

# OISRA ALPINE RACE RULES-2010-11

## SECTION I Race Organization

### A. THE RACE COMMITTEE, RACE OFFICIALS and JURY:

#### 1. Composition:

##### a. Race Committee:

- 1) Chief of Race
- 2) Chief of Course
- 3) Chief Gate Judge
- 4) Chief of Timing and Calculations
- 5) Race Secretary
- 6) Additional members at the discretion of the organizing school or club.

##### b. Jury:

- 1) \*Technical Delegate
  - 2) \*Chief of Race
  - 3) \*Referee
  - 4) Assistant Referee
  - 5) Chief of Course
  - 6) Start Referee
  - 7) Finish Referee
- \*denotes voting status.

#### 2. Duties and Rights of Race Officials:

##### a. Duties of the Jury:

Monitors the adherence to the rules throughout the entire race by meeting either face to face or radio. Unless specifically allowed for no decisions shall be made that are not discussed by the full jury. The jury shall be available to verify reasons for Force Majeure decisions.

##### Technical Concerns:

- a) Checking the race course and the set of the course.
- b) Checking the snow conditions on and beside the course.
- c) Checking the preparation of the course.
- d) Checking the crowd control measures.
- e) Checking the start, the finish area and the run out from the finish.
- f) Verifying the availability of ski patrol service and equipment.

- g) Appointing the course setters.
- h) Establishing the schedule of the race.
- l) Supervising the work of the course setters.
- j) Checking that current safety measures are met.
- k) Determining the manner of the course inspection by competitors.
- l) Inspection of the course before the race.
- m) Approving and determining the number of forerunners for each run.
- n) Changing the start order in consideration of course conditions and extraordinary conditions.
- o) Granting of re-runs.
- p) Interruption of the race.
- q) Termination of the race.
- r) Ruling on a declaration of "Force Majeure."

**b. Technical Delegate: Voting member of Jury.**

- 1) The Technical Delegate will be appointed by the State Championship Race Committee.
- 2) Assists all officials and race personnel to make sure the race is run safely and effectively.
- 3) Advises the organizers within the scope of their duties.
- 4) Makes sure that the rules and directions of the OISRA are adhered to, including ensuring that incident reports are correctly submitted.
- 5) In critical cases, above all in cases of danger to the health or safety of the competitors, the decision of the TD (even contrary to the votes of the other Jury members entitled to vote) is binding. In such a case, the TD must put his decision in writing, together with the reasons for it, and bring it immediately to the attention of the Alpine division steering committee and the Board of Directors.

**c. Chief of Race: Voting member of Jury**

- 1) The Chief of Race will be approved by the SCRC.
- 2) Directs and controls the work of all officials.
- 3) Summons the meeting of the Race Committee for consideration of technical questions.
- 4) Acts as chair of the Coaches Meetings after consultation with the TD.

**d. The Referee: Voting member of Jury**

- 1) The Referee will be approved by the SCRC.
- 2) Care should be taken to select the most highly qualified individual available.
- 3) Responsible for all matters involving safety and course setting legality.
- 4) Must be familiar with all OISRA rules of competition and current

standards for course setting (preferably possessing excellent course setting skills), start and finish area construction, and all rules pertaining to disqualification.

5) Is responsible for course inspection, either alone or accompanied by members of the Jury. Preferably, inspection will occur by observing the course setters, or through immediate inspection after the course is set.

If the Referee, alone, inspects and proposes a change, the course setter must be informed before alteration occurs.

6) Is responsible for receiving the reports of the Start and Finish Referees and the race officials about the infractions of rules and the gate faults at the end of each run.

7) Must check all gate judge cards for accuracy.

8) Must post the DQ sheet with the names of the competitors disqualified and the time of posting.

9) Works closely with the TD and can request the assistance of the Assistant Referee when necessary.

**e. Assistant Referee: NON voting member of Jury**

1) Elected by the vote of the coaches to serve as their representative for all pertinent concerns of the Jury.

2) Serves as the liaison between the coaches and the Jury on all matters related to the competition.

3) Should possess most if not all of the capabilities and knowledge of a Referee, including course setting.

5) May be recruited to assist the Referee when necessary.

**f. Chief of Course: NON voting member of Jury**

1) The Chief of Course will be approved by the SCRC.

2) Responsible for the preparation of the course in accordance with the decisions of the Race Committee and the Jury. Confirm the dye marking of the jury approved course turning gates.

3) Shall have access to and control over all equipment and personnel to insure safe, efficient conduct of the race.

4) Should circulate the race arena to supervise needed attention.

**g. The Start Referee: NON voting member of Jury**

1) The Start Referee will be approved by the SCRC.

2) Must be present at the start at least ten (10) minutes prior to course inspection by competitors and must remain throughout each run.

3) Must make sure that the regulations for the Start and the start organization are properly observed.

4) Determines the late and false starts.

5) Shall have extra bibs\* in reserve, when possible.

6) Determines the violations against the rules for equipment and

immediately takes measures provided for by the rules.

7) At the end of the race, reports to the Referee the names and bib numbers of the competitors who did not start, have made false starts or late starts or other infringements.

8) Approves provisional re-runs at the request of a competitor for valid claims.

Bib\*: "Official" Bib is any bib so designated by the start referee and assigned before the racer leaves the start gate. A replacement bib or number will be assigned. All such starts are provisional.

#### **h. The Finish Referee: NON voting member of Jury**

1) The Finish Referee will be approved by the SCRC.

2) Must be in position at the finish at least ten (10) minutes prior to the start of the race and remain throughout the race.

3) Must make sure that all regulations for the finish area are properly observed.

4) Ensures proper recording of the finish order of all competitors.

5) Supervises the timing and crowd control in the finish area.

6) Must be able to communicate immediately with the Start at all times.

7) Approves provisional re-runs at the request of a competitor for valid claims.

#### **i. Chief of Timing and Results:**

Shall be responsible for timing and production of results and their certification.

#### **j. Assistant Chief of timing: (for state event approved by SCRC)**

1) Responsible for the timing of the event, electronically, and back up hand timing.

2) If state host, has been responsible for timing, calculations, and results throughout the current season.

3) Responsible for the coordination of timing officials at the start and finish.

#### **k. Assistant Chief of Results: (for state event approved by SCRC)**

1) Is part of the timekeeping team.

2) Has a thorough understanding of the approved results program.

3) Prepares results in accordance with ARR Section II, F, 1 and 2.

4) At state, prepares the final results in a timely manner.

5) Forwards Results to League or OISRA webmaster for posting immediately, or as soon as practical.

**I. Race Secretary:**

1) Responsible for all technical aspects of the competition relating to the formulation of the start orders and results.

**m. Course Setter:**

Is approved by the Race Committee in advance of the race, or by the Jury during the coaches meeting. Nominations are made to the Chief of Race, based upon previous experience and/or completion of an OISRA approved coach's/course setter's clinic on-snow.

**n. Chief Gate Judge:**

- 1) Organizes and supervises the work of the Gate Judges.
- 2) Instructs in gate keeping rules and procedures, including placement and gate assignment.
- 3) Collects all cards for submittal to the Referee following each run.

**o. Gate Judges:**

- 1) Will be responsible for the supervision of one or more gates.
- 2) Must observe accurately, whether the passage of the competitor was correct through the entire area of observation.
- 3) Must fulfill a number of other important functions, all of which are described under Race Rules Appendix II "Gate Judges Instructions."

**3. Forerunners:**

- a.** Each run must be preceded by at least two forerunners.
- b.** Organizers should be prepared to provide additional forerunners to insure proper function of the timing and communication systems.
- c.** The forerunners must be identifiable, preferably with forerunner's bibs.
- d.** Forerunners must possess sufficient skiing ability to cover the course in racing fashion and will be governed by the same race rules.
- e.** Forerunning is not a right or opportunity for training but specifically to allow the Jury to determine that the course and all other concerns are appropriate to commence the race.
- f.** After an interruption of the race, additional forerunners may be authorized as needed.
- g.** The times of the forerunners are neither announced or published.
- h.** Upon request, the forerunners shall report to members of the Jury regarding the snow conditions, the visibility and the set of the course.

## **B. START and FINISH:**

### **1. The Start:**

**a.** The start area must be closed off to everyone except the starting competitor, accompanied by only one coach, and the start officials (the Starter and the Start Referee). The start area should be protected appropriately against inclement weather. A designated start arena shall be provided for competitors, coaches, and other service personnel in which they may prepare without being interrupted by the public. (613.1)

**b.** The start ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed with the front binding on the starting line and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the start. (613.2)

**c.** The start gate shall consist of two posts, approximately 60cm apart and shall not project more than 50cm above the snow. These posts shall support the timing device(s) with one wand placed so that starting is impossible without its opening. The height of the wand shall be approximately 3/4 the length between the ankle and knee of the competitors.

**d.** No official or attendant who could possibly give an advantage to or disturb the starting competitor may be behind racer. All outside help is forbidden. By order of the Starter, the competitor must plant his/her poles in front of the start line, or where indicated. The Starter must not touch the competitor at the start. Pushing off from the start posts or other aid is forbidden and the competitor may start only with the help of his/her ski poles. (613.3)

**e.** When the course is ready for a competitor, the starter will announce the competitor with any phrase that is commonly used in ski racing and shall include the competitors bib number and "...10 seconds"... at which time the racer prepares to start..."5, 4, 3, 2, 1, Go, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5." The racer is allowed to start between five seconds before "Go" and five seconds after "Go." *A competitor who does not start within the specified time will be disqualified.*

**f.** The start timing shall measure the exact time the competitor crosses the start line with his/her leg below the knee. (613.5)

**g.** Each racer will start in the order of the racer's bib number.

**h.** Racers who reach the start after their order will be allowed to race on a "time and condition" basis at the end of the race order (i.e. Varsity 1 Boys, Varsity 1 Girls) The Start Referee may allow a time and condition start if the Start Referee considers the delay was due to "force majeure." All late starts are considered provisional.

#### **i. Provisional Starts:**

1) Provisional starts for reruns may, after reporting to the Start Referee, be inserted behind the racer in the start gate or the racer entering the start gate (thus not to interrupt the mental preparedness of the intended racer) or at which time the competitor is ready. (623.4.1)

2) The Start Referee will make all decisions in the case of a delayed start. At the conclusion of the race, Start Referee must, immediately,

inform the Referee, of the start numbers and names of competitors who were not allowed to start because of late appearance, or who were allowed to start in spite of late appearance, or who were allowed to start provisionally. (613.6.3)

**j. Immediately after the race, the Start Referee will inform the Referee of the start numbers and names of the competitors who made a false start or have violated the starting rules.**

**k.** Start intervals shall be decided by the Jury. The Chief of Timing and Calculations tells the Starter when each competitor should start. The competitor on the way need not be over the finish before the next competitor starts.

The start interval may not be less than thirty (30) seconds. (622.2.3)

**l.** Starter (separate from the Start Referee), is responsible for the starting of each competitor in accordance with Section B.1.d.e.f.g.k.

## **2. The Finish:**

**a.** The finish area must be plainly visible to the competitor approaching the finish. It must be wide with a gently sloped, smooth outrun. It must be especially well prepared and smoothly packed to make stopping easy. (615.1.1)

**b.** In setting the course, particular attention shall be paid to directing competitors across the finish on a natural line, adapted to the terrain. (615.1.2)

**c.** Appropriate safety measures shall be used to prevent any possibility of collision with the finish structures. (615.1.3)

**d.** The finish area is to be completely fenced in. Any unauthorized entry must be prevented. Barricades shall be placed so that competitors are not injured by colliding with them. (615.1.4)

**e.** The finish line is marked by two posts or vertical banners. The width of the finish is considered to be the distance between the two finish posts or banners.

**f.** The finish must be no less than 10m wide. In exceptional cases, the TD can only decrease this distance on the spot for technical reasons or because of the terrain. The pickets used to mount the timing devices must also be protected just as carefully and adequately as the finish posts.

**g.** The timing pickets are to be placed directly behind the finish posts or banners, on the downhill side.

**h.** The finish line must be clearly marked with coloring material. (615.2)

## **C. COURSE SETTING:**

1. Assistance must be provided for the course setter, at a time to be fixed by the Jury, so that the course setter can concentrate on the actual course setting and not be distracted by fetching poles, etc.

2. The Chief of Course must ensure there is enough of the following:

- a. Blue and red slalom poles.
  - b. A corresponding number of flags, divided by color.
  - c. Sledge hammers, crowbars, drills, wedges, etc.
  - d. Gate numbers.
  - e. Coloring matter for marking the position of the poles. (614.1.2.1)
3. The positions of the gate poles are to be marked with an easily recognizable coloring substance which remains visible throughout the entire race. (614.1.2.1)
4. The gates must be numbered from top to bottom of the course and the numbers attached to the outside pole (turn pole in single pole SL). Start and finish are not counted. (614.1.2.3)
5. Poles: a. Rigid Poles: Round, uniform poles with a diameter between a minimum of 20mm and a maximum of 27mm and without joints, are allowed as rigid poles. They must be of such a length that, when set, they project at least 1.80m out of the snow and they must be made of a non-splintering material (plastic, plasticized bamboo, or material with similar properties). (680.1)
- b. Flex-poles: Flex-poles are fitted with a spring-loaded hinge. They must conform to the FIS specifications. (680.2)
6. Slalom: The turning pole, at least, must be a flex-pole, with or without flagging. (680.2.1.1)
7. Giant Slalom: Two pairs of slalom poles are used, each pair carrying a banner between them. The turning pole should be a flex-pole. (680.2.1.2)
8. The Chief of Course is responsible for the availability and correct placing of enough spare poles. They must be placed so that the competitors are not misled by them, and this must be checked by the Jury.
9. Appropriate warm up slopes, closed to the public, must be made available at the State Championship Meet and should be available at all other races. (614.2)
10. On a closed course, it is forbidden to change gates, flags, etc. or modify the course structure (jumps, bumps, etc.). Competitors who enter on a closed competition course at times other than those published by the Jury may be disqualified.

#### **D. COACHES MEETING:**

- 1. A coaches meeting should take place prior to each race. Announcements to be made at that time regarding course preparation, previous race problems, bib turn-in, hill (re)location, etc.

#### **E. Scoring:**

- 1. Team:
  - a. The team time will be the sum of the best three individual times in the first run, plus the sum of the best three individual times in the

second run.

b. If a team does not have three qualified times, the team will have no team score.

c. It is suggested that awarding of points for team places be according to the following scale:

Sample for 8 teams

Place	Points
1st	16
2nd	14
3rd	12

2. Individual:

a. League's shall use the following system for scoring.

Place	Points	Place	Points	Place	Points
1st	100	11th	24	21st	10
2nd	80	12th	22	22nd	9
3rd	60	13th	20	23rd	8
4th	50	14th	18	24th	7
5th	45	15th	16	25th	6
6th	40	16th	15	26th	5
7th	36	17th	14	27th	4
8th	32	18th	13	28th	3
9th	29	19th	12	29th	2
10th	26	20th	11	30th	1

b. If two or more competitors have the same time, they shall be given the same place on the official results. Therefore, if two are tied for first place, there will be no second place winner but the next place listed will be third place.

c. Substitutes will race at the end of the Varsity seed. Their times will not count toward team standings but will count toward individual points.

3. Reports:

a. Individual times will be included on the official result list, published by the Race Committee. Official results shall include the following listings:

- 1) Individual Boys
- 2) Individual Girls
- 3) Team

b. Individual times for team members that disqualify (DQS), did not finish (DNF), or did not start (DNS), will be so indicated on the official results published after the race.

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## SECTION II RACE RULES

### A. Race Entry:

1. Each league shall set uniform entry procedures and deadlines.
2. Each seed will contain one member of each team. All odd numbered seeds will have the order of teams as determined by the draw. All even numbered seeds will have reverse the order of teams as determined by the draw.
3. Race seeds will be drawn as specified by the league SOPs. A separate drawing will take place for at least the Varsity Girl's and the Varsity Boy's teams.
4. Substitutions can be made the morning of the race, prior to the start of the race. If a racer, in the Varsity (girls or boys) is absent, the substitute may move into that position on the order. All vacancies may be dealt with according to League SOPs.
5. **(Equipment)** Competitors are responsible for the equipment they use, and to insure it is in safe working order. Unless otherwise specified it must conform to the FIS Competition Ski Equipment Alpine B specification. Skis and racing suits do not have to conform to FIS. Safety Bindings: must conform to FIS 2.1,2.1.1, 2.1.2. Stoppers: 2.2., Boots: must conform to FIS 3.1 & 3.2. Helmets: must conform to FIS 6.
6. **(Helmets)** In an effort to reduce the possibility of head injury the OISRA requires the wearing of ski helmets by contestants and fore-runners in all alpine events. It is the participant's responsibility to ensure that his/her helmet is in a safe and undamaged condition and fits properly, and complies with FIS 6. which reads in part : *Only helmets are permitted whose shell AND padding cover the head and ears.*

### B. Race Operations:

Standard Operating Procedures:

1. All OISRA sanctioned races will be run in accordance with the following rules and regulations. The athletes are considered to be under race rules (refer a) from the time registration or check in-issuing of bibs by the race administrators, till the certification of results by the TD. In the event of an appeal of a jury decision, the event time frame is only extended for the individuals involved. A race is considered to be defined as:
  - a. A race is a two run event. In case of inclement weather or time restraints a one run race may be held. Two one run races may not be held on the same day.
  - b. An interscholastic state qualifying race should be held on Saturday. No interscholastic ski race shall be held on Sunday.
  - c. A league race season must consist of at least five races to qualify for the State Championship Meet.

- d. Race order for the team shall be: Girl's Varsity, Boy's Varsity, and other team as specified in League Standard Operating Procedures.
- e. It is desirable to have a system for clearing the racers through the course before starting another racer. This may also serve as notification to the recording teams of the bib number of the approaching racer.
- f. Identification of coaches and race officials is desirable so that competitors and coaches know who is making a request.

### **C. Execution of the Race Run:**

#### **1. Correct Passage:**

- a. A gate has been passed correctly when both the competitor's ski tips and both feet with mounted skis have passed across the gate line (The line between inside and outside poles). If a competitor loses a ski without committing a fault (e.g. not by straddling a slalom pole) then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the gate line. These requirements also apply when a competitor has to climb back up to a gate. (661.4.1)
- b. Where there is no outside pole, both feet and both mounted skis must have passed the turning pole on the same side, following the natural race line of the SL. If a competitor loses a ski without committing a fault (e.g. not by straddling a slalom pole), then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the turning pole on the same side, following the natural race line of the SL. If a competitor has not correctly passed a turning pole and does not follow the natural race line, then the competitor must hike back up and pass around the missed turning pole, in either direction, and return to the natural race line of the SL.
- c. In the event that a competitor removes a pole from its vertical position before both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed the gate line (or on the same side of the turn pole following the natural race line, in single pole), the ski tips and feet still must pass the original gate/line (or original location of the turn pole, in single pole) (661.4.1.3)
- d. A competitor may lose one ski and not be disqualified. A competitor may pass not more than one turning pole, or gate line, after the loss of a ski. If a competitor passes more than one turn pole, or gate line, after losing a ski, the competitor must remount and remedy the additionally missed gates, following the natural line of the race.
- e. If a second loss of ski occurs more than two gates from the finish, it shall be a clear disqualification. The competitor may not continue on the course. At the last gate, if a competitor loses a ski without committing a fault (e.g. not by straddling a slalom pole) then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the gate line and it will be considered correct passage, whether the competitor previously lost a ski or not.

**The new Correct Passage rule changes the old rule in the following ways:**

**1** *A traditional "open" gate has no outside pole and thus no gate line.*

**2** *A competitor may now lose a ski once, anywhere on the course, and go around one turn pole or break one gate line (depending on whether it is single pole or traditional gate) and be considered correct passage, as long as the remaining ski tip and both boots follow the natural race line of the course.*

**3** *The remedy for a missed single pole gate is to hike all the way around the gate, from either side, and then continue on the Natural Race Line of the course.*

**D. Crossing the Finish Line and Recording of the Times:**

1. The finish line must be crossed:

- a. On both skis, or
  - b. On one ski, or
  - c. With both feet in case of a fall in the immediate finish area.
- In this case, the time is taken when any part of the competitor's body or equipment stops the timekeeping system. (615.3)

**E. Report:**

1. The Finish Referee must make a report to the Referee immediately after the race. (615.4)

**F. Calculation and Announcement of Results:**

1. Unofficial Times: Times taken by the timekeepers shall be considered unofficial times. They shall be posted on a score-board which shall be readily visible from the area provided for the competitors who have finished. Whenever possible, unofficial times should be announced to the public over loudspeakers. (617.1)

2. Announcement of Unofficial Times and Disqualifications:

- a. As soon as possible after completion of the race, unofficial times and disqualifications shall be announced on the official notice board and also at the finish. The time limit for protest is counted from the moment of this announcement. (617.2.1)
- b. The announcement of unofficial times at the finish and start together with written and oral announcement of disqualifications may replace the

announcement on the official notice board. In this case (except for the State Championship Meet), it can be decided likewise that protests can be delivered orally to the Referee at the finish immediately, or at least 15 minutes after the announcement of the disqualification and that protests entered after are considered null and void. The coaches must be informed of the method of protest beforehand. (617.2.2)

**3. Official Results:**

**a.** Official results are determined per OISRA Alpine Rules and Regulations Section I, E, 1 and 2.

**b.** The official result list must contain the following:

- 1) The name of the organizing school or league.
- 2) The name of the competition, the site, discipline and classification (Varsity men, Varsity women, Varsity 2, Varsity 3, etc.)
- 3) The date of the race.
- 4) All technical data such as the name of the course, the names and school or league of the members of the Jury.
- 5) For each run, the names and school or league of the course setter and the forerunners, the number of gates and the start time.
- 6) The weather, the snow conditions on the course and the air temperature at the finish area.
- 7) All details concerning the competitors, finish order, start number, surname, first name, school, 1st run time, 2nd run time, combined time, did not start, did not finish, or disqualified.
- 8) The signature of the Technical Delegate. (617.3.4)

**c.** The result lists (official and unofficial) as well as the start lists should be printed on plain paper.

**G. Re-Runs:**

1. A competitor who is hindered while racing may apply to the Start or Finish Referee for a rerun immediately after the occurrence of the interference.
2. This claim can also be made by a designated coach of the hindered competitor.
3. The competitor must leave the course immediately after the interference and may not ski further through the gates. (623.1.1) In brief: If a racer is (in racer's opinion) interfered or hindered, racer must:
  - a. Stop immediately.
  - b. Move to the side.
  - c. Inform the nearest official (including a Gate Judge).
  - d. NOT continue on the course.
  - e. NOT cross the finish line.
  - f. Go to the start or finish (whichever is closer) and tell the Start or Finish Referee of the problem.
4. In special situations (e.g. in case of missing gates or other technical failures) the Jury may order a rerun. (623.1.2)

#### **H. Grounds for Interference:**

1. Blocking of the course by an official, a spectator, an animal or other hindrance.
2. Blocking of the course by a fallen competitor, who did not clear the course soon enough.
3. Objects in the course such as a lost ski pole or the ski of a previous competitor.
4. Activities of the first aid service which hinder the racer.
5. Absence of a gate, knocked down by a previous competitor and not properly replaced.
6. Other, similar, incidents which, beyond the will and control of the competitor, cause significant loss of speed or de facto lengthening of the racing line and, thereby, materially affect the competitor's time.
7. Malfunction of the timekeeping system. (623.2.1-623.2.7)

#### **I. Validity of a Re-Run:**

1. In case the Start/Finish Referee is not able to question other jury officials to ascertain the justification for the rerun, the Start/Finish Referee, to avoid delay for the competitor, may grant a provisional rerun. This rerun will be valid only if it is confirmed by the Jury. (623.3.1). Notification of the validity of such a re run must be confirmed by the jury to the Chief Of Timing.
2. If the competitor was already disqualified before the incident entitling

him to a rerun, the rerun is not valid. (623.2)

3. The provisionally or definitively approved rerun remains valid if it proves slower than the first (hindered) run. (623.3.3)
4. If the claim for rerun is shown to be unjustified, the competitor is disqualified.

#### **J. Interruption of the Race:**

1. The race may be interrupted by the jury for the following reasons:
  - a. To allow course maintenance, if this is necessary for the competitor's safety or to allow a fairer and more consistent course for all competitors. (624.1)
  - b. In case of increased danger for the competitors.
  - c. In case of unforeseen incidents and dangers.
  - d. Each member of the Jury is entitled, upon request of a Gate Judge, to order a brief interruption of the race.

3) If an interrupted race cannot be finished on the same day, it is to be treated as a terminated race. (624)

#### **K. Termination of a Competition:**

1. The competition may be terminated by the jury for the following reasons:

- a. If the competitors are endangered by exterior disturbing influences.
- b. If different conditions arise or the proper conduct of the race seems no longer to be guaranteed. (625.1)

#### **L. Disqualifications & Sanctions:**

If the alleged infraction of a rule would not affect the outcome of a race it is recommended that the jury consider sanction rather than disqualification. Coaches and officials should subscribe to the point of view that, it is better that an infraction go unpunished than to have an infraction be wrongly punished.

A racer is subject to sanction or disqualification for the following reasons:

- a. The racer does not fulfill the eligibility requirements as specified by the OISRA in its, By-laws, policies, and race rules.
- b. The racer is not eligible for interscholastic competition.
- c. The racer participates in the race under false pretenses.
- d. The racer violates any other valid rules, or decisions or instructions of the Jury.
- e. If racer is found in possession or under influence of a controlled substance at any time during the race event, shall be grounds for disqualification, and any awards or standings from the competition shall be revoked by the OISRA. Controlled substances shall include tobacco products, as defined by the 1991 session of the Oregon State Legislature.
- f. The racer doesn't comply with the safety regulations.
- g. If racer fails to race with helmet designed for ski racing as defined in Section II, A, 6
- h. If racer fails to follow equipment specifications as described in Section II. A5 and A6.
- i. The racer trains, skis, or shadows the course prior to or during the race. .
- j. The racer is overtaken by a following competitor. l. If racer accepts outside help in any form during the race. .
- k. The racer fails to cover the course on skis or to pass the finish in

accordance with previously stated finish rules. .

l. If any binding release beyond the one time loss of a single ski occurs on the same run, more than two gates from the finish.

m. If racer makes a false start, or violates the regulations for execution of the start.

n. If racer does not wear the official start number (bib) visible, tied in racing fashion while skiing from the time of distribution to the time of collection, except for the start area. .

1) In extreme weather conditions, latitude may be granted by the Jury.

2) This requirement may be suspended at the majority vote of the coaches at the pre race coaches meeting.

o. The racer behaves in an improper way towards members of the Jury, the organizing committee, or the Race Committee.

p. If racer uses profanity or displays unsportsmanlike conduct.

q. If racer unjustifiably requests a re-run, and which is later shown to be unsubstantiated.

r. If racer fails to follow any rule specified to a particular race and outlined in the race sheet or announced at the coaches meeting.

#### **M. Team Disqualification:**

1. A team disqualification is defined as an action which affects only those scoring areas dealing with team scoring.

2. A team disqualification will not lead to individual disqualification, except for individuals involved in the infractions.

3. Team disqualifications could result from the following infractions:

a. A coach or competitor alters a course. Note: Do not remove or reposition controls (gates) or flags. If in doubt about anything, consult the TD or Referee.

b. A coach pre-runs the course. If the coach is the course setter, the coach will be allowed to pre-run the course.

#### **N. Official's and Coaches Behavior:**

1. Race officials and coaches shall abide by the terms of Membership as set out in OISRA policies item 5. They shall at all times exemplify sportsmanlike behavior and when attending OISRA sanctioned events, will refrain from use of profanity and controlled substances including alcohol, and tobacco when in the race area or in the presence of student athletes. Upon becoming a member of the OISRA a coach has agreed to abide by the Coaches Code of Ethics, and has confirmed they understand it.

2. Should any coach or official be observed at an event to be acting in a way that is prejudicial to the objects and interests of the OISRA, and could have a direct bearing on the outcome of the race or race results, he or she shall be requested by any race worker, race official, member of the Jury, or an executive officer of the OISRA to cease such behavior

and to present themselves to the jury at the end of the event. If the alleged misbehavior could affect the outcome of the event the Jury will hear all evidence pertaining to said behavior and rule in accordance with Alpine Race Rules. The jury shall report their findings to the Alpine steering committee who shall decide if any additional discipline is appropriate, such discipline can include but not be restricted to the sending of a letter of reprimand to the coach or officials school Principal and Athletic Director as well as to the team parent representative.

3. Should the alleged misbehavior not be considered to have a direct bearing on the race or race results, the Director of the Alpine division will arrange for a post event examination of the alleged behavior and all evidence will be presented at the earliest possible occasion to the Alpine division steering committee for their action.

4. Should it be proven that the misbehavior has been contrary to an OISRA By-law, or policy the Alpine steering committee shall refer it to the board of the OISRA for their action as set out in Item 12 of the OISRA Policies.

#### **O. Protests:**

##### **1. Types of Protests:**

- a. Against, admittance of competitors or their competition equipment. (641.1) Academic & non academic eligibility protests are lodged directly with the Board of Directors.
- b. Against, the course or its condition. (641.2)
- c. Against, another competitor or against an official during the race. (641.3)
- d. Against, posted disqualifications. (641.4)
- e. Against, timekeeping. (641.5)
- f. Against, decisions of the TD or members of the Jury. (641.6)

##### **2. Place of Submittal:**

- a. Protests pertaining to the race are to be submitted at the location designated on the official notice board or at a place announced at the coaches meeting. (642.1)
- b. Protests pertaining to rulings from the TD or Jury are to be submitted to the Executive Committee of OISRA. (642.2)

##### **3. Deadlines for Submittal:**

- a. Against the admittance of a competitor: Before the start of the race. (643.1)
- b. Against the course or its conditions: No later than fifteen (15) minutes after the course is set, or sixty (60) minutes before the start

- of the race (whichever is closest to the start time). (643.2)
- c. Against another competitor or competitor's equipment or against an official because of irregular behavior during the competition: Within fifteen (15) minutes after the last competitor has passed the finish. (643.3)
- d. Against disqualification because of an irregular execution of the race: Within fifteen (15) minutes after the posting of the disqualification. (643.4)
- e. Against the time keeping: Within fifteen (15) minutes after the posting of the unofficial result list. (643.5)
- f. Against the decision of the TD or Jury: Within fifteen (15) minutes after the announcement or posting of the decision. (643.6)

#### **4. Forms of Protest:**

- a. Protest are, as a rule, to be submitted in writing. (644.1)
- b. As exceptions, protests may be made verbally by prior approval of the Jury. (644.2)
- c. Protests must be substantiated in detail. Proof must be submitted and any pieces of evidence must be included. (644.3)
- d. \$20, or less if the race organization states prior to the race, must be deposited with the submittal of the protest. The deposit will be returned if the protest is upheld; otherwise, it goes to the race organization. (644.5)
- e. A protest may be withdrawn by the protesting party before the publication of a decision by the Jury. In this case, the money deposit must be returned. A withdrawal of the protest is, however, no longer possible when the Jury or a member of the Jury makes, for reasons of time, an intermediate decision (e.g. a decision "with reserve"). (644.5)
- f. Protests not submitted on time or submitted without the protest deposit are not to be considered. (644.6)
- g. Authorization: Designated coaches, League Representatives and officials are the only people authorized to submit protests.

#### **5. Settlement of Protest by the Jury:**

- a. The Jury meets to deal with the protests at a predetermined place and time, fixed and announced by the Jury. (646.1)
- b. In dealing with a protest against disqualification, the Gate Judge and, if needed, also the Gate Judge of the adjacent gate combinations or other involved officials, the racer in question and the protesting coach or League Representative shall be invited to attend. Moreover, any requested additional evidence such as videotape, photos, or films are to be checked. (646.2)
- c. At the vote on the protest, only the Jury members are to be present. The TD chairs the proceedings. The decision requires a majority of all voting members of the Jury, not just of those present. In case of a tie, the TD's vote is decisive. There reigns the principal of a free evaluation of the pieces of evidence. The rules on which the decision is to be based shall

be applied and interpreted in such a way that fair proceedings, taking into account the maintenance of discipline, are guaranteed. (646.3)

d. The decision is to be made public immediately after the proceedings by posting on the official notice board with the posting time stated.

#### **6. Right of Appeal:**

a. Appeals must be made within three (3) days of the event.

b. All appeals must be in writing with all evidence in the possession of every member of the Executive Committee at the time of their hearing any such appeal.

c. A fee of twice the amount of a protest fee be deposited, in cash, with the submittal of appeal. This deposit will be returned if the appeal is upheld; otherwise, it goes to the Executive Committee.

d. The Executive Committee decision may be appealed to the OISRA Board of Directors. (Article III. B combined By-laws.)

e. There is no right of appeal on any unanimous jury decision on a race infraction.

### **SECTION III Course specifications. Giant Slalom.**

A. Technical Data:

1. Vertical drop:

a. Minimum: 140M

b. Maximum: 350M

2. Gate Width:

a. Minimum: 4M

b. Maximum 8M

3. Between Gates:

a. Minimum: 10M.

4. Number of Gates: Precision.

The Giant Slalom has to be set as follows: 11%-15% of vertical drop in meters. Number of direction changes by rounding up or down of the decimals. (901.2.4)

5. A giant slalom gate consists of four (4) slalom poles and two (2) flags. (901.2.1)

a. The gates must be, alternately, red and blue

b. The flags are to be at least 75cm wide and 50cm high. They are to be fastened between the poles so that the lower edge of the flag is at least 1 meter above the snow. (901.2.2)

c. The gates must be set so that the competitors can distinguish them clearly and quickly, even at high speed.

d. The two flags of the gate should be set at right angles to the racing line.

e. For closed gates, the flags should be approximately 30cm wide and 50cm high. (901.2.3)

f. Numbers of gates are to be rounded up or down from the decimals.  
(901.2.4)

Inspection of the Course:

1. The gates must be finally set at least one hour before the start.
  - a. The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, by a method determined by the Jury. Appendix II.
  - b. Skiing through a gate or practicing turns parallel with those required by gates on the course, will lead to disqualification. (904)
  - c. Execution of the Giant Slalom:
    1. A Giant Slalom should be decided by two runs.
    2. The second run may be held on the same piste, but the gates should be reset. (906)
  - d. GS Poles shall be in compliance with USSA type B poles ( $\geq 27\text{mm}$ ) USSA Rule U1252.2

### **Slalom.**

The course shall be single pole SL as permitted by the USSA.

A single pole SL has no outside pole, except for the first and last gate, delay gates and vertical combinations (hairpin and vertical) The slalom poles shall be in compliance with USSA type B poles ( $\geq 27\text{mm}$ ) USSA Rule U1252.2

### **A. Technical Data:**

- 1. Vertical Drop:** Minimum: 100M - 200
- 2. Gate Width:** Minimum: 4M - Maximum: 6M
- 3. Gate Set:**

The distance from turning pole to turning pole of successive gates must not be less than 6 m and not more than 12 m, recommended 10 m.

The distance between gate combinations (hairpin or vertical) must not be less than 0.75 m nor more than 1 m.

The gates in a hairpin or vertical combination must be set in a straight line.

Delayed gates must have a minimum distance of 12m and a maximum distance of 18m from turning pole to turning pole (the distance from turning pole to the top of a delay must be a minimum of 6m).

The course must contain horizontal (open) and vertical (closed) gates as well as a minimum of one (1) and a maximum of three (3) vertical combinations, consisting of three (3) to four (4) gates and at least three (3) hairpin combinations. (801.2.4 803.2).

**ALPINE RACE RULES:  
APPENDIX I - GATE JUDGES INSTRUCTIONS-COURSE  
INSPECTION.**

**GATE JUDGES' INSTRUCTIONS**

Every gate judge will receive a Check Card at your morning meeting.  
You will want to fill in the following information:

- Your name, Number's of the gates, 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> run
- If a racer does not pass a gate correctly you must

mark the following:

- Bib number.
- Gate number where the fault was made.
- The letter F (Fault).
- A drawing of the fault committed.
- Record any outside help. (Immediate disqualification)

Record any profanity or display of un-sportsman like conduct.

Every gate judge receives a Check Card at the morning meeting  
requiring the following information:

Gate Judges name, and the numbers of the gates in their care. 1st or  
2nd run.

If a racer does not pass a gate correctly you must mark the following:

Bib number.

Gate number where the fault was made.

The letter F (Fault).

A drawing of the fault committed.

Record any outside help. (This will lead to disqualification)

Record any profanity or display of un-sportsman like conduct.

**Importance of the Gate Judge Task. (FIS 662)**

Despite close observation of the event, a competent gate judge may not recognize in an individual case, a fault committed by a competitor or mistakenly judges a fault. For the competitor however, the objective truth is of decisive importance. When an adjacent gate judge, or a member of the Jury makes a report concerning a competitor which differs from the notes of the gate judge in question. The jury will freely interpret these notes in view of a possible disqualification of a competitor or of a decision concerning a protest.

The decision handed down by the gate judge must be clear and unbiased. Their conduct must be calm, watchful and prudent. In case of a doubt, the gate judge should hold to the principle, "it is better that a fault goes unpunished than unfairly punished".

A gate judge must declare a fault only when he is convinced that a fault has been committed. In case of a protest, they must be able to explain clearly and definitively how the fault was committed. If the gate judge is in doubt whether a fault has occurred, he must make the most careful investigation. They can consult the adjacent gate judge in order to confirm his notes. He can even demand via a member of the Jury that the race be briefly interrupted, so that they may check the tracks on the course.

The responsibility of the gate judge begins with the approaching of the competitor to the first gate you control and ends when the competitor has passed through the last gate under your jurisdiction. The opinions of the public cannot be allowed to influence your judgment. Likewise, you may not accept the opinions of witnesses, even though they may be experienced ones.

### **Giving Information to a Competitor. (FIS 663)**

In the case of an error or a fall, a competitor can question you the gate judge. On the other hand, the gate judge, where possible, must inform a competitor if he has committed a fault that would lead to disqualification. In either case with a clear, decisive voice, the gate judge answers the competitor's question or informs him with one of the following words:

**“GO!”** If the competitor should expect no disqualification, since you have ruled that gate passage correct.

**“BACK!”** If the competitor may expect disqualification.

**“COURSE!”** Is a warning call (*it is not an instruction*) used to advise racers and workers who may be making course repairs that there is a competitor on course and approaching. If a previous racer has missed a gate, fallen, lost a ski etc, and is in some difficulty with - endeavoring to make a correction, and another skier is approaching the gate judge shall draw the racers attention by calling “COURSE”. It is the responsibility of the approaching skier to determine whether he/she is being interfered with, and act in their interests. An overtaken racer is automatically disqualified.

Should the approaching skier consider that their run is being interfered with because of a fallen skier, or course workers replacing gates etc, they must decide to continue or leave the course, and follow the instructions regarding the seeking of a re run.

The competitor himself is fully responsible for their action and cannot hold the gate judge responsible.

Immediate Announcement of Disqualifying Faults. (FIS 664)

The immediate indication of disqualifying fault can be made in the following ways:

By a sound signal, e.g. “BACK”

By other means as provided by the organizers.  
The immediate announcement does not relieve the gate judge from recording on his check card.  
The gate judge is required to give information to the Jury members on request.

#### **Supplemental Duties of the Gate Judge.**

After the necessary entries have been made in your check card, the gate judge must shift immediately to his other duties. You should attend to the following:

Replace gate poles vertically (a leaning pole can aid or hinder a competitor).

Replace knocked out poles in their exact position; a coloring substance in the snow may mark the position.

Replace, if possible, torn or missing banners.

Replace broken gate poles according to color; the pieces of broken poles should be moved from the course.

Remove any markings made on the course by competitor or third parties.

If a competitor is obstructed during his run, they must immediately leave the course and report this to the nearest gate judge. The gate judge must enter the circumstances of the incident on his check card and have this available for the jury at the end of the 1st or 2nd run. The gate judge should instruct the competitor in question to report immediately to the Finish or Start Referee.

#### **Location of the Gate Judge.**

The gate judge must choose himself an isolated location. They must be so placed that they can properly observe the terrain or the gates and course sections which he is to oversee, near enough to be able to take prompt action, but distant enough not to hinder the competitor.

#### **Duties of the Gate Judge at the Conclusion of the Race.**

Each gate judge who has recorded a disqualifying fault or who has been witness to an incident leading to a re-run must be available to the Jury until after the settlement of any protests.

It is the responsibility of the Technical Delegate to dismiss a gate judge who is waiting to be called by the Jury

#### **1. Correct Passage: (See Precision in Rule C.1)**

a. A gate has been passed correctly when both the competitor's ski tips and both feet with mounted skis have passed across the gate line (The line between inside and outside poles). If a competitor loses a ski without committing a fault (e.g. not by straddling a slalom pole) then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the gate line. These requirements also apply when a competitor has to climb back up to a gate. (661.4.1)

b. Where there is no outside pole, both feet and both mounted skis must have passed the turning pole on the same side, following the natural race line of the SL. If a competitor loses a ski without committing a fault (e.g. not by straddling a slalom pole), then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the turning pole on the same side, following the natural race line of the SL. If a competitor has not correctly passed a turning pole and does not follow the natural race line, then the competitor must hike back up and pass around the missed turning pole, in either direction, and return to the natural race line of the SL.

c. In the event that a competitor removes a pole from its vertical position before both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed the gate line (or on the same side of the turn pole following the natural race line, in single pole), the ski tips and feet still must pass the original gate/line (or original location of the turn pole, in single pole) (661.4.1.3)

d. A competitor may lose one ski and not be disqualified. A competitor may pass not more than one turning pole, or gate line, after the loss of a ski. If a competitor passes more than one turn pole, or gate line, after losing a ski, the competitor must remount and remedy the additionally missed gates, following the natural line of the race.

e. If a second loss of ski occurs more than two gates from the finish, it shall be a clear disqualification. The competitor may not continue on the course. At the last gate, if a competitor loses a ski without committing a fault (e.g. not by straddling a slalom pole) then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the gate line and it will be considered correct passage, whether the competitor previously lost a ski or not.

#### **Passage Control**

**See Supplemental Diagram, Appendix II**

#### **COURSE INSPECTION**

**FIS 804.1** "The course must be in ideal racing conditions from the time the competitors inspection starts and the competitors must not be disturbed during the inspection by workers on the course. The Jury decides the method of inspection. Competitors must carry their start numbers. They may not ski down the prepared course or through the gates. They are not permitted to enter the course on foot without skis."

**Unless post race slipping, skis should never run parallel with the course fall line.** Simply put, a skier may not ski or shadow the course. (Refer individual disqualification Section II.L 1.)

**Descriptions that will be used regarding inspection and slipping:**

**Outside Inspection** - Racers are not allowed to slip the course. They are allowed to enter perpendicular to the fall line of the course, stand, and back out perpendicular to the fall line. **NO EXCEPTIONS!**

Occurs under good packed snow conditions and/or a large field of competitors

Most often inspection technique used at State Championships.

May be used when the course has been salted.

**Full Run Slip** - Skiers stand ski tip to tail across the entire width of the run and slip through the finish.

Occurs after a foot or more of fresh powder and there is a good underlying base.

Other variations in case the base is weak are, boot packing and side stepping up the hill.

**Full Course Slip** - 3 to five skiers stand tip to tail on the course and slip straight down the fall line. Some racers will be inside the turn, some between the gates and one outside the turn.

Occurs after 2 to 10 inches of fresh powder.

The goal is to prevent too much build up of unpacked snow from collecting in areas that the skier will hit when slightly off course.

**Course Slip** - Racers maintain their perpendicular position to the fall line and slip the course using their best judgment of where unpacked snow is collecting.

Occurs during the race and before when snow is well packed or iced. Or when deemed necessary by the Jury. e.g., during course inspection.

The object is to remove unpacked snow away from either side of the gate and decrease rut size.

**Post Race Slip** - Skiers - racers, coaches, officials, - may side slip, snow plow, or ski - when and where applicable - down the course removing bumps and filling ruts. Racers may be instructed to do this after their timed run.

Occurs when deemed necessary by the Jury to maintain the course in good condition.

**Closed Course** - Racers are not permitted on the course at any time. NO EXCEPTIONS!

Revised January 2011

**ALPINE RACE RULES**  
**Appendix II, (Correct Passage Diagram)**

