



## **NEW JERSEY INTERSCHOLASTIC SKI RACING ASSOCIATION**

### **ALPINE COMPETITION REGULATIONS (ACR)**

The following Alpine Competition Regulations (ACR) capture the specific guidelines for alpine competition events that are scheduled and sanctioned by NJISRA as the governing body for alpine ski sports in New Jersey. The regulations contained herein are enacted under Article VIII, Section 2 of the NJISRA Bylaws. In cases where regulations are not addressed by the NJISRA Bylaws, NJISRA Alpine Competition Regulations, or in cases where the rules must be interpreted, the authority for making such decisions during a competition event will be the responsibility of the Head Referee and the referee team of the event.

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. Conduct rules are those that deal directly with the contest itself.

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.

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

### **Section 1 – Joint Regulations for all Competitions**

100	Alpine Ski Racing Disciplines
101	Definition of Events
102	Discontinuances of Event and Resulting Scoring
103	Taking Part in a Race
104	Race Entry Procedure
105	Entry Fees
106	Team Standings and Competitor Points Accumulation
107	Alpine Officials' Program
200	Joint regulations for all Competitions
201	Types of Competitions
202	Ski Calendar
203	Membership
204	Qualification of Competitors
205	Competitor Obligations and Rights
213	Program
215	Entries
216	Team Captains Meeting
218	Publication of Results
221	Tobacco or Substance Abuse
222	Competition Equipment
223	Sanctions
224	Procedural Guidelines

### **Section 2 – Rules Common to Alpine Events**

600	Organization
601	Organizing Committee
601.4	The Jury

602	The Head Referee (HR)
603	Course Setter
605	Forerunners
606	Competitor Outfits
610	Start, Finish, Timing and Calculations
611	Technical Installations
613	The Start
614	Course and Competition
615	The Finish
617	Calculation and Announcement of Results
621	Start Order
622	Start Intervals
623	Re-Runs
624	Interruption of the Run
625	Termination of a Competition
627	Not Permitted to Start
628	Penalties
629	Disqualifications
640	Protests
641	Types of Protests
642	Place of Submittal
643	Deadlines for Submittal
644	Form of Protests
645	Authorization
656	Settlement of Protests by the Jury
647	Right of Appeal
660	Referee Gate Instructions
661	Control of Passage
662	Importance of the Task of the Gate referee
663	Giving Information to a Competitor

665	Duties of the Gate Judge on Completion of the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Run
666	Duties of the Gate Judge at the Conclusion of the Race
667	Supplemental Duties of the Gate Judge
669	Number of Gate Judges (Referees)
670	Video
680	Poles
690	Panels
695	Finish Area
707	Helmets

### **Section 3 – Particular Rules for the Different Events**

800	Slalom (SL)
900	Giant Slalom (GS)
1300	Dual SL (DSL)

### **Section 4 – Additional NJISRA Regulations**

1401	Helmets
1402	Ski Brakes
1403	Gate Panels
1404	Flex Poles
1405	Course Setting Specifications for NJISRA Events
1406	Competition Equipment Rules
1407	Code of Conduct
1408	Sportsmanship Policy Dealing with Bias Incidents
1409	NJSIAA Competitor Responsibilities of Sportsmanship
1410	NJISRA Alpine “Fall Protocol”
1411	Event Medical Plan
1412	Race Course Dyeing

## **Section 1 – Joint Regulations for all Competitors**

New Jersey High School Alpine Ski Racing is sanctioned in New Jersey by the NJISRA (New Jersey Interscholastic Racing 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. Participating school Conference composition, schedules and information are published at [www.hsskireg.org](http://www.hsskireg.org) for public access. Conference races consist of Giant Slalom (GS) races and Slalom (SL) races per team/person. The general race program also includes a JV Championship, GS Scholarship Qualifier Race, States Team GS and SL Championships, and the Race of Champions (ROC). There may be invitational races allowed such as Dual Slalom (DSL)

### **100 Alpine Ski Racing Disciplines**

**100.1 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 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 orange/green or red/blue pairs of poles. The course is made up of various gate combinations designed to test a skier's skill and strategy.

**100.2 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. Giant Slalom is staged in two runs with the times added together to determine the final individual and team scoring.

**100.3 Dual SL (DSL):** The Dual Slalom is an individually timed event requiring the competitor to race on both the 'green' and 'orange' courses for final combined scoring. Those who ran on the 'green' course for the first run, switch for the second run with those who ran the 'orange' 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.

### **101 Definition of Events**

All participating high school teams are assigned to a Conference as determined by the NJISRA executive board prior to the start of each season. The final Conference team compositions are subsequently posted on [www.hsskireg.org](http://www.hsskireg.org) for general public viewing. Each Alpine Conference race consists of two runs for both the men's and women's events 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 determined by the Head Referee. All Conference events have a 5:00 p.m. start time unless otherwise posted on [www.hsskireg.org](http://www.hsskireg.org). Teams are responsible to race on assigned race dates. If necessary, races will 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. Races may be moved around or combined in an effort to keep races equal among Conferences.

## **102 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 1<sup>st</sup> run is complete, 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 1<sup>st</sup> run, the results of the 1<sup>st</sup> run shall stand and may become the results for the event if the second run cannot be completed as determined by the Head Referee.

For a JV event: if the discontinuance occurs before the 1<sup>st</sup> run is completed, no provision shall be made to reschedule that competition.

The decision to make the discontinuance final is the responsibility of the Head Referee.

## **103 Taking Part in a Race**

In order to participate in 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.

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

## **107 Alpine Officials' Program**

### **107.1 Officials' Code of Conduct**

The High School Alpine Ski Race Officials are NJSIAA (New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association)/NJSROA (New Jersey Ski Racing 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.

The Officials, generally referred to as Referees, are charged with seeing that the rules established by NJISRA 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 races, 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 Code of Conduct, which may be found at the end of this Guide. (See Article 1407).

### **107.2 Race Organization**

Actual race functions are the responsibility of the host mountain in conjunction with the Head Referee. All events shall have the most qualified Officials available.

### **107.3 Race Jury**

The Jury consists of the Head and Assistant Referees along with the NJISRA League Rep (if needed) and is responsible for all decisions pertaining to the race, for the arbitration of protests, and for upholding the rules.

### **107.4 Alpine Officials Certification**

A comprehensive certification program has been developed by the NJSROA 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 and regulations review and testing workshops prior to each season. In addition, they must also successfully complete an annual certified concussion course.

### **107.5 Head Referees**

The president of NJSROA will assign Referees to NJISRA Alpine Ski Competitions. The head referee and assistant referees 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 NJSROA. 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 has primary authority in matters of competitor protection.

The NJSROA has reaffirmed its long-standing policy that, under normal circumstances, both a Head Referee and Assistant Referees are generally only assigned to races where there can be no question as to their independence from the participating schools. 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.

## **200 Joint Regulations for all Competitions**

**200.1** All events in the NJISRA calendar must be held under the applicable NJISRA rules.

**200.3** Participation: Competitors listed in the NJISRA ski calendar are only open to competitors/schools who hold a valid NJISRA participant membership.

**200.5** Control: All competitions listed in the NJISRA ski calendar must be supervised by NJSROA Referees.

## **201 Types of Competitions**

**201.6** Types of Competitions. NJISRA Alpine Ski Competitions consist of:

**201.6.2** Slalom (SL), Dual Slalom (SL), Giant Slalom (GS), and other team competitions.

## **201 Ski Calendar**

**202.1.2.4** NJISRA will publish the ski calendar annually via a Google calendar as well as on the NJISRA affiliated website: [www.hsskireg.org](http://www.hsskireg.org).

## **203 Membership**

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

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

## **204 Qualification of Competitors**

**204.1** NJISRA shall not support or recognize within its structure, nor shall it issue a membership to any competitor who:

**204.1.1** has been guilty of improper or unsportsmanlike conduct, or has not respected or conformed to all aspects of the 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;

## **205 Competitor Obligations and Rights**

Competitors are prohibited from betting on the outcome of competitions in which they are participating.

**205.1** The competitors are obliged to make themselves familiar with the appropriate NJISRA Rules and Regulations.

**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**

**213.1** The NJISRA program consists of the following type of events: League/Conference, Invitational, Festival, DSL, States Team Championship, and Race of Champions (ROC) races. Each of those events involve one of the ‘Alpine Ski Racing Disciplines’ described at the beginning of this ACR (Article 100).

**213.2** Scored Team races will consist of school teams as described below:

- Up to six (6) men and six (6) women form the respective Varsity and JV teams.
- The best four (4) individual combined times are added and will be scored as the team time.
- To qualify as a team, a team must start with three (3) racers. In the event less than three racers start, the team can race, but that team shall forfeit the race, in the event that a team starts with exactly three racers, their team time will consist of the three race times and one penalty time (ghost time). The penalty time will be 30 seconds added to the worst of all individual combined times that counts in a team time by gender. This same penalty time will be applied to any DNF or DSQ results until four scores are counted.
- If a school cannot field a women’s team (3 racers), a woman may then race on the men’s team. No more than two women can race on a men’s team in a race. A racer's gender is determined at the first race and cannot be switched after competing in their first race. Individual points earned in either division may not cross-over or carry-over to another division. For example, a woman who qualified on a men’s team for States may compete in States on the men’s team but cannot use those qualifying points to qualify for women’s events. A woman who qualifies in man’s races for the ROC may compete in the men’s ROC only.

## **215 Entries**

**215.1** All competitor entries must be registered via [www.hsskireg.org](http://www.hsskireg.org) by the competitor’s school Alpine Coach or designated representative no later than two hours before the desired race start time. This is so that 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. Adjustments to the final racer seeding may be made through the head referee and with host mountain approval if available.

**215.2** The general public can access and print the ‘Start Lists’ from [www.hsskireg.org](http://www.hsskireg.org) for any specific race.

**215.3** In case of a race postponement, team rosters may be changed up to two hours before the rescheduled race start.

**215.4** 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 two hours prior to race stated. If under two hours, the replacement racer **MUST** race in the seed that they are replacing. (In case of injury just prior to the race.)

**215.5** Any team or individual failing to comply with the above may be disallowed from entering.

**215.6** 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.

## **218 Publication of Results**

**218.1** The ‘Official’ results are published in accordance with the rules for the specific event and are posted for public access via [www.hsskireg.org](http://www.hsskireg.org) website generally within several hours following the completion of the race.

## **221 Tobacco or Substance Use**

Student athletes, Coaches and other team personnel who use tobacco, vaping products, 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**

**222.1** 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, suits, 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 and 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.
- Constitutes non-compliance with directives of the Jury or individual members of the Jury.
- 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**

**223.3.1** 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.

**223.3.2** All competitors may be subject to the following penalties:

- Reprimand – verbal or written as applicable to the severity of the offense.
- Disqualification.
- Impairment of their start 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.

**223.3.4** See NJISRA Bylaws Article II. In all offenses, the competitor's Coach and Athletic Director would be notified of the reprimand, verbal or written, as applicable to the severity of the offense.

First Offense: DSQ from event and suspension from the NEXT 'NJISRA' event (no official sanction).

Second Offense: DSQ from event and suspension from the NEXT TWO 'NJISRA' events and official written sanction to the schools athletic director

Third Offense: DSQ from event and suspension from the NEXT SIX 'NJISRA' events and official written sanction to the schools administration. The six events will be carried over to the following year if necessary.

**223.3.5** See Article 629 for a more detailed list of disqualification criteria.

## **224 Procedural Guidelines**

**224.1** Competence of Referee Team. The Referee team 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.

**224.2** Within the location, especially during the competition period, each voting official is authorized to issue oral reprimands.

**224.3** Collective Offenses. If several persons commit the same offense at the same time and under the same circumstances, the officials 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 may 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 officials; the official 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 official 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 official's 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 officials team must consider any mitigating and aggravating circumstances.

## **Section 2 – Rules Common to Alpine Events**

### **600 Organization**

#### **601 Organization Committee**

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

**601.2** Appointments by NJSROA Assignor

**601.2.1.1** NJSROA 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 on [www.hsskireg.org](http://www.hsskireg.org).

**601.2.1.2** 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 and Assistant Referees for that race event.

**601.2.1.3** The Head Referee appoints the Assistant Referee hill positions, including Start Referee and Finish Referee.

**601.2.2** 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 NJSROA 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 Referees at all times (705.5).
- Reports to the Head Referee or designate individual the names of competitors who did not start, and informs the Head Referee of all infringements against the rules, such as false or late starts or violations against the rules for equipment.

**601.2.3** 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 NJSROA 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 team members or designated individual at all times.
- Report the names of the competitors who did not finish to the Head Referee and informs the official team of all infringements against the rules.
- Record all DSQs and certify said issues with finish house recording.
- Date, sign, and post at the finish area all DSQs immediately after each race and after each run of the Team State Championship Races and Race of Champions.

**601.3** Appointments by the organizers:

**601.3.0** Assignment by the NJISRA Executive Board.

**601.3.0.1** ‘Start’ School Coach.

**601.3.0.1.1** Summon, in ample time, the racers, assuring that they start in the proper order.

**601.3.0.1.2** Assist the Starter and Start Referee in performing their duties.

**601.3.1** Assignments by the host mountain race department.

**601.3.1.1** The Head Referee directs all preparation of the competition and supervises the activities in the technical area.

**601.3.1.1.1** The Head Referee summons meetings for consideration of technical questions and leads the Team Captains meeting, if necessary, after consultation with a designated NJISRA representative.

**601.3.1.1.2** The Head Referee ensures that medical services are available should they be required during an event.

**601.3.1.2** The Head Referee and host mountain is responsible for the preparation of the courses .

**601.3.1.2.1** The Head Referee must be familiar with local snow conditions on the terrain concerned.

**601.3.1.2.2** The Head Referee approves the use of snow compactors and other chemicals for course preparation.

**601 3.1.4** The Head Referee may appoint the Course Setters.

**601.3.1.5** The Head Referee may determine the number of Forerunners (minimum of one, maximum of four if snow is or has fallen) for each run and sets the start order of the forerunners in collaboration with the race organizer.

**601.3.3** The Timer: The Timer is responsible for the coordination of competitors on the race course, competitor timing, and race results.

**601.3.3.1** In cooperation with the starter and necessary recorders, is responsible for correct time keeping throughout the race.

**601.3.3.2** Appoint the recorder(s) where necessary;

- Direct and coordinate the efforts of the assistance timers and recorders.
- Assure that all necessary timing equipment, such as watches, radios, telephones, 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](http://www.hsskireg.org) in a timely manner.

**601.4** The Jury

**601.4** The following members of the Jury are responsible for all technical matters within the closed competition areas:

- The Head Referee (HR).
- The Assistance Referees (the Head Referee designates Assistance Referees for Start and Finish Referee positions prior to the event).

**601.4.2** Any member of the Jury officiating the race has the authority to request a ‘provisional’ rerun through the head referee (see Article 623.3).

**601.4.5.3** Decisions are made by a simple majority vote of members present and voting (exception Article 646.3).

**601.4.5.4** In the case of a tie, the HR has the casting vote.

**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.

**601.4.5.8** 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 head referee and officials team monitors the adherence to the rules throughout the entire race.

**601.4.6.1** 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 and finish areas 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 competitors course inspection.
- Referee team 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 assistant referees.

**601.4.6.2** From an organizational viewpoint, particularly by:

- Granting of reruns.
- 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.

**601.4.6.3** 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.

**601.4.7** Questions Not Covered by Rules: In general, the Head referee and assistant referee makes decisions on all questions not clarified by the NJISRA Alpine Competition regulations.

**601.4.8** Radios

**601.4.8.1** At all competitions published in the NJISRA Ski Calendar (as posted on [www.hsskerig.org](http://www.hsskerig.org)), the referee members must be equipped with radios. These must function on a single reserved frequency and be free of interference. Participating teams and coaches must not interject opinions on the referee channel at any time, penalties or sanctions may be applied with additional team time up to 30 seconds if necessary.

**601.4.8.2** The Head Referee 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 a ‘mountain’ radio.

**601.4.9** Duties of the Head Referee (HR) for all events:

**601.4.9.1** Before the race, the Head Referee

- Inspects the competition courses to ensure conformity to NJISRA rules.
- Collaborates in the administrative and technical preparations.
- Checks on the presence of sufficient radios for all members of the referee team (with separate frequencies).
- Ensures the start and finish area are suitable for a satisfactory competition
- Supervises the course setting together with the assistant referee team.
- Works closely together with the Officials of the Organizing Committee.
- Is the chair of the referee team 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.
- Carry out inspection of the course(s) immediately after it has been set and opens the course for competitor inspection.

**601.4.9.2** During the race, the Head Referee:

- Must be present in the course area.
- Works closely with the assistant referees, 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.

**601.4.9.3** After the race, the Head Referee:

- Helps with the compilation of the Referee's report.
- Presents properly submitted verbal protests to the referee team for decision.
- Ensures the results are correct and posted on the [www.hsskireg.org](http://www.hsskireg.org) website.
- Presents to the NJIRSA Committee, any applicable proposals for changes in the competition rules on the basis of practical experience at the event in question.

**601.4.9.4** In general, the Head Referee:

- 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 referee team and do not fall within the scope of other authorities.
- Works closely with the Assistant Referees.
- 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.
- The HR will communicate with league reps as to any DSQs in a race.
- The Head Referee, upon consultation with the other referee 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 referee team or Organizing Committee.

**601.4.10** Duties and Rights of the Assistant Referees:

- The Assistant Referee(s) at NJSROA events must be an active NJSROA official member(s) in good standing and have a current 'NFHS Concussions' certificate.
- Serve on the team 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 Referee's reports, and any other Official reports regarding breach of rules and disqualification.
- 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 disqualification.
- 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.
- To make decisions on provisional reruns (see Article 623.3).

## **602 The Head Referee (HR)**

### **602.1 Definition:**

#### **602.1.1 The primary duties of the HR are:**

- 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 and NJSROA
- Be available on the hill 1.5 hours prior to the start of the race to certify course setting. Open course inspection one hour prior to race start.

**602.1.2 Responsibility:** The HR must hold a valid NJSROA Alpine Officials membership and certification.

## **603 The Course Setter**

**603.2.3** The appointment is made by the host mountain. For competitions in two runs, if a separate course setter is available they may be used.

### **603.3 Supervision of the Course Setters:**

**603.3.1** The work of the Course Setters is supervised by the HR.

**603.7.1** 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.

**603.7.2** The Course Setter sets the race course respecting 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 NJISRA rules.

**603.7.4** The courses must be set and ready in time so that the competitors are not disturbed during course inspection.

**603.7.6** Set the gates so as to provide the most challenging and fair course with the top priority given to the racer's security.

**603.7.7** 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.

**603.7.8** 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 officiating team, if present.

## **605 Forerunners**

**605.1** 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, a NJISRA Varsity racer NOT competing in the event, or a NJISRA JV racer.

**605.1.1** Forerunners shall not be a Coach of any participating school in the NJISRA.

**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.

**605.5** The Head Referee or mountain operations 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 HR regarding the snow conditions, the visibility and the race line, as the case requires.

**605.2** The Forerunners must wear Forerunner start numbers if available (bibs). NJISRA school participant Coaches are not allowed to forerun any sanctioned NJISRA event.

## **606 Competitor Outfits**

**606.1** Start Numbers (bibs). Team bibs are to be used for team race events. The team Bib is considered the team official uniform. In the event that the bibs are not available or a suitable substitute bib is not available, the individuals who are lacking a proper bib will not be allowed to compete in the race. If a racer is missing the team bib, the coach must advise the HR in advance and request permission for the racer to either use an alternative bib or not be allowed to start. Bibs must be visible at all times.

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 Executive Board.

Race of Champions races will use individual numerical bibs.

All teams will be furnished with team bibs that are to be used for all events. In the event that the bibs are not available, the team will not be allowed to compete. Bibs must be visible at all times.

Race of Champions and Dual Slalom races will use numerical ascending bibs.

**606.3 Ski Brakes.** For competitors 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.**

**611.2.1 Electric Timing.** For all competitions two synchronized electronically isolated systems operating in time-of-day must be used. One system will be designated System A (main system), the other system will be designated as 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 1/1000<sup>th</sup> (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 1/100<sup>th</sup> (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 procedures 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.

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

All timing should be connected via hard-wire between the start and 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 no later than 15 minutes before the start of the first run and be maintained throughout each run. Timers must not be re-synchronized during any run.

**611.2.1.1 Start Gate.** The starting gate should consist of two wooden posts approximately 60cm apart and extending approximately 60cm from the surface of the snow. The wooden posts should be 7-10cm in diameter if they are round, or 5-8cm across if they are square. The start gate must have separate electronically isolated switch contacts for triggering the start inputs of both System A and B. If a start gate or start wand requires replacement during a run, it must be replaced with identical equipment in the same position. Start gates with single-output contacts are permitted. Start gates may remain open when triggered but may also use spring-return or auto-return mechanisms. Industrial limit switches are not permitted (1" = 2.54cm).

**611.2.1.2 Photocells.** For all events, there must be two photocell systems installed at the finish line. One is connected to System A, and the other is connected to System B.

**611.2.1.3 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 Executive Board and Jury, as an aid to race management.

**611.2.2 Hand Timing.** Hand timing is not required for NJISRA competitions. Rather, if the primary and secondary timing systems should fail, verbal ‘Start’ and ‘Finish’ commands may be used instead (see Article 611.3.2).

### **611.3 Timing**

**611.3.1** With electronic timing, the time is taken when a competitor crosses the finish line and triggers the beam between the photocells.

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 and completely cross the finish line with or without skis.

The Finish Referee 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 backup electronic timing system (System B) will be valid.

#### **611.3.2 Failure of Electronic Timing – Systems A and B**

**611.3.2.1** 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.

**611.3.2.2** The back-up verbal timing system must be completely independent of the primary timing systems.

**611.3.2.3** 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**

**613.1** 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’ netted 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 and 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.

**613.4 Start Signals.** Will be: **Racer ready ( short pause)...Go.**

**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 permitted to start at the end of the next seed order. If the competitor is not ready by the time the last racer has left the start, the competitor will be disqualified. 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 HR may allow the 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.

**613.7 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 Spare Poles.** The Mountain operations 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.

**614.1.2.5 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 course setters and head referee 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. The head referee shall open the course for inspection 1 hour prior to the start of scheduled race. Trainers, servicemen etc., who are allowed on a closed competition course are to be decided by the head referee. 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 officiating team. They will be located by the officiating team where possible and may only remain in this area. The officials 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 coaches and must be informed by the Start Referee.

**614.2.1 Passage of the Gates.** A gate must be passed according to Article 661.4.1.

**614.2.2** If a competitor misses a gate, he must no longer continue through further gates.

**614.2.3** A competitor may not interfere with the run of the next competitor. If overtaken, the competitor may continue on the course.

**614.2.3.1** If a 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 or Referee.

**614.2.4** In SL, a competitor may hike a single gate or any gate in a vertical combination.

**614.2.4.1** In GS, a competitor may continue after a fall as long as he has not slid past the next gate (e.g. the racer must not hike up to the missed gate)

### **614.3 Inspection**

**614.3.1 Referee Inspection:** On race day, the head referee inspects the course and has to certify the program for the day.

**614.3.2 Competitor Inspection:** The competitor inspection is held after HR inspection and after the HR 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 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, and may result in DSQ. 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.

**614.3.3 Decision:** The time and duration of the competitors' inspection is determined by the HR.

Inspection duration is normally 45-60 minutes before the course is closed, generally 15 minutes prior to the start of the race.

If necessary, (e.g., because of special weather conditions) the HR may decide on special methods of the 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 come to a complete stop before leaving the finish area through the official exit with all the competition equipment used in the race.

**615.2** 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 10m wide. In exceptional cases, the HR 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**

**617.1** Unofficial times: Times posted or announced by the timekeepers shall be considered unofficial times. Whenever possible, the unofficial times should be announced to the public at the finish line area over loudspeakers.

**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 communicated to the league Rep. The time limit for protest is counted from the moment of this announcement. Time limit is 15 minutes(See Articles 643.4 and 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 time 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.

**617.3.4** The official result list must contain:

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

### **620 Start Order**

**621** The seed order is determined as by NJISRA:

**621.1** For Conference/League races:

- School team seeding is determined via a randomized drawing of school names for each men and women teams.
- The starting order of the members of each team shall be decided by the team's Head Coach.

**621.3** For the State Championship races:

- Qualification as defined by NJISRA Bylaws Article VIII.

- The starting order of the members of each team shall be decided by the team's Head Coach.

**621.4** For Race of Champions race:

- Qualification as defined by NJISRA Bylaws Article VIII.
- The Race of Champions will be seeded for the first run of each event by individuals' points order from the regular season. The second run of each event discipline will flip the top 15 finishers. Then the remaining racers will go in finish order with DNFs and DSQs running at the end.

**621.5** For Eastern High School Regionals race:

- Qualification as defined by NJISRA Bylaws Article VIII

**621.11.3** Starting order for the second run at NJISRA Races:

- Shall be the same order as first run in conference races.

**621.11.4** Any changes for the second run start list must be published in good time and made available to teams and Officials.

## **622 Start Intervals**

**622.1** Regular Intervals: In GS, competitors will normally start at regular intervals of 45 seconds; for SL see Article 805.1. The HR may fix different intervals.

**622.2** 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 HR.

**622.2.3** The start interval may not be less than 30 seconds in GS, with no more than three racers on a course at any one time.

## **623 Reruns**

### **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 referee. They may apply to any member of the officiating team for a re-run. The competitor should make their way to the finish along the side of the course and report to the finish referee then immediately head to start for provisional rerun if awarded.

**623.1.2** In special situations (e.g., in case of missing gates or other technical failures) the HR may grant a re-run.

**623.1.3** When a competitor is waved down, they must stop immediately. They have the right to a re-run under the condition that the referee considers this possible from an organizational point of view.

The HR 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 a 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 competitor's time.

**623.2.7** Interruption by an Official.

#### **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 HR and officiating team.

**623.3.1.1** All racers 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 re-run. A racer may request a provisional re-run directly with any Referee.

##### **623.3.1.2** Nature of a Provisional Start or Re-Run:

- Any competitor who is granted a 'provisional' start or run is reminded of its provisional nature. The officiating team reserves the right to re-evaluate the validity of a granted provisional start or re-run after a competitor has completed such action.
- The HR and officiating team is not obligated to provide provisional reruns.

##### **623.3.1.3** Provisional Starts or Reruns:

When making a determination on the validity of a provisional re-run, the HR evaluates the following, many of which are included in the provisions of 623:

- If a 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 HR will consider the run as over.
- If the claimed obstruction meets the requirements of 623.2 – Grounds for Interference.

- If the claimed obstruction caused significant loss of speed or lengthening of the racing line and consequently affected the competitor's time.
- If the competitor commits a fault (gate fault or start procedure fault) prior to the obstruction or interference (628.7).
- If the competitor stops immediately after the obstruction or interference occurred and reports the incident to the nearest referee.
- Only the HR can authorize or validate a provisional start or a provisional run.
- A provisional or definitively approved re-run 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**

**624.1** By the HR and officiating team

**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 changed so that a fair competition can be assured.

**624.1.2.2** A repeated interruption of the race ordered for the same reason may lead to a termination. A SL or GS race shall not last longer than four hours.

**624.2** Brief Interruption. Each member of the officiating team is entitled to order a brief interruption of the run.

### **625 Termination of a Competition and Report**

**625.1** By the HR:

- 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.

**625.2 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 .

**627.2** Violates the NJISRA rules with regard to equipment .

**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.

**627.8** If a competitor has actually started in a competition and is later determined by the HR to have been in violation of these rules, the HR must sanction the competitor.

**628 Penalties**

A penalty will be assessed by the HR especially where the competitor:

**628.1** Violates the rules regarding obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment .

**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.

**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.

**628.5** Is not ready to start on time or makes a false start.

**628.6** Violates rules of the start or starts in a manner that is not permitted by the rules (613.3).

**628.7** Requests a rerun 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 loss of one ski rule (614.2.2, 614.2.3).

**628.9** Fails to pass the finish line 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).

**628.15** Continues on a course after losing a ski, except as allowed by 629.4.

## **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 613.7.

**629.4** 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.

**629.5** Fails to give way to an overtaking contestant on first demand.

**629.6** Fails to pass all controls by crossing the line between inner flags with both feet and ski tips.

**629.7** Fails to have a racing bib on during the race or in his/her possession while inspecting the course.

**629.8** Has fallen, stopped, or skied out of the course and fails to immediately notify the gatekeeper/Official that he or she intends to finish.

**629.9** Violates the NJISRA Code of Conduct (see 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**

**640.1** The Officiating team may only accept a protest if it is based upon physical evidence or eyewitness testimony.

**640.2** The Officiating team is only permitted to re-evaluate its previous decision where new evidence exists that relates to the original decision.

**640.3** All 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..

**641.3** Against a competitor during the race.

**641.4** Against disqualifications.

**641.5** Against timekeeping.

**641.6** Against instructions of the officiating team

**641.6** No protest against the failure or a race Official to disqualify a contestant shall be considered.

**641.7** An Official's decision can be appealed to the NJISRA Executive Council.

## **642 Place of Submitter**

The various protests are to be submitted as follows:

**642.1** Protests according to 641.1 – 641.6 will be placed at the finish area location .

**642.2** Protest according to 624 will be placed with the appropriate level of Appeals Committee for Jury decisions; the NJISRA President, the Head NJSROA Representative or designated individual.

## **643 Deadlines for Submitter**

**643.1** Against the admittance of a competitor; before 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 the disqualification; within 25 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 643.4.

## **644 Form of Protests**

**644.1** Protests are to be submitted verbally to the head referee within 15 minutes of the varsity race.

**644.2** As exceptions, protests according to 641.3, 641.4 and 641.5 can be made verbally (as per 617.2.2).

**644.3** Protests must be substantiated in detail. Proof must be submitted and any evidence must be included.

**644.6** Protests not submitted on time are not to be considered.

**644.7** 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.

**644.8** The Jury consists of the Head Referee and all Assistant Referees. In case of a tie vote by the present Assistant Referees, the Head Referee shall make the deciding resolution vote.

## **645 Authorization**

The following are authorized to submit protests:

- Coaches from participating schools.
- 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.

**646.2** In dealing with a protest against a disqualification (661.4), the (Referee) and other involved Officials, the competitor in question, and the protesting Team Coach shall be invited by the Head Referee.

**646.2.1** Video review is only permissible at State Championship events filmed by a sanctioned NJISRA videographer for the sole purpose of challenging a disqualification. Otherwise, No video and audio recording may be used to review or challenge the decision of a sport Official.

**646.3** At the vote on protest, only the Jury members are to be present. The Head Referee chairs the proceedings. Minutes of the proceedings are to be kept and signed by all voting members of the Jury. The decision requires a majority of all voting members of the Jury present at the meeting. In case of a tie, the Head Referee'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.

**646.4** The burden of proof shall rest upon the contestant and the hill Official controlling the gates. Decisions shall be accepted in the absence of weighty evidence that an error has been committed.

## **647 Right of Appeal**

**647.1** The Appeal.

**647.1.1** 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 results lists. This appeal has to be directed exclusively against an obvious and proved calculation mistake.

**647.1.2** Appeals must be submitted to the appropriate level Jury Decision Appeals Committee (642.2).

**647.1.3** Deadlines:

**647.1.3.1** Appeals against the Official results must be submitted within 24 hours from the day of the race.

**647.1.4** The decision concerning appeals are taken by:

- The appropriate Decision Appeals Committee: the NJISRA President, the Head NJSROA Representative or designated individual.

**647.2** Postponing effect. The evidence submitted (protest, appeal) will not cause a postponement of the sanction.

**647.3** 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, 647.1.3.2) will be declined by the appropriate Appeals Committee: the NJISRA President, the Head NJSROA Representative or designated individual.

## **660 Gate Referee Instructions**

(The duty of a Gate referee may be assumed by a Referee as appropriate.)

## **661 Control of Passage**

**661.1** Every Gate referee may either record a competitor fault or report it to the Finish Referee for recording.

**661.1** If a competitor does not pass a gate (or gate marker) correctly according to 661.4, the competitor's bib number, type of fault, the gate number(s) where the fault occurred, name of Gate Referee, and the designation of the run (first or second) must be communicated and/or documented.

**661.4** Correct Passage.

**661.4.1** A gate has been passed correctly when both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed across the gate line. This rule also applies when a competitor has to climb back up to a gate in SL they must circle the gate with both feet.

**661.4.1.1** The gate line in GS, 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 (661 Diagram, Fig. B).

**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).

**661.4.2** 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 (661 Diagram, Fig. B).

### **663 Giving Information to a Competitor**

**663.1** Referees shall verbally and demonstrably assist all athletes who have fallen or are stopped in a course; regardless of whether the athlete has asked for help. They shall assist the athletes by moving toward them and with verbal shouts of “BACK”, “TO and/or around ORANGE, TO and/or around GREEN” and “GO” (“green” and “orange” may be replaced with “red” or “blue” if applicable).

**663.1.1** In either case with a clear, decisive voice, the Referee answers the competitor’s questions or informs him with one of the following words:

**663.1.1.1** “GO” if the competitor should expect no disqualification, since the referee has ruled the gate passage as correct.

**663.1.1.2** “BACK” followed by “TO GREEN” or “TO ORANGE” if the competitor may expect disqualification.

**663.1.1.3** The word “GO” should be avoided when issuing one of the above commands (663.1.3) lest the competitor gets confused and proceeds on course without properly clearing a missed gate.

**663.2** The competitor himself is fully responsible for his actions; he cannot hold the referee responsibly

### **665 Duties of the referee on Completion of the First and Second Run**

**665.1** The Head Referee or Assistant Referee is required to collect all the check cards, if applicable, immediately after the second run and to pass them on to the Referee at the finish.

### **666 Duties of the referee at the Conclusion of the Race**

**666.1** Each Referee who has recorded a disqualifying fault or who has been witness to an incident leading to a rerun must be available to the Jury until after the settlement of the protests.

**666.2** It is the responsibility of the Head Referee to dismiss an Assistant Referee who is waiting to be called by the Jury.

### **667 Supplemental Duties of the Gate Referee**

**667.1** The 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 competitors or third parties.

#### **667.4 Other duties include:**

- Straighten the panels on GS gates if required, ensuring the panels are ~ 1m above the surface.
- Hold a gate in place until the repair or replacement of 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 Referees**

**669.1** All Gate referees assigned to a race shall equitably distribute the number of gates each shall control. For SL, flushes shall not be split among referees.

**669.2** The number of referees present for Conference, Invitational, and Festival SL & GS races is normally five (5) for GS and six (6) for SL

**669.3** Number of referees present for State Championships and the ROC shall be seven (7) for SL & six (6) for GS with additional referees stationed in the finish house. (Actual number of Gate Judges (Referees) may vary at the discretion of the NJISRA Executive Board.)

#### **670 Video (See 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.

**680.1 Rigid Poles:** Must be round, uniform poles with a diameter between a minimum of 27mm and a maximum of 30mm 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 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 orange and green or blue and red. The turning pole must be a flex pole.

**680.2.3** Must be round, uniform poles with a diameter of 27mm (see 1404).

**680.2.2** In GS during high wind conditions panels may be adjusted to accommodate the wind at the discretion of the head referee and course setter.

## **695 Finish Area**

**695.1** A visible electronic display board may be used to display a competitor's finish time.

**695.2** A public address system may be used to verbally announce a competitor's finish time.

**695.3** All displayed and announced finish times are 'unofficial'. The official results shall be posted on [www.hsskireg.org](http://www.hsskireg.org) within a reasonable amount of time following race competition.

## **707 Helmets**

All competitors and Forerunners must wear a helmet for official training as well as for the race that meets the Equipment Specification.

## **Section 3 Particular Rules for Different Events**

### **800 Slalom (SL)**

**801.1** SL course setting guidelines follow course setting specifications of 13m max gate distance between turning gates and 5-6m SL gate width (see 801.2.3).

#### **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 green and orange, or blue and red.

**801.2.3** A gate must have a minimum width of 5m and a maximum of 6m. The distance from turning pole to turning pole of successive gates must not be less than 9m and not more than 13m. The distance between gate combinations (hairpin or vertical) must not be less than 0.75m and not more than 1m. The gates in hairpin or vertical combinations must be set in a straight line. Delayed gates must have a minimum distance of 12m and a maximum distance of 18m from turning pole to turning pole. The distance from turning pole to the top of a delay must be a minimum of 6m.

**801.2.4** 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 5-13m but with minimum 25 gates.

**801.2.5** Separate men and women SL Courses: Host mountain will provide separate men and women SL courses for all SL races. Each course will have separate start and finish gates. However, if the width of the slope necessitates it, the last gate can be common to both courses, provided and prescribed alternation of green and orange or blue and red gates is maintained, and the Head Referee or his designated alternate agrees to that necessity (see also 803.4.5).

## **802 The Courses**

### **802.1 General Characteristics of the Course.**

**802.1.1** 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 and 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.

**802.1.4** Preparation of the Course: SL competitions must be raced on a course surface that is hard. If snow falls during the race, the HR must ensure that it is stamped or, if possible, removed from the course.

**802.1.5** Chemicals may be used in the preparation of courses to improve the conditions.

**802.2** Width: The course should normally be approximately 40m 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.

**803.2** 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 hair-pin combinations. It must also contain a minimum of one and a maximum of three delay combinations.

**803.2.1** For all races other than the States Championship and 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.

**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 too sudden sharp braking on competitors, 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 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 green and orange gates is maintained and the Head Referee or his designated alternate agrees to that necessity (see also 801.2.5).

**803.4.5.1** 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.

**803.4.6** The slalom poles should be firmly secured immediately after they have been set, so that the Course Setter can supervise the operation.

**803.5** Check the SL Course: The HR 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 (803.4.6).
- The gates are in the right color order.
- If necessary, the position of the poles is marked.
- The gate numbers, if required by the HR, 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 mis-leading the competitors.
- Start and Finish are in accordance with 613 and 615.

## **804 Single Pole Slalom**

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

**804.1** Single pole SL is permitted in all NJISRA competitions.

**804.2** A single pole SL has no outside pole, except for the first and last gate, delay gates and combinations (hairpin and 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 and vertical) 661.4.1 is valid (see also 629.4 and 1412 Diagram: Correct Passage Following a Fault.)

## **805 The Start**

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

### **805.2** Starting Order

**805.2.1** The start order sequence is posted on [www.hsskireg.org](http://www.hsskireg.org) for each specific race.

**805.3** Start Signal: As soon as the starter has received the order for the next start, he gives the competitor the warning “Racer Ready” and a few seconds later the start signal “Go!”.

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

## **806 Execution of the Slalom**

**806.1** Two Runs: A SL may be decided by two runs on two different courses, but may be decided by two runs down the same course.

**806.2** Limitations in the Second Run: Weather may dictate no second 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 and individual scoring.

**806.3** A host mountain event medical plan must be in place for all NJISRA sanctioned events.

## **900 Giant Slalom (GS)**

### **901.2** The Gates

**901.2.1** The starting, last, and closing gate of a delay GS gate consists of four slalom poles and two panels. All others consist of two slalom poles and one panel.

**901.2.2** The gates must be alternately orange and green or blue and red. The gate panels are to be approximately 75cm wide and approximately 50cm high. They are fastened between the poles so that

the lower edge of the panel is approximately 1m about the snow and should be capable of tearing or breaking away from the pole.

**901.2.3** The gates must be at least 4.5m, and at most, 8m wide. The distance between the nearest poles of two successive gates must not be less than 10m.

**901.2.4** 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.

## **902 The Courses**

**902.1** General Characteristics of the Courses: The terrain should preferably be undulating and hilly. The course should normally have a width of approximately 40m. A width of less than approximately 40m 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.

**902.2** 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:

**903.1.1** For all races other than the State Championship and 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 SL, since combinations play less an 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 HR, 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 for all NJISRA events.

**904.2** A single gate GS has no outside gate, except for the first, last 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, he

is out (DNF). If a competitor falls, he may get up and continue, but the racer may not climb to a missed gate. (See 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** For the first run and second run according to team seeding then bib numbers 1-6.

## **906 Execution of the Giant Slalom**

**906.1** A GS should be decided by two runs. The second run may be held on the same course

**906.2** Limitations in the second run (see 806.2).

**906.3** An event host mountain medical plan must be in place for all NJISRA sanctioned events .

**906.4** Video Control: no video allowed for clarification of official rulings

## **1300 Dual Slalom**

### **1301.2 The Gates**

**1301.2.1** A DSL gate consists of two slalom poles.

**1301.2.2** The gates must be set such that the ‘Green’ course has all green poles while the ‘Orange’ course has all orange poles. The gate panels are to be approximately 75cm wide and approximately 50cm high. They are fastened between the poles so that the lower edge of the panel is approximately 1m above the snow and should be capable of tearing or breaking away from the pole.

**1301.2.3** The ‘Green’ and ‘Orange’ courses must be separated by at least 6m and at most 8m. 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 and the Finish Line ~ 15m to allow competitors to sprint to the Finish Line.

**1301.2.4** 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 the distance chosen by the Course Setter must be used with consistency between all gates.

### **1302 The Courses**

**1302.1** General Characteristics of the Courses: The terrain should preferably be undulating and hilly. The course should normally have a width of approximately 40m to accommodate two courses. A

width of less than approximately 40m 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.

**1302.2** 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.

### **1303 Course Setting**

**1303.1** Setting: In setting a DSL course, the following principles should be observed:

**1301.1** For all DSL races, both runs use the same 'Green' and 'Orange' course set.

**1303.1.2** The skillful use of the ground when setting a DSL is important as both courses should traverse 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 with the same vertical and horizontal gate spacing.

**1303.1.3** The competitor should be free to choose his own line between the gates set vertically down the course fall line.

**1303.1.4** 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.

### **1304 Single Gate Dual Slalom**

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

**1304.1** The DSL is a single gate course.

**1304.2** The DSL uses single GS gates and panels with no outside gates nor any combinations or delay gates.

**1304.3** 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 the 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. 661.4.1 is valid. (See also 629.4) (See 661 Diagram – Correct Gate Passage Following a Fault.)

**1304.4** All rules and regulations dealing with the width of the course should be considered as if there is an imaginary gate.

### **1305 The Start**

**1305.1** Competitors must start in the first run according to their start numbers (215.2, 805.2.1).

## **1306 Execution of the Dual Slalom**

**1306.1** A DSL should be decided by two runs (men and women) and each competitor must run on both the 'Green' and 'Orange' courses. The second run must be held on the same course set. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.

**1306.2** Limitations in the Second Run: Weather may dictate the second run for all competitors, in which case, the race may become a one-run race, valid for team and individual scoring.

**1306.3** An event host mountain medical plan must be in place for all NJISRA sanctioned events .

**1306.4** Video Control: 646.2.1, 646.2.2 and 662.5 are applied, if possible, also for DSL.

## **Section 4 – Additional NJISRA Regulations**

### **1400 Additional NJISRA Regulations**

#### **1401 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 instructions.

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 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. 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.

Racers are required to have appropriate face protection using either an internal tooth guard or external helmet chin guard 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 the 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.

**For clarity:**

- **GS races and training require a helmet with full hard-ear coverage.**
- **SL races and training require a slalom chin guard or mouth guard. Soft ear helmet is permitted only with the aforementioned mouth/chin guard.**
- **Chin guards should only be worn for protection while racing or training for SL**

## **1402 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.

## **1404 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. (680.1 applies.)

**Rigid:**

- All NJISRA events must use homologated rigid poles without 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 use FIS type B (27-30mm).
- In GS, SL and DSL, poles should be full height of 1.83m (~6') for all genders. (680.1 applies.)

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

## **1405 Course Setting Specifications for NJISRA Events**

### **Slalom (SL) – 800**

Number of vertical combinations (min/max):	1-3
Number of gates per vertical combination (min/max):	3-4
Number of delays (min/max):	1-3

Number of hairpins (min/max):	1-3
Combination gate width (min/max):	5-6m
Open gate distances (min/max):	9-13m
Delay max (min/max):	12-18m
Distance from turning pole to top of a delay (min):	6m
Distance between combinations gates (min/max):	0.75-1m
Total distance on both sides of a delay gate to the nearest turning poles (min/max):	12-18m
Total number of DC (direction change) gates (min/max):	25-no max
(Number of DC (direction change) gates: Based upon additive distances of combinations, delays and open gates given above specifications.)	
Vertical drop of SL course (max):	160m

### **Giant Slalom (GS) – 900**

Number of delays	no min/max
Specified gate width (min/max):	4.5-8m
Open gate distances (min/max):	15-27m
Total distance on both sides of a delay gate to the nearest turning poles (max):	35m
Distance between open gates (min):	10m
(Number of DC (direction change) gates: Based upon additive distances of combinations, delays and open gates given above specifications.)	
Vertical drop of GS course (max):	350m

### **Dual Slalom (DSL) – 1300**

Number of delays	None
Number of vertical combinations:	None
Number of hairpins:	None
Gate width – Always single gate	
Open gate distances (min/max) (consistent distance set):	10-13m
Separation of ‘Orange’ and ‘Green’ courses (min/max) (consistent distance set):	8-12m
Distance from last gate to Finish Line:	13m

(Number of DC (direction change) gates: Based upon additive distances of open gates given above specifications; not to exceed 30).

#### **1406 Competition Ski Equipment Rules**

- There is no ski length or radius requirement for NJISRA races.
- Ski poles must have baskets.
- Failure to comply with equipment standards shall result in disqualification.
- Although there is no ski length or radius requirement for NJISRA races, <https://www.usskiandsnowboard.org> lists age specific length and radius requirements, which will affect anyone racing in US Ski and Snowboard races to include the Eastern Region High School Championship events. Please check that site for current specifications.

#### **1407 Code of Conduct**

Membership in the New Jersey Interscholastic Ski Racing Association is a privilege, not a right. All NJISRA members (to include athletes and Coaches) and NJSROA 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 . 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 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, abstinence from illegal or immoderate use of alcohol and use of illegal or banned drugs.

While participating in any NJISRA activity:

- Members shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the NJISRA Bylaws and the associated Code of Conduct.
- Members shall conduct themselves at all times and in all places, as befits worthy representatives of NJISRA.
- Members are responsible for knowledge of an adherence to competition rules and procedures.
- Members shall maintain high standards of moral and ethical conduct, which includes self-control and responsible behavior, consideration for the physical and emotional well-being of others, courtesy and good manners.
- Members shall abide by NJISRA rules and procedures while traveling to and from and participating in official NJISRA activities.

- 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.
- No member shall commit a criminal act.
- No member shall engage in any conduct that could be perceived as harassment based upon gender, age, race, religion, disability or sexual orientation.
- 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; and 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.

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.

#### **1408 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.”

#### **1409 NJISRA Competitor Responsibilities of Sportsmanship**

The Player:

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

#### **1410 NJISRA Alpine “Fall Protocol”**

NJISRA has implemented an Alpine racing “Fall Protocol” to enhance concussion evaluation. This protocol is a three-level fall system as defined below:

Level 1: This 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 skis 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 the 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 the racer and their Coach report to the Finish Official. Officials will post a Level 3 Fall and 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 Coach’s 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 school’s 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](http://www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports).

### **1411 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 NJSROA and the NJISRA Executive Board prior to each season before being presented to the participating high school team Coaches.

### **1412 Race Course Dyeing**

All course dyeing will use the color blue, unless otherwise authorized by the HR prior to the race event:

- The Finish Line must be dyed for all races.
- All State and ROC GS races may 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 HR.

## Article 661 Diagram



