Slalom [904]

5.) Super G [1004.1, 1004.3]

f. Reruns [623]

- 1.) Who is empowered to allow a rerun?
- 2.) How can a racer get a rerun? [623]
- 3.) Racer can request a rerun if:
 - a.) Hindered/interference [623.1.1, 623.2 - .7]
 - b.) Racer should leave course immediately [623.1.1]
 - c.) 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.) Fixed interval starts [623.4.1]
 - b.) Irregular 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 classified. [601.4.6.2]
 - b. Check Draw/Seed Board. Race Administration is responsible for preparation for the Draw [601.3.7]; however, check for:
 - 1.) Errors with names, country/club codes
 - 2.) Errors in point order (or points) [621.3]
 - c. Special groupings for consideration
 - 1.) Ties in points
 - 2.) Reasonable point spread for first group
 - 3.) Non-point holders [621.2 - 621.3]
 - 4.) Snow seed, if appropriate [621.10]
 - 5.) Adaptive competitors' seeding [U621.3.1, U621.10.3.1; "Golden Rule" for USSA races only]
 - 6.) Draw for Downhill training [621.7]
 - 7.) FIS competitors' seeding in USSA event - REFER TO “ACR”
 - 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.)

- 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 USSA and FIS rules, the draw must be conducted (or confirmed) at a Team Captains' Meeting. An actual meeting, attended in person by Team Captains, Jury, and race officials is an inseparable and mandatory part of the competition and is important for communication of Jury instructions, support of the ROC, as well as conveying ROC requests and information. It is also a critical element for risk management and liability-related matters. (Refer to 621.8, 604.3; ICR Precisions.)

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]
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]

D. 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.

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

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

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 drawing of the fault committed is required in order to substantiate the fault of a racer. [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.

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: [223.3.1]
 - a. Reprimand
 - b. Withdrawal of accreditation [Alternate also 223.3.1]
 - 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. The accumulation of penalties is permissible. This remains in the USSA rules; FIS has eliminated it. [223.3.2]

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 may only accept a protest if it is based upon physical evidence. USSA U640.1 has supplemented with the addition of: “or eyewitness testimony”.

- 640.2 A Jury is only permitted to re-evaluate its previous opinions where new evidence exists that relates to the original Jury opinion.
 - Art. 640.3 All Jury decisions are final except those that may be protested under 641 or appealable under 647.1.1
2. Art. 641.6 Against instructions of the Jury. Reasons for Protest? [641]
 3. Protests may be submitted at: [642]
 - a. The Official Notice Board [642.1]
 - b. Race Administrator [601.3.7]
 - c. Referee at Finish [617.2.2]
 - d. Oral protests are acceptable [644.2]
 4. Deadlines for submittal vary depending on type of protest [643]
 5. Who can submit Protests? [645]
 - a. National Associations
 - b. Trainers and Team Captains
 6. 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. Any additional information noted on the Protest should be concise and must be accurate. Documenting that “the competitor **did** gain an advantage” when you meant to write “the competitor **did not** gain an advantage”, will require that the Jury uphold the disqualification.

C. Appeals [225, 647]

A procedure is available for filing appeals. Contact National Office 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. [223.1.1, 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 warmup/training area” is considered as 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, 613, AOM, Chapter III]

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

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

1. When does a Start Referee begin and end their duties? [601.3.3]
2. Does the Start Referee have radio contact with the Jury? [601.4.8]
3. What are the general duties of the Start Referee? [601.3.3, AOM, Chapter VII - The Racecourse] (**Refer to #23. 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 racer or racer’s equipment is blocking the course. 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 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 now on alert that a competitor may require medical assistance.

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 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 fixed interval events – DH, SG, and GS. **(Refer to Early/Late Starts) Fixed 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 non-fixed interval event – SL. **Non-fixed 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]
 - 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 are not permitted. *This rule is not intended to apply to slalom headgear.* Soft ear protection is only allowed in Slalom. [807]
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 **[2012 USSA Alpine Competition Guide; FIS Timing Booklet 2.45lines; 611.2.1]**
 - d. Start ramp shall be prepared how? [613.2]

- e. Start procedure [613.3]
 - 1.) Start Intervals [622]
 - a.) 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.) Fixed interval races [613.4]
 - b.) Irregular (non-fixed) interval races [805.3, 805.4]
 - 3.) Valid and False Starts [613.7, 805.4] **is not to be confused with delayed start. 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.) 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]
 - b.) Fixed start intervals races [613.6.1]
 - c.) Irregular interval races - [805.3.1, 613.6.3]

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

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

1. When does a Finish Referee begin and end their duties. [601.3.4]
2. Does 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, AOM, Chapter VII]
4. Finish Regulations [615]
 1. Removal of skis on arrival [ICR 206.5]
 2. 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
 - 2.) FIS - finish line must be crossed:
 - a.) On both skis, or
 - b.) On one ski, or
 - c.) In case of a fall at the finish where the competitor does not come to a full stop, the time can be taken without both of the competitor’s feet having

crossed the finish line. 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. The Finish Controller decides the correctness of passage across the finish line. A Finish Controller is usually only assigned at upper-level events (WSC, OWG, WC). For events where a Finish Controller is not assigned, the Finish Referee assumes 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 the start numbers and names of the competitors who did not finish.
 - b. Reports 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.*

VI. REVIEW & UPDATE – CONTINUING EDUCATION

A. Review [Refer to “2011-2012 Review & Update for Continuing Education”, 2012 edition of USSA ACR, Online Edition of ICR and current Precisions]

1. USSA’s Concussion Policy:

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

Upon removal of a minor athlete from participation for a suspected concussion/traumatic brain injury, the USSA TD or member coach making the removal must inform USSA Competition Services. Athletes who have subsequently been medically cleared to resume

participation must provide such medical clearance (as described above) to USSA Competition

2. Single Pole Slalom
 - a. Where must **both** outside pole and turning pole be installed?
 - b. What is the definition of “gate line” for single pole Slalom?
 - c. What is the definition of “clear passage”?
 - d. How far does a hiking competitor have to hike after missing a single pole gate?
 - e. How far does a hiking competitor have to hike after missing a dual pole gate?
3. Single Gate Giant Slalom
 - a. Where must **both** outside and turning dual gates be installed?
 - b. What is the definition of “gate line” for single gate Giant Slalom?
 - c. What is the definition of “clear passage”?
 - d. How far does a hiking competitor have to hike after missing a single gate?
 - e. How far does a hiking competitor have to hike after missing a dual gate?
4. Certification requirement: Referees, Assistant Referees and Course Setters must be appropriately certified (Referee) USSA members for all USSA-sanctioned events – both scored and non-scored.
5. Event Medical Plan requirement
6. Helmet requirement
7. Rules of Protest: FIS and USSA
8. Second Run Start Order
 - a. Flip 30 is standard
 - b. Flip 15 – 1 hour notice by Jury prior to start of first run
 - c. Golden Rule – starts after fastest first run time unless their first run time allows a more advantageous start position – **NOT VALID FOR FIS EVENTS**
 - d. Valid for children
9. Early/late start disqualifications
10. Delayed start sanctions
11. No disqualification if no advantage unless otherwise specified in the rules, e.g. gate fault, early/late start, equipment, etc.
12. Tie at last position of “Bibbo” (**Refer to How to Prepare a Second Run Start List**)
13. Start Stop and Start Stop / Yellow Flag Procedures. Ski Patrol assigned to the event are primary responders!
14. Due Process: What is due process, and what problems can be encountered if a sanctioned competitor or official is denied due process?
15. Pace Skiers: What are their responsibilities? What options are available if their performance is questionable?

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

1. Stack Height
2. Ski Boot Height
3. Ski Radius
4. Ski Length: When a ski tip different from the main ski part is used, the measurement will only be taken into account to the extent it covers a surface corresponding to the natural shape of the ski. Manufacturers have to mark the tip showing the limit of the natural shape to allow easy measurement. For the avoidance of doubt, specific designs of the ski tips as part of the main body of the skis will be allowed.
5. Helmets: Soft ear protection is only allowed in Slalom.
6. Back Protectors: Fastening of the back protector may only take place with a stomach belt.

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.*

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

C. Points Lists

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

D. Utilization of FIS Points and FIS Calendar Software

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

E. Miscellaneous

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

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

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

F. Mock Team Captains' Meeting (Refer to #17. Team Captains Meeting (USA), #18. Checklist for Team Captains Meeting (FIS) and Jury Problems)

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

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

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



**MINUTES OF JURY DECISIONS (PROTESTS) / PROCES-VERBAL DES DECISIONS DU JURY
(RECLAMATIONS) / PROTOKOLL DER JURYENTSCHEIDE (PROTESTE)**

Place / Lieu / Ort		Country / Pays / Land		Codex
Name of event Nom de l'événement Name der Veranstaltung				Date Date Datum
Category	Gender	Event		
Jury members present / Membres du jury presents / Anwesende Mitglieder der Jury				
Function Fonction Funktion	Surname, First Name Nom de famille, Prénom Familiennamen, Vorname	NAT	With voting right Avec droit de vote Mit Stimmrecht	Signatures Signatures Unterschriften
Technical Delegate Délégué Technique Technischer Delegierter			yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Referee Arbitre / Schiedsrichter			yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Assistant Referee Arbitre-assistant / SR-Assistant*			yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Chief of Race Directeur d'épreuve / Rennleiter			yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Start Referee Juge au départ / Startrichter**			yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Finish Referee Juge à l'arrivée / Zielrichter**			yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Others present at the meeting / Autres personnes convoquées / Andere eingeladene Personen				
Summary of reasons for protest / Rappel succinct du motif de la réclamation / Kurze Beschreibung des Protestgrundes				ICR References / Références RIS / Bezugsquellen IWO
Decision / Décision / Entscheid				
Time published / Heure D'affichage / Anschlagzeit	Date / Date / Datum	Signature of TD Signature de DT Unterschrift des TD (please print and sign)		

* DH/SG

**OWG/WSC

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

Place / Lieu / Ort		Country / Pays / Land		Codex
Name of event Nom de l'événement Name der Veranstaltung			Date Date Datum	
Category	Gender	Event		
Jury members present / Membres du jury presents / Anwesende Mitglieder der Jury				
Function Fonction Funktion	Surname, First Name Nom de famille, Prénom Familiennamen, Vorname	NAT	With voting right Avec droit de vote Mit Stimmrecht	Signatures Signatures Unterschriften
Technical Delegate Délégué Technique Technischer Delegierter			yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Referee Arbitre / Schiedsrichter			yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Assistant Referee Arbitre-assistant / SR-Assistant*			yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Chief of Race Directeur d'épreuve / Rennleiter			yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Start Referee Juge au départ / Startrichter**			yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Finish Referee Juge à l'arrivée / Zielrichter**			yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Others present at the meeting / Autres personnes convoquées / Andere eingeladene Personen				
Summary of decisions taken / Rappel succinct du motif / Kurze Beschreibung der getroffenen Entscheidungen				
Time published / Heure d'affichage / Anschlagzeit	Date / Date / Datum	Signature of TD Signature de DT Unterschrift des TD (please print and sign)		

* DH/SG

**OWG/WSC

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR GATE JUDGES

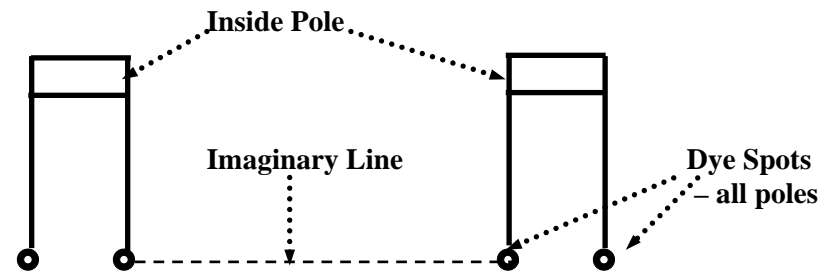
DH, GS, SG

Wear clothing appropriate for varying and unknown weather conditions.

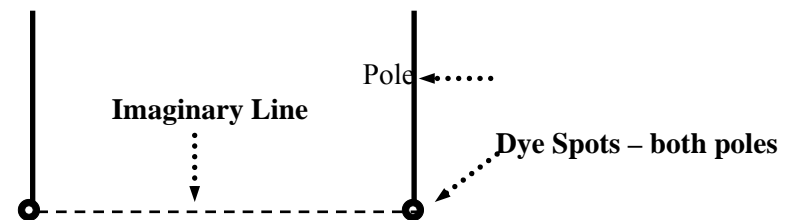
1. Stand where you can see all your gates and can take prompt action to repair course.
2. Record all faults (F):
 - a. Mark all faults (F) and OKs immediately. If F, draw a diagram and indicate which gate was the source of the fault and mark the athlete's bib # next to the diagram
 - b. Be prepared to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

REASONS TO DECLARE A FAULT

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

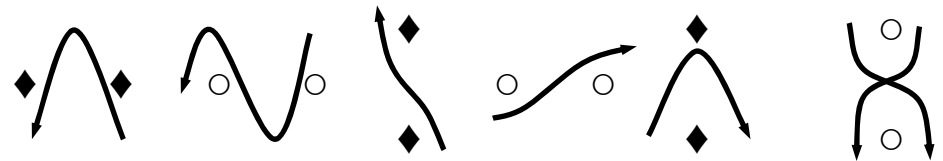


SL



WATCH THE SKI TIPS AND THE FEET

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



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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GATE JUDGES

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

••••• **REMEMBER** •••••

BOTH SKI TIPS AND BOTH BOOTS MUST CROSS THE IMAGINARY LINE JOINING BASE OF TURNING POLE(S).



Gate Judges Card

Race: _____

Date: _____

Men **Women** **Run #** _____

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

Faults

No Faults

Gate No(s): _____

Name: _____

Signature: _____

11-12

EARLY AND LATE START DISQUALIFICATIONS
[613.7]

THIS EXAMPLE REFERS TO FIXED INTERVALS STARTING ON THE MINUTE:

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

2nd RUN START LISTS

[621.11.2]

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

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

1. Rank all first run competitors in time order.
2. Remove DSQ competitors from the field unless they are being given a provisional second run.
3. Break all ties, regardless of where they occur, by ranking the tied competitor(s) with the higher bib number(s) before the tied competitor(s) with the lower bib number(s).
4. Verify the number of competitors that are to be reversed (bibbo).
5. Check for a tie at the reversal position.
6. If a tie has occurred at the reversal position – 30 or 15, include those ties in the reversal number. This will result in the lower bib number starting first and the racer with the fastest first run time starting 31/16 (with a 3-way tie at the reversal position, the racer with the fastest first run time would start 32/17, etc.)
7. Reverse correct number of competitors including ties, if applicable.
8. When ties occur elsewhere in the field other than in the reversed group, the tied racer(s) with the higher bib number(s) will start prior to the tied racer(s) with the lower bib number(s).

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

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

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



**TEAM CAPTAIN'S MEETING
SITE _____**

- 1. Welcome/Introductions Date: _____
- 2. Attendance List (everyone please sign) Event: M__ DH__ SL__ GS__ SG__ SC/K__
- 3. Roll Call by Teams W__ DH__ SL__ GS__ SG__ SC/K__
- Homologation # W: _____

 4. Jury - Appointment Homologation # M: _____
 (For USSA Races - must have USSA #)

Technical Delegate _____	USSA _____
Chief of Race _____	USSA _____
Chief of Course _____	USSA _____
Referee _____	USSA _____
Asst. Referee _____	USSA _____
Start Referee _____	USSA _____
Finish Referee _____	USSA _____
- 5. Course Setters - Appointment (For USSA Races - must have USSA #)

1 st Run Men _____	USSA _____
2 nd Run Men _____	USSA _____
1 st Run Women _____	USSA _____
2 nd Run Women _____	USSA _____
- 6. Forerunners: Number _____
- 7. Presentation of Event Medical Plan
- 8. Update of Entries/Review of Board/Snow Seed?
- 9. Draw
- 10. Report of the Organizing Committee
- 11. Report by the Technical Delegate/Safety items/Medical
- 12. Report by Jury Members/Secretary
- 13. Weather Forecast _____

- 14. Awards Location _____ Time _____

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

16. Official Notice Board Location

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

18. Lift Tickets/Bibs: Location _____ Time _____

19. Training Areas: Location _____ Time _____

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

21. Comments/Questions from Team Captains

22. Next Team Captains Meeting _____

23. Adjourn _____

JURY STUDY PROBLEMS – ALPINE

DECISIONS MUST BE SUPPORTED BY RULE REFERENCES

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

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

PLEASE DISCUSS SPECIFIC PROBLEMS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN YOUR AREA.