

SECTION I Race Organization

A. THE RACE COMMITTEE, RACE OFFICIALS & JURY:

1. Composition of Race Committee and Jury:

a. Race Committee:

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

b. Jury:

- 1) *Technical Delegate
 - 2) *Chief of Race
 - 3) *Referee
 - 4) Chief of Course
 - 5) Start Referee
 - 6) Finish Referee
- * voting member of the Jury

2. Duties and Rights of Jury and Race Officials:

a. Duties of the Jury:

- 1) The Jury shall monitor the adherence to the rules throughout the entire race by meeting either face to face or by 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:

- 2) Checking the race course and the set of the course,
- 3) Checking the snow conditions; on and beside the course,
- 4) Checking the preparation of the course,
- 5) Checking the crowd control measures,
- 6) Checking the start, the finish area and the run out from the finish,
- 7) Verifying the availability of ski patrol service and equipment,
- 8) Establishing the schedule of the race,
- 9) Supervising the work of the course setters,
- 10) Checking that current safety measures are met,
- 11) Determining the manner of the course inspection by competitors,
- 12) Inspection of the course before the race,
- 13) Changing the start order in consideration of course conditions and extraordinary conditions,
- 14) Granting of Provisional re-runs,
- 15) Interruption of the race,
- 16) Termination of the race,
- 17) Ruling on a declaration of "**Force Majeure**."

b. Technical Delegate (TD): (*Voting member of Jury*)

- 1) The TD for the state race will be appointed by the State Championship Race Committee (SCRC),
- 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) Above all, in a critical case 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 OIRSA Board of Directors.

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

- 1) The Chief of Race for the state 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 any "on hill" Coaches Meetings after consultation with the TD.

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

- 1) The Referee for the state race 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 setter's, 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) Is responsible to post the DQ sheet with the names of the competitors disqualified and the time of posting,
- 9) Works closely with the TD.

e. Chief of Course:

- 1) The Chief of Course for the state race 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.

f. The Start Referee:

- 1) The Start Referee for the state race 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) Can approve a *Provisional* re-run 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*.

g. The Finish Referee:

- 1) The Finish Referee for the state race 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 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.

h. Chief of Timing, Calculations and Results:

- 1) Chief of timing for the State race is appointed by the SCRC,
- 2) Responsible for timing & production of results and their certification,
- 3) Responsible for the electronics to time the event; both primary & secondary, and back up hand timing,

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

i. Race Administrator:

- 1) Race Administrator for the State race is appointed by the SCRC,
- 2) Is responsible for all technical aspects of the competition relating to the formulation of the start orders and results,
- 3) Has a thorough understanding of the final results required for the race,
- 4) Prepares results in accordance with Alpine Race Rules Section II,
- 5) For the State Championships, prepares the final results immediately following the conclusion of the race,
- 6) Forwards the results to League or OISRA webmaster for posting immediately, or as soon as practical.

j. Registration Secretary:

- 1) Responsible for all technical aspects of the electronic registration for the state race.

k. Course Setter:

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

l. 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.

m. 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 Alpine Race Rules Appendix I, "Gate Judges Instructions."

3. Forerunners:

- a. Submitted to and approved by the SCRC prior to announced deadlines,
- b. Each run must be preceded by at least two forerunners,
- c. Organizers should be prepared to provide additional forerunners to insure proper function of the timing and communication systems,
- d. The forerunners must be identifiable, preferably with forerunner's bibs,
- e. Forerunners must possess sufficient skiing ability to cover the course in racing fashion and will be governed by the same race rules,
- f. 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,
- g. After an interruption of the race, additional forerunners may be authorized as needed,
- h. The times of the forerunners shall not be announced or published,
- i. 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,
- 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,
- c. The start gate shall consist of two posts, approximately 60cm (23.6") apart and shall not project more than 50cm (19.7") 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,
- 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 competitor's 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 ,
 - g. Each racer will start in the order of the official start order list,
 - h. Racers who reach the start after their order will be allowed to race on a "time and condition" basis as the Start Referee determines appropriate. 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 re-runs 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,
 - 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*.
 - j. Start intervals shall be decided by the Chief of Timing on advice from the Jury. The Chief of Timing 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 for GS,

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,
- b. In setting the course, particular attention shall be paid to directing competitors across the finish on a natural line, adapted to the terrain,
- c. The finish area is to be completely fenced in. Any unauthorized entry must be prevented,
- d. The finish line is marked by blue dye between the finish eyes,
- e. The finish must be no less than 10m (32.8') 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 be protected,
- f. The finish line must be clearly marked with coloring material.

C. COURSE SETTING:

1. Gate Marking

- a. The positions of the gate poles are to be marked with an easily recognizable coloring substance which remains visible throughout the entire race,

2. Gate Numbering

- a. 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,

3. Poles:

- a. Poles must conform to the FIS specifications.

4. Slalom:

- a. The turning pole, at least, must be a flex-pole, with or without flagging,

5. Giant Slalom:

- a. Two pairs of slalom poles are used, each pair carrying a banner between them. The turning pole should be a flex-pole,

6. Warm up course

- a. Appropriate warm up slopes, closed to the public, must be made available at the State Championship Meet,

D. 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. The following schedule shall be used for individual 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,

3. Reports:

- a. Individual times will be included on the official result list, published by the Race Administrator. Official results shall include the following listings:
 - 1) Individual Boys,
 - 2) Individual Girls,
 - 3) Girls Team, Boys Team & Combined 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.
- c. Individual Alternate/Substitution results will be published separately.

RACE RULES

OISRA rules supersede all other documents. Where specific rules are not found in this document refer to USSS Alpine Competition Guide.

E. Race Entry:

1. Each league shall set uniform entry procedures and deadlines.
2. 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.
3. 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 the order of teams in reverse as determined by the draw.
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 in the order. All substitutes should be dealt with according to League SOPs.
5. Competitors are responsible for the ski racing equipment they use, and to ensure it is in safe working order. Unless otherwise specified, it must conform to the FIS 'Specifications for Competition Ski Equipment':
 - a. Alpine Racing Skis; do not need to conform with FIS requirements,
 - b. Safety Bindings must conform to FIS requirements as stated,
 - c. Ski Boots; must conform to FIS requirements as stated,
 - d. Ski poles; must conform to FIS requirements as stated,
 - e. Racing suits; do not need to conform with FIS requirements,
 - f. Crash Helmets; The OISRA requires the wearing of crash helmets when on snow training and racing. It is the participant's responsibility to ensure that his/her helmet is in a safe and undamaged condition and fits properly. Helmets may be decorated with stickers and/or painted symbols. Spoilers, visors or protruding edges are not permitted. Cameras are not permitted. Along with add-on novelty items such as; Viking horns, furry animals, plastic toys, and the like, are not permitted. Helmets must be labeled as meeting appropriate manufacturing standards, and as marked as intended for alpine skiing (i.e. not snowboard or any other event/sport):
 - 1) GS – Giant Slalom Helmets are permitted whose shell and padding fully cover the head and ears. The helmet must be manufactured for the particular event of ski racing being contested and are required for all competitors and forerunners in all OISRA events and official training. Helmets must bear a CE mark and conform to recognized and appropriate standards such as CEH.Din 1077, ASTM F2040, SNELL S98.
Starting with the 2016-17 season, The CE mark (a silver sticker) "FIS RH 2013" shall be affixed in a non-removable way on the back of the helmet in a visible location not covered by the goggle strap. If this sticker is not present, the athlete may not participate.
It is highly encouraged to educate participants and parents about the new standard to be implemented.
 - 2) SL - Helmets fulfilling higher safety standards can be used but, the minimum requirement must have a hard cover over the head, soft coverings over the ears are permitted, and must have manufacturers labels identifying that they meet (EN 1077, CEE 1077, US 2040, or other equivalent standards).
 - g. Ski goggles; must conform to FIS requirements as stated.
 - h. Ski gloves; must conform to FIS requirements as stated.
 - i. Back protectors; are not required and do not need to conform to FIS requirements.



F. 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 from the time registration or check in race administration issues them a race bib, until 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. A league race season must consist of at least six races to qualify for the State Championship Meet. *Force Majeure* may apply in seasons with low snow levels,
- c. Race order for the team shall be: Girl's Varsity, Boy's Varsity, and other team as specified in League SOP's,
- d. 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 of the bib number of the approaching racer.
- e. Identification of coaches and race officials is desirable so that competitors and coaches know who is making a request.

G. 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 (imaginary line between inside turning pole and outside poles.) The competitor may pass the gate line in either direction. These requirements also apply when a competitor has to "hike" back up to correct a missed gate (hiking applies to Slalom race only, no uphill hiking on a Giant Slalom course),
- b. Where there is no outside pole (and therefore no gate line), both the competitor's ski tips and both feet with mounted skis must have passed the turning pole on the same side, following the natural race line of the race course. 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, then immediately return to the natural race line of the race course (hiking applies to Slalom race only, no uphill hiking on a Giant Slalom course),
- c. If a competitor removes a pole from its vertical position before both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed the gate, the ski tips and feet must still pass the original gate line (marks in the snow). This is also valid in the case of a missing turning pole (or gate)
- d. If a competitor loses a ski, that competitor is immediately disqualified (DSQ) and should leave the course as quickly as possible,
 - 1) Exception, see rule; D. Crossing the Finish Line and recording of the Times.

2. For Slalom:

- a. A racer is allowed to hike to a missed gate or gates as long as the racer will not interfere with an oncoming racer or is not over taken by another racer. If a racer is called off course by a race official who believes there will potentially be interference, that racer will be disqualified. The racer that is over taken or causes the interference is disqualified.

3. For Giant Slalom:

- a. Hiking is not allowed. A racer is disqualified if the racer loses forward momentum or stops on the course.

4. For both Slalom and Giant Slalom:

- a. Any binding release constitutes an automatic disqualification and an athlete should be instructed to remove themselves from the race course as quickly as possible. Exception: If the racer has a binding release after the second to last gate, the racer can continue through the finish as long as the racer has correct passage of the last gate.

H. Crossing the Finish Line and Recording of the Times:

1. The finish line must be crossed:

- a. On both skis or on one ski if the loss of a ski occurred after the last two turning gates or no skis if skis are lost after the last turning gate.
- b. In the case of a fall in the immediate finish area, the time is taken when any part of the competitor's body or equipment stops the timekeeping system

I. Calculation and Announcement of Results:

1. Announcement of Unofficial Times and Disqualifications:

- a. Times taken by the timekeepers shall be considered unofficial times.
- b. When possible they should be uploaded (along with DSQ's, DNF's & DNS) to Live-Timing.com.

- c. As soon as possible after completion of the race, disqualifications shall be announced on the official notice board or designated method of notification. The time limit for protest is counted from the moment of this announcement of posting.
- d. 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 within 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.

2. Official Results:

- a. Official results are determined per OISRA Alpine Rules and Regulations
- 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) Name of the course,
 - 5) The competitors, finish order, surname, first name, school, 1st run time, 2nd run time, combined time, did not start (DNS), did not finish (DNF), or disqualified (DSQ),
- c. The result lists (official and unofficial) as well as the start lists should be printed on plain paper and published at the League website.

J. Re-Runs:

1. A competitor who is hindered while racing may apply to the Start or Finish Referee for a Provisional re-run 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. (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,
 - d. NOT continue on the course,
 - e. NOT cross the finish line (crossing of the finish line indicates the racers acceptance of his/her run),
 - 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 re-run.

K. Grounds for Interference:

1. Blocking of the **race line** by an official, a spectator, an animal or other hindrance,
2. Blocking of the **race line** by a fallen competitor, who did not clear the course soon enough,
3. Objects in the **race line** 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.

L. Validity of a Re-Run:

1. In case the Start or Finish Referee is not able to question other jury officials to ascertain the justification for the re-run, the Start or Finish Referee, to avoid delay for the competitor, may grant a *Provisional* re-run. This re-run will be valid only if it is confirmed by the Jury. 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/her to a re-run, the re-run is not valid,
3. The *Provisionally* or definitively approved re-run remains valid if it proves slower than the first (hindered) run,
4. If the claim for re-run is shown to be unjustified, the competitor is disqualified.

M. 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,
- b. In case of unforeseen incidents and dangers to competitors,
- c. Each member of the Jury is entitled, upon request of a Gate Judge, to order a brief interruption of the race.

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

N. 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.

O. 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.

1. 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, A., 5. and A., 6.,
- i. The racer trains, skis, or shadows the course prior to or during the race,
- j. The racer is overtaken by a following competitor,
- k. If racer accepts outside help in any form during the race,
- l. The racer fails to cover the course on skis or to pass the finish in accordance with previously stated finish rules,
- m. If in a Giant Slalom race, a skier hikes uphill,
- n. The loss of a ski, before the last two turning gates,
- o. If racer makes a false start, or violates the regulations for execution of the start,
- p. If racer does not wear the official start number (bib) visible, in racing fashion while in the race arena including start and finish areas:
 - 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,
- q. The racer behaves in an improper way towards members of the Jury, the organizing committee, or the Race Committee,
- r. If racer uses profanity or displays unsportsmanlike conduct,
- s. If racer unjustifiably requests a re-run, and which is later shown to be unsubstantiated,
- t. If racer fails to follow any rule specified to a particular race and outlined in the race sheet or announced at the coaches meeting.

P. 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.

Q. 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 the OISRA Policies.

R. Protests:

1. Types of Protests:

- a. All Protests listed in the USSS Alpine Competition Guide.

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,
- b. Protests pertaining to rulings from the TD or Jury are to be submitted to the OISRA Board.

3. Deadlines for Submittal:

- a. Deadlines for Submittal are generally within 15 minutes after posting or announced at the coaches meeting.

4. Forms of Protest:

- a. 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,
- b. In dealing with a protest against disqualification, the Gate Judge is not required to be present for the Jury meeting,
- c. A properly documented gate judge card will stand as presented unless;
 - 1) There is video evidence demonstrating a proper gate passage, or
 - 2) There is a qualified (race official) eye witness testimony witnessing proper gate passage, or
 - 3) It is determined that the gate judge did not understand the proper gate passage, or
 - 4) A gate judge prejudice against the athlete or team can be demonstrated.
- d. At the vote on the protest, only the Jury members are to be present. The TD chairs the proceedings. 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,
- e. The decision is to be made public immediately after the proceedings.

6. Right of Appeal:

- a. Appeals must be made to the OISRA Board 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 OISRA Board at the time of their hearing any such appeal,
- c. A fee of twice the amount of a protest fee must be deposited, in cash, with the submittal of appeal. This deposit will be returned if the appeal is upheld; otherwise, it goes to the OISRA Treasury,
- d. There is no right of appeal on any unanimous jury decision on a race infraction.

SECTION II 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. Gate Set:

- a. USSS U16 and older specifications.

4. Between Gates:

- a. Open Gates: 15-27m
- b. Successive Gates - Minimum: 10m
- c. Maximum 35m from turning pole to turning pole

5. **The course shall be single panel turning gates as permitted by the USSS.** A single panel GS turning gate has no outside set of poles with a panel, except for the first, last, and delay gates. GS Poles shall be shall be 27 mm in diameter.

- a. The gates must be alternating 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,
- 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 (first and last gate),
- e. For closed gates, the flags should be approximately 30cm wide and 50cm high,

B. Inspection of the Course:

1. The gates must be finally set at least 45 minutes before the start.

- a. The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, for at least 45 minutes.
- b. Skiing through a gate or practicing turns parallel with those required by gates on the course, will lead to disqualification.

C. Execution of the Giant Slalom:

1. 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.
3. Correct Passage: Refer to; Alpine Race Rules, Section I, G.

SLALOM

A. Technical Data:

1. Vertical Drop:

- a. Minimum: 100m – 200m

2. Gate Width:

- a. Minimum: 5m
- b. Maximum: 6m

3. Gate Set:

- a. USSS U16 and older specifications. The distance from turning pole to turning pole of successive gates must not be less than 7m and not more than 11m, recommended 10m.

4. Combinations:

- a. The distance between gate combinations (hairpin or vertical) must not be less than 4m or more than 6m.
- b. The gates in a hairpin or vertical combination must be set in a straight line.

5. Delays:

- a. Delayed gates must have a minimum distance of 12m and a maximum distance of 15m from turning pole to turning pole.

6. Set Requirements:

- a. 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 and a minimum of one (1) to a maximum of three (3) delays.

7. The course shall be single pole SL as permitted by the USSS. 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 USSS rules 27 mm in diameter.

- a. The gates must be alternating red and blue,
- b. The gates must be set so that the competitors can distinguish them clearly and quickly, even at high speed.

B. Inspection of the Course:

1. The gates must be finally set at least 45 minutes before the start.

- a. The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, for a minimum of 30 minutes for Slalom.
- b. Skiing through a gate or practicing turns parallel with those required by gates on the course, will lead to disqualification.

C. Execution of the Slalom:

1. Slalom should be decided by two runs,
2. The second run may be held on the same piste, but the gates should be reset.
3. Correct Passage: Refer to; Alpine Race Rules, Section I, G.

GATE JUDGES' INSTRUCTIONS

Every gate judge will receive Gate Judge Cards at race day check-in. You will want to fill in the following information:

Your name, Contact Phone, gate(s) number assignment, 1st or 2nd run, girls or boys,

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

- 1) Bib number.
- 2) Gate number where the fault was made.
- 3) The letter F (Fault).
- 4) A drawing of the fault committed.
- 5) Record any outside help. (Immediate disqualification)
- 6) Record any profanity or display of un-sportsman like conduct.

Importance of the Gate Judge Task

Each gate judge should have a thorough knowledge of the competition rules. The gate judge is required to follow instructions from the Jury.

The decision handed down by the gate judge must be clear and unbiased. The gate judge must declare a fault only when he/she is convinced that a fault has been committed

The gate judge can consult the adjacent gate judge in order to confirm his/her opinion.

When an adjacent gate judge, a member of the Jury, makes a report concerning a competitor which differs from the gate judge, the Jury may freely interpret these notes in view of a possible DSQ of a competitor or of a decision concerning a protest.

Giving Information to a Competitor

A competitor, in the case of an error or fall, is permitted to ask the gate judge if a fault was committed, and the gate judge, if asked, must inform a competitor if he has committed a fault that would lead to DSQ.

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) this is used to advise racers and workers who may be making course repairs that there is a competitor on course and approaching.

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

A Gate Judge may pull a racer from the course if he/she determines that an oncoming racer will be interfered. The racer is then disqualified.. 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 *Provisional* re-run.

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. A gate judge should not be placed in a "fall zone."

COURSE INSPECTION

The course must be in racing condition from the time the competitor's 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. (*OISRA rules require that all racers wear their assigned race bib in a manner visible to race officials and a F.I.S. approved helmet.)

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.

The majority of time you will not slip in the race line. The key is to move loose snow out of the spill zone. This is where ruts and berms form. This is why you hear people say slip wide – stay outside of the main race line and move the loose snow outside of and away from the race line.

Slipping "tip-to-tail" is when the first slipper leads off and the next slipper follows with ski tips overlapping the tails of the previous slipper. It is important to not overtake the downhill slipper.

Descriptions that will be used regarding inspection and slipping:

Outside Inspection - Racers are only allowed to enter the race course perpendicular to the fall line of the course, stand, and back out perpendicular to the fall line. NO EXCEPTIONS!

- 1) This inspection occurs under good packed snow conditions and/or with a large field of competitors.
- 2) Also this inspection may be used when the course has been salted to minimize the disturbance to the race course.

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

- 1) This is often used after a foot or more of fresh powder and there is a good underlying base.
- 2) Other variations in case the base is weak are, boot packing and side stepping up the hill.

Full Course Slip - Three (3) to five (5) 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.

- 1) This inspection occurs after 2 to 10 inches of fresh powder.
- 2) 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.

- 1) 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.
- 2) 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.

- 1) 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!

Appendix II - Correct Passage Diagram

