



New Jersey Interscholastic Ski Racing Association ACR (Alpine Competition Regulations)

(Version 1.4) (as of 5 Dec 2016)



The following rules and regulations for the NJISRA Alpine Competition Regulations (ACR) capture the specific guidelines for alpine competition events that are scheduled and sanctioned by NJISRA as the governing body for ski sport as identified by the NJISAA (NJ State Interscholastic Athletic Association). In cases where regulations that are not addressed by the NJISRA Competition Regulations for NJISRA events or in cases where the rules must be interpreted, the authority for making decisions will be the responsibility of the Head Referee and competition Jury.

All contests are executed according to the rules of the National Federation of State High School Association (NFHS) with rules formulated under NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) guidance.

NCAA designates rules as either 'conduct' or 'administrative'. Administrative rules are those dealing with preparation for the contest. The conduct rules are those that deal directly with the contest itself. As per NCAA guidance, NJISRA references all 'conduct' rules for alpine events in accordance with USSA (United States Ski & Snowboard Association) standards except where noted as specific to NJISRA.

With respect to 'administrative' rules, due to the nature and evolution of high school ski racing in New Jersey, NJISRA has augmented the 'administrative' rules to more accurately align with the requirements necessary for successful high school alpine racing, including race scoring methodologies. Because of the 'administrative' & 'conduct' rule augmentations necessitated by the salient characteristics of high school racing in New Jersey, NCAA rules are not directly included verbatim as their corresponding verbiage is incorporated into the NJISRA ACR verbiage & format.

The NJISRA ACR has been organized so that when there is a rule specific to NJISRA, the letter 'N' is placed at the beginning of the rule number to identify this as such. Gaps in rule numbers are intentional.

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Section 1 Joint Regulations for all Competitions

Alpine ski racing is sanctioned in New Jersey by the NJISRA (NJ Interscholastic Racing Association) & the NJSIAA (NJ State Interscholastic Athletic Association) and is a team sport. The NJISRA is the organizing body, arranges the ski racing schedule and provides on hill training opportunities for the association school participants. The current race program is divided into 5 Conferences that allows for competition with all high schools participating under the NJISRA banner. Actual school Conference composition is published prior to start of each season. Conference races consists of 3 Giant Slalom (GS) races (usually January) and 3 Slalom (SL) races (late Jan/early Feb) per season. The general race program also includes Invitational GS and Dual (paneled) SL races, JV Championship, and GS Scholarship race at the end of the season prior to States races. The season concludes with the States Team GS and SL Championships, followed by the States Race of Champions (ROC) for the top individual competitors who will represent the State of New Jersey at the Eastern High School Regionals in March of each year.

N100 Alpine Ski Racing Disciplines

N100.1 Slalom (SL): Slalom is a timed event requiring the execution of many short, quick turns through the course. Slalom is staged in two runs with times added together to determine the final finish order. The seeding order remains the same for the 2nd run for the Conference, Festival, Invitational and State Team races. However, the top of the first-run finish order is reversed in seeding for the second run for the States ROC (Race of Champions) races. The vertical drop and length of the course determines the number of gates in a SL course. The competitors are required to pass between and/or around all the gates, alternate red/blue pairs of poles. The course is made up of various gate combinations designed to test a skier's skill and strategy.

N100.2 Giant Slalom (GS): Giant Slalom is characterized as the discipline that requires the most technical skill; skiers race down the mountain through a faster and more open course than in SL. As in SL the length of the course determines the number of gates in a GS course and the seeding order remains the same for the 2nd run for the Conference, Festival, Invitational and State Team races. However, the top of the first-run finish order is reversed in seeding for the second run, for the States ROC races. Giant slalom is staged in two runs with the times added together to determine the final individual and Team scoring.

N100.3 Dual SL (DSL): The Dual (Parallel) Slalom is an individually timed event requiring the competitor to race on both the 'blue' & 'red' courses for final combined scoring. Those who ran on the "blue" course for the first run, switch for the second run with those who ran the "red" course. The salient characteristics of the DSL include: paneled gates (similar to those used in the GS) are set parallel and equidistant in a rhythmical pattern down the fall-line of the course. The DSL is generally shorter in both distance and finish results than the GS or SL events. The entire course is generally visible from any spectator observation location.

N101 Definition of Events

All participating high school teams are assigned to a "Conference" prior to the start of each season. The final Conference team compositions are subsequently posted on www.hsskireg.org for general public viewing. Each alpine Conference race consists of two runs for both the men's and woman's event for the Varsity, Junior Varsity levels and X men Levels. However, the race may include one or two runs for both the men and women depending upon event conditions and time. All Conference events have 5:30pm

start times unless otherwise posted on www.hsskireg.org. Teams are responsible to race on assigned race dates. Conference Races may only be rescheduled hinging on a school's cancellation of classes. Races will then be rescheduled by the NJISRA President or Association Representative in the Conferences that are impacted and will be based on host Mountain availability using the first available open date on that season's calendar.

N102

Discontinuance of Event And Resulting Scoring

The decision to discontinue a race may be final or provisional. For a Varsity event: If the discontinuance occurs before the 1st run is completed, every effort shall be made to complete that run on the announced date of the race or by rescheduling the competition in its entirety. If the discontinuance occurs after the first run, the results of the 1st run shall stand and may become the results for the event if the second run cannot be completed. For a JV event: if the discontinuance occurs before the 1st run is completed, every effort shall be made to complete that run on the announced date of the race. No provision shall be made to reschedule that competition.

The decision to make the discontinuance final is the responsibility of the Head Referee. In the event that race is not able to be completed due to discontinuance, the team score of the discipline that was completed shall be doubled and the team champion shall be determined by the total team time scored (after this adjustment).

N103

Taking Part in a Race

In order to participate in an NJISRA sanctioned competitions, a racer must be a student of a participating member school and be eligible for competition as defined by NJISRA.

The sanction of races (official calendaring by NJISRA in the Fall preceding the alpine competition Winter season) is the only assurance that events will be run according to the rules of NJISRA in accordance with the NJ Interscholastic Athletic Association (NJIAA) guidelines.

Some of the non-Conference alpine events require qualification criteria that must be achieved for entry eligibility. Those criteria are announced/published well in advanced to those specific races.

N104

Race Entry Procedure

Competitor entry to any of the NJISRA races is performed entirely online via the high school ski registration application at www.hsskireg.org. Only the specific NJISRA member school Coach or someone designated by that Coach are authorized to populate that school's race roster.

N105

Entry Fees

Fees for all Conference, Festival and Dual SL races are included in the participating schools membership. Separate race entry fees for Invitational and State Championship races may apply and would be announced prior to those specific races with such information being posted on the www.hsskireg.org website. Visit www.hsskireg.org for all race schedules and additional information concerning entry fees for non-Conference races.

N106

Team Standings & Competitor Points Accumulation

Rules concerning the calculation of team standings, individual competitor point accumulations, and criteria for State Championships (Team & ROC) and HS Eastern Regionals are described in the NJISRA Bylaw Race Rules (Article VIII)

N107
N107.1

Alpine Officials' Program Official's Code of Conduct

The High School Alpine ski race Officials are NJSIAA (NJ Interscholastic Athletic Association) / NJISOA (NJ Interscholastic Ski Officials Association) members that have high standards of judgment and competence expected of certified officials whose actions set an example for others in the sport. The hallmarks of these officials are promptness, fairness and justice, tempered by tact and consideration.

This Officials, generally referred to as Referees, are charged with seeing that the rules established by NJISRA & NJSIAA for high school winter sports are followed. They exercise reasonable judgment and discretion, insisting upon compliance with major issues, especially those concerning competitor protection.

Alpine Officials use restraint; suggest rather than order, use tact and persuasion rather than force. Knowledge and experience support the position of the Official.

Alpine Officials represent all levels of NJISRA to the ski area, the sponsoring organization, the racers, coaches, parents and the public. Their words and behavior should be tempered to create the best possible impression of fairness, competence and knowledge, thereby assuring a rewarding and enjoyable competition for all.

The Referee officials, like athletes and coaches, know and understand the NJSROA Code of Conduct, which may be found at the end of this Guide. (See article 1407)

N107.2

Race Organization

The organizing committee of the sponsoring school for Invitational races or the Association for Conference, Festival & States races is responsible for the overall conduct of an event. Actual race functions are the responsibility of the host mountain race committee. All events shall have the most qualified officials available.

N107.3

Race Jury

The Jury consists of the Head and Assistant Referees and is responsible for all decisions pertaining to the race, for the arbitration of protests, and for upholding the rules. The Jury collaborates closely with the host mountain race committee through the Chief of Race. Other members of the race committee, such as the host mountain Chief of Course, hill crew, or timing personnel, may be called upon to present information to the race jury, but they are not Jury members.

N107.4

Alpine Officials Certification

A comprehensive certification program has been developed by the NJISOA Alpine Working Group. Entry Officials, known as Cadets, must complete a one full season training program working closely with senior Officials at sanctioned NJISRA events. These Cadets, along with already certified Officials, must successfully participate in an annual rules & regulations review and testing workshops prior to each season. In addition, they must also successfully complete an annual NFHS (National Federation of High Schools) certified concussion course.

N107.5

Head Referees

Head Referees are the 'senior' officials in NJISOA, assign Referees to NJISRA alpine ski competition positions and act as representatives of the sanctioning bodies of ski racing at these competitions. Every event is assigned a Head Referee which is selected from all the Official Referees registered with NJIROA. While the actual conduct of the race remains the responsibility of the sponsoring race organization, the Head Referees are expected to be valued and positive contributors to the event, drawing on both their knowledge and experience. They consult race organizers on procedures and rule interpretation. The Head Referee chairs the competition jury, and has primary authority in matters of competitor protection.

The NJISOA has reaffirmed its long-standing policy that, under normal circumstances, both a Head Referee & Assistant Referees are generally only assigned to races where there can be no question as to their independence from the participating schools and the host ski area. The position of Head Referee requires knowledge and experience in all phases of ski competition, and competency in on-hill as well as off-hill functions. Skiing ability, good judgment and a sound knowledge of courses are also necessary.

NJISRA ALPINE COMPETITION REGULATIONS

200 Joint Regulations for all Competitions

N200.1 All events in the NJISRA Calendar must be held under the applicable NJISRA rules.

N200.3 Participation

Competitions listed in the NJISRA Ski Calendar are only open to competitors/schools who hold a valid NJISRA participant membership.

N200.5 Control

All competitions listed in the NJISRA Ski Calendar must be supervised by NJSIAA/NJISOA Referees.

201 Types of Competitions

N201.6 Types of Competitions

NJISRA Alpine Ski Competitions consist of:

N201.6.2 Slalom (SL), Dual Slalom (SL), Giant Slalom (GS), and other Team Competitions.

202 Ski Calendar

N202.1.2.4 NJISRA will publish the Ski Calendar annually on the NJISRA affiliated website: www.hsskireg.org.

NU202.2 A maximum of two scored SL or GS races, per gender, may be calendared per day by an organizer.

203 Membership

N203.1 The NJISRA membership year begins on July 1 and finishes on June 30 of the following year.

N203.2 To be eligible for participation in NJISRA events, all competition participants must be members of a participating NJISRA high school with signed agreement waivers.

The NJISRA membership will only be issued to individuals who have personally signed the NJISRA Release, in the actual form approved by NJISRA. All forms from under-age applicants must be counter-signed by their legal guardians.

NJISRA school participant coaches or competitors are not allowed to forerun any sanctioned NJISRA event.

- 204 Qualification of Competitors**
- N204.1 NJISRA shall not support or recognize within its structure, nor shall it issue a membership to any competitor who:
- N204.1.1 - has been guilty of improper or unsportsmanlike conduct or has not respected or conformed to all aspects of the NJSIAA Code of Conduct,
- 204.1.2 - accepts or has accepted, directly or indirectly, any money payments in a way that does not conform to the rules for participation in a competition,
- N204.1.3 - accepts or has accepted a prize of a higher value than allowed by NJSIAA,
- N204.1.6 - has not signed the appropriate NJSIAA/NJISRA Waiver,
- 204.1.7 - is under suspension.

- 205 Competitor Obligations and Rights**
- Competitors are prohibited from betting on the outcome of competitions in which they are participating.
- N205.1 The competitors are obliged to make themselves familiar with the appropriate NJISRA Rules & Regulations and must comply with the additional instructions of the Organizing Committee and the Jury.
- 205.2 Competitors are not permitted to compete while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- 205.5 Competitors must behave in a correct and sportsmanlike manner toward members of the Organizing Committee, officials and the public.

- 213 Program**
- N213.1 The NJISRA program consists of the following type of events: Conference, Invitational, Festival, DSL, and States Team & States ROC (Race of Champions) races. Each of those events involve one of the 'Alpine Ski Racing Disciplines' described at the beginning of this ACR (article N100).
- N213.1.1 'Conference' events consist of three GS & three SL races.
- N213.2 All of the above races, except for the States ROC, consist of school teams as described below:
- up to six men and six women forming a team may compete in each race event for the team score, with the highest-finishing four team members in each to count. Only men may compete in men's events and only women may compete in women's events.
 - however, if a school cannot field a Women's Team (3 racers), a woman may then race on the Men's team. No more than 2 women can race on a men's team at one time. If a woman qualifies for States on a men's team she must continue to race in that same forum and not cross-over to women's events.
 - to qualify for a team time, a team must start with at least four male racers or three female racers. In the event that three female racers constitute a team start: then the 4th team score will be a ghost penalty time. In the event that less than four male or three female racers from a team avoids disqualification, the team will add a penalty time of the worst of all individual combined times that counts, plus 30 seconds. There will be no timed DSQ.
 - The 'Invitational' race hosts may set Invitational rules for each of those races.
- N213.3 Each school may enter teams (article N213.2) in the following categories:
- Varsity
 - Junior Varsity (JV)
 - X-men & X-women (commonly referred to collectively as 'X-Men'). This category may compete as designated non-team scorers. Designated non-team scorers do not displace team points.

215 Entries

- N215.1 All competitor entries must be registered via www.hsskireg.org by the competitor's school alpine Coach or designated representative no later than 2 hours before the desired race Start Time. This is so that the race organizers, timing crew and Referees have a final and complete competition seed list prior to that race to work with in preparation for that race.
- N215.2 The general public can access and print the 'Start Lists' from the 'hsskireg.org' website for any specific race. The Start List becomes 'official' within 2 hours prior to the start of the respective race.
- N215.3 In case of a race postponement, team rosters may be changed up to two hours before the rescheduled race start.
- N215.4 A sick or injured skier may be substituted for up to one hour before the start of the competition. The replacement skier does not have to race in the seed that they are replacing as long as the coach makes the appropriate team movements 2 hours prior to race start; if under two hours, the replacement racer MUST race in the seed that they are replacing.
- N215.5 Any team or individual failing to comply with the above may be disallowed from entering.
- N215.6 A competitor is considered to be entered in a race when he or she starts any single event. At this point, the individual is counted against the total number of competitors allowed for that institution at that competition.
- N215.7 Additional entry cost may be assessed for Invitational and States Team & ROC races. Such information shall be provided to all participating member school Coaches in advance of those races.

218 Publication of Results

- N218.1 The 'official' results are published in accordance with the rules for the specific event and are posted for public access via the hsskireg.org website generally within several hours following the completion of the race,

N221 Tobacco or Substance Use

Student-athletes, coaches and other team personnel who use tobacco or illegal substances in the competition arena shall be disqualified by any race official from the race during which the violation occurred. Coaches or other athletic team personnel who are disqualified by a race official must immediately depart the competition arena for the duration of the race being contested.

222 Competition Equipment

- N222.1 A competitor may only take part in an NJISRA competition with equipment that conforms to NJISRA Regulations. Competitors are responsible for the equipment they use (skis, bindings, ski boots, suit, etc). It is their duty to check that the equipment conforms to the NJISRA specifications and general safety requirements and is in working order. More information regarding the specific regulations can be found in the supplemental rules later in this book. (See article 1406)
- 222.2 The term competition equipment encompasses all items of equipment which the competitor uses in competition. This includes clothing as well as apparatus with technical functions. The entire competition equipment forms a functional unit.

223 Sanctions

- 223.1 General Conditions

- 223.1.1 An offense for which a sanction may apply and a penalty be imposed is defined as conduct that:
- is in violation or non-observance of competition rules, or

- constitutes non-compliance with directives of the Jury or individual members of the Jury in accordance with 224.2, or
 - is unsportsmanlike.
- 223.1.2 The following conduct shall also be considered an offense:
- attempting to commit an offense
 - causing or facilitating others to commit an offense
 - counseling others to commit an offense.
- 223.1.3 In determining whether conduct constitutes an offense consideration should be given to:
- whether the conduct was intentional or unintentional,
 - whether the conduct arose from circumstances of an emergency.
- 223.3 Penalties
- N223.3.1 The commission of an offense may subject a person to the following penalties:
- Reprimand - written (school Coach and/or Athletic Director)
 - Disqualification – for prescribed number of races
- N223.3.2 All competitors may be subject to the following penalties:
- Disqualification
 - Impairment of their starting position (no limit)
 - Suspension from NJISRA events
 - The accumulation of penalties is permissible
- 223.3.3 A competitor shall only be disqualified if his mistake would result in an advantage for him with regard to the end result, unless the rules state otherwise in an individual case.
- N223.3.4 See NJISRA Bylaws Article II. In all Offenses, the competitor's Coach and Athletic Director would be notified
- First offense: DSQ from event + Suspension from the NEXT 'Conference' event. (no official sanction)
 - Second Offense: DSQ from event + Suspension from the NEXT TWO 'Conference' events+ official written sanction to NJSIAA
 - Third Offense: DSQ from event + Suspension from the NEXT SIX 'Conference' events + official written sanction to NJSIAA. The six events will be carried over to the following year if necessary.
- N223.3.5 See Article 629 for a more complete list of disqualification criteria..
- 224**
- N224.1 **Procedural Guidelines**
- Competence of Jury
- The Jury at the event has the right to impose sanctions according to the above rules by majority vote. In the case of a tie, the Head Referee of the Jury has the deciding vote.
- N224.2 Within the location, especially during the competition period, each voting Jury member is authorized to issue oral reprimands. The Head Referee (HR), upon consultation with the other Jury members, may discontinue a race or a portion of the race due to deteriorating weather and surface conditions that may affect the security of the competitors. The HR may also temporarily discontinue a race where injury of a contestant requires immediate removal and the race course is the only route available for transportation. In extenuating circumstances or where there appears to be the possibility of serious danger to the safety of the competitors, the Head Referee may interrupt an official race without consulting the Jury or organizing committee.
- N224.3 **Collective Offenses**
- If several persons commit the same offense at the same time and under the same circumstances, the Jury's decision as to one offender may be considered binding upon all offenders. The written decision shall include the names of all offenders concerned and

the scope of the penalty to be assessed upon each of them. The decision will be delivered to each offender, their Coach and Athletic Director as appropriate.

- 224.4 Limitation
A person must not be sanctioned if proceedings to invoke such sanction have not been commenced against that person within 72 hours following the offense.
- 224.5 Each person who is a witness to an alleged offense is required to testify at any hearing called by the Jury, and the Jury is required to consider all relevant evidence.
- 224.6 The Jury may confiscate objects that are suspected of being used in the violation of equipment guidelines.
- 224.8 All Jury decisions shall be recorded in writing and shall include:
224.8.1 - the offense alleged to have been committed.
224.8.2 - the evidence of the offense
224.8.3 - the rule(s) or Jury directives that have been violated
224.8.4 - the penalty imposed.
- 224.9 The penalty shall be appropriate to the offense. The scope of any penalty imposed by the Jury must consider any mitigating and aggravating circumstances.

Section 2 Rules Common to Alpine Events

600 Organization

601 Organizing Committee

N601.1 Composition

The Organizing Committee consists of those members who are delegated by NJISRA, NJSIAA/NJISOA and the host mountain Race Department as discussed below. It carries the rights, duties and obligations of the organizer.

601.2 Appointments by NJISOA Assignor:

N601.2.1.1 NJISOA assignor appoints the Head Referee and assistant Referees for all competitions before the start of the competition season. Those assignments are listed for each race in www.hsskireg.org.

N601.2.1.2 Due to "force majeure", those assignments may be altered throughout the course of the competition season. While such changes may not be reflected on the website, the "official" posted race results will properly list the Head Referee & Assistant Referees for that race event.

N601.2.1.3 The Head Referee appoints the assistant Referee hill positions, including Start Referee and Finish Referee.

N601.2.2 The Start Referee:

- is appointed by the Head Referee for each race.
- must remain at the start from the beginning of the official inspection time until the end of an event, or until properly relieved.
- must be a member in good standing with NJISOA as an official.,
- make sure that the regulations for the start and the start organization are properly observed,
- determine late and false starts,
- must be able to communicate with all Jury (Referees) at all times (705.5),

- report to the Head Referee or designated individual the names of competitors who did not start and informs the Jury of all infringements against the rules, such as false or late starts or violations against the rules for equipment,

- N601.2.3 The Finish Referee:
- is appointed by the Head Referee of that race.
 - must remain at the finish from the beginning of the official inspection time until the end of an event or until properly relieved.
 - must be a member in good standing with NJISOA as an official.
 - supervise the finish controller, the timing and the crowd control in the finish area,
 - must be able to communicate immediately with the Jury or designated individual at all times,
 - report the names of the competitors who did not finish to the Head Referee and informs the Jury of all infringements against the rules.
 - record all DSQs and certify said issues with finish house recording
 - date, sign & post at the Finish area all DSQs immediately after each run of the race.
- N601.3 Appointments by the organizers:
- N601.3.0 Assignment by the NJSRA Executive Board:
- N601.3.0.1 'Start' School Coach:
- N601.3.0.1.1 Summon, in ample time, the racers, assuring that they start in the proper order;
- N601.3.0.1.2 Assist the Starter & Start Referee in performing their duties.
- N601.3.1 Assignments by the Host mountain Race Dept.:
- 601.3.1.1 The Chief of Race (CR)
- The Chief of Race directs all preparation of the competition and supervises the activities in the technical area.
- N601.3.1.1.1 The CR summons meetings for consideration of technical questions and leads the team captains meeting, if necessary, after consultation with the Head Referee or designated representative.
- N601.3.1.1.2 The CR insures that medical services are available should they be required during an event.
- 601.3.1.2 The Chief of Course (CC)
- The CC is responsible for the preparation of the courses in accordance with the directives and decisions of the Jury.
- N601.3.1.2.1 The CC must be familiar with local snow conditions on the terrain concerned.
- N601.3.1.2.2 The CC approves the use of snow compactors and other chemicals for course preparation.
- N601.3.1.4 The Chief of Course or the Chief of Race may appoint the course setters.
- N601.3.1.5 The Chief of Course or the Chief of Race may determine the number of forerunners (minimum of 1, maximum of 4 if snow is or has fallen) for each run and setting the start order of the forerunners in collaboration.
- N601.3.1.5.1 The forerunners shall have the ability to ski the course at racing speed. Forerunners must be mountain personnel and may not be an athlete or coach of a participating school in the NJSIRA. Any athlete caught forerunning a course shall be disqualified for their following race. Forerunners times must not be published.
- N601.3.3 The Chief Timer
- The Chief Timer is responsible for the coordination of competitors on the race course, competitor timing, and race results.
- N601.3.3.1 In cooperation with the starter and necessary recorders, is responsible for correct time keeping throughout the race;

- N601.3.3.2 Appoint the recorder(s) where necessary;
- direct and coordinate the efforts of the assistant timers and recorders;
 - assure that all necessary timing equipment, such as watches, radio or telephone, electronic equipment and forms are available;
 - assure that the timing equipment checkout and synchronization process is completed NLT 15 minutes before the start of the event;
 - assure that the racers' times are recorded properly and accurately;
 - post final results on www.hsskireg.org in a timely manner.
- N601.3.4 The Announcer
- N601.3.4.1 Provides information concerning each competitor on course
- announce the racer's name, school, bib number starting on the course;
 - maintain professional decorum, assuring that all announcements are those essential for conducting a safe and efficient race;
 - announce unofficial results for each competitor upon completion of each of their runs.
 - no inappropriate music (foul language) and comments may be broadcast at events.
- 601.4 The Jury
- N601.4. The following members of the Jury, are responsible for all technical matters within the closed competition areas:
- the Head Referee (HR)
 - the Assistant Referees (The Head Referee designates Assistant Referees for Start & Finish Referee positions prior to the event).
- N601.4.2 Any member of the Jury officiating the race has the authority to approve a 'provisional' rerun. (see article N623.3)
- 601.4.5.3 Decisions are made by simple majority vote of members present and voting (exception article 646.3).
- N601.4.5.4 In the case of a tie, the HR has the casting vote.
- 601.4.5.5 Minutes shall be kept of all meetings and decisions of the Jury and signed by each individual member of the Jury, with each individual vote on decisions recorded,
- 601.4.5.7 In cases where an immediate decision must be made and it is not possible to convene the entire Jury, each member of the Jury has the right, prior to or during the race, to make decisions which according to the rules per se are reserved to the Jury as a whole; but only provisionally with the obligation to have the decision confirmed by the Jury as soon as possible.
- N601.4.5.8 All Referees including the HR shall assume the duties of gatekeeping unless otherwise directed by the NJISRA Executive Board.
- 601.4.6 Duties of the Jury
- The Jury monitors the adherence to the rules throughout the entire race.
- N601.4.6.1 From a technical standpoint particularly by:
- Checking the race-course and the set courses
 - Checking the snow conditions
 - Checking the preparation of the course
 - Checking the crowd control systems
 - Checking the start, the finish area and the run-out from the finish
 - Checking that medical services are available for the event
 - Overseeing the work of the course setters
 - Spot-checking of the gate panels
 - Opening or closing the race courses for training in consideration of the technical preparations and the prevailing weather conditions
 - Determining the method of the competitor's course inspection
 - Jury inspection of the course before the race
 - Debriefing the forerunners as necessary

- Changing the start order in consideration of course conditions and in extraordinary conditions
 - Changing the start intervals
 - Giving instructions to and obtaining information from the gate judges.
- N601.4.6.2 From an organizational viewpoint particularly by:
- Granting of re-runs
 - Cancellation of the race (beforehand) if snow conditions are unsuitable
 - if the recommendations of the Head Referees report have not been carried out
 - if the first aid and medical service are inadequate or missing
 - if the crowd control is insufficient
 - Shortening the course, if snow or weather conditions make this appear necessary
 - Interruption of the race if the prerequisites of article 624 are present,
 - Termination of the race if the prerequisites of article 625 are present.
- N601.4.6.3 From a disciplinary viewpoint particularly by:
- Decision on a proposal of the Head Referee or a Jury member to exclude a competitor for lack of physical and technical ability
 - Decisions on limitation of quotas for officials, technicians and medical personnel for admission to the race-course
 - Imposition of sanctions
 - Decisions on protests
 - Issue of particular directives throughout the entire event
- N601.4.7 Questions not Covered by Rules
In general, the Jury makes decisions on all questions not clarified by the NJISRA Alpine Competition Regulations.
- 601.4.8 Radios
- N601.4.8.1 At all competitions published in the NJISRA Ski Calendar (as posted on www.hsskireg.org), the Jury members must be equipped with radios. These must function on a single reserved frequency and be free of interference.
- N601.4.8.2 The Jury members must also be able to communicate with the host mountain representative who has direct communication with both the timing and hill crew personnel. This may be accomplished by providing the Head Referee or a designated Jury member, a "mountain" radio.
- N601.4.9 Duties of the Head Referee (HR) for all events
- N601.4.9.1 Before the race
The HR
- Inspects the competition courses to insure conformity to NJISRA rules.
 - Collaborates in the administrative and technical preparations.
 - Checks on the presence of sufficient radios for all members of the Jury (with separate frequencies).
 - Insures the start and finish area are suitable for a satisfactory competition;
 - Supervises the course setting together with the Jury.
 - Works closely together with the officials of the Organizing Committee.
 - Is the chair of the Jury with a casting vote in case of a tie.
 - Has the right, if a SL or GS race cannot be carried out on the originally designated course because of "force majeure", to move the race to a "substitute course" proposed by the organizer.
 - Accompany other members of the jury in the inspection of the course(s) immediately after it has been set and open's the course for competitor inspection.

- N601.4.9.2 During the race
The HR
- Must be present in the course area.
 - Works closely with the Jury, the team captains and the coaches.
 - Observes that the valid rules and directives are obeyed in regard to race equipment.
 - Supervises the technical and organizational conduct of the event.
 - Advises the organization concerning the observance of the NJISRA rules and regulations and directives of the Jury.
- N601.4.9.3 After the race
The HR
- Helps with the compilation of the Referee's report.
 - Presents properly submitted protests to the Jury for decision.
 - Insures the results are correct and posted on the www.hsskireg.org website
 - Presents to the NJISRA committee, any applicable proposals for changes in the competition rules on the basis of practical experience at the event in question.
- N601.4.9.4 In general
The HR
- Decides on questions not covered or insufficiently covered by the NJISRA Alpine Competition Regulations, in so far as these have not already been decided by the Jury and do not fall within the scope of other authorities.
 - Works closely with the Assistant Referees.
 - Has the right to propose to the Jury the exclusion of competitors from participating in the race.
 - Has the right to obtain support from the Organizing Committee and all officials under its jurisdiction in all matters necessary to the fulfillment of his duties.
 - Sends a report to all NJISRA event NJSROA referees should unusual circumstances arise or in the event of a difference of opinion among the Jury members or in the case of severe injury to a competitor.
- N601.4.10 Duties and rights of the Assistant Referees
- The Assistant Referee(s) at NJISRA events must be an active NJSROA Official member(s) in good standing and have a current 'NFHS Concussions' certificate.
 - Serve on the jury as a voting member.
 - At the end of the first run, and again at the end of the race, an Assistant Referee, if designated by the Head Referee will receive the Start and Finish Referees' reports, and any other official reports regarding breach of rules and disqualification.
 - If directed by the HR, check, sign and post the Referee's Report on the official notice board at the end of each run, and at the end of the race, including a list of disqualified competitors, the gate numbers where the faults occurred, the name of the relevant gate judge of judges, and the exact time of posting.
 - To interrupt a race in the case of an emergency;
 - To be stationed at the finish during the competition to receive reports from other race officials about infractions of the rules; protests and faults, and upon examination of these reports, to issue disqualifications. The referee must post, on the official notice board, names of disqualified competitors, the name of the official who marked the fault and the reason for marking the fault. The exact time the DSQ was posted shall be recorded on the official notice board;
 - To work closely with the Head Referee. In critical cases, especially those involving the safety of the racers, the direction of the Head Referee is binding on the referee; and
 - To make decisions on provisional reruns (see article N623.3).

N602 The Head Referee (HR)

602.1	Definition
N602.1.1	<p>The primary duties of the HR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to make sure that the rules and directions of NJISRA are followed • to see that the event runs smoothly • to advise the organizers within the scope of their duties • to be the official representative of NJISRA & NJSROA
N602.1.2	<p>Responsibility</p> <p>The HR structure comes under the responsibility of the NJSROA</p>
N602.1.3	<p>Prerequisites</p> <p>The HR must hold a valid NJSROA Alpine Officials membership and certification</p>
603	Course Setter
N603.2.3	The appointment is made by the Chief of Course (host mountain). For competitions in two runs, each run, if required, should be set by a different course setter.
603.3	Supervision of the Course Setters
603.3.1	The work of the course setters is supervised by the Jury.
603.5	Replacement of Course Setters
N603.5.2	Thru collaboration between the Head Referee and Chief of Race, the Jury may name a replacement course setter.
603.5.3	The replacement course setter should have the same qualifications as the original course setter.
603.6	Rights of the Course Setter
603.6.1	To recommend the introduction of changes in the competition terrain and in the safety measures.
603.6.2	Availability of a sufficient number of helpers for the setting of the course, so that the course setter can concentrate solely on setting the course.
603.6.3	Provision of all necessary materials by the chief of course equipment.
603.6.4	Immediate completion of the finishing touches to the race course.
603.7	Duties of the Course Setter
N603.7.1	In order to set the course appropriately, respecting the terrain, the snow cover and the ability of the participating competitors, the course setter should, when possible, conduct a pre-inspection of the race terrain in the presence of the Head Referee, any designated Assistant Referees, Chief of Race and Chief of Course.
603.7.2	The course setter sets the race course respecting existing course protection measures and course preparation. The course setter must take speed control into consideration.
603.7.3	For all events, the course setter has to set gates according to the respective rules.
603.7.4	The courses must be set and ready in time so that the competitors are not disturbed during course inspection.
603.7.5	The course setters should take care that the difference between the winning times of each run of SL and GS will not be too great.
N603.7.6	Set the gates so as to provide the most challenging and fair course with the top priority given to the racers' security.
N603.7.7	To be responsible for the correct placing and availability of enough reserve poles. They must be placed so that they do not mislead the racers.
N603.7.8	The course setting is a task of the Course Setter alone. He is responsible for adhering to the rules of the NJISRA Alpine Competition Regulations and may be advised by members of the Jury, if present.
605	Forerunners
N605.1	The host mountain is obliged to provide at least one but not more than four forerunners who meet all regulations of NJISRA. The forerunner may be a member of the host

- mountain organizing committee. In extraordinary conditions, the Jury may increase the number of forerunners. The Jury may designate different forerunners for each run. (See article N601.3.1.5)
- 605.2 The forerunners must wear forerunner start numbers (bibs).
- 605.3 The nominated forerunners should have the skiing ability to ski the course in a racing manner.
- 605.4 Forerunners are not permitted to start in the competition.
- N605.5 The Chief of Race, with input from the Head Referee if appropriate, determines the forerunners and their start order. After an interruption of the race, additional forerunners may be authorized as necessary.
- 605.6 The times of the forerunners should not be published.
- 605.7 Upon request, the forerunners must report to members of the Jury regarding the snow conditions, the visibility and the race line, as the case requires.
- 606 Competitor Outfits**
- N606.1 Start numbers (Bibs)
Shape, size, lettering and attachment method must not be altered. The individual letters may not surpass a height of 10 cm and must be easily legible. Bib identification format (from left to right) consists of a seed number (1-6) followed by a two letter school designation determined by the NJISRA Exec Board.
- 606.3 Ski brakes
For competitions and official training, only skis with ski brakes may be used. Competitors without ski brakes are not allowed to start. (See article 1402)
- 606.4 Helmets
In all events, all competitors and forerunners are obliged to wear crash helmets that conform to the equipment rules. See specifications as an addendum later in this chapter. In all events, helmet cameras or camera mounts may not be worn. (See article 1401)
- 606.5 Equipment Rules (See article 1406)
- 610 Start, Finish, Timing and Calculations**
- 611 Technical Installations**
- N611.2.1 Electric Timing
For all competitions that are scored two synchronized (FIS homologated) electronically isolated systems operating in time-of-day must be used. (However, a non-homologated starting wand unit may be used only when a homologated unit is not available and the Head Referee or his designated alternate agrees to its use.) One system will be designated System A (main system), the other System B (back-up system) prior to the beginning of the race. All time of day times must be immediately and automatically sequentially recorded on printed strips to at least the 1/1000th (0.001) precision. Both systems must allow for the calculation of net times by the mathematical comparison of each racer's start time to finish time. The final result is then expressed to 1/100th (0.01) precision by truncating the calculated net time on course.
- All times used for the final result must come from System A. If there is a failure of System A, a calculated net time from System B must be used following the same procedure set out in 611.3.2.1. It is not permitted to substitute Time-of-Day times from System B for use with System A for the purpose of net time calculations.
- For all events, System A must be connected to its respective start gate contact. System B must be separately connected to another electronically isolated start gate contact. All timing equipment checkout and synchronization process must be completed NLT 15 minutes before the start of the event. (see article N601.3.3.2)

All timing equipment and technical installations should be set up or protected in such a way that danger to the competitor is avoided where possible.

All timing should be connected via hard-wire between the start & finish. "Wireless" connectivity may be used when "hard-wire" connectivity is not readily available

Synchronization of the timing systems must occur within 60 minutes but completed NLT 15 minutes before Start of the first run the must be maintained throughout each run. Timers must not be resynchronized during any run.

- N611.2.1.1 **Start Gate**
The starting gate should consist of two wooden posts approximately 60 cm apart and extending approximately 60 cm from the surface of the snow. The wooden posts should be 7-10 cm in diameter if they are round or 5-8 cm across if they are square. The start gate must have separate electronically isolated switch contacts for triggering the start inputs of both system A & B. If a start gate or start wand requires replacement during a run, it must be replaced with identical equipment in the same position. A non-homologated start gates (e.g. spring-return or "auto-return" mechanisms with single-output contacts) are permitted. Industrial limit switches are not permitted. (1"=2.54cm)
- 611.2.1.2 **Photocells**
For all scored events, there must be two homologated photocell system(s) installed at the finish line. One is connected to System A. The other is connected to System B.
- N611.2.1.3 **Start Clock**
For fixed interval races, the use of a start clock that provides at least an acoustic countdown signal on the fixed start interval as prescribed by the Jury may be used, with concurrence by the NJISRA Exec Board and Jury, as an aid to race management.
- N611.2.2 **Hand Timing**
Hand timing is not required for NJISRA competitions. Rather, if the primary and secondary timing systems should fail, verbal 'Start' & 'Finish' commands may be used instead. (See article N611.3.2)
- 611.3 **Timing**
- N611.3.1 With electronic timing, the time is taken when a competitor crosses the finish line and triggers the beam between the photo cells.
- In case of a fall at the finish where the competitor does not come to a full stop, the time can be taken without both of the competitor's feet having crossed the finish line.
- For the registered time to become valid, the competitor must immediately completely cross the finish line with or without skis.
- The finish controller determines the correctness of passage across the finish line.
- 611.3.2 In the case of a failure of the main electronic timing system (system A), the results of the electronic back-up system (system B) will be valid as per article 611.2.1. In case of a failure in the lines of the timing system between start and finish, this back-up system will allow the calculation of the times to 1/100ths of a second. In the case that calculated net times from either system A or system B are not available for a competitor, the calculated net manual time as per article 611.3.2.1 will be considered valid
- N611.3.2 **Failure of Electronic Timing A & B Systems**

- N611.3.2.1 Verbal-start timing is the use of a watch held by a hand timer at the finish line and activated on the verbal command “hup” transmitted by the assistant starter via telephone or radio when the competitor contacts the wand or leaves the starting gate and turned off when the competitor’s first foot crosses the finish line.
- N611.3.2.2 The backup, verbal-timing system must be completely independent of the primary timing systems.
- N611.3.2.3 When both electronic timing systems temporarily fail, the times recorded by hand shall be accepted; and to those times shall be added or subtracted, as the case may be, a time equivalent to the average difference between the times recorded by electronic timing and by hand-equivalent electronic times. If the electronic timing breaks down completely during the race, the times taken by hand throughout the entire race shall be valid.

613 The Start

- N613.1 **The Start Area**
The Start Area must be closed off to everyone except the starting competitor, accompanied by only one trainer and the start officials. The start area should be protected appropriately against inclement weather. A special roped off or 'C' net'ed area must be provided for Coaches, team captains, service personnel, etc., in which they may take care of the waiting competitors without being interrupted by the public. An adequate shelter may be provided for the competitors waiting for the call to start. The competitor enters the defined start area with both skis attached without any covers on them.
- 613.2 **The Start Ramp**
The Start Ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the start.
- 613.3 **Start Procedure**
No official or attendant who could possibly give an advantage to or disturb the starting competitor may be behind him. All outside help is forbidden. By order of the starter, the competitor must plant his 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 aids is forbidden and the competitor must start only with the help of his ski poles.
- N613.4 **Start Signals**
10 seconds before the start, the starter will tell each competitor “10 seconds”. Five seconds before the start, he shall count “5, 4, 3, 2, 1” and then give the start command “Go”. (For SL see 805.3). If possible, an automatic audible signal may be used with concurrence by the NJISRA Exec Board and Jury. The starter will let the competitor see the start clock, if one is so provided.
- 613.5 **Start Timing**
The start timing must measure the exact time the competitor crosses the start line with his leg below the knee.
- 613.6 **Delayed Start**
A competitor who is not ready to start on time will be sanctioned. The Start Referee may however excuse such a delay if, in his opinion the delay is due to “force majeure”. For example, breakdown of a competitor’s personal equipment, or minor sickness of a competitor, does not constitute “force majeure”. In case of doubt, the Jury may allow the start provisionally.
- 613.6.1 The start referee makes the decisions after consultation with the Jury (according to 613.6.2 and 613.6.3) and must record the start numbers and names of competitors who

- were not allowed to start because of late appearance, or who were allowed to start in spite of late appearance, or who were allowed to start provisionally.
- 613.6.2 In the case of fixed start intervals, the delayed competitors may start at the fixed interval after he has reported to the start referee, in accordance with the decision of the Jury. The Start Referee informs the Jury as to when (after which start number) a delayed competitor is starting.
- 613.6.3 In the case of irregular start intervals, the delayed competitor will start according to article 805.3. The start referee informs the Jury as to when (after which start number) a delayed competitor is starting.
- N613.7 **Valid and False Starts**
In competitions with a fixed start interval the competitor must start on the start signal. The start time is valid if it occurs within the following limits: 5 seconds before and 5 seconds after the official start time. A competitor who does not start within that space of time will be disqualified.

The Start Referee must inform the Head Referee of the start numbers and names of the competitors who made a false start or have contravened the starting rules.

614 Course and Competition

- 614.1 **Course**
- 614.1.2.5 **Spare Poles**
The Chief of course equipment is responsible for the availability and correct placing of enough spare poles. The poles are to be placed so that the competitors are not misled by them.
- 614.1.3 **Warm-up slope**
Appropriate warm-up slopes should be made available.
- 614.1.4 **Closing and modification of the course**
A course is closed from the time that the course setting begins. Nobody except for the Jury is permitted to change gates, gate panels, markings, etc. or modify the course structure (jumps, bumps, etc.) on a closed course. Competitors are not permitted to enter a closed competition course. Trainers, servicemen etc., who are allowed on a closed competition course are to be decided by the Jury. Photographers and camera teams are allowed into the closed course area for the necessary documentation of the competition. Their total number can be limited by the Jury. They will be located by the Jury where possible and may only remain in this area. The Jury or the Organizing Committee may close a course or sections of a course to competitors, trainers, media and service personnel outside of the actual competition or training times for preparation and maintenance purposes.
- 614.1.5 **Non-essential changes**
In cases of immediate non-essential but necessary changes on the course, such as small relocation of gates, an additional inspection or training run is not necessary. Details must be communicated to all team-captains and competitors must be informed by the referee at the start.
- 614.2.1 **Passage of the Gates**
A gate must be passed according to article 661.4.1.
- 614.2.2 **Interdiction to Continue after a Gate Fault**
If a competitor misses a gate, he must no longer continue through further gates.
- N614.2.3 **Interdiction to Continue after a competitor stops**
There is no interdiction rule for either GS, SL or DSL venue with respect to a competitor stopping (e.g. after a fall). Unless a competitor commits a fault (e.g. misses or straddles a gate), they may continue on the course. However, a competitor may not interfere with the run of the next competitor. If overtaken, the competitor may continue on the course.

- N614.2.3.1 If competitor loses a ski while on the course, they may not put the ski back on and continue but rather exit the course in a safe manner or as directed by an Official/Ref.
- 614.3 Inspection
- 614.3.1 Jury inspection
On race day, the Jury inspects the course and has to confirm the program for the day.
- 614.3.2 Competitor inspection
The competitor inspection is held after Jury inspection and after the Jury has opened the course and is normally inspected, from top to bottom of the course. 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 or similar. The competitors are authorized to study the final setting of the course by either skiing down at the side of the course at low speed, or side slipping through the gates (inspection). Skiing through gates or making practice turns parallel to those required by gates on the course is not allowed. Competitors must carry their start numbers. Fenced, roped or blocked off sections of the course or gates must be respected. By the end of the inspection time, Competitors have to be outside the race course. Racers are not permitted to enter the course on foot without skis.
- N614.3.3 Jury decision
The time and duration of the Competitors inspection is determined by the Jury and scheduled at the team captains meeting.
- Inspection duration is normally 45-60 mins before course is closed, generally 15 minutes prior to start of the race.
- If necessary (e.g. because of special weather conditions), the Jury may decide on special methods of competitors inspection.
- 615 The Finish**
- 615.1 The Finish Area
- 615.1.1 The finish area should be plainly visible to competitors approaching the finish. It must be wide with a gently sloped smooth run out.
- 615.1.2 In setting the course with gates particular attention should be paid to directing competitors across the finish on a natural line adapted to the terrain.
- 615.1.3 The finish area is to be fenced in. Any unauthorized entry is not allowed.
- 615.1.4 Finish installations and closures should be set up or secured through suitable protection measures.
- 615.1.7 The competitor must leave the finish area through the official exit with all the competition equipment used in the race.
- N615.2 The Finish Line and its Markings
The finish line is marked by two posts or vertical banners which may be connected by a horizontal banner. In SL and GS, the finish must be not less than not less than 10 m wide. In exceptional cases, the Jury may decrease this distance on the spot for technical reasons or because of the terrain. The width of the finish is considered to be the distance between the two finish posts or banners. The supports used to mount the timing devices must also be at least this far apart. The timing supports can usually be placed behind the finish posts or banners, on the downhill side. The finish line must be clearly marked horizontally with coloring substance (article 1412).
- 615.3 Crossing of the finish line and recording of the times
The finish line must be crossed:
- on both skis, or

- on one ski, or
- with both feet in case of a fall between the last gate and the finish line. In this case the time is taken when any part of the competitor's body stops the timekeeping system.

617 Calculation and Announcement of Results

N617.1 Unofficial Times

Unofficial times must be announced to the public at the Finish Line area over loud-speakers.

617.2. Announcement of Unofficial Times and Disqualifications

617.2.1 As soon as possible after completion of the race, unofficial times and disqualifications must be published on the official notice board at the finish. The time limit for protest is counted from the moment of this announcement. (see articles 643.4 & 643.5)

617.2.2 Oral announcement of disqualifications may replace the publication on the official notice board. It can be decided that protests can be delivered verbally to the Referee at the finish within 15 minutes after the announcement of the disqualification. Protests submitted after this are considered null and void. The team captains must be informed beforehand of the announcement and protest procedure.

617.3 Official Results

617.3.1 Results are determined from the official times of those competitors who have been officially classified.

617.3.2 Combined results are calculated by adding together the race times obtained in each event of the combined event.

617.3.3 If two or more competitors have the same time or the same number of points, the racer with the later start position must be listed first on the official list of results.

N617.3.4 The official result list must contain:

- the name of the association (NJISRA)
- the name of the race, type of event, location, and category (men or ladies)
- the date of the race
- the names of the members of the Jury (left most name to be the Head Referee)
- for each run, the number of gates, (between brackets: number of direction changes) and the start time
- all details concerning competitors to include: finish order, start number, bib number, last & first name, school affiliation, and individual run times, final combined time, team times
- Head Referee's signature attesting to the validity of the results.

620 Start Order

NU621 The seed order is determined as follows:
(See article 106)

NU621.1 For Conference, Invitational, & Festival races:

- School Team seeding is determined before the start of the race season via a randomized drawing of school names for each men & women teams.
- The starting order of the members of each team shall be decided by the team's head coach.

NU621.2 For the Invitational Dual SL race:

- The competitor pairing is pre-determined by school seed only.
- Each school seed will consist of two racers from the same school.
- The starting order of the members of each team shall be decided by the team's head coach.

NU621.3 For the States Team race:

- School seed determined by Team points accrued during the Conference races

- The starting order of the members of each team shall be decided by the team's head coach
- NU621.4 For States ROC race:
- Based upon individual competitor points accrued during the Conference races.
- NU621.5 For Eastern HS Regionals race:
- NJ State Team participant selection is based upon the results of the ROC competition.
 - NJ State Team seeding is based in part by the individual's performance throughout the season and the discretion of the representative Team Coaches.
 - For selection criteria of representative State Team Coaches, see article 106.
- 621.5 The Jury has the right to change the starting order if they consider the condition of the course warrants it.
- N621.11.3 Starting Order for the 2nd Run at NJISRA Races
- For conference, Invitational & Festival races, Dual SL, & States Team races: 2nd run start order same as the first run.
 - For States ROC, second run determined by finish times from first run)
- N621.11.4 A start list for the second run (ROC) must be published in good time and made available to teams and officials at the start for the second run.
- 622 Start Intervals**
- N622.1 Regular intervals
- In, GS, competitors will normally start at regular intervals of 60 seconds; for SL see article 805.1. The Jury may fix different intervals.
- N622.2 Special Start Intervals
- The start intervals in GS may be changed under the following conditions:
- 622.2.2 The start interval is determined by the Jury.
- N622.2.3 The start interval may not be less than 30 seconds in GS with no more than 3 racers on a course at any one time.
- 623 Re-runs
- 623.1 Prerequisites
- 623.1.1 A competitor who is obstructed while racing must stop immediately after the incident takes place and report to the nearest gate judge. He may apply to any member of the Jury for a re-run. This claim can also be made by the team captain of the obstructed competitor. The competitor should make his way to the finish along the side of the course.
- 623.1.2 In special situations (e.g. in case of missing gates or other technical failures), the Jury may grant a re-run.
- N623.1.3 When a competitor is waved down, he must stop immediately. He has the right to a re-run, under the condition that the Jury considers this possible from an organizational point of view. The Jury should ensure that the competitor's re-run takes place before the last competitor of the same gender on the start list of the race.
- 623.2 Grounds for Interference
- 623.2.1 Blocking of the course by an official, a spectator, an animal or other obstruction.
- 623.2.2 Blocking of the course by a fallen competitor who did not clear the course quickly enough.
- 623.2.3 Objects in the course such as a lost ski pole or the ski of a previous competitor.

- 623.2.4 Activities of the first aid service which obstruct the competitor.
- 623.2.5 Absence of a gate knocked down by a previous competitor that has not been promptly replaced.
- 623.2.6 Other similar incidents beyond the will and control of the competitor, which cause significant loss of speed or a lengthening of the racing line and, consequently, affect the competitors time.
- N623.2.7 Interruption by an official (see 623.1.3).
- 623.3 Validity of a Re-run
- 623.3.1 In case the Referee or another Jury member is unable to question the appropriate officials immediately or to judge the justification for the re-run he may grant a 'provisional' re-run, to avoid delay for the competitor. This re-run will be valid only if it is subsequently confirmed by the Jury.
- N623.3.1.1 A racer must ski out of the course within 2 gates at the point where any of the above interference incidents occurs in order to be eligible to request a rerun. Racer may request a provisional rerun directly with any Referee.
- N623.3.1.2 Nature of a Provisional Start or Rerun:
- Any competitor who is granted a “provisional” start or run is reminded of its provisional nature. The Jury reserves the right to re-evaluate the validity of a granted provisional start or rerun after a competitor has completed such action.
 - The Jury is not obligated to provide provisional reruns.
- N623.3.1.3 Provisional Starts or Reruns:
- When making a determination on the validity of a provisional rerun, the Jury evaluates the following, many of which are included in the very clear provisions of 623:
- if competitor crossed the finish line. *Unless the claimed obstruction occurred in close proximity to the finish line and the competitor's racing speed did not allow sufficient time for the competitor to avoid crossing the finish line, the Jury may consider the run is over.*
 - if the claimed obstruction meet the requirements of 623.2 – Grounds for Interference.
 - if the claimed obstruction cause significant loss of speed or lengthening of the racing line and consequently affect the competitor's time.
 - if the competitor commit a fault (gate fault or start procedure fault) prior to the obstruction or interference. (628.7)
 - if competitor stop immediately after the obstruction or interference occurred and report the incident to the nearest Gate Judge.
 - Only the Jury can authorize or validate a provisional start or a provisional run.
 - A provisional or definitively approved rerun remains valid even if it proves slower than the obstructed run.
- 623.3.2 If the competitor was already disqualified before the incident entitling him to a rerun, the re-run is not valid.
- 623.3.3 The provisional or subsequently approved run remains valid even if it proves slower than the obstructed one.
- 623.4 Start Time of the Re-run
- 623.4.1 In the case of fixed start intervals, the competitor must start at the fixed interval after he has reported to the Start Referee in accordance with the decision of the Start Referee.
- 623.4.2 With non-fixed start intervals, the procedure is in accordance with the provisions of article 805.3.

624 Interruption of the Run

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

- 624.1 By the Jury
 624.1.1 to allow course maintenance or to allow a fairer and more consistent course for all competitors.
 624.1.2 for unfavorable or inconsistent weather and snow conditions
 624.1.2.1 The race is to be restarted as soon as the work on the course has finished and if the weather and snow conditions have so changed that a fair competition can be assured.
 N624.1.2.2 A repeated interruption of the race ordered for the same reason should lead to a termination. A SL or GS race shall not last longer than four hours.
- 624.2 Brief interruption
 Each member of the Jury is entitled to order a brief interruption of the run, including at the request of a gate judge.

625 Termination of a Competition and Report

- 625.1 by the Jury
 • if the competitors are significantly affected by outside disturbing influences
 • if conditions arise that interfere with the fairness, or if the proper conduct of the race may no longer be guaranteed.
 N625.2 by the Head Referee
 • in the case of extraordinary circumstances

627 Not permitted to Start

- A competitor will not be permitted to start in any NJISRA competition who:
 627.1 wears obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment or behaves in an unsportsmanlike manner in the start area (205.5, 223.1.1),
 N627.2 violates the NJISRA rules in regard to equipment (222),
 627.4 trains on a course closed for competitors (614.4),
 627.6 does not wear a helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications (606.4, 707, 807, 907, 1406), or does not have on his/her skis (606.3, 1402),
 U627.8 If a competitor has actually started in a competition and is later determined by the Jury to have been in violation of these rules the Jury must sanction the competitor.

628 Penalties

- A penalty will be assessed by the Jury especially where the competitor:
 U628.1 - violates the rules regarding obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment (207.1)
 628.2 - alters the start number (bib) in a way that is not allowed (606.1),
 628.3 - does not wear or carry the official start number according to the rules. (704.6, 804.1, 904),
 628.4 - skis through a gate or practices turns parallel to those required by gates on the course or otherwise violates the rules of Competitors inspection (614.3),
 628.5 - is not ready to start on time or makes a false start (613.6, 613.7, 805.3.1, 805.4),
 628.6 - violates rules of the start or starts in a manner than is not permitted by the rules (613.3),
 628.7 - requests a re-run which proves not to be valid (623.3.2),
 628.8 - continues to race after committing a gate fault or after a complete stop, or violates the rule loss of one ski (614.2.2, 614.2.3),
 628.9 - fails to pass the finish correctly (615.3),
 628.11 - does not leave the finish area through the official exit with all the competition equipment used in the race (615.1.7),
 628.13 - receives outside help during a competition (661.3),
 U628.15 - continues on a course after losing a ski except as allowed by article U629.4.

629**Disqualifications**

A competitor will be disqualified if he/she:

- 629.1 - participates in the race under false pretenses,
- 629.2 - jeopardizes the security of persons or property or causes actual injury or damage
- 629.3 - does not pass through a gate correctly (661.4), or does not start within the time limits defined by article 613.7.
- NU629.4 - loses a ski more than two gates above the finish in SL, GS or DSL. This shall be considered a clear disqualification. The competitor may not continue on the course.
- N629.5 - fails to give way to an overtaking contestant on first demand.
- N629.6 - fails to pass all controls by crossing the line between inner flags with both feet and ski tips.
- N629.7 - fails to have a racing bib on during the race in his or her possession while inspecting the course.
- N629.8 - has fallen, stopped or skied out of the course and fails to notify immediately the gatekeeper/official that he or she intends to finish.
- N629.9 - violates the NJISRA Code of Conduct (See article 1407), which includes, but is not limited to: Vulgar language and profanity, throwing of equipment and snow, or any other action deemed inappropriate by the racing jury.

640**Protests**

- U640.1 A Jury may only accept a protest if it is based upon physical evidence or eyewitness testimony.
- 640.2 A Jury is only permitted to re-evaluate its previous decision where new evidence exists that relates to the original jury decision.
- 640.3 All Jury decisions are final except those that may be protested under 641. Appeals can be made as per 647.1.1.

641**Types of Protests**

- 641.1 Against admittance of competitors or their competition equipment,
- 641.2 Against the course or its condition,
- N641.3 Against a competitor during the race,
- 641.4 Against disqualifications,
- 641.5 Against timekeeping,
- 641.6 Against instructions of the Jury.
- N641.6 No protest against the failure of a race official to disqualify a contestant shall be considered.
- N641.7 An Official's decision can be appealed..

642**Place of Submittal**

The various protests are to be submitted as follows:

- N642.1 Protests according to the article 641.1 - 641.6 at the finish area location for associated race or at a place announced at a team captains' meeting.
- U642.2 Protest according to the article 624 with the appropriate level appeals committee for Jury decisions: the NJISRA President, the Head NJISOA representative or designated individual.

643**Deadlines for Submittal**

- N643.1 Against the admittance of a competitor:
 - before the Race.
- 643.2 Against the course or its condition:
 - not later than 60 minutes before the beginning of the race.

- 643.3 Against a competitor or competitor's equipment or against an official because of irregular behavior during the competition:
- within 15 minutes after the last competitor has passed the finish.
- 643.4 Against disqualification:
- within 15 minutes after the posting or announcement of the disqualification.
- 643.5 Against the timekeeping:
- within 15 minutes after the posting of the unofficial result list.
- 643.6 Against all instructions of the Jury:
- immediately and no later than the deadlines for submittal of protest according to the article 643.4.

644 Form of Protests

- 644.1 Protests are to be submitted in writing.
- 644.2 As exceptions, protests according to the article 641.3, 641.4 and 641.5 can be made verbally (617.2.2).
- 644.3 Protests must be substantiated in detail. Proof must be submitted and any evidence must be included.
- NU644.4 \$100 (cash or check payable to NJISRA) must be deposited with the submittal of the protest. This deposit will be returned if the protest is upheld; otherwise it goes to the account of NJISRA.
- U644.4.1 The Jury may set a lesser protest fee.
- 644.5 A protest may be withdrawn by the protesting party before the publication of a decision by the Jury. In this case, the money deposit must be returned. A withdrawal of the protest is not possible when the Jury or a member of the Jury takes, an intermediate decision for reasons of time, e.g. a decision "with reserve".
- 644.6 Protests not submitted on time or submitted without the protest fee are not to be considered.
- N644.7 The Head Referee shall not consider any protest by a spectator or any other non-contestant except at the request of one of the officials.
- N644.8 Protest decisions by the Jury are as defined in N601.4

645 Authorization

The following are authorized to submit protests:

- coaches from participating schools
- team captains.
- contestants via their coach

646 Settlement of Protests by the Jury

- 646.1 The Jury meets to deal with the protests at a predetermined place and time fixed and announced by it.
- N646.2 In dealing with a protest against disqualification (661.4), the gate judge (Referee) and other involved officials, the competitor in question and the protesting team captain or coach must be invited by the Head Referee (HR).
- N646.2.1 "No video and audio recording may be used to review or challenge the decision of a sport official." (Sec 14 of the NJSIAA Rules & Regulations)

- N646.3 At the vote on the protest, only the Jury members are to be present. The HR chairs the proceedings. Minutes of the proceedings are to be kept and signed by all present voting members of the Jury. The decision requires a majority of all voting members of the Jury, not just of those present. In case of a tie, the HR's vote is decisive. The principle of a free evaluation of the evidence is maintained. The rules on which the decision is to be based must be applied and interpreted in such a way that fair proceedings, taking into account the maintenance of discipline, are guaranteed.
- N646.4 The burden of proof shall rest upon the contestant, and the hill official controlling the gates decision shall be accepted in the absence of weighty evidence that an error has been committed.
- 647**
647.1
NU647.1.1 **Right of Appeal**
The Appeal
Can be made:
- against the decisions of the Jury,
 - against the decision of the Jury to terminate a race (625),
 - against the recommendation of the Jury that a terminated competition should not count for NJISRA points,
 - against the official result lists. This appeal has to be directed exclusively against an obvious and proved calculation mistake.
- U647.1.2 Appeals must be submitted to the appropriate level Jury decision appeals committee (642.2).
- 647.1.3 Deadlines
- NU647.1.3.1 Appeals against the official results must be submitted within 24 hours, from the day of the race.
- N647.1.4 The decision concerning appeals are taken by:
- the appropriate decision Appeals Committee: the NJISRA President, the Head NJISOA representative or designated individual.
- 647.2 Postponing effect
The evidence submitted (protest, appeal) will not cause a postponement of the sanction.
- N647.3 Submission
All appeals must be in writing to be substantiated. Proof and evidence are to be included. Appeals submitted after the deadlines (647.1.3.1 and 647.1.3.2), will be declined by the appropriate Appeals Committee: the NJISRA President, the Head NJISOA representative or designated individual..
- 660**
661
N661.1 **Gate Judge Instructions**
Control of Passage
Every gate judge (Referee) may either record a competitor fault or report it in to the Finish Referee for recording.
- N661.1.1 If a competitor does not pass a gate (or gate marker) correctly according to article 661.4, the competitor's bib number, type of fault, the gate number(s) where the fault occurred, name of gate judge or Referee, and designation of the run (1st or 2nd)
- N661.1.2 Should a competitor receive outside help, for instance after a fall, the Gate Judge must report this as well (628.13).
- N661.2 A drawing is required when an unclear and/or ambiguous fault is committed.
- 661.4 Correct Passage
- 661.4.1 A gate has been passed correctly when both the competitors' ski tips and both feet have passed across the gate line. If a competitor loses a ski without committing a fault, e.g. not

- by straddling a SL pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the gate line. This rule also applies when a competitor has to climb back up to a gate.
- N661.4.1.1 The gate line in GS and SL, where a gate consists of two pairs of poles holding gate panels between them, is the shortest imaginary line between the turning pole and outside gate at snow level (Article 661 Diagram, Fig B, next page).
- 661.4.1.2 The gate line in SL is the imaginary shortest line between the turning pole and the outside pole.
- 661.4.1.3 If a competitor removes a pole from its vertical position before both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed the gate line, 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).
- N661.4.2 In Dual (Parallel) SL, the passage is correct when both ski tips and both feet have passed outside the gate marker in the direction of the turn (Article 661 Diagram, Fig B, next page).

Article 661

Fig A Giant Slalom

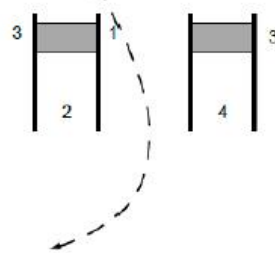


Fig B Parallel /Dual SL

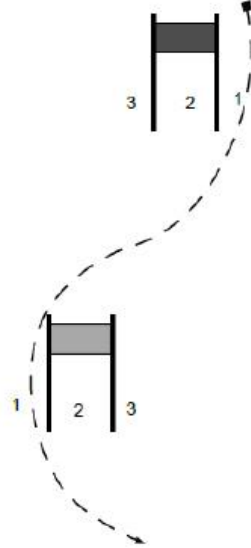
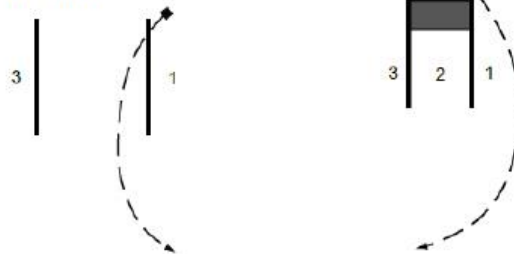


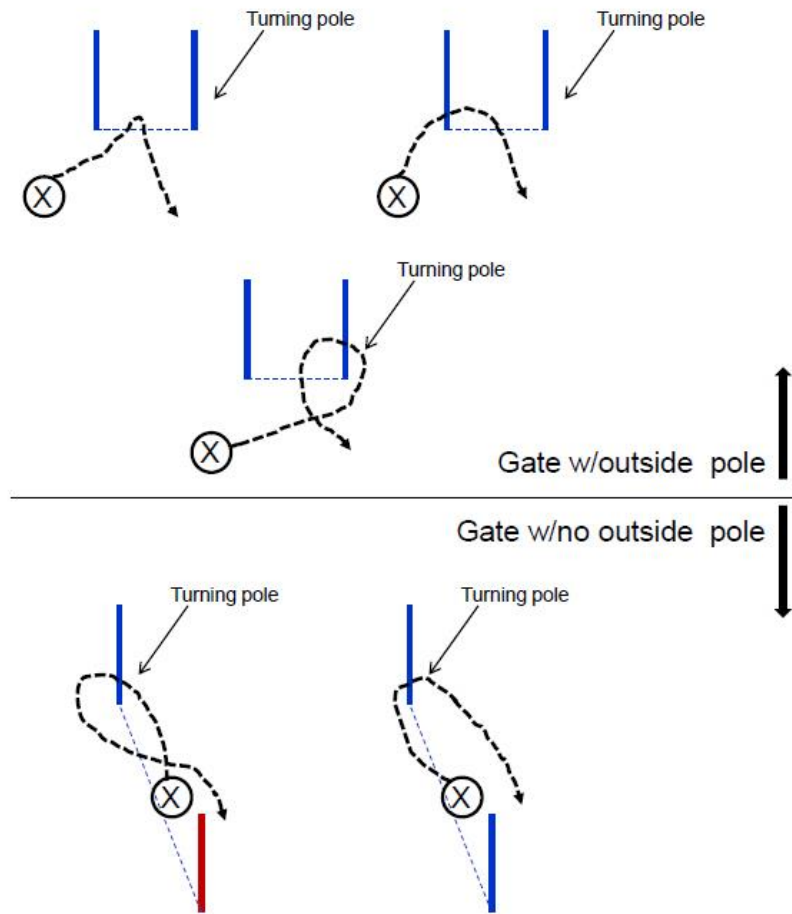
Fig C Slalom



- 1. Turning Pole
- 2. Turning Gate
- 3. Outside Pole
- 4. Outside Gate

NJISRA

Correct Gate Passage following a Fault



662

Importance of the Task of the Gate Judge

N662.0

The duty of a gate judge may be assumed by a Referee as appropriate.

N662.1

Each gate judge must have a thorough knowledge of the competition rules.

662.2

The gate judge is required to follow instructions from the Jury.

662.3

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

662.4

The gate judge can consult the adjacent gate judge in order to confirm his opinion. He can even demand via a member of the Jury that the race be briefly interrupted, so that a check can be made of the tracks on the course.

N662.5

When an adjacent gate judge or Referee (a member of the Jury) makes a report concerning a competitor which differs from the notes of the gate judge in question, the Jury may freely interpret these notes in view of a possible disqualification of a competitor or of a decision concerning a protest. (Article N646.2.1 applies)

- 663 Giving Information to a Competitor**
- 663.1 A competitor, in the case of an error or a 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 disqualification.
- U663.1.1 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:
- U663.1.1.1 "GO" if the competitor should expect no disqualification, since the gate judge has ruled the gate passage as correct,
- NU663.1.1.2 "BACK", "TO BLUE", or "TO RED" if the competitor may expect disqualification.
- N663.1.1.3 The word "Go" should be avoided when issuing one of the above commands (NU663.1.3) least the competitor gets confused and proceeds on course without properly clearing a missed gate.
- 663.2 The competitor himself is fully responsible for his action and, he cannot hold the gate judge responsible.
- N663.3 The gatekeeper may not reveal to anyone before the end of the race whether the gatekeeper has marked a fault against a competitor. Further, a gatekeeper, during the race, must reply only to questions addressed to him/her by a contestant only if the contestant has rendered himself or herself liable for disqualification.
- 665 Duties of the Gate Judge on completion of the 1st and 2nd run**
- N665.1 The Chief Gate Judge, Head Referee or Assistant Referee is required to collect all the check cards, if applicable, immediately after each run and to pass them on to the Referee in the finish.
- 666 Duties of the Gate Judge at the Conclusion of the Race**
- N666.1 Each Gate Judge or Referee who has recorded a disqualifying fault or who has been witness to an incident leading to a re-run must be available to the Jury until after the settlement of any protests.
- N666.2 It is the responsibility of the Head Referee to dismiss a gate judge or Assistant Referee who is waiting to be called by the Jury.
- 667 Supplemental Duties of the Gate Judge**
- N667.1 The Gate Judge or Referee may be asked to perform other duties after he performs his required function, including the replacement of gate poles and torn or missing panels.
- 667.2 He should assist in keeping the course clear and removing any markings made on the course by competitor or third parties.
- N667.3 A competitor who is obstructed during his run must stop immediately and report this to the nearest gate judge or Referee. The gate judge must enter the details of the incident either on his check card or radio in the infraction to the Finish Referee and have the card available, if appropriate, for the Jury at the end of the 1st or 2nd run. The competitor may apply to any member of the Jury for a 'provisional' re-run (N623.3).
- N667.4 Other duties include:
- straighten the panels on GS gates if required, insuring the panels are ~1m above the surface,
 - hold a gate in place until a race official can repair said gate

- put in order the part of the course under one's control, doing all in one's power to level out any inequalities of the surface caused by falls or other circumstances.

669 Number of Gate Judges (Referees)

- N669.1 All gate judges assigned to a race shall equitably distribute the number of gates each shall control. For SL, flushes shall not be split among gate judges.
- N669.2 The number of gate judges present for Conference, Invitational, and Festival SL & GS races is normally: 5.
- N669.3 Number of gate judges present for States Team & ROC SL & GS races is normally: 6 (Actual number of Gate Judges (Refs) may vary at the discretion of the NJISRA Executive Board.)

670 Video (See article 646.2.1)

680 Poles

- All poles used in the alpine events are described as slalom poles and are either rigid poles or flex poles. (1403)
- N680.1 Rigid Poles
Must be round, uniform poles with a diameter between a minimum of 27 mm and a maximum of 30 mm without joints. They must be of such a length that when set, they project about 1.83m (6') out of the snow and they must be made of a non-splintering material (plastic, plasticized bamboo or material with similar properties). (See article 1404)
- 680.2 Flex poles
Flex poles are fitted with a spring loaded hinge. They must conform to FIS specifications. They must be of such a length that when set, they project about 1.83m (6') out of the snow and they must be made of a non-splintering material (plastic, plasticized bamboo or material with similar properties).
- 680.2.1 Use of Flex poles
Flex poles must be used for all alpine competitions (GS, SL, DSL).
- 680.2.1.1 SL
The slalom poles must be colored red or blue. The turning pole must be a flex-pole.
- 680.2.1.2 GS
In GS two pairs of slalom poles are used, each pair carrying a gate panel. The panels should be fixed or tied so they should tear or break away from one pole. The turning pole(s) must be flex-pole(s).
- 680.2.2 FIS Specifications for Flex Poles:
All further details in regard to construction and functioning of the flex poles are regulated in the valid FIS Specifications for flex poles.
- 680.2.3 Must be round, uniform poles with a diameter of 27mm. (See article 1404)

N690 Gate panels for Giant Slalom and Dual Slalom

- All NJISRA Scored GS and DSL competitions must use gate panels which conform to the current USSA/FIS specifications. A list of homologated panels is published on the FIS website. Article 901.2.2 remains valid.
- 690.1 Release in case of collision
Gate panels should release from the pole when a competitor gets caught by it. The gate panel must meet the test requirements for this as defined in the specifications for Gate Panel Homologation.

- 690.2 No removal during normal collision with the pole during normal collisions, the gate panel should not release from the pole. The gate panel must meet the test requirements for this defined in the specifications for Gate Panel Homologation.
- 690.3 Wind permeability
The panel must be made of wind-permeable material.
- 690.4 Advertising on Panels
Advertising on panels should not reduce wind permeability and the release mechanism of the panels.
- N690.5 Color of Panels
The color of the gate panels may be of the following combinations:
1) Red / Blue
2) Orange / Green
(Except as noted in N1300 for Dual SL courses)
- N695 Finish Area**
- N695.1 A visible electronic display board shall be used to display competitor's finish time.
- N695.2 A Public Address system shall be used to verbally announce competitor's finish time.
- N695.3 All displayed and announced finish times are "unofficial". The official results shall be posted on www.hsskireg.org within approximately 1 hour following race completion.
- N707 Helmets**
All competitors and forerunners must wear a helmet for official training as well as for the race that meets the Equipment Specifications. (See article 1401)

Section 3 Particular Rules for the Different Events

800 Slalom (SL)

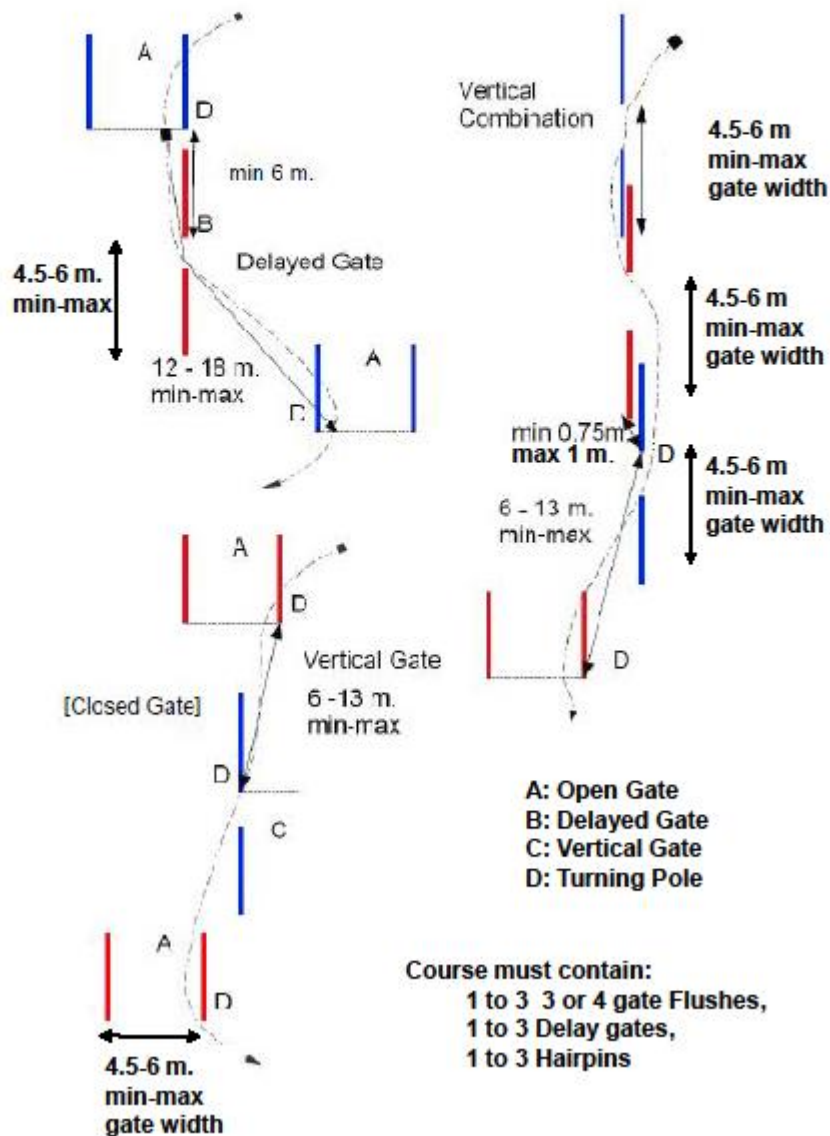
- N801.1 SL course setting guidelines follow course setting specifications of 13 m max gate distance between turning gates and 4-6m SL gate width. (See N801.2.3)
- 801.2 Gates
- 801.2.1 A slalom gate consists of two poles (680) or where there is no outside pole the gate will consist of a turning pole.
- 801.2.2 Consecutive gates must alternate in blue and red.
- N801.2.3 A gate must have a minimum width of 4.5 m and a maximum of 6 m. The distance from turning pole to turning pole of successive gates must not be less than 6 m and not more than 13 m. The distance between gate combinations (hairpin or vertical) must not be less than 0.75 m and not more than 1 m. The gates in hairpin or vertical combinations must be set in a straight line. Delayed gates must have a minimum distance of 12 m and a maximum distance of 18 m from turning pole to turning pole. The distance from turning pole to the top of a delay must be a minimum of 6 m. (See article 1405)
- N801.2.4 Number of Direction Changes:
Number of direction changes is a function of the length of the course, number of combinations, delays, and open gate distances of 6-13m and shall consist of a minimum of 30 and maximum of 50 direction change gates. (See article 1405)

- N801.2.5 Separate Men & Women SL Courses
Host mountain will provide separate 'men' & 'women' SL courses for all SL races. Each course will have separate Start & Finish gates. However, if the width of the slope necessitates it, the last gate can be common to both courses, provided the prescribed alternation of blue and red gates is maintained and the Head Referee or his designated alternate agrees to that necessity. (See also N803.4.5)
- 802 The Courses**
- 802.1 General Characteristics of the Course
- N802.1.1 The course must be set on slopes with a gradient of approximately 20%-40. It may even be below approximately 20%, but may exceed approximately 40% only in very short parts of the course
- 802.1.2 The ideal SL course, taking into consideration the drop and the gradient specified above, must include a series of turns designed to allow the competitors to combine speed with neat execution and precision of turns.
- 802.1.3 The SL should permit the rapid completion of all turns. The course should not require acrobatics incompatible with normal ski technique. It should be a technically clever composition of figures suited to the terrain, linked by single and multiple gates, allowing a fluent run, but testing the widest variety of ski technique, including changes of direction with very different radii. Gates should never be set only down the fall line, but so that some full turns are required, interspersed with traverses.
- N802.1.4 Preparation of the Course
SL competitions must be raced on a course surface that is hard. If snow falls during the race, the chief of course must ensure that it is stamped or, if possible, removed from the course.
- N802.1.5 Chemicals may be used in the preparation of courses to improve the conditions.
- 802.2 Width
The course should normally be approximately 40 m wide, if two runs are set on the same slope.
- 803 Course Setting**
- 803.1 Course Setters
- 803.1.1 Pre-inspection
This inspection must be carried out by the course setter before he sets the course. The SL should correspond to the average ability of the first 30 competitors.
- N803.2 Number of Gates and Combinations of Gates
A SL must contain horizontal (open) and vertical (closed) gates as well as a minimum of one and a maximum of three vertical combinations consisting of three to four gates and a minimum of one and a maximum of three hairpin-combinations. It must also contain a minimum of one and a maximum of three delay combinations. (Article 803 Diagram, next page)"
- N803.2.1 For all races other than the States Team & States ROC races, both runs may use the same course set with minor modifications if necessary..
- 803.3 Gates and Combinations of Gates
The most important types of gates and combinations of gates are: horizontal (open) gates, vertical (closed) gates, vertical combinations, hairpin-combinations and delay gate combinations.

NJISRA

Slalom Course Setting Clarification

(Article 803)



803.4

Setting

In setting a SL the following principles should be observed:

803.4.1

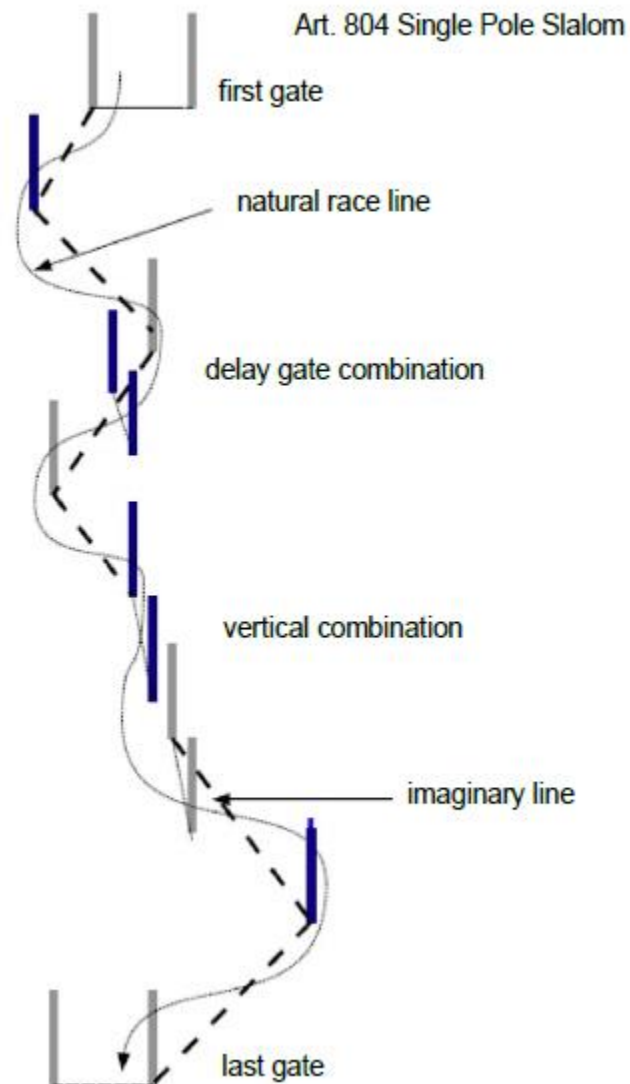
Avoidance of monotonous series of standardized combinations of gates.

803.4.2

Gates, which impose on competitors too sudden sharp braking, should be avoided, as they spoil the fluency of the run without increasing the difficulties a modern SL should have.

- 803.4.3 It is advisable before difficult combinations of gates to set at least one gate that allows the competitor to ski through the difficult combination under control.
- 803.4.4 It is not advisable to set difficult gate passages either right at the beginning or end of the course. The last gates should be rather fast, so that the competitor passes the finish at a good speed.
- 803.4.5 Where possible, the last gate should not be too close to the finish. It should direct competitors toward the middle part of the finish. Where there are two separate courses on the same race lane, separate finish gates are required. However, if the width of the slope necessitates it, the last gate can be common to both courses, provided the prescribed alternation of blue and red gates is maintained and the Head Referee or his designated alternate agrees to that necessity. (See also N801.2.5)
- N803.4.5.1 Combinations should be set so as to allow entry over the top of the lead turning pole as opposed to under the lead turning pole.
- N803.4.6 The slalom poles should be firmly secured immediately after they have been set, so that the course setter can supervise the operation.
- N803.5 **Checking the SL Course**
The Jury must check that the course is ready for racing once the course setter has set it, paying special attention that:
- The slalom poles are firmly secured (N803.4.6).
 - The gates are in the right color order.
 - If necessary, the position of the poles is marked.
 - The gate numbers, if required by the Jury, are in the right order on the outside of the turning pole or outside pole if present.
 - The poles are high enough above the snow.
 - If two SL courses are set, they are far enough from each other to avoid misleading the competitors.
 - The reserve poles are correctly placed not to mislead the competitors.
 - Start and finish are in accordance with article 613 and 615.
- 804 Single Pole Slalom**
All rules of the ACR are valid, except as follows:
- N804.1 Single pole SL is permitted in NJISRA competitions.
- 804.2 A single pole SL has no outside pole, except for the first and the last gate, delay gates and combinations (hairpin vertical).
- 804.3 Where there is no outside pole, both feet and ski tips must have passed the turning pole on the same side, following the normal race line of the SL crossing the imaginary line from turning pole to turning pole. If a competitor loses a ski, without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must meet both requirements. If the competitor has not correctly passed the imaginary line from turning pole to turning pole and does not follow the normal race line, then he has to climb back up and pass around the missed turning pole. Where there is an outside pole (first and last gate, delay gate and combinations - hairpin, vertical) article 661.4.1 is valid. (see also U629.4)

Also see Diagram article 1412 - 'Correct Passage following a Fault'.



805

N805.1

The Start

Start Intervals

The start takes place at irregular intervals in SL. The Starter announces when each competitor should start, in agreement with the Jury. The competitor on the course need not have passed the finish line before the next competitor starts.

805.2

N805.2.1

Starting Order

For the first run, the start order sequence is posted on www.hsskireg.org for each specific race.

805.2.2

For the second run see article 621.11.

805.3

Start Signal

As soon as the starter has received the order for the next start, he gives the competitor the warning "Ready" and a few seconds later the start signal "Go!". The competitor must start within about 10 seconds after this order.

805.3.1 The competitor must appear at latest one minute after being called by the official. Early start times caused by the non-arrival of preceding competitors have to be taken into account. The Start Referee may however, permit a delay that in his opinion is due to "force majeure". In doubtful cases he may allow the competitor a provisional start, inserted in the normal starting order. The Start Referee will make the necessary decisions.

805.4 Valid Start and False Start
Each competitor must start according to the article 805.3, otherwise he will be disqualified.

806 Execution of the Slalom

806.1 Two runs
A SL must always be decided by two runs on two different courses. Both courses must be used one after the other in the order decided by the Jury. Division of the competitors into two groups starting simultaneously on both courses is not permitted. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.

N806.2 Limitations in the Second Run
Weather may dictate no 2nd run for Varsity, JV, and/or X-Men, in which case the race may become a one-run race for one or all of the mentioned categories, valid for team & individual scoring.

N806.3 A host mountain event medical plan must be in place for all NJISRA-sanctioned events. (article 1411)

N806.4 Video Control
Articles N646.2.1, N646.2.2, & 662.5 are applied - if possible - also for GS.

807 Helmets

All competitors and forerunners must wear a helmet for official training as well as for the race that meets the Equipment Specifications. (See article 1401)

900 Giant Slalom (GS)

901.2 The Gates

901.2.1 A GS gate consists of four slalom poles (690) and two panels.

901.2.2 The gates must be alternately red and blue. The gate panels are to be approximately 75 cm wide and approximately 50 cm high. They are fastened between the poles so that the lower edge of the panel is approximately 1 m above the snow and should be capable of tearing or breaking away from the pole. (also 690)

901.2.3 The gates must be at least 4.5 m and at most 8 m wide. The distance between the nearest poles of two successive gates must not be less than 10 m. (See article 1405)

N901.2.4 The GS has to be set as follows:
Number of direction changes is a function of the length of the course and open gate distances of 15-27m. (See article 1405)

902 The Courses

N902.1 General Characteristics of the Courses

The terrain should preferably be undulating and hilly. The course should normally have a width of approximately 40 m. A width of less than approximately 40 m is permitted

- depending on the line and terrain requirements, as long as the areas of the course before and after the narrow part enable this.
- N902.2 Preparation of the Course
The parts of the course where gates are set and where competitors have to turn must be prepared as for a SL.
- 903 Course Setting**
- 903.1 Setting
In setting a GS the following principles should be observed:
- N903.1.1 For all races other than the States Team & States ROC races, both runs may use the same course set.
- 903.1.2 The skillful use of the ground when setting a GS is, in most cases, even more important than for a SL, since combinations play a less important role owing to the prescribed width of the gates and the greater distances between them. It is therefore better to set mainly single gates, while exploiting the ground to the utmost. Combinations can be set, but mainly on uninteresting terrain.
- 903.1.3 A GS consists of a variety of long, medium and short turns. The competitor should be free to choose his own line between the gates. The full width of a hill should be used wherever possible. At places where the outside gate must be removed, in exceptional cases decided by the Jury, the turning gate serves as a gate.
- 904 Single Gate Giant Slalom**
- All rules of the ACR are valid, except as follows:
- 904.1 Single gate GS is permitted.
- 904.2 A single gate GS has no outside gate, except for the first and the last gate and delay gates.
- 904.3 Where there is no outside gate, both feet and ski tips must have passed the turning pole of the turning gate on the same side, following the natural race line of the GS. If a competitor loses a ski, without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the natural gate line. If the racer has not correctly passed the imaginary line from turning pole to turning pole and does not follow the natural race line, then he has to climb back up and pass around the missed turning gate. Where there is an outside gate (first and last gate, delayed gate) article 661.4.1 is valid. (see article U629.4) (See article 661 Diagram - 'Correct Gate Passage following a Fault'.
- 904.4 All rules and regulations dealing with the width of the course should be considered, as if there is an imaginary outside gate.
- 905 The Start**
- 905.1 In the first run according to the start numbers (N215.2, N805.2.1).
- N905.2 Starting order for the second run see article N621.11.3.
- 906 Execution of the Giant Slalom**
- 906.1 A GS must always be decided by two runs (men and ladies). The second run may be held on the same course (N903.1.1). Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.
- N906.2 Limitations in the Second Run (see article N806.2)
- N906.3 An event host mountain medical plan must be in place for all NJISRA-sanctioned events. (article 1411)

N906.4 Video Control
Articles N646.2.1, N646.2.2, & 662.5 are applied - if possible - also for GS.

907 Helmets
All competitors and forerunners must wear a helmet for official training as well as for the race that meets the Equipment Specifications. (See article 1401)

N1300 Dual Slalom

N3001.2 The Gates

N1301.2.1 A DSL gate consists of two slalom poles (690) and one panel. Rules for a GS event generally apply to the DSL event unless otherwise stated.

N1301.2.2 The gates must be set such that the "Blue" course has all blue poles & panels while the "Red" course has all red poles & panels. The gate panels are to be approximately 75 cm wide and approximately 50 cm high. They are fastened between the poles so that the lower edge of the panel is approximately 1 m above the snow and should be capable of tearing or breaking away from the pole. (also 690)

N1301.2.3 The "Blue" & "Red" courses must be separated by at least 6 m and at most 8 m. The distance between the nearest poles of two successive gates must not be less than 10m nor more than 13m with the distance between the last gate & the Finish Line ~15 m to allow competitors to sprint to the Finish-line." (See article 1405)

N1301.2.4 The DSL has to be set as follows:

Number of direction changes is a function of the length of the course and the open gate distances of 10-13m. Whatever distance is chosen by the Course Setter must be used with consistency between all gates.(See article 1405)

N1302 The Courses

N1302.1 General Characteristics of the Courses

The terrain should preferably be undulating and hilly. The course should normally have a width of approximately 40 m to accommodate two courses. A width of less than approximately 40 m is permitted depending on the line and terrain requirements, as long as the areas of the courses before and after the narrow part enable this.

N1302.2 Preparation of the Course

The parts of the course where gates are set and where competitors have to turn must be prepared as for a SL.

N1303 Course Setting

N1303.1 Setting

In setting a DSL course, the following principles should be observed:

N1303.1.1 For all DSL races, both runs use the same "Blue" & "Red" course set.

N1303.1.2 The skillful use of the ground when setting a DSL is important as both courses should transverse the same terrain contours at every gate. In essence, the courses should be set on a flat but reasonable pitch such that the entire course can be seen from any viewing point. No combinations are allowed. Rather the gates are consistently set the same vertical & horizontal gate spacing.

N1303.1.3 The competitor should be free to choose his own line between the gates set vertically down the course fall line.

N1303.1.4 The start and finish lines should be parallel across the fall line to each other so as to ensure the length of each course is approximately the same.

N1304 Single Gate Dual Slalom

All rules of the ACR are valid, except as follows:

N1304.1 The DSL is a single gate course.

- N1304.2 The DSL uses single GS gates & panels with no outside gates nor any combinations or delay gates.
- N1304.3 Where there is no outside gate, both feet and ski tips must have passed the turning pole of the turning gate on the same side, following the natural race line of the GS. If a competitor loses a ski, without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the natural gate line. If the racer has not correctly passed the imaginary line from turning pole to turning pole and does not follow the natural race line, then he has to climb back up and pass around the missed turning gate. There is no outside gate on the first and last gate. Article 661.4.1 is valid. (see also U629.4) (See article 661 Diagram- Correct Gate Passage following a Fault)
- N1304.4 All rules and regulations dealing with the width of the course should be considered, as if there is an imaginary outside gate.

N1305 The Start

- N1305.1 In the first run according to the start numbers (N215.2, N805.2.1).
- N1305.2 Starting order for the second run see article N621.11.3.

N1306 Execution of the Dual Slalom

- N1306.1 A DSL must always be decided by two runs (men and ladies) and each competitor must run on both the "Blue" & "Red" courses. The second run must be held on the same course set. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.
- N1306.2 Limitations in the Second Run
Weather may dictate no 2nd run for all competitors, in which case the race may become a one-run race, valid for team & individual scoring.
- N1306.3 An event host mountain medical plan must be in place for all NJISRA-sanctioned events. (article 1411)
- N1306.4 Video Control
Articles N646.2.1, N646.2.2, & 662.5 are applied - if possible - also for DSL.

N1307 Helmets

All competitors and forerunners must wear a helmet for official training as well as for the race that meets the Equipment Specifications. (See article 1401)

Section 4 Additional NJISRA Regulations

N1400 Additional NJISRA Regulations

N1401 Helmets

Equipment is the responsibility of the athlete and in the case of a minor, their parents or Guardians. Equipment must be maintained and utilized in accordance with manufacturer's instruction.

Helmets designed and manufactured for the particular event of ski racing being contested are required for all competitors and forerunners in all NJISRA 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, RS 98 or FIS logo (RH2013).

Helmets must cover the head and ears. Helmets with spoilers or edges that stick out are not permitted. Protective features integral to the event being contested, such as chin guards on SL helmets are permitted. Use of either an external chin guard or internal

mouth insert is required when using a SL helmet. Soft ear protection is only permitted for helmets used in SL. Helmet mounted cameras or camera mounts are not allowed on helmets in official training or competition.

If the racer is not appropriately equipped, then the racer will be DSQ'd. Disqualification for this violation can only be executed by the START official. No additional time will be allotted for racer to correct the situation once in the start gate

NJISRA does not wish for officials to disqualify, or deny entry or starts to an athlete because the athlete has personalized his/her helmet with stickers, glitter, or other applications. NJISRA does not specify nor recommend nor make any warranties as to the fitness for use of any particular ski helmet design or brand name. NJISRA undertakes no responsibility, liability or duties to any competitor in connection with the requirement that helmets be utilized. It is the sole responsibility of the competitor to select an appropriate helmet for accident protection in ski racing.

Caution: Age and use affect the protective qualities of all safety helmets. Some older helmets and any helmets that have been damaged either in a racing fall or from other impact may no longer provide sufficient protection – even if there are no visible indications of damage. Anyone with questions regarding their helmet should contact the manufacturer for any specific guidelines regarding its safety or use.

N1402

Ski Brakes

Regardless of stand height within these limits, ski brakes which are functional with the actual ski/plate/binding in use are required and are the responsibility of the respective producers and the athletes. Any and all ski brakes used by competitors in all events, including master's events, must be functional and comply with all related NJISRA requirements. (See article 1402)

N1403

Gate Panels

See article 690.

N1404

Poles

Flex

- All NJISRA events must use homologated flex poles for turning gates.
- All flex poles on a course must be of uniform height and diameter.
- All NJISRA events must use FIS type B (27mm required) flex poles.
- In GS, SL and DSL, poles should be full height of 1.83m (~6') for all genders. (Article N680.1 applies)

Rigid

- All NJISRA events may use homologated rigid poles w/o joints for outside gates.
- All rigid poles on a course must be of uniform height and diameter.
- All rigid poles used at an NJISRA event must be FIS type B (27mm -30 mm)..
- In GS, SL and DSL, poles should be full height of 1.83m (~6') for all genders. (Article N680.1 applies)

Definition – FIS type B poles are 25-28.9mm in diameter

N1405 Course Setting Specifications for NJISRA Events

Slalom(SL)- 800

Nbr of Vertical Combinations:	1-3 (min/max)
Nbr of gates per Vertical Combination:	3-4 (min/max)
Nbr of Delays:	1-3 (min/max)
Nbr of Hairpins:	1-3 (min/max)
Combination gate width:	4.5-6 m (min/max)
Open gate distances:	6-13m (min/max)
Delay max:	12-18m (min/max)
Distance from turning pole to top of a delay:	6 m (min)
Distance between combinations gates:	0.75-1m (min/max)
Total distance on both sides of a delay gate to the nearest turning poles	12-18m: (min/max)
Total nbr of DC (direction change) gates:	30-50 (min/max)
Nbr of DC (Direction Changes) gates:	Based upon additive distances of combinations, delays, & open gates given above specifications
Vertical drop of SL course:	160m (max)

Giant Slalom (GS)- 900

Nbr of Delays:	No min/max specified
Gate width:	4.5-8m (min/max)
Open gate distances:	15-27 m (min/max)
Total distance on both sides of a delay gate to the nearest turning poles:	35m (max)
Distance between open gates:	10m (min)
Total nbr of DC (Direction Changes) gates:	Based upon additive distances of, delays & open gates given above specifications
Vertical drop of GS course:	350m (max)

Dual Slalom (DSL)- 1300

Nbr of Delays:	No Delays allowed
Nbr of Vertical Combinations:	No Vertical Combinations allowed
Nbr of Hairpins:	No Hairpins allowed
Gate width:	Always single gate
Open gate distances:	10-13m (min/max) (consistent distance set)
Separation between 'Red' & 'Blue' courses:	6-8m (min/max) (consistent distance set)
Distance from last gate to Finish-Line:	13m (min)
Nbr of DC (Direction Changes) gates:	Based upon additive distances of, open gates given above specifications; (not to exceed 30)

N1406 Competition Equipment Rules

- The maximum heights between the lower part of the ski and the ski boot sole shall comply with national and international standards listed on www.ussa.org.

- The maximum height between the bottom of the ski boot sole and the base of the skier's heel shall comply with national and international standards.
- Ski poles must have baskets
- Failure to comply with equipment standards shall result in a disqualification.
- Coaches should note, that although there is no ski length requirement. Also that www.ussa.org lists length requirements, which will affect anyone racing in USSA races and Eastern HS Regional Competition. Please check that site for current ski length rules as they apply to both GS and Slalom.

N1407

Athlete Code of Conduct

Membership in the New Jersey Interscholastic Ski Racing Association is a privilege, not a right. All NJISRA (athletes, coaches) & NJSIAA/NJISOA members (officials), when participating in any NJISRA activity must agree to conduct themselves according to NJISRA's core values of Team, Loyalty, Integrity, Respect, Perseverance, Accountability and Courage and abide by the spirit and dictates of this Code of Conduct (See article 1407). All members must agree to comport themselves in a sportsmanlike manner, and are responsible for their actions while attending or participating in all NJISRA activities (including but not limited to camps, competitions, and projects). Sportsmanlike conduct is defined as, but is not limited to: respect for competition officials, resort employees, fellow members, and the skiing and snowboarding public, respect for facilities, privileges and operating procedures, the use of courtesy and good manners, acting responsibly and maturely, refraining from the use of profane or abusive language, and abstinence from illegal or immoderate use of alcohol and use of illegal or banned drugs.

While participating in any NJISRA activity:

1. Members shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the NJISRA & NJSIAA Bylaws and the associated Code of Conduct.
2. Members shall conduct themselves at all times and in all places as befits worthy representatives of NJISRA
3. Members are responsible for knowledge of and adherence to competition rules and procedures.
4. Members shall maintain high standards of moral and ethical conduct, which includes self-control and responsible behavior, consideration for the physical and emotional wellbeing of others, and courtesy and good manners.
5. Members shall abide by NJISRA rules and procedures while traveling to and from and participating in official NJISRA activities.
6. Members shall abstain from illegal and/or immoderate consumption of alcohol. Absolutely no consumption of alcohol is permitted for those individuals under the age of 21.
7. No member shall commit a criminal act.
8. No member shall engage in any conduct that could be perceived as harassment based upon gender, age, race, religion, disability or sexual orientation.
19. Members will avoid profane or abusive language and disruptive behavior.

Failure to comply with any of the above provisions may lead to disciplinary action by the appropriate team or competition leader. Disciplinary action may include:

- Removal from the team trip or training camp.
- Suspension from training and/or competition.

NJISRA is committed to principles of fairness, due process and equal opportunity. Members are entitled to be treated fairly and in compliance with NJISRA Bylaws, policies and procedures. Members are entitled to notice and an opportunity for a hearing before being prevented from participating in protected competition as that term is defined by the USOC Bylaws

Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to restrict the individual freedom of a NJISRA member in matters not involving activities in which one could not be perceived as representing NJISRA. In choices of appearance, lifestyle, behavior and speech while not representing NJISRA, competitors shall have complete freedom, provided their statements and actions do not adversely affect the name and reputation of the NJISRA. However, in those events where one is representing or could be perceived as representing NJISRA, NJISRA demands that its members understand and agree to behave in a manner consistent with the best traditions of sportsmanship and NJISRA's core values

N1408

Sportsmanship Policy Dealing with Bias Incidents

"There will be **no tolerance** for negative statements or actions between players and coaches. This includes taunting, baiting, berating opponents, "trash-talking" or actions which ridicule or cause embarrassment to them. Any verbal, written, or physical conduct related to race, gender, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation or religion shall not be tolerated, and could subject the violator to ejection, and may result in penalties being assessed against their team. If such comments are heard, a penalty will be assessed immediately." NJSIAA Rules & Regulations, Article IX

N1409

NJSIAA Competitor Responsibilities of Sportsmanship

The Player:

1. Treats other opponents with respect.
2. Plays hard, but plays within the rules.
3. Exercises self-control at all times, setting the example for others to follow.
4. Respects officials and accepts their decisions without gesture or argument.
5. Wins without boasting, loses without excuses, and never quits.
6. Always remembers that it is a privilege to represent the school and community.

N1410

NJISRA Alpine "Fall Protocol"

NJISRA has implemented an alpine racing "Fall Protocol" to enhance concussion evaluation. This protocol is a '3' level fall system as defined below:

Level 1: Is a fall that in any reasonable person's view was very benign. There is very little chance of any serious injury that a Coach would need to be appraised of. The Coach may or may not be notified. The incident is not documented.

Example: A Racer falls but gets back up and continues down course or skies off course, continuing to the bottom without reporting to an Official.

Level 2: This is a fall where the Racer may have received an injury. The Racer should inform their Coach of the incident. If observed by an Official, the incident will be posted as a Level 2 Fall along with Racer's bib number when DSQs are posted. That way Coaches will know to seek out their Racer. This will help protect the Official/Coach and Racer. Any Racer judged to have experienced a Level 2 Fall cannot take their next run without their Coach clearing the Racer with an Official. A Level 2 Fall is documented by an Official using the NJISRA Incident Report form, a copy of which is provided to the racer's Coach who determines if further medical evaluation is required.

Example: A Racer falls and needs sideline assistance to get up and/or off the course, but otherwise skis unattended to the Finish Area.

Level 3: This is a Yard sale fall. An announcement will be made at the Finish Area requesting that Racer and their Coach report to the Finish Official. Officials will post a Level 3 Fall & Racer bib number immediately. If a Racer believes they may have experienced a Level 3 Fall, they should report directly to the Finish Race Official. An Official will release the Racer to their Coach. It will be the Coaches responsibility to follow school concussion protocol. A Level 3 Fall is documented by an Official using the NJISRA Incident Report form, a copy of which is provided to the Racer's Coach. A Level 3 Fall generally requires a medical release to return to competition according to their schools protocol requirements.

Example: A Racer requires on-hill Ski Patrol assistance, and/or is escorted off the hill by Ski Patrol, or is suspected by an Official of experiencing a concussion.

For more information about concussions: www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports

N1411

Event Medical Plan

The host mountain must have an event medical plan in place for all NJISRA-sanctioned events and must be reviewed by the NJISOA and the NJISRA Executive Board prior to each season before being presented to the participating high school team Coaches.

N1412

Race Course Dying

All course dying will use the color- 'blue' unless otherwise OK'd with the Jury prior to the race event,

- The Finish-line must be dyed for all races.
- All State & ROC GS races must have their respective courses dyed appropriately.
- Conference, Invitational, and Festival races should use course dye where blind turns or correct track confusion may occur, or as otherwise directed by the Jury.

...QED