



## INTRODUCTION TO SKI RACING Competition Official - Alpine

### Welcome!

This online course has been designed to provide as an introduction to ski racing for parents and new officials and will serve as a foundation for your entry into officiating at an alpine event. Completion of this course, together with current USSA Alpine Official Membership, is required in order to be certified as a Competition Official (CO).

Competition Official certification is one of the prerequisites for certification in the following specialty areas:

Chief of Course  
Chief of Race  
Jury Advisor – Start and Finish Referee  
Race Administration  
Referee  
Timing & Calculations  
Technical Delegate

To complete this course, carefully read each unit and complete the quiz at the end of the course. After completing the quiz, enter your contact information, print the page and present it to your Alpine Officials' Education Chair. This will serve as verification of your completion of the clinic requirement for certification as an Alpine Competition Official (CO).

#### INTRODUCTION

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#### INTRODUCTION

There are numerous jobs available for parents and volunteers. Some require better skiing skills, but many can be performed by anyone – even non-skiers – regardless of their skiing skill level.

This course will contain many references to specific documents/forms which can be found on the USSA website in the "Master Packet of Forms. The following documents provide references to terminology used throughout this course. Keep them handy for reference as you proceed. It may be beneficial to also review the Competition Official Reference Guide for more detailed information.

## UNITED STATES SKI AND SNOWBOARD ASSOCIATION

### ABBREVIATIONS and TERMINOLOGY

2016-2017

The following abbreviations and definitions are not quoted from the USSA Alpine Rules and Regulations or the FIS/ICR.

<b>ACR</b> - USSA Alpine Competition Regulations	<b>HT</b> - Hand Time (Manual Time)
<b>AC</b> - Alpine Combined (speed + tech)	<b>ICR</b> - International Ski Competition Rules
<b>CC</b> - Chief of Course	<b>OC</b> - Organizing Committee a/k/a ROC
<b>CR</b> - Chief of Race	<b>RA</b> - Race Administrator
<b>DH</b> - Downhill event	<b>RF</b> - Referee
<b>DNF</b> - Did Not Finish	<b>SG</b> - Super G event
<b>DNS</b> - Did Not Start	<b>SL</b> - Slalom event
<b>DQ</b> - Disqualify; may also see DSQ	<b>TC</b> - Timing & Calculations
<b>EET</b> - Equivalent Electronic/Replacement Time	<b>TD</b> - Technical Delegate
<b>FIS</b> - <i>Federation Internationale de Ski</i>	<b>USSA</b> - U.S. Ski & Snowboard Association
<b>GS</b> - Giant Slalom event	<b>USST</b> - U.S. Ski Team

**Assistant Starter** - calls competitors to the start in their start order.

**Assistant Timekeepers** - operate the manual timekeeping at the Start and Finish.

**BIBBO** - a method of determining second run start order. (In some regions there are exceptions.)

**Chief of Course** - coordinates course preparation/maintenance.

**Chief of Race** - person in charge of coordinating the race on the hill.

**Comp Guide** - USSA Alpine Competition Guide - issued every fall; contains almost everything you need to know about ski racing in the USA.

**Course Freeze** - in Downhill and Super G races there is no movement from a specified time prior to the start of the race until the race is concluded; therefore, movement is frozen. This is for the protection of the competitor on course.

**Course Setter** - sets a course for a race and is usually a coach.

**Double Draw** - 1st number drawn indicates competitor's place on the Seed Board; 2nd number drawn indicates competitor's start position.

**Draw** - determines the order competitors appear on the Start List. This may be a random computer Draw or a Double Draw.

**DQ or DSQ** - is the result of committing a verified gate fault or rule violation; racer does not receive a result.

**Equivalent Electronic or Replacement Time** - is a method of calculating a missed electronic time by using a comparison between manual/hand times and electronic times.

**Electronic Time Operator** - operates the electronic timing equipment.

**Electronic Time Recorder** - records the times from the electric clock.

**Entry Card** - a card used to facilitate competitor entries.

**Fault** - an error observed and recorded by a Gate Judge; recorded AND **DIAGRAMMED** on Gate Judge Card which can result in a DQ or DSQ.

**Finish Area** - area beyond finish line intended for allowing a competitor to stop after completing the course.

**Finish Referee** - Jury Advisor that supervises the Finish area.

**FIS Entry Forms** - form used for FIS race entry; retained by Organizers.

**Forerunners** - persons who start prior to the published start time to set a racing line. Forerunners must meet all requirements for entry to the event including membership. Forerunners in a FIS race who are not FIS inscribed must also sign the FIS Athlete's Declaration. Forerunners cannot also be competitors in the event.

**Gate Judge** - judges competitors' gate passage as being either correct or incorrect.

**Gate Judge Card** - a card Gate Judges use to record a competitor's correct passage or fault through their assigned gates.

**Hand Timekeeper (Manual Timekeeper)** - operates a manual stopwatch in order to provide backup times.

**Homologation** - a process by which a hill is determined to be acceptable for a specific events.

**Jury** - a group of officials: Technical Delegate, Referee, Chief of Race for TECHNICAL EVENTS and Technical Delegate, Referee, Chief of Race, and Assistant Referee for SPEED EVENTS, who function independently of other committees to ensure fair and equal opportunity for all competitors at a given race.

**Jury Advisor** - a category of Alpine Officials' classification describing those individuals serving as Start Referee or Finish Referee. JA classification is used to record work history for those positions; they must be in radio communication with the Jury.

**Jury Inspection** - accomplished prior to competitors' course inspection; legality of the gates and the course set is determined at that time. Placement of competitor security measures is also addressed.

**Jury Meeting** - a meeting of the Jury to discuss race-related items of business, e.g. to hear Protests and/or approve provisional starts and provisional reruns.

**NPS** - racer is not permitted to start due to irregularities with equipment

**Organizing Committee (ROC)** - a group of people, both legal and physical, concerned with activities related to the race.

**Penalty Points** - a numerical indicator that allows a race at one site to be equalized to a race held at another site.

**Poster** - person who "posts" the competitor's time on the scoreboard.

**Precisions** - published by FIS and USSA to cover interim/trial rule changes.

**Race Arena** - usually refers to the area from top to bottom between the start area fencing and the finish area fencing and the side-to-side area between the fencing on each side of the course.

**Race Chairman** - person who staffs a race; is often the Chief of Race.

**Racecourse** - is the line taken by the competitors and includes the all of the area between the fencing.

**Race Points** - calculated number comparing an individual's time to the winner's time in a particular event.

**Competitor Course Inspection** - time allowed for the competitors to carefully study the course.

**Referee/Assistant Referee** - usually coaches appointed by the Technical Delegate who serve as the competitors' representative on the Jury. (Assistant Referee is appointed for speed events only. They may be appointed for USSA technical events only for training purposes.)

**Schedule Agreement** - document outlining parameters of event(s); submitted by OC for USSA's acceptance.

**Secretariat** - area where administrative portion of race is done; where Race Secretary/Administrator is found.

**Seed Board** - display of all competitors entered in race in USSA or FIS Point order - lowest to highest - before the Draw. It displays actual start order after the Draw.

**Seed Points** - numerical indicator of an individual's standing among other competitors in event; 0.00 is the best with 999.99 indicating no USSA points have been earned; FIS Points are actually calculated to 999.00.

**Start Area** - a fenced area where competitors line up prior to starting and to do last minute preparations.

**Start List** - Starting order for competitors; contains names of Jury, Forerunners, and course information.

**Start List Second Run** - Starting order for second run of a 2-run race.

**Starter** - person responsible for giving the Start signal to the competitor.

**Start Referee** - Jury Adviser who supervises the Start area.

**Team Captains' Meeting** - a meeting for coaches, Jury, Jury Advisors, and other officials and guests to review coming race. The Draw, if required by level of event, must take place at a Team Captains' Meeting.

**Technical Delegate** - person appointed as USSA's or FIS's representative to see that all rules are enforced and the race is fair for all competitors.

## UNIT 1: RULES AND REGULATIONS

It is the responsibility of every official and competitor to know, understand and abide by the rules for the sport. This is an overview of the primary sources of rules and guidelines.

### **International Rules - The FIS International Rules of Competition (ICR):**

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

The FIS ICR (International Ski Competition Rules) forms the basis for all alpine ski competition rules and governs ski competitions designated as FIS events.

The ICR is published by the FIS every four years. Updated versions are posted yearly on the FIS website at [www.fis-ski.com](http://www.fis-ski.com).

Between publications, updates may be published and are called “Precisions”. Precisions (updates) are published bi-annually, once in early summer for the Southern Hemisphere and again in November for the Northern Hemisphere.

FIS also publishes a number of specialized rule books which address specific topics such as upper levels of competition, timing, advertising, protection equipment, and other technical topics.

### **USSA Rules - Alpine Competition Regulations (ACR):**

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

The FIS ICR is the basis for the USSA Alpine Competition Regulations (ACR) which govern events sanctioned as USSA races. With minor differences, the format and numbering of the USSA ACR closely mirrors that of the FIS ICR. The ACR does not include all of the items included in the ICR and it has some specific rules which differ from those in the ICR. USSA exceptions to the ICR are identified with a “U” preceding the rule number and the “U” is a part of the USSA rule number.

As with the FIS ICR, “Precisions” may be published for the USSA ACR. If published, they will be posted on the USSA website.

### **Regional/Divisional/State Rules:**

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

### **Local Rules:**

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

### **Application and Hierarchy of Rules:**

Events that are designated (sanctioned as) FIS events are governed by the ICR and other applicable rules established by FIS.

Events that are designated (sanctioned as) USSA events are governed by the ACR and other applicable rules established by USSA. **The ICR may be used to settle issues not covered by the ACR at USSA sanctioned events.**

**The reverse is not true; the ACR may not be used to settle questions not addressed by the ICR at FIS events.**

## UNIT 2: MEMBERSHIP

This unit will acquaint you with the types of USSA memberships available and give you an overview of who needs which membership and how to apply for membership. The first groups of memberships - Competitor through Masters - are designed for those who are training and racing. The remaining groups are designed for coaches, officials, volunteers and others who work with clubs or athletes and/or serve as officials at USSA and/or FIS events.

### Available Memberships:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Age Parameters*</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Competitor U10	9 & under	
Competitor U12	10 & 11	
Competitor U14	12 & 13	
Competitor U16+	14 & over	Required for FIS registration (U19 – Senior), includes points/rankings
General Member	All ages	USCSA/High School/Club Participant. Not eligible for USSA competition; <b>eligible for forerunning</b>
Masters	18 & over	
Coach	15 & over	Periodic background screening required
Official	15 & over	Periodic background screening required
Club Volunteer	15 & over	Periodic background screening required; not eligible to serve as a forerunner or as an official, e.g. Jury, Course Setter, Jury Advisor, Chief of Course, etc.

A Short Term (per-day) membership category is available that allows members to try different events/disciplines without having to obtain full Competitor membership. *Short Term Membership is not available for participation as a Coach, Official or Club Volunteer.*

**Short Term** memberships are available for:

Short Term Youth U12	11 & under
Short Term Athlete U14+	12 & over
Short Term Masters	18 & over

\*Age is determined by actual age on December 31 of the actual competition season.

### How to become a USSA Member:

- ✓ Apply for or renew your USSA membership online at [www.ussa.org](http://www.ussa.org). Create a “User Account” and select all requested memberships, e.g. Coach/Official, Competitor – Alpine, USSA Club Volunteer, USSA General Member, Snowboard, Freestyle, Masters, etc.
- ✓ Enter or affirm previously supplied primary medical/accident insurance information
- ✓ Coaches who are non-certified member coaches must review and complete the “Fast Start Coaching Course”
- ✓ Review and accept “Assumption of Risk and Release of Liability”. (Read carefully before accepting.)
- ✓ Review and accept “USSA’s Concussion Policy”
- ✓ Review and accept “USSA’s Child Protection Policy Safe Sport Guidelines”

Site will provide membership fee total and credit card holder must provide current credit card information.

Upon receipt and processing of your application, if either “Fast Start Coaching Course” and/or initial background screening or updating are required, USSA will direct you to a link that will initiate the required process.

If either background screening and/or “Fast Start Coaching Course” are required, “PENDING” will be noted on the membership dashboard. Until “PENDING” status is cleared and full membership status is in effect, a Coach, Official, or Club Volunteer must not be allowed to participate in any capacity at any USSA-sanctioned event: e.g.

appointed to serve as a Jury member, Jury Advisor (Start/Finish Referee), Chief of Course, Course Setter; this includes Coaches being allowed to serve as an on-hill coach.

When all “PENDING” requirements are fulfilled, or if there are no “PENDING” requirements, membership will be finalized immediately and the USSA website will be updated.

Membership program is more fully explained on the USSA website at <http://my.ussa.org/membership/start>.

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

### **USSA Background Screening:**

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

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

### **Membership and Certification Requirements for USSA and FIS events:**

USSA membership, training and certification as an Alpine Official are required for a person to serve in certain positions at both USSA events and USSA-FIS events. The following is a brief overview of these requirements:

#### **USSA Sanctioned events:**

#### **Positions which require USSA Membership and appropriate Alpine Officials' Certification**

- ✓ Technical Delegate
- ✓ Chief of Race
- ✓ Referee\*
- ✓ Assistant Referee\*
- ✓ Finish Referee\*\*
- ✓ Start Referee\*\*
- ✓ Chief of Course
- ✓ Course Setter\*
- ✓ Chief of Timing and Calculations
- ✓ Race Administrator
- ✓ Coach with access to the venue (USSA Coach membership requirement only)

#### **NOTES:**

\*Referees, Assistants Referees and Course Setters must have a Referee Certification to officiate in the respective capacities at all USSA sanctioned events both scored and non-scored. .

\* \* At scored events the Jury Advisors (Start and Finish Referees) must be certified Referees, Jury Advisors or Chief of Race.

At non-scored events (such as youth league and masters races) the Jury Advisors (Start and Finish Referees) should be certified as a Referee, Jury Advisor or Chief of Race. **At a minimum, they must have an Alpine Official membership and Competition Official certification.**

#### **USSA FIS Events:**

There are some differences for these events. The Technical Delegate will be a FIS TD and may or may not be a USSA member. This will depend on his/her nationality. Additionally, Referees, Assistant Referees and Course Setters may be foreign nationals who are certified by their national governing body to have the knowledge and ability to perform the duties of Referee, Assistant Referee and/or Course Setter.

## UNIT 3: AGE CLASSES

Ski racing is structured to provide a progression of basic skills and racing ability through the course of a competitor's career. Competition is a necessary element of all racing, however results are not emphasized at the younger age levels. The youngest athletes are nurtured and reaffirmed; fun and personal improvement are emphasized over results.

Athletes are taught the fundamentals and basic skill required for ski racing. As they mature, advanced skills are introduced as is developmentally appropriate, and they are exposed to more intense levels of competition where their skills are challenged to greater degrees.

A competitor's age class is determined by their age on December 31 of the current competition year. ***The current competition year is 2016-2017, thus a competitor's age class is determined by their actual age on December 31, 2016.***

### **U8, U10, and U12 – Instructional Youth Non-Scored Membership**

Teaches the fundamentals of ski racing and emphasizes fun

- ✓ U8\*: Under 8 years of age (7 years old and younger).
- ✓ U10: Under 10 years of age (8 and 9 years old)
- ✓ U12: Under 12 years of age (10 and 11 years old)

*\* U8, although recognized by USSA, as well as younger age classes are primarily for the purpose of awards, and are subject to U10 Course Setting Specifications*

### **U14 - Competitive – Youth Non-Scored or Competitor Scored Membership**

Focuses on improvement of skills

- ✓ U14: Under 14 years of age (12 and 13 years old)

### **U16, U19, U21 and Senior – Competitor Membership**

Competitors earn points in all events

- ✓ U16: Under 16 years of age (14 and 15 years old)
- ✓ U19: Under 19 years of age (16, 17, and 18 years old)
- ✓ U21: Under 21 years of age (18, 19 and 20 years old)
- ✓ Senior: 21 years of age and older

### **Other USSA Racing Opportunities:**

#### **Collegiate, Adaptive and Masters**

- ✓ Collegiate competition opportunities
  - NCAA
  - FIS-U (FIS University)
  - USCSA
- ✓ Adaptive Competition
  - Organized by impairment and equipment
  - Adaptive athletes are entitled to “Golden Rule” seeding after the first group
- ✓ Masters Competitions
  - Masters members

## UNIT 4: RACE EVENTS

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

### **Technical Events:**

**Slalom (SL)** is a technical event that requires the execution of many short, quick turns. The course is made up of various gate combinations designed to test a competitor’s skill and strategy. SL is staged in two runs that must be held on the same day with times added together to determine final finish order. *SL for children may be conducted in either one or two runs.*

**Giant Slalom (GS)**, also a technical event, is often characterized as the event that requires the most technical skill since competitors have to race down the mountain through a faster and more open course than slalom. GS is staged in two runs that, when possible, should be held on the same day with times added together to determine final finish order. *GS for children may be conducted in either one or two runs.* Depending on the terrain and the course set, the Jury may designate “**yellow flag zones**”.

**Alpine Combined (AC)** is a two-run event composed of a speed event – either one run of Downhill or Super G and a technical event – one run of Slalom. The speed portion is usually staged first, but rules are in place which allow for staging the Slalom first. Rules for the individual events, combined with rules for two-run races, are in effect. *Super Combined events are currently not being staged for children.*

**Kombi (K)** is an internationally recognized event for children’s racing that consists of a mixture of standard turns and gates. The event meets development needs for these younger age groups, creating tactical awareness by blending sections of different gates in a flowing, rhythmical, constantly changing pattern. The SL/GS Kombi format is a technical orientation based on SL and GS; the GS/SG Kombi format is a speed orientation based on GS and SG.

**Duals** can be staged using either Giant Slalom (GS) or Slalom (SL) format. Two or more competitors race simultaneously side by side down two or more courses. Winners of each run do not advance into “brackets” or elimination-type finals. Overall winner is decided either by fastest time on course (1- run format) or fastest combined time (2-run format).

**Parallels** can be staged using either Giant Slalom (GS) or Slalom (SL). Two or more competitors race simultaneously side by side down two or more courses with the winners advancing into “brackets” and elimination-type finals.

### **Speed Events:**

**Downhill (DH)** is a speed event characterized by a course that tends to follow the contours of the hill or trail and thus allows the competitors some freedom to find the fastest “line”. Downhill is generally a one-run event; however, in cases where required vertical drop is not possible or the winner’s time is not equal to minimum time, a two-run downhill (Sprint Downhill), may be staged. Downhill is restricted to Masters, Senior, U21, U18, U16 and U14 competitors; however U14 competitors may only compete in Downhill events that adhere to special rules. All Downhill courses have designated “**yellow flag zones**”.

**Super Giant Slalom (SG)**, a speed event, is a hybrid of downhill and giant slalom. Super G is always a one-run event and is restricted to Senior, U21, U18, U16, U14 and U12 competitors. However U14 and U12 competitors may only compete in Super G events that adhere to special rules. USSA rules do not allow Super G for younger age groups. Super G courses also have designated “**yellow flag zones**”.

All events require that movement on the course be limited during the event. Speed events require that, with the exception of the racer on course, there be NO movement. This is commonly called a “**course freeze**”; the course freeze time is noted on the daily Program by indicating when everyone, including coaches, must be in place.

When vertical drop requirements cannot be met, USSA-scored, non-FIS events allow for “total time” on course to determine the validity of a SL, GS, SG or DH event. This “total time” is established by the winner’s time.

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

### **Yellow Flag Zones**

Speed events – Downhill and Super G – all have designated “yellow flag zones”. Depending on the terrain and the course set, these are areas designated to stop on-course competitors who are approaching a “start stop” situation. *Depending on the terrain and the course set, the Jury may designate yellow flag zones for Giant Slalom.*

## **UNIT 5: SKI RACE OFFICIALS**

### **Technical Delegate:**

The Technical Delegate, referred to as the TD, is assigned to an event by the sanctioning organization. Upon this assignment the TD becomes a member of the Race Organizing Committee. 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, on-hill competitor security measures - are met, to advise the organizers within the scope of their duties and to be the official representative of the governing body. This official is highly qualified in the technical aspects and the rules associated with ski racing.

### **Chief of Race:**

The Chief of Race is a voting member of the Jury and is the responsible authority for the management of the entire event. The Chief of Race serves as liaison between the Jury and the other members of the Organizing Committee and the ski area.

### **Referee:**

The Referee is a voting member of the Jury. Appointment of the Referee is the responsibility of the Technical Delegate. This individual is the competitors’ representative on the Jury.

After each run, the Referee receives reports regarding athletes’ status and/or rule infractions from the Start and Finish Referees and checks the Gate Judges’ cards for faults that may require sanction, e.g. disqualification. The Referee is responsible for preparing a Report by the Referee in a timely manner after each run that lists the competitors that did not start (DNS), did not finish (DNF), or were disqualified, (DSQ).

### **Assistant Referee – Speed Events Only:**

For all speed events (DH/SG), the Technical Delegate also appoints an Assistant Referee who is a voting member of the Jury with rights and responsibilities equal to those of the Referee.

**NOTE:** Speed events are longer courses and therefore need more Jury members to have eyes on the racer over the entire length of the course.



### **Start Referee:**

The area around the starting gate is the responsibility of the Start Referee. The actual start gate area is restricted to everyone except the starting officials, the starting competitor and one trainer.

The Start Referee must remain at the start from the beginning of the official inspection time until the end of the training/event. The Start Referee must make sure that the Manual Timekeepers (hand timekeepers) are able to perform their duties without distraction and must make sure that the regulations for the start and the organization of the start are observed. In other words, the Start Referee is responsible for assuring that each competitor receives a fair start.

The Start Referee must have the ability to communicate by radio with the Jury at all times. The Jury must be advised regarding replacement bib #'s, insertions in the running order, requests for provisional starts, requests for provisional reruns, etc.; to confirm a "START STOP" when it is necessary to halt the competition; and to notify the Jury when the start officials are ready to restart the competition.

### **"START STOP" AND ITS PROCEDURES**

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.

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.

**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.)*

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.

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 REGARDING A MEDICAL INCIDENT!**

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.

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.

The Technical Delegate is responsible for confirming that all Jury members, Jury Advisors, and Eyes of the Jury have reviewed and are aware of "start stop" and "start stop/yellow flag stop" procedures.

The Jury determines the start intervals for all events; start intervals are noted on the daily Program.

SG and DH competitions as well as DH training have regular or fixed interval starts with a minimum interval of 40 seconds between consecutive competitor starts. GS competitions also have regular interval starts; the minimum interval between consecutive competitor starts is 30 seconds for GS. Slalom has an irregular or non-fixed interval that is decided by the Jury in cooperation with timing personnel.

The Start Referee must know what constitutes grounds for a rerun and must notify the Jury when a coach or a competitor requests a rerun. The Start Referee must also notify the Jury when a competitor requests a delayed start. Unless immediately ratified by the Jury, these types of runs – rerun and/or delayed start – are “provisional”.

A provisional rerun or provisional start is valid only if the Jury confirms its validity. The Jury must ensure that provisional starts or reruns take place before the start of the last *actually starting* competitor as noted on the published Start List.

The Start Referee records the names and bib numbers of competitors who did not start and reports this information to the *Referee*. The Start Referee also records and reports all infringements against start procedure rules to the Jury. *The Start Referee’s Recording Form provides a record of actual occurrences and should not be pre-numbered.*

The Start Referee also records the names and bib numbers of competitors who:

- ✓ were allowed to start in spite of late appearance;
- ✓ were allowed by the Jury to start provisionally;
- ✓ made false – early or late – starts;
- ✓ violated equipment rules; or
- ✓ committed other start infringements.

The following is the form used by the Start Referee to record status of competitors on the Start List. The same form is used by the Finish Referee to record actual finishers. The Finish Referee also uses the form to note any gate or finish procedure infractions they may have witnessed.



**Delayed Start:**

A competitor who is late appearing at the start or is not ready to start (Delayed Start) when called *will be sanctioned*. As an advisor to the Jury, the Start Referee may excuse such a delay if, in his opinion, the delay was due to *force majeure*; however, illness or equipment malfunction does not constitute *force majeure*. In cases of doubt, or when the Jury cannot meet with the competitor and arrive at a final decision, the Jury may allow the start provisionally. The Start Referee informs the Jury when (after what start number) the delayed competitor will be starting. *The last possible place for an insertion is before the last actually starting competitor as noted on the published Start List.*

**Assistant Starter:**

The Assistant Starter helps line the competitors up in preparation for the start.

**SUGGESTION:** *Assistant Starter should call both bib number and competitor name when lining up the competitors in order to eliminate the possibility of “switched” bibs.*

**Finish Referee and Finish Controller:**

The finish area is the responsibility of the Finish Referee. The finish arena must be wide with a gently sloped and smooth run out, and it should be fenced to prohibit unauthorized entry. Finish installations and closures should be secured with suitable protective measures so that the competitors are adequately protected.

There are specifications in the **ICR** and **ACR** for the finish line. The finish line must be clearly marked horizontally with a coloring substance that is easily visible to the approaching competitor.

The Finish Referee supervises the Finish Controller (if used), and the crowd control in the finish, makes sure that Manual/Hand Timekeepers are able to perform their duties without distraction and makes sure that each competitor has an opportunity to finish in a fair manner.

The Finish Referee must remain at the finish from the beginning of the official inspection time until the end of the training/event. The Finish Referee receives course reports from Forerunners and delivers the reports to the Jury.

**Finish Referee must have the ability to communicate by radio with the Jury at all times for notification of competitor information (request for provisional rerun, etc.); to call a “START STOP” when it is necessary to halt the competition; and to notify the Jury when the finish officials are ready to restart the competition.**

As the Jury’s advisor in the Finish, the Finish Referee must know what constitutes grounds for a rerun and forwards rerun requests made by a coach or a competitor to the Jury for appropriate action.

The Finish Referee reports to the Referee the names of the competitors who did not finish and informs the Jury of all infringements against the rules. Inasmuch as the Finish Referee is the official who witnesses the validity of a finish, this official must know and understand the rules pertaining to the level of competition. *The Finish Referee’s Recording Form has to provide a record of actual occurrences and should not be pre-numbered.*

**Chief of Course:**

The Chief of Course is responsible for the preparation of the courses in accordance with the directions and decisions of the Jury.

The Chief of Course supervises the work of the Course Maintenance Workers/Crew. These workers set protective fencing, Willy bags and spectator fencing. They carry equipment required for gate repair and snow removal and also assist with chemical preparation of the racecourses, if required, and in accordance with the instructions of the Jury.

**Connection Coach(es):** *(Eyes of the Jury)*

The Jury may request that one or more Team Captains be designated to serve as Connection Coaches. These individuals serve as “eyes of the Jury” – usually at yellow flag positions and are the liaison between the Jury and all the Team Captains. Connection coaches need to have a Jury radio to be able to communicate with the Jury and the Start Referee.

**Race Secretary/Race Administrator/Secretariat:**

The Race Secretary, also known as the Race Administrator or the Secretariat, is responsible for providing all forms required by for start, finish, timing, calculations and Gate Judges; all secretarial work for the technical aspects of the competition including registration of the competitors and minutes of meetings; preparing for the draw and publishing accurate Start Lists; and publishing accurate Official Results. *Because of the wide range of responsibilities, the Race Administrator is a key person for a well-run event.*

**Announcer, the Scoreboard and the Official Notice Board:**

Unofficial times should be announced and/or posted at the completion of each competitors run.

The scoreboard where unofficial times can be posted and/or Official Notice Board is usually located at or near the finish. The competitor can proceed directly to the scoreboard and examine the posted unofficial results.

**Chief of Timing and Calculations:**

The Chief of Timing and Calculations is responsible for the coordination of certain officials at the start and finish, the synchronization of the timing and the accuracy of the results. This official is responsible for supervising, documenting and enforcing the quality control of actual timing and results. With the exception of lower-level non-scored events, (e.g. Youth Ski League—YSL), where staffing issues may require it, it is highly recommended that the Chief of Timing and Calculations is not also the individual operating the electronic timing equipment or the timing/race result software.

The following officials are under the direction of the Chief of Timing and Calculations:

- ✓ Starter
- ✓ Assistant Starter
- ✓ Start Recorder
- ✓ Chief Timekeeper (Electronic Timing Equipment Operator)
- ✓ Assistant Timekeepers (Manual/Hand Timekeepers)
- ✓ Finish Controller (only appointed at upper-level events)
- ✓ Chief of Calculations (when one is appointed) and assistants
- ✓ Unofficial scoreboard personnel

**Chief Gate Judge:**

The Chief Gate Judge verifies that all Gate Judges are properly trained and equipped with required materials, organizes and supervises the work of the Gate Judges, designates the gates each Gate Judge will supervise, places them in position and is also responsible for numbering the gates. *The Chief Gate Judge should ensure that Gate Judges complete information – especially cell phone numbers – as required on the Gate Judge Card.*

After the run/race, Gate Judges should remain in their position until their cards are collected by the Chief Gate Judge or his representative. Each Gate Judge who has reported a fault or who has been witness to an incident leading to a fault or a request for a provisional rerun must remain available to the Jury until after a final decision has been reached - settlement of any filed Protest or validation of the provisional rerun. If a Protest against disqualification is filed, the Gate Judge's testimony is required to provide the Jury with pertinent details concerning the fault(s) or the request for a provisional rerun. The Jury will work as efficiently as possible in settling Protests, but Gate Judges may be delayed in leaving the race site while further inquiries are being made. The Technical Delegate will advise the Chief Gate Judge when the Gate Judges may be released.

**Gate Judge - The Most Important People on the Hill! (PLEASE VIEW VIDEO; UPON AVAILABILITY, UPDATED PRESENTATION WILL BE POSTED ON USSA WEBSITE)**

- ✓ Supervises one or more gates:
- ✓ Determines if both ski tips and boots passed the gates correctly
- ✓ Verifies that the racer did not receive outside assistance
- ✓ Replaces missing gates in dye spots, straighten leaning gates, replace panels\*
- ✓ Maintains the race surface\*
- ✓ Controls spectators and coaches who may crowd or interfere with the course\*

*\*Course maintenance workers assist with these duties*





**Medical Services / Ski Patrol:**

Medical Services must be in place for all events. The area Ski Patrol is assigned to the event and provides first aid and evacuation services during the course of the race. No training or race shall be conducted unless the equipment needed to provide first aid and evacuation is adequate, course access for such services is appropriate, the response time is appropriate and the required personnel are available and on duty. *Supervising the organization of medical care is one of the Technical Delegate’s pre-race duties.*

**UNIT 6: RACE ORGANIZATION**

**Planning a Race**

**Organizing Committee (OC):**

With the exception of higher-level events, the sponsoring USSA-member club or association serves as the Organizing Committee. The Organizing Committee consists of those members (physical or legal) who are delegated by the organizer and USSA. It carries the rights, duties and obligations of the organizer.

The Chief of Race is often Chair of the Organizing Committee. Upon appointment, the Technical Delegate, Referee and Assistant Referee (for speed events), and the Forerunners also become members of the Organizing Committee.

**Organizing Committee Members:**

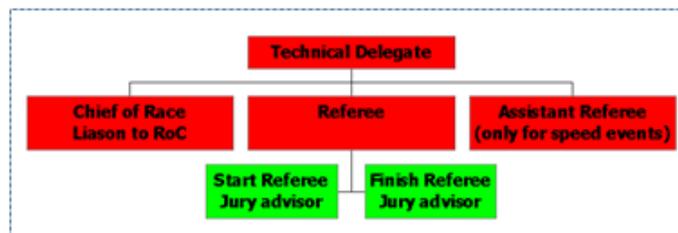
- ✓ Chief of Race (Chair)
- ✓ Secretary (not always the Race Administrator/Race Secretary)
- ✓ Technical Delegate
- ✓ Referee (upon appointment by the TD)
- ✓ Assistant Referee (upon appointment for speed events only by the TD)
- ✓ Forerunners (upon appointment)

*Communication is one of the most important aspects of planning a ski race. This includes communication with the ski area, the organizing committee members, the ski patrol, and the volunteers.*

**Competition Jury and Jury Advisors:**

- ✓ Technical Delegate is Chairperson of the Jury and has deciding vote in case of ties.
- ✓ Referee (has vote)
- ✓ Chief of Race (has vote)
- ✓ Assistant Referee (speed events only, has vote)

The Jury carries out all duties for which it is responsible according to the ACR for USSA races and the ICR for FIS races. It also makes decisions on all questions not clarified by the rules. The Jury’s tenure begins with the first Team Captains’ Meeting prior to the start of training and ends with the expiration of the protest period or settlement of all protests and the approval of the Official Results.



**The Jury can impose the following Sanctions for rule violations by all persons:**

- ✓ Reprimand
- ✓ Withdrawal of accreditation
- ✓ Denial of accreditation
- ✓ Monetary fine (**USSA prohibits monetary sanctions at USSA events**)

In addition, for competing athletes, there may be:

- ✓ Disqualification
- ✓ Impairment of their starting position (with no limits)
- ✓ Forfeiture of prizes and benefits for the benefit of the organizer
- ✓ Suspension from competition

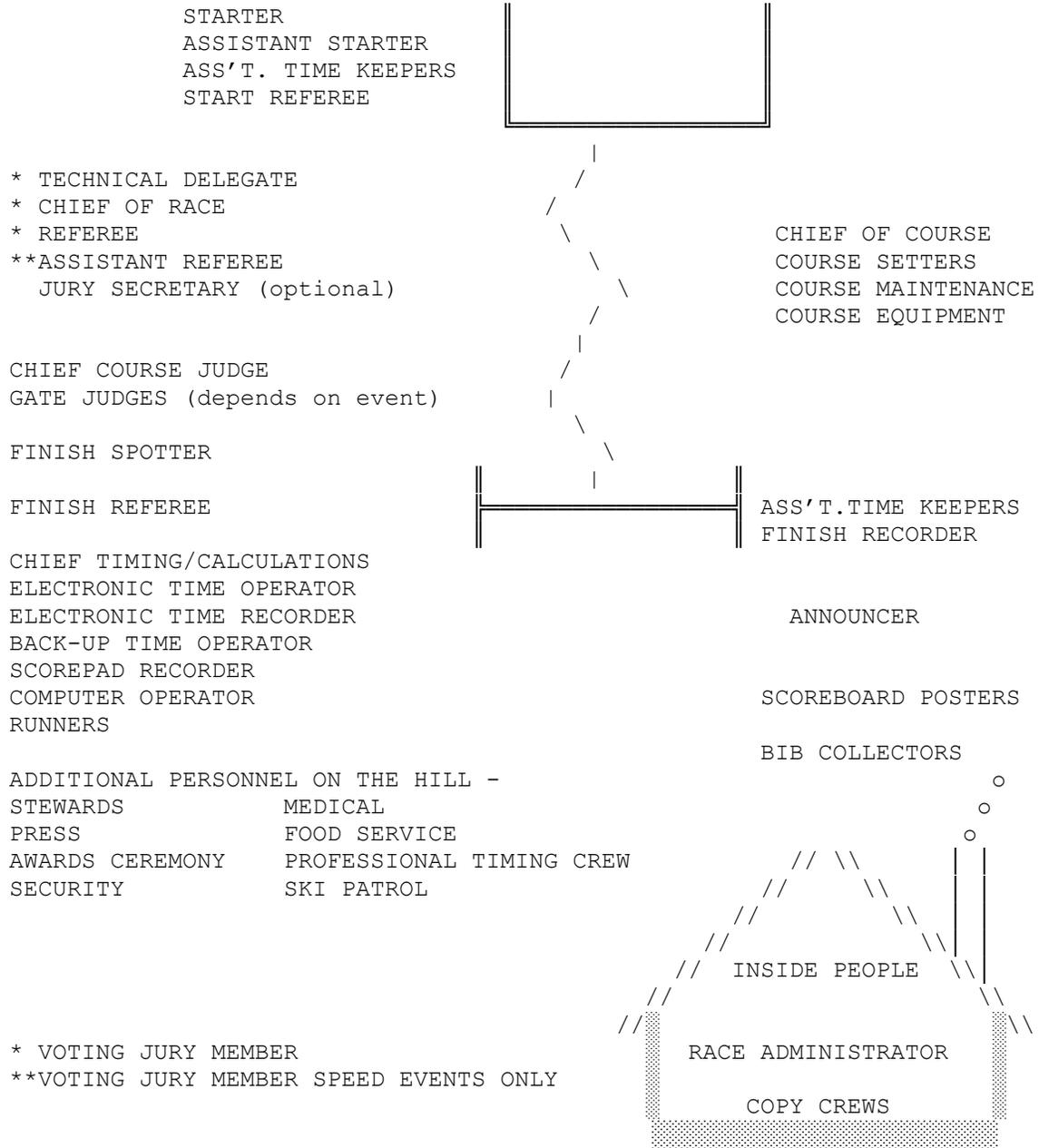
**NOTE:** A competitor shall only be disqualified if his mistake would result in an advantage with regard to the end result, unless the Rules state otherwise. (e.g.: Gate Fault, Early-Late Start, etc.)

**Sanctions can be protested and the Jury must vote to affirm or deny the sanction.**

When considering application of a sanction, Jury members must review all the evidence prior to reaching a decision. The Jury must always remember that a competitor who is facing a possible sanction has the right to “due process”. Due process allows an individual who is facing sanction to be heard and to review all presented evidence (question witnesses). 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 official.

UNITED STATES SKI AND SNOWBOARD ASSOCIATION

PERSONNEL AT THE RACE - ALPINE



## UNIT 7: THE RACE

### **RACING IS FOR THE COMPETITOR!**

Start Lists, daily schedules (programs), and local rules are available at Registration. If the Jury authorizes a request for late entries, the Start List will change, and the officials at the start, timing personnel and the Jury must have an updated Start List. The update should also be posted at the Scoreboard or Official Notice Board. If distribution of bibs and collection of bib deposits were not done at the Team Captains' Meeting, this will also be taken care of at registration and competitors may be required to leave a bib deposit prior to collecting their racing bib. If the bib is not returned, the deposit is forfeited.

Unless, competitors are season pass holders, they also pick up their lift tickets at registration. Depending on the ski area, lift tickets may be issued, and the competitor will be expected to be wearing the lift ticket when boarding a lift.

Racers, officials and volunteers usually all check-in at Registration. Any race worker who is not a current USSA Competitor, Coach, or Official member, who is not the landowner, ski area operator or ski area employee acting within the scope of their employment will be required to sign a "Volunteer Race Worker Registration". This document requires that the individual be over the age of 18 years.

### **Course Inspection:**

Competitors must follow the instructions of the Jury regarding acceptable methods of course inspection. Skiing or shadowing any portion of the racecourse in racing fashion during inspection, unless otherwise instructed by the Jury, will result in sanction. Skiing or shadowing any portion of the racecourse in racing fashion while on an adjacent run will also result in sanction.

Equipment is the responsibility of the individual competitor and, if applicable, their parents/legal guardians, but prior to the start, the competitor's coach may want to examine the equipment or offer racing advice.

The following section will provide an overview of what goes on at an event starting with the Team Captain's meeting.

### **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. A Team Captains' Meeting can be held either the night before an event, after an event in preparation for the next day, or the morning of the actual event. According to USSA and FIS rules, draw (preparation of competitors' start order) must be conducted (or confirmed) at a Team Captains' Meeting.

### **The Draw:**

The draw establishes the first run start order for races and training runs. There are a number of methods to accomplish a draw and they depend on the level of event and the seeding being used for the event. The most common methods are briefly described below: (Refer to your region/division rules for draw procedure.).

### **Non-Scored Events:**

- ✓ A random draw of the entire field
- ✓ A random draw of a portion of the field by age group

### **Scored Events:**

- ✓ A random draw for the first 15 starting positions from among the 15 best ranked competitors.
- ✓ The remainder of the field run based on their seed points (ranking) from lowest to highest.
- ✓ A random draw is done for all 999.99 point athletes.

**NOTE:** Seed points are based on a racer's results in previous races in each event i.e. Slalom, Giant Slalom, Downhill, etc. Using these event specific points the racers can be ranked based on previous performance in the same event. A more complete description of points is included in a later section of this class.

**Double Draw:**

A double draw is simply drawing one individual from a pool of athletes and then drawing a start position (number) from a second pool of starting positions. This method can be used in almost all situations where a random method of selection is required.

**Computer Draw:**

A computer draw is another way to make a random selection of athletes and starting positions. The ACR and ICR contain specific rules regarding use of a computer Draw.

**Second Run Start List for Scored USSA and FIS Events:**

Once the first run of a two run race is complete a second run start order must be constructed. Scored races FIS and USSA use the same procedure which is called a bibbo.

- ✓ All racers who finished and who were not disqualified are ranked according to their 1st run result from fastest to slowest.
- ✓ Racers who Did Not Start (DNS), Did Not Finish (DNF) or who were Disqualified (DSQ) are not included in this ranking.
- ✓ The first 30 finishers are reversed to create a new start list. This is the bibbo or flip. The racer who finished 30th will start first in the second run. The racer who finished first will start 30th in the second run. (The Jury may reduce the flip from 30 to 15. This change must be announced one hour prior to the start of the 1st run.)
- ✓ There are specific rules to accommodate a tie at the point of the flip.

Under certain circumstances USSA rules allow the DNS, DNF and DSQ'd racers a second run at the end of the field.

**Non-Scored Events:**

These events do not have to use the Bibbo method of constructing a second run start order. A common method is to reverse the 1st run start order within each age group.

**Competition:**

In the event of interference, the competitor *must ski out of the course immediately* and report to the nearest Gate Judge, a member of the Jury or a Jury Advisor (Start or Finish Referee). Failure to immediately ski out of the course and request a rerun based on the interference may eliminate the possibility of a provisional rerun.

Once a competitor crosses the line, the competitor must stop within the finish area. The competitor should then proceed out of the finish area in a controlled manner, to make room for the next competitor.

All procedures from the first run are observed for the second run including the preparation of a Report by the Referee showing second-run DNS, DNF and DSQ information.

Even if a coach feels that all of his/her competitors had clear passage through all the gates, the coach is still responsible for verifying the information posted on the Report by the Referee after each run. Protests against disqualification must be submitted within a fifteen-minute period after the posting or announcing of disqualification. Any Protest submitted after the expiration of this protest period will be disallowed; failure to verify disqualifications is not a valid reason for filing an appeal of the Official Results.

## UNIT 8: TIMING

Ski races are not judged, they are timed. This section will provide a short overview of how that timing is performed.

### Timing for USSA and FIS Scored Events:

The standards for both USSA and FIS scored events are very similar. The following is applicable to most events.

- ✓ Two or more electronic timers are used to record start and finish times for each competitor.
- ✓ The difference between the start time and the finish time is calculated to produce a net time for each racer.
- ✓ Hand timing is **required** at all levels of FIS and USSA racing.
- ✓ Hand timing is manually triggered by an operator and thus is not dependent on any portion of the circuits or equipment used to trigger the electronic timing.
- ✓ Hand timing is the last backup if all of the electronic systems fail.
- ✓ If the primary electronic timing system cannot provide a time for a racer there is a statistical process used to verify and/or adjust the net time derived from one of the backup sources, either the second electronic timer or hand timing. This adjustment ensures that the racer receives the most accurate time available.
- ✓ Equipment used for timing USSA and FIS events must meet certain standard. A piece of equipment which meets these standards is referred to as being homologated. The following equipment must be homologated:
  - Electronic Timers
  - Start Gates (sometimes referred to as start wands)
  - Finish Sensors (Finish eyes)

### Timing for Non-Scored USSA Events:

Organizers have some flexibility for timing USSA non-scored events which are not considered to be championship events. These differences may be found in applicable section of the ACR and are usually covered in the Timing and Calculations clinic which is devoted to timing and calculating results for alpine ski races.

This portion of the timing unit will provide you with a brief description of the essential equipment used to time a ski race beginning at the start.

### Start Wand:

The start wand is a small diameter fiberglass rod, similar to a fishing pole, which is mounted horizontally to the start line. It is mounted on a hinge so that as the competitor propels forward across the starting line, the movement of the competitor's leg forces it to swing forward and to the side. The start gate is connected to the timers via two independent circuits. Each circuit is connected to one timer, thus each timer receives its own start pulse.

### Finish Eyes:

On either side of the finish line two photoelectric systems are installed. Each cell produces a discrete beam. Each system is wired independently to one of the two electronic timers. When a racer crosses the finish line the beams are broken and the timers receive a finish pulse.

### Electronic Timekeeping Devices:

The timing function of a modern electronic timer is fairly simple. They are clocks that tell time just like a wrist watch. They can be adjusted to a particular time and once started they run very accurately and consistently. What distinguishes them from a wrist watch is their capability to receive a start or finish signal, determine when that signal was received and record that information on a paper tape. The output from a timer is similar to a log that records when various events have happened. Thus, a net time for a competitor can be calculated by subtracting the start time from the finish time. The result is the racer's net time. The timer does not start and stop similar to a pure stopwatch; it simply runs and keeps a log of events happening on the course. These devices have many other features which allow them to do calculations, associate start and finish times with particular bib numbers and communicate data to computers. However, their basic function is that of a clock.

### Hand timekeeping (Manual) Devices:

Hand timing is similar to electronic time. The timers work on the same basic principal, of recording a start or finish in real time. What makes this system work is that prior to the race the hand timekeeping devices used at the start and at the finish are synchronized; at any moment they will both record the same time.

**Times:**

Net times in ski racing are always expressed in minutes, seconds and hundredths. Modern equipment will record times well beyond the 1000<sup>th</sup> (.001) of a second. When net times are calculated the math is done with all of the numbers and the result is then truncated (not rounded) to the 100th of a second. Two competitors who have the same time to the 100th of a second are tied. Hand times are always recorded to a minimum of 100th of a second.

## UNIT 9: POINTS AND RACE RESULTS

“Points” and “Results” will be referred to many times in this and other specialty-area Study Guides. A brief description of these items as they apply to alpine skiing are:

**Seed Points** are a numerical indicator based on a competitor’s best two results in an event and are used for seeding at scored events. These points indicate an individual’s standing among other competitors in an event; 0.00 is the best and 999.99 is assigned to competitors new to the USSA points system; FIS points are calculated from 0.00 to 999.00.)

- ✓ USSA Points for nationally-scored events
- ✓ FIS Points for internationally-scored events

USSA seed points are tracked and published by USSA; FIS seed points are tracked and published by the FIS Bureau. When an error occurs, the points can only be corrected by the organization responsible for their tracking/publication.

**Race Points** are a calculated number that compares an individual’s time to the winner's time in a particular race. The winner’s Race Points are always 0.00.

**Penalty Points** are a numerical indicator that allows an event at one site to be equalized to the same type of event held at another site.

**Race Result** is a racer’s score for a given event and is the sum of the racer’s earned **Race Points** added to the calculated **Penalty Points** for the event. When a **Race Result** is equal to a racer’s current **Seed Points**, they are said to be “skiing to their **Seed Points**.” When a **Race Result** is lower than a racer’s current **Seed Points**, a lower seed point value will be earned.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Race Points} \\
 + \\
 \text{Penalty Points} \\
 = \\
 \text{Race Result}
 \end{array}$$

## UNIT 10: RESOURCES

This course has provided a framework to help you get started as a race official. You are encouraged to attend officials clinics and attain certification is your area of interest. You can look forward to a rewarding time as a ski race official!

### WEB RESOURCES

The USSA website <http://www.ussa.org> is designed for ease of use by competitors, parents, officials and other interested individuals who are looking for competition information. Athlete rankings, competitor membership data, Alpine Officials' data, USSA and FIS official race documents, rule changes, schedules and news bulletins are among the many items offered. Competitors' and Alpine Officials' data can be sorted by many parameters including last name, region, year of birth, official certification level, etc. *Due to privacy concerns, some member information requires login access.*

The USSA website is not confined to Alpine issues; links are available to all disciplines. The USSA website also offers a link to the FIS website <http://www.fis-ski.com>.

FIS also offers an additional website <ftp://ftp.fis-ski.ch> which contains software and data required for FIS events. *Computer firewalls, ad blockers or spam blockers may have to be reset or disabled in order to download from this site and/or to use the software.*

### CONGRATULATIONS!

You have just completed the reference portion required for Competition Official (CO) certification. Please take the time to review the "Competition Official Reference Guide" posted on the USSA website for additional information/clarification. Also view the Gate Judge video which is also posted on the USSA website; it is very informative.

Thank you for volunteering your time and efforts. Events that are conducted in a fair and fun manner while observing the rules and regulation of the sport would not be possible without your commitment and passion.

Now it is time to complete the short quiz on the following page and submit as required (paper copy or electronically) by your Division/Region Alpine Officials' Education Chairperson.

**We look forward to meeting you on the hill!**



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ USSA#: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY/STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ CLUB or SKI AREA: \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: (H) \_\_\_\_\_ (W) \_\_\_\_\_ E-MAIL: \_\_\_\_\_

(Select all answers that may apply; do not forget to sign and submit as required.)

1. Which organization is the world governing body for ski racing?  
 FIS       USSA       International Olympic Committee
2. The FIS ICR may be used to settle questions not answered by the USSA ACR at a USSA-sanctioned event?  
 True       False
3. USSA 'U' indicated rules supersede rules in a USSA FIS event.     True       False
4. Which officials must be appropriately certified USSA Members at a USSA-scored event?  
 Course Setters       Jury Members       Chief of Course       Race Administrator  
 Jury Advisors       Chief of Timing and Calculations
5. Which memberships require initial and periodic background screening?  
 Alpine Competitor over 18 years of age       Club Volunteer       General Member  
 Coach       Official       Master Competitor
6. Can a competitor with a General Membership enter an event as a competitor?     Yes       No
7. Can a coach whose membership is "pending" be given venue access?     Yes       No
8. How is a competitor's age class determined?     Age at event     Age December 31st     Age July 1st
9. What age class can compete in all event types?     U10     U12     U14     U16
10. Instructional Level age classes are:     U8     U10     U12     U14
11. Which events might have "Yellow Zones"?     Slalom     Downhill     Giant Slalom     Super G
12. Which events require a Course Freeze?     Slalom     Downhill     Giant Slalom     Super G
13. Which Jury members are appointed by the Technical Delegate  
 Start Referee     Technical Delegate     Finish Referee     Chief of Race     Referee     Assistant Referee
14. Who are voting members of the Jury at a USSA Giant Slalom?  
 Start Referee     Technical Delegate     Finish Referee     Chief of Race     Referee     Assistant Referee
15. The "Start Stop" procedure includes:  
 Start Referee confirming the start is stopped       Start Referee informing Jury of the last starting bib #  
 Start Referee informing Jury of bib # held at the start       Release of the course hold by "Start Stop" caller
16. Competitors can be sanctioned for skiing a portion of the course during inspection?     True     False
17. Sanctions for USSA-sanctioned non-FIS events may include:  
 Disqualification     Monetary Fine     Oral Reprimand     Time Penalty
18. Manual timekeeping is only required for FIS and USSA Championship events.     True       False
19. Net times are expressed in minutes, seconds and thousandths.     True       False
20. A Race Result is equal to:     Seed Points     Race Points plus Penalty Points     Race Points     Penalty Points

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_ Accepted by: \_\_\_\_\_