



Alberta Alpine Officials Update 2025

Presented by Don Boyce
Officials Chair
Alberta Alpine



Introduction

- Course will be approximately 3 hours
- Please keep your audio muted when not speaking
- To ask a question, please raise your hand or ask it in the chat
- Please stay on topic.



ALBERTA ALPINE
Inspiring Excellence



Quiz Questions



Question 1

1. Are U12 athletes allowed to race in a U10 event?

A. Yes

B. No



Question 1

1. Are U12 athletes allowed to race in a U10 event?

A. Yes

B. No

Provincial Competition Rules – Changes will be coming in 5.4 and 5.5.



Question 2

2. A pulse from this system may be used to replace a missed pulse from the A system, without calculating a correction value.

- A. The hand time pulse
- B. The photo finish pulse
- C. The B system pulse



Question 2

2. A pulse from this system may be used to replace a missed pulse from the A system, without calculating a correction value.

- A. The hand time pulse
- B. The photo finish pulse**
- C. The B system pulse

ICR

(THE INTERNATIONAL SKI AND SNOWBOARD COMPETITION RULES (ICR)

BOOK IV - JOINT REGULATIONS FOR ALPINE SKIING)

611.3.2.2

A Photo Finish System may be used to determine a competitor's finish time. **In case of a failure of system "A" and "B"**, and where the competition has been recorded by the Photo Finish System, this time **must be used** in place of hand-timing without any correction. The photo finish time is taken when any part of the competitor's body first crosses the Finish line. The photo finish result is to be provided to the Jury only. Photo finish at Finish is mandatory for level 0 races.

Question 3

3. The Race Administrator is appointed by
- A. The sanctioning body
 - B. The organizing committee
 - C. The technical delegate

Question 3

3. The Race Administrator is appointed by
- A. The sanctioning body
 - B. The organizing committee**
 - C. The technical delegate

ICR

601.3 Appointments by the organiser

The Organiser appoints all other members of the Organising Committee (OC). The Chair or a representative represents the Committee in public, leads the meetings and makes decisions concerning all matters that are not made by other persons or groups. Before, during and after the competition(s) they work closely with the International Ski and Snowboard Federation and its appointed officials and takes on all other duties that are necessary for carrying out the competition. The following officials must be appointed:

601.3.7 The Race Secretary

Question 4

4. In a U14 slalom race, what is the maximum number of direction changes allowed if you have a vertical drop of 120 meters.

- A. 49
- B. 46
- C. 43
- D. Depends on the terrain

Question 4

4. In a U14 slalom race, what is the maximum number of direction changes allowed if you have a vertical drop of 120 meters.

- A. 49
- B. 46
- C. 43
- D. Depends on the terrain**

Provincial Competition Rules

U14 Setting Guidelines

SLALOM (SL)

Competition: 100-160m vertical drop

Recommend 32-38% +/- 3 direction changes



Question 5

5. An athlete is not permitted to start if they
- A. wear obscene names and/or symbols on clothing
 - B. train on a course closed for competitors
 - C. do not wear a crash helmet
 - D. all of the above



Question 5

5. An athlete is not permitted to start if they
- A. wear obscene names and/or symbols on clothing
 - B. train on a course closed for competitors
 - C. do not wear a crash helmet
 - D. all of the above**



Question 5

ICR

627 Not Permitted to Start (NPS)

A competitor will not be permitted to start (NPS) in any FIS International Ski competition who:

- 627.1 **wears obscene names and/or symbols on clothing** and equipment (art. 207.1) or behaves in an unsportsmanlike manner in the start area (art. 205.5, 223.1.1)
- 627.2 violates the FIS rules in regard to the FIS Specifications for Alpine Competition Equipment and Commercial Markings on Equipment (art. 222 and 207). (Exception art. 606.2 Competition Suits)
- 627.3 refuses to undertake a FIS required medical examination (art. 221.2)
- 627.4 **trains on a course closed for competitors** (art. 614.1.4),
- 627.5 in training for Downhill has not participated in at least one timed training run (art. 704.8.3)
- 627.6 **does not wear a crash helmet that conforms to the Specifications for Alpine Competition Equipment** (art. 606.4), or does not have ski brakes on their skis (art. 606.3), does not wear or carry an official start number according to the rules. (art. 606.1)
- 627.7 was disqualified, (DSQ) did not start (DNS), not permitted to start (NPS) or did not finish (DNF) in the first or second run. Alpine Combined FIS races are exempt from this rule. A competitor who was DSQ, DNS, NPS or DNF in the slalom run can start the speed event. If the speed event precedes the slalom run the exemption does not apply. (art. 621.3.3)



Question 6

6. Who is responsible for ensuring that the competition equipment used by an athlete conforms to the proper specifications?

- A. Mom and Dad
- B. The coach
- C. The athlete
- D. The club president

Question 6

6. Who is responsible for ensuring that the competition equipment used by an athlete conforms to the proper specifications?

- A. Mom and Dad
- B. The coach
- C. The athlete**
- D. The club president

ICR

222 Competition Equipment

222.1 A competitor may only take part in a FIS competition with equipment which conforms to the FIS Regulations. **Competitors are responsible** for the equipment that they use (skis, snowboard, bindings, ski boots, suit, etc). It is their duty to check that the equipment they use conforms to the FIS specifications and general safety requirements and is in working order.



Question 6

6. Who is responsible for ensuring that the competition equipment used by an athlete conforms to the proper specifications?

- A. Mom and Dad**
- B. The coach
- C. The athlete
- D. The club president

But we all know who is really responsible.



Question 7

7. If a gate judge marks an athlete as a DSQ for incorrect passage, and has a properly completed gate card marking the fault, the referee must record this as a DSQ on the referee report.

- A. Yes
- B. No

Question 7

7. If a gate judge marks an athlete as a DSQ for incorrect passage, and has a properly completed gate card marking the fault, the referee must record this as a DSQ on the referee report.

A. Yes

B. No

ICR

662.4 When an adjacent gate judge, a member of the Jury or an official video controller makes a report concerning a competitor which differs from the notes of the gate judge in question, **the Jury may freely interpret these notes in view of a possible disqualification** of a competitor or of a decision concerning a protest.



Question 8

8. At U16 Western Championships, the draw is done by doing:
- A. a random draw of the top 15, the rest are seeded by their National points
 - B. each province assigns their athletes to a group, and athletes are randomly drawn within that group
 - C. a random draw of all athletes
 - D. to be decided by the Jury



Question 8

8. At U16 Western Championships, the draw is done by doing:
- A. a random draw of the top 15, the rest are seeded by their National points
 - B. each province assigns their athletes to a group, and athletes are randomly drawn within that group
 - C. a random draw of all athletes**
 - D. to be decided by the Jury

National Competition Rules

609.2-CAN Initial Draws

- All competitors who may compete in the series are included in the initial draws.
- For the initial draw for technical events (SL, GS), **all competitors are drawn in one group.**
- For the initial draw for speed event(s) (SG), **all competitors are drawn in one group.**



Question 9

9. In a para alpine event, the start order is always

- A. vision impaired, standing, sitting
- B. sitting, vision impaired, standing
- C. standing, sitting, vision impaired



Question 9

9. In a para alpine event, the start order is always

- A. vision impaired, standing, sitting**
- B. sitting, vision impaired, standing
- C. standing, sitting, vision impaired

Para Alpine ICR

(International Competition Rules (ICR) – Joint Regulations for Para Alpine Skiing)

415.1 Starting Order by Category:

- **Starting order is: Vision Impaired – Standing – Sitting**
- The Jury has the ability to change the start order.



Question 10

- 10. In a para alpine event, the draw is a random draw of the top 15 in all cases.
 - A. Yes
 - B. No



Question 10

- 10. In a para alpine event, the draw is a random draw of the top 15 in all cases.
 - A. Yes
 - B. No**



Question 10

Para Alpine ICR 415.2 Start Groups

The starting order of the competitors in all Para Alpine Skiing competitions is determined by their FIS Points as follows:

- The maximum number of Athletes in a starting group for all FIS Para Alpine Skiing competitions is 15 athletes
- For Level 0 competitions the best seven (7) competitors will be drawn between start numbers 1 - 7 and the remaining competitors between 8 - 15. This will take place by double draw.
- **In case of an equality of points in the 7th or 15th rank, the first group can be increased accordingly.**
- **Only Athletes with 100 FIS Points or less will be drawn by random in the starting group.**
- If there are more than 15 athletes with less than 100 FIS Points the 15 with the lowest FIS points will be in the first starting group
- The remaining athletes will start in the order of their FIS Points. Athletes without FIS Points will be placed by random draw.



Question 11

11. What is the maximum length of the rigid pole for a gate in ski cross.
- A. 100 cm's
 - B. 70 cm's
 - C. 110 cm's
 - D. No restriction



Question 11

11. What is the maximum length of the rigid pole for a gate in ski cross.
- A. 100 cm's
 - B. 70 cm's
 - C. 110 cm's
 - D. No restriction**

Ski Cross ICR

(THE INTERNATIONAL SNOWBOARD / FREESTYLE / FREESKI / SKI CROSS
COMPETITION RULES (ICR)

BOOK VI JOINT REGULATIONS FOR SNOWBOARD / FREESTYLE SKI / FREESKI)

7203.2.1 Rigid Poles

Round, uniform poles with a diameter between a minimum of 20 mm and a maximum of 32 mm and without joints are allowed as rigid poles. They must consist of a non-splintering material (polycarbonate plastic or material with similar properties).



Question 11

11. What is the maximum length of the rigid pole for a gate in ski cross.
- A. 100 cm's
 - B. 70 cm's
 - C. 110 cm's
 - D. No restriction**

Ski Cross Precisions – Southern Hemisphere

7203 Gates (**Implemented for season 2026/27**)

Rigid Long Poles

Round, uniform poles with a diameter between a minimum of **27 mm** and a maximum of **32 mm** and without joints are allowed as rigid poles **with a length of 110 cm**. They must consist of a non-splintering material (polycarbonate plastic or material with similar properties).



Question 12

12. How many training runs must an athlete complete in Ski Cross on a competition day

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3



Question 12

12. How many training runs must an athlete complete in Ski Cross on a competition day

- A. 0
- B. 1**
- C. 2
- D. 3

Ski Cross ICR

7607 Training

7607.1

For Ski Cross at least **one training run must be completed** prior to the actual competition phase **on the same day**. In case of a DNF, yellow flag or other interruptions, the jury can decide for a rerun or a permit to start.



Case Study 1

Disturbed at Start



Case Study 1

1. Disturbed at Start

You are the TD at a FIS event, starting with the Downhill competitions. Both training days have taken place without any problems.

The night before the race, the temperature rises and the snow conditions change significantly, making it impossible to start from the original start. To avoid losing the race, the Jury decides to move the start lower down. The Organizing Committee reacts quickly and prepares the new start in time.

The race begins, and conditions are good. About ten minutes after the start, with bib 11 on course, you receive a call from the coach of bib 5. He requests a re-run, claiming that his athlete was disturbed at the start because someone called for a “Start Stop” at the exact moment she was leaving the gate.

What are your next steps?



Case Study 1

1. Disturbed at Start

At the Jury meeting, the coach who protested provides a video of the start.

- There is no start tent or fencing up to block off the start ramp.
- There are three other athletes with coaches and technicians on the ramp
- When the athlete starts, before she gets to gate 1, she appears to hesitate and turns her head slightly back towards the start, and then continues her run.



Case Study 1

1. Disturbed at 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.

613.3 Start Procedure

No official or attendant who could possibly give an advantage to or disturb the starting competitors can be behind them.

623 Re-runs

623.1 Prerequisites

623.1.1 Competitors who are obstructed while racing must stop immediately after the incident takes place and report this to the nearest gate judge.

623.2 Grounds for Interference

623.2.7 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.



Case Study 1

- Officials at the start with radios should be wearing a headset/earpiece to avoid having the athlete overhear radio calls.
- Only the start referee should call for a start stop. Racer Down Protocol
- Proper fencing should have been set up to separate the start ramp from the corral. One piece of fence does not take long. If time is an issue, consideration could be given to not fencing in the corral, but consider possible risks with the public or someone falling above the corral.
- The athlete needed to stop immediately if she felt she was interfered with. While a coach can request a rerun, the other rules must also be followed.
- Was she interfered with? Significant loss of speed.



Rule Changes



Rule Changes

Provincial Competition Rules

1. Cut proof undergarments – **HIGHLY** recommended.
2. U14 and U16 SG's
 - Outside gates are required
 - dye must be down prior to inspection. See ICR rule 614.3.2.
3. Updates in the setter's matrix – changed annually.



Provincial Competition Rules

4. New U12 rules

- U12's are only allowed to race in U12 events, not NG. This will require small changes to the NG rules as well.
- The new U12 section will discuss the philosophy behind the change.
- The course setting rules remain the same.
- Other changes may be needed throughout the document to reflect this change.

Josh is working to get this out by mid-November, but no promises. First race impacted is Jan 24, 2026.



National Competition Rules

No changes so far.



Rule Changes

Precisions 2025/2026

**PRECISIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALPINE SKIING
FOR THE SEASON 2025/2026
EDITION SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE (v. 21.07.2025)**

Precisions approved by FIS Council, 07.05.2025 Vilamoura (POR) and 12.06.2025 Online Meeting.

Rule Changes

FIS Council

Change of Licence

203.5

Application for a change of FIS Licence Registration

All applications to change licence registration from one member National Ski Association to another are subject to consideration by the FIS Council at its Meetings in the spring (applications may only be submitted by 1st May each year). In principle an application to change licence registration will not be granted unless competitors demonstrate their personal association with the new nation. Prior to submitting an application to change licence registration competitors must possess the citizenship and passport of the country for which they wish to compete. In addition, competitors must have had their principal legal and effective place of residence in the new country for a minimum of two (2) years immediately prior to the date of the request to change registration to the new country/National Ski Association. An exception to the two-year residency rule may be waived if the competitor was born in the territory of the new country, or whose mother or father is a national of the new country. Applications will not be accepted if a parent has obtained a passport for the new country, but is not resident, and/or there is no family ancestry.

Furthermore, competitors are required to submit a detailed explanation with the application about their personal circumstances and the reason for requesting a change of licence registration. [A change of nation can only be made once and after confirmation by the FIS Council. A change back or a second change is not allowed.](#)



Rule Changes

Executive Board

The use of Airbag

The Executive Board confirmed again the art. 3.5.2.4 to using an Airbag mandatory for all race level 0 and 1 (except Nor-Am Cup, Far East Cup and Junior World Championships, where it is strongly recommended) from the season 2025/26 starting on 15th October 2025.

3.5.2.4 The use of Airbag protector is determined for alpine **speed** events as follows:

Airbag system is mandatory for race level 0 and 1 from the season 2025/2026, starting on 15th October 2025 (except Nor-Am Cup, Far East Cup and Junior World Championships, where it is strongly recommended).

Rule Changes

Sub-Committee for Classification of Alpine Competitors

Category Adder

4.5

Category Adder and Minimum/Maximum Value

The category adder and minimum/maximum values will be published on each valid FIS points list (1st page).

Women & Men

ADDER					
Disc.	Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
DH	0	0	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>
SL	0	0	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>
GS	0	0	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>
SG	0	0	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>

Rule Changes

Average of three results in Tech Events

4.2.1 Base FIS Points list (BL) (*)

The Base FIS Points List (BL) will be published according to the schedule on the FIS website during the middle of June.

4.2.1.1 The average of the best ~~two~~ results in each event during the past season will be used for the calculation of the BL list as follows:

Slalom and Giant Slalom: best three (3) results

Downhill, Super G, and Alpine Combined: best two (2) results

4.2.1.2 During the past season period, For competitors who have obtained fewer than three (3) results in Slalom or Giant Slalom, or fewer than two (2) results in Downhill, Super G, or Alpine Combined only one result in any of the alpine events (Downhill, Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super G or Alpine Combined), during the past season period, will be subject to the following adjustments ~~20% (+) of their result will be added to the result.~~

Slalom and Giant Slalom - two (2) results: Calculate the average of the two results and apply a 20% penalty to that average.

Slalom and Giant Slalom - one (1) result: Add a 20% penalty to the single result, then apply an additional 20% penalty to the new total. Example: A single result of 48.00 → 48.00 plus 20% = 57.60 → 57.60 plus 20% = 69.12).

Downhill, Super G, and Alpine Combined - one (1) result: Add a 20% penalty to the single result.

Rule Changes

- 4.2.1.3 (...)
- 4.2.2 Normal FIS Points list (NL)
List number one will be published 1st July based on the BL. Other lists will be published according to the schedule available on the FIS website.
- 4.2.2.1 During the current period, for competitors with valid BL points, ~~The~~ the NL will reflect the average of a competitor's ~~two~~ best results in each event ~~during the current period~~ only if ~~the~~ those points are better than the BL as follows:-
Slalom and Giant Slalom: best three (3) results
Downhill, Super G, and Alpine Combined: best two (2) results
- 4.2.2.2 ~~Only one Result and n~~ No BL points
During the current period, if a competitor does not have BL points, their NL points will be calculated using the same method as described in 4.2.2.1 ~~20% will be added to the competitors result.~~
- 4.2.2.3 ~~Only one Result and BL points~~ Fewer results than required and BL points



Rule Changes

During the current period, ~~if-if a~~the competitor has valid BL points in an event and obtains only one (1) or two (2) results in Slalom or Giant Slalom, or only one (1) result in Downhill, Super G, or Alpine Combined, per event during the current period, but has BL points, ~~than~~ then the BL points will remain ~~be~~ valid and be used.

Note: FIS IT will prepare a system to run in parallel to the current system using these new calculations for season 2026. Beginning in season 2027 the new system will take over.









Rule Changes

<

Rule Changes

bradsnaw

Aingeru

Rank	Bib	FIS code	Athlete	Year	Nation	Run 1	Run 2	Tot. Time	Diff. Time	FIS Points	2027 points
1	4	6532584	UNDERHILL Bradshaw	2000	 USA	45.07	49.45	1:34.52		23.00	28.50
2	15	492197	GARAY FERNANDEZ Aingeru	1998	 ESP	46.43	48.73	1:35.16	+0.64	29.84	35.34
3	5	6294510	XHEPA Denni	2003	 ALB	45.50	49.76	1:35.26	+0.74	30.91	36.41
4	3	6100575	PARK Oscar	2004	 CAN	45.34	50.25	1:35.59	+1.07	34.43	39.93
5	19	6533898	ZURBAY William	2005	 IRL	46.72	49.39	1:36.11	+1.59	39.99	45.49
6	11	422767	SOEVIK Christian Oliveira	2001	 BRA	46.45	49.70	1:36.15	+1.63	40.42	45.92
7	14	6533746	MENNEN Thomas	2005	 USA	46.48	50.04	1:36.52	+2.00	44.37	49.87
8	2	221441	VINTER Owen	2001	 GBR	46.29	50.52	1:36.81	+2.29	47.47	52.97

Rule Changes

Sub-Committee for Alpine Rules

Electric Timing

611.2.1 Electric Timing

For all international competitions, FIS World Cup, FIS Continental Cups and FIS competitions, two synchronised electronically isolated timing systems operating in time-of-day must be used. One system will be designated system A (main system), the other system B (back-up system) prior to the beginning of the race. Only exception for Parallel competitions, on Level 2, 3 and 4 where no system B is required.

Time of day times must be immediately and automatically sequentially recorded on printed strips (for level 3 and 4, memorized electronically is accepted) -at the maximum precision of the timing device according to the requirements for homologation. The final result is calculated by subtracting the start time from the finish time for each skier's run and is then expressed to 1/100th (0.01) precision by truncating the calculated net time on course.

All times used for the final result must be from system A. If there is a failure of system A, a calculated net time from system B must be used following the same procedure as set out in art. 611.3.2.1. It is not permitted to substitute time-of-day times from system B for use with system A for the purpose of net time calculations. For all events, system A must be connected to its respective start gate contact. System B must be separately connected to another electronically isolated start gate contact.

Refer to the FIS Timing Booklet for more details regarding cabling and complete wiring descriptions, diagrams and start gate installations. All timing equipment and technical installation should be set up or protected in such a way that danger to the competitors is avoided where possible. Synchronisation of the timing systems must occur as close as possible to the scheduled start for the first run of the day.

Synchronisation of all systems must be maintained throughout each run. Timers must not be re synchronised during any run.



Rule Changes

- **612.4 The Chief Timekeeper**
- The chief timekeeper is responsible for the accuracy of the timing and synchronises the watches with the starter as shortly before **and after** the race as is possible. The chief timekeeper must publish unofficial times as quickly as possible (on the scoreboard, etc.). If the electric timing fails, the chief timekeeper must communicate immediately with the start referee and the TD, the equivalent electronic time report (see data booklet) must be prepared. **The Jury must control and approve it. The report may also be shown to the representative of the nations concerned.**



Rule Changes

Hiking

ITS BAAACK



Rule Changes

Interdiction to Continue after a competitor stops

614.2.3 Interdiction to Continue after a competitor stops

If a competitor's skis come to a complete stop (~~e.g. after a fall~~), they must no longer continue through previous or further gates. If a competitor continues without their skis coming to a complete stop, they must not interfere with the run of the next competitor or be passed by the next competitor.

The general idea is that a small amount of hiking is permissible, particularly in slalom. Where there is no loss in momentum and an athlete has to make a few steps to get up and around a gate, hiking will be permitted. Hiking 10 meters is not the intent of this rule change. On a 30 second interval, by the time you get your direction changed and then start to hike up 10 meters, the next athlete will be arriving. In the past we have set rules at each event on how far an athlete can hike. In Speed, I would recommend that no hiking be permitted at all.



Rule Changes

803.2.2 Three run slalom

In a three run Slalom, each run must include at least two of the following combinations: vertical combination, hairpin combination, or delay gate combination.

Rule Changes

Starting Order for the 2nd and 3rd Run of a three run race

621.12 Starting Order for the 2nd and 3rd Run of a three run race

621.12.1 Starting Order for the 2nd Run of a three-run race

621.12.1.1 In competitions with three runs, the starting order for the second run is determined by the result list of the first run except for the first 30 places.

621.12.1.2 For the first 30 places the starting order is as follows:

- the 30th in the result list starts 1st
- the 29th in the result list starts 2nd
- the 28th in the result list starts 3rd
- the 27th in the result list starts 4th
- the 1st in the result list starts 30th
- from the 31st onward according to the result list of the first and second run.
If more than one competitor is ranked 30th, the competitor with the lowest start number will start first.

621.12.2 Starting Order for the 3rd Run of a three-run race

621.12.2.1 In competitions with three runs, the starting order for the third run is determined by the result list of the first and second run except for the first 30 places.

621.12.2.2 For the first 30 places the starting order is as follows:

- the 30th in the result list starts 1st
- the 29th in the result list starts 2nd
- the 28th in the result list starts 3rd
- the 27th in the result list starts 4th
- the 1st in the result list starts 30th
- from the 31st onward according to the result list of the first and second run.
If more than one competitor is ranked 30th, the competitor with the lowest start number will start first.

621.12.3 Starting Order for the 2nd and 3rd Run at FIS Races (all levels)

The Jury has the right to decide no later than one hour before the start of the first run; whether the reversed order shall be reduced to the first fifteen placed competitors from the first run.

621.12.4 A start list for the second and third run must be published in good time and distributed to teams and officials.

621.123 Double Entries

Rule Changes

Grounds for Interference

623.2 Grounds for Interference

623.2.1 Blocking of the ~~course~~ racing line by an official, a spectator, an animal or other obstruction.

623.2.2 Blocking of the ~~course~~ racing line by a fallen competitor who does not clear the course quickly enough.

623.2.3 Blocking of the racing line by a broken or detached pole caused by the competitor (Level 1, 2, 3, 4).



Rule Changes

- 602.4.2 Cancellations or postponements of events must be announced to the TD and to the FIS immediately, ~~taking into account~~ **observing** any applicable deadlines. **Postponements must always have a future date, otherwise the event is considered cancelled. Cancellations and postponements are always shown on the FIS website.**

Rule Changes

613.4 Start Signals

~~10 seconds before the start, the starter will tell each competitor "10 seconds". Five seconds before the start, the starter should count "5, 4, 3, 2, 1" and then give the start command "Go Partez Los". (For Slalom see art. 805.3). If possible, an automatic audible signal is to be used (art. 611.2.1.3). The starter will let the competitor see the start clock.~~

613.4 Start Signals

If possible, a start clock with an automatic audible signal is to be used (art. 611.2.1.3). The starter will let the competitor see the start clock. If a start clock is not used, 10 seconds before the start, the starter will tell each competitor "10 seconds". Five seconds before the start, the starter should count "5, 4, 3, 2, 1" and then give the start command "Go". (For Slalom see art. 805.3)



Rule Changes

Committee for Competition Equipment

Carbon shin shells

The Committee for Competition Equipment proposes to add the following article to the Specifications for Alpine Competition Equipment:

3.5.4 Shin Pads

No additional rigid parts are allowed to be worn as shin pads inside the boot. To treat medical issues, additional protection pads, as soft padding can be approved by FIS. Those pads must be made of soft material (e.g. gel, foam) and be flexible in all directions. Additionally, they cannot have a preformed, curved shape adapted to the leg and their size must not exceed the height and width of the ski boot tongue.

The Alpine Committee confirmed the prohibition to use Carbon shin shells, inside or outside the ski boots and refers for this prohibition, ICR art 222 and paragraphers.

Cut Resistant Undergarment

The use of cut-resistant undergarment pants is mandatory for all events/disciplines at category race level 0 and 1 from season 2025/2026 (July 1st 2025) onwards. The mandatory implementation requires a minimum protection level of 3 stars according to the FIS DITF test standard everywhere between the iliac crest and the onset of the ski boot.

Note: due to logistical problems the implementation in the South American Cup (SAC) & Australian New Zealand-Cup (ANC) will be postponed to October 15th 2025.



Rule Changes

3.5.3.4 Implementation of cut resistant undergarment

The use of cut-resistant undergarment is strongly recommended for all disciplines events at all levels. The use of cut-resistant undergarment pants is mandatory for all events disciplines at category **race level 0 and 1** from season **2025/2026** onwards. The mandatory implementation requires a minimum protection level of **3 stars** according to the FIS-DITF test standard everywhere between the iliac crest and the onset of the ski boot.

This was a rule change last season and is now effective for this season.

Level 0 = WC, WSC, OWG

Level 1 = COC (NORAM) and WJC

Rule Changes



Label attesting conformity with FIS specifications for cut resistant undergarment.



Case Study 2

Late at Start



Case Study 2

Late at start

Men's SL Race – Run 1

Snow conditions on the skiers' left track for the Men were reported as quite soft. In comparison, the Ladies' track held up significantly better.

The Jury decided to move the Men's 2nd run from the planned re-set on the skiers' left to a re-dress of the Women's 1st run course on the skiers' right. This decision allowed the Men's 2nd run course inspection time to remain as originally scheduled but required that the Men run before the Women in the second run, thereby moving the Men's start time slightly earlier.



Case Study 2

This change was communicated in the official WhatsApp group approximately 10 minutes before the 2nd run course inspection.

Racer Bib 16 was reported by the Start Referee as DNS (scheduled to start 17th).

After approximately 25 competitors had started, the Start Referee reported that Bib 16 was present at the start and requested to race.

In accordance with ICR 613.6, a provisional run was granted, to be inserted after Bib 2 (30th starter, fastest from Run 1).

After the final competitor had finished, the Jury convened and noted that all other athletes from his team were on time at the start. It was therefore concluded that no force majeure had occurred. The Jury decided to retract the provisional run and to record Bib 16 as DNS on the Referee Report.

The Referee Report for Run 2 was published in the WhatsApp group at 13:56, with a protest deadline of 14:11.



Case Study 2

Protest

At approximately 14:00, the Referee received a formal protest from the coach, accompanied by the required CHF 100.--. The Jury met with him to hear his reasoning.

He explained that the athlete had arrived late on site and, for this reason, had planned to maximize opportunities to free ski before, during, and after the race. He further stated that all his coaches, technicians, and athletes had been informed of the amended start schedule either before, or at the latest during the course inspection, but for some reason this information was not passed on to Bib 16. Finally, he emphasized that the athlete had not intentionally missed his start and had gained no advantage by beginning after the 30th racer.

- Discuss the case with your jury



Case Study 2

613.6 Delayed Start

A competitor who is not ready to start on time will be sanctioned. The Start Referee may however excuse such a delay if, in the start referee's opinion the delay is due to "force majeure". For example, breakdown of a competitor's personal equipment or minor sickness of a competitor does not constitute "force majeure". In case of doubt, the Jury may allow the start provisionally.

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

628 Penalties

628.5 is not ready to start on time or makes a false start (art. 613.6, 613.7, 805.3.1, 805.4, 1226.3)

Case Study 2

223 Sanctions

223.1 General Conditions

223.1.3 In determining whether conduct constitutes an offence consideration should be given to:
whether the conduct was intentional or unintentional,
whether the conduct arose from circumstances of an emergency

223.3.2 All competing competitors may be subject to the following additional penalties:

- Disqualification
- Impairment of their starting position
- Forfeiture of prizes and benefits in favour of the organiser
- Suspension from FIS events

223.3.3 Competitors shall only be disqualified if their mistake would result in an advantage for them with regard to the end result, unless the Rules state otherwise in an individual case.



Case Study 2

The athlete does not have a valid reason for missing his start. Going skiing instead of paying attention to what is going on at the race is not the organizer's fault.

The start of the 2nd run was moved up 5 minutes. The athlete showed up 4 minutes late for his start. Is it normal for an athlete to arrive just in time to start?

Who is responsible for communicating to the athlete, the coach or the ROC/Jury?

The Jury made a valid decision. The athlete was late for his start, and the small amount of time between the scheduled start and the actual start was minor. The ROC communicated the change through proper channels.

Moving up the start causes issues such as these, and in most cases we will side with the athlete. Even in cases where there is no schedule change, consideration should be given to allow the racer to have their run.

Would your decision be different if this was a U12 race?



Timing and Calculations



Timing and Calculations

- **FIS Alpine Timing Booklet**
- **FIS Points Rules**



ALBERTA SKIING



Timing and Calculations

Alpine Skiing

2025/2026

9th FIS points list 2025/26

Valid from 23-10-2025 to 05-11-2025

Category/Catégorie/Kategorie	Race level	Minimum penalty	Maximum penalty
OWG,WC,WSC	0	0.00	0.00
COM,WQUA	0	0.00	4.00
ANC,EC,ECOM,FEC,NAC,SAC,UVS,WJC	1	15.00	999.00
EQUA	1	23.00	999.00
NC	2	20.00	999.00
AWG,CISM,CORP,EYOF,FIS,FQUA,JUN,NJC,NJR,UNI,YOG	3	23.00	999.00
CIT,CITWC	3	40.00	999.00
ENL	4	60.00	999.00

MEN							GENERAL		WOMEN						
ADDER						Z-Value	Men/Women		ADDER						Z-Value
Disc.	Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4		F Value	Max points	Disc.	Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	
DH	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1250.00	330.00	DH	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
SL	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	730.00	165.00	SL	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
GS	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1010.00	220.00	GS	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
SG	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1190.00	270.00	SG	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
AC	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1360.00	270.00	AC	0	0	0	0	0	0.00

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE SKI
INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION
INTERNATIONALER SKI VERBAND



Timing and Calculations

Race Penalty calculation

PENALTY CALCULATION

Name of event/Nom de l'événement		FIS Men		F Factor -	
Date/Date	30.10.2025	Event/Événement	SL	Name of the TD/Nom du DT	

The best 10 at finish / 10 meilleurs à l'arrivée

Result Résultat	Number Dossard	Name Nom	Time Temps	NAT NAT	FIS-Points Points FIS	Best 5 5 meilleurs	Race Points Pts de Course
1	6		1 :26.45		46.38		
2	1		1 :26.84		67.49		
3	13		1 :27 :14		70.83		
4	15		1 :27 :15		40.16		
5	4		1 :27.37		84.95		
6	10		1 :27.63		80.06		
7	5		1 :27.72		61.84		
8	8		1 :27.91		48.74		
9	12		1 :28.05		78.44		
10	19		1 :28.15		99.15		
10	2		1 :28.15		67.49		

FIS Points of the best 5 started / 5 meilleurs points FIS ayant pris le départ

4	15				40.16	
1	6				46.38	
8	8				48.74	
11	14				60.47	
7	5				61.84	

TOTALS/TOTALS

FIS Points best 5 at start

(B) Points FIS des 5 meilleurs ayant pris le départ

FIS Points of best 5 to finish in top 10

(A) Points FIS des 5 meilleurs dans les premiers 10

Race Points of corresponding competitors

(C) Points compétition de ces concurrents

Calculated penalty / Pénalité calculée

A

+

B

-

C

=

/ 10

Correction value / Valeur de correction

Category Adder / Additif de catégorie

Penalty applied / Pénalité appliquée



Timing and Calculations

PENALTY CALCULATION

Name of event/Nom de l'événement		FIS Men	F Factor - 730
Date/Date	30.10.2025	Event/Événement SL	Name of the TD/Nom du DT

Timing and Calculations

The best 10 at finish / 10 meilleurs à l'arrivée

Result <u>Résultat</u>	Number <u>Dossard</u>	Name Nom	Time Temps	NAT <u>NAT</u>	FIS-Points Points FIS	Best 5 5 <u>meilleurs</u>	Race Points Pts de Course
1	6		1 :26.45		46.38	46.38	
2	1		1 :26.84		57.49		
3	13		1 :27 :14		70.83		
4	15		1 :27 :15		40.16	40.16	
5	4		1 :27.37		84.95		
6	10		1 :27.63		80.06		
7	5		1 :27.72		61.84	61.84	
8	8		1 :27.91		48.74	48.74	
9	12		1 :28.05		78.44		
10	19		1 :28.15		99.15		
10	2		1 :28.15		57.49	57.49	

Timing and Calculations

The best 10 at finish / 10 meilleurs à l'arrivée

Result Résultat	Number Dossard	Name Nom	Time Temps	NAT NAT	FIS-Points Points FIS	Best 5 5 meilleurs	Race Points Pts de Course
1	6		1 :26.45		46.38	46.38	0.00
2	1		1 :26.84		67.49		
3	13		1 :27 :14		70.83		
4	15		1 :27 :15		40.16	40.16	5.91
5	4		1 :27.37		84.95		
6	10		1 :27.63		80.06		
7	5		1 :27.72		61.84	61.84	10.72
8	8		1 :27.91		48.74	48.74	12.33
9	12		1 :28.05		78.44		
10	19		1 :28.15		99.15		
10	2		1 :28.15		67.49	67.49	14.36

Timing and Calculations

FIS Points of the best 5 started / 5 meilleurs points FIS avant pris le depart

4	15				40.16
1	6				46.38
8	8				48.74
12	14				60.47
7	5				61.84



257.59		
	264.61	
		43.32

A	264.61	+	B	257.59	-	C	43.32	=	478.88	/	10	47.89
Correction value / Valeur de correction												
Category Adder / Additif de catégorie												
Penalty applied / Pénalité appliquée												47.89



Race Penalty calculation

PENALTY CALCULATION

Name of event/Nom de l'événement		FIS Men		F Factor - 730	
Date/Date	30.10.2025	Event/Evénement	SL	Name of the TD/Nom du DT	

The best 10 at finish / 10 meilleurs à l'arrivée

Result Résultat	Number Dossard	Name Nom	Time Temps	NAT NAT	FIS-Points Points FIS	Best 5 5 meilleurs	Race Points Pts de Course
1	6		1 :26.45		46.38	46.38	0.00
2	1		1 :26.84		67.49		
3	13		1 :27 :14		70.83		
4	15		1 :27 :15		40.16	40.16	5.91
5	4		1 :27.37		84.95		
6	10		1 :27.63		80.06		
7	5		1 :27.72		61.84	61.84	10.72
8	8		1 :27.91		48.74	48.74	12.33
9	12		1 :28.05		78.44		
10	19		1 :28.15		99.15		
10	2		1 :28.15		67.49	67.49	14.36

FIS Points of the best 5 started / 5 meilleurs points FIS avant pris le depart

4	15			40.16
1	6			46.38
8	8			48.74
12	14			60.47
7	5			61.84

TOTALS/TOTALS

(B)	FIS Points best 5 at start	257.59	
(A)	Points FIS des 5 meilleurs ayant pris le départ		264.61
(C)	FIS Points of best 5 to finish in top 10		
	Points FIS des 5 meilleurs dans les premiers 10		
	Race Points of corresponding competitors		
	Points compétition de ces concurrents		43.32

Calculated penalty / Pénalité calculée

A	264.61	+	B	257.59	-	C	43.32	=	478.88	/ 10	47.89
Correction value / Valeur de correction											
Category Adder / Additif de catégorie											
Penalty applied / Pénalité appliquée											47.89

Timing and Calculations

EET Calculation

Bib	Finish Time of Day System A	Finish Time of Day Hand Time	Time Difference	Notes
163	10:52:04.2995	10:52:04.18		
162	10:52:31.7749	10:52:31.63		
161	11:00:08.8532	11:00:08.49		
160	11:01:03.1923	11:01:03.11		
159	11:01:54.5057	11:01:54.20		
158	11:02:47.6471	11:02:47.60		
157	DNF	DNF		
156	11:03:43.3761	11:03:43.30		
155	DNF	DNF		
154	11:04:35.2124	11:04:35.16		
153	11:05:03.7899	11:05:03.70		
152	11:05:30.0173	11:05:29.86		
151		11:06:01.89		
	Total Time Difference			
	Calculate Correction Time			
	Calculate EET Time			
22	Calculate Racer 10's Official Result			
	Finish			
	Start		11:04:38.2236	
	Result			
	Official Result			

Timing and Calculations

Bib	Finish Time of Day System A	Finish Time of Day Hand Time	Time Difference	Notes
163	10:52:04.2995	10:52:04.18	0.1195	
162	10:52:31.7749	10:52:31.63	0.1449	
161	11:00:08.8532	11:00:08.49	0.3632	
160	11:01:03.1923	11:01:03.11	0.0823	
159	11:01:54.5057	11:01:54.20	0.3057	
158	11:02:47.6471	11:02:47.60	0.0471	
157	DNF	DNF		
156	11:03:43.3761	11:03:43.30	0.0761	
155	DNF	DNF		
154	11:04:35.2124	11:04:35.16	0.0524	
153	11:05:03.7899	11:05:03.70	0.0899	
152	11:05:30.0173	11:05:29.86	0.1573	
151		11:06:01.89		
	Total Time Difference		1.4384	
	Calculate Correction Time	$1.4384/10 = .14384$	0.1438	Round to 4 decimal places

Timing and Calculations

	Total Time Difference		1.4384	
	Calculate Correction Time	$1.4384/10 = .14384$	0.1438	Round to 4 decimal places
151	Calculate EET Time	$11:06:01.89 + (0.1438)$	11:06:02.0338	

Timing and Calculations

151	Calculate EET Time	$11:06:01.89 + (0.1438)$	11:06:02.0338	
151	Calculate Racer 10's Official Result			
	Finish		11:06:02.0338	
	Start		11:04:38.2236	
	Result		1:23.8102	
	Official Result		1:23.81	Truncate

Timing and Calculations

EET Calculation

Bib	Finish Time of Day System A	Finish Time of Day Hand Time	Time Difference	Notes
163	10:52:04.2995	10:52:04.18	0.1195	
162	10:52:31.7749	10:52:31.63	0.1449	
161	11:00:08.8532	11:00:08.49	0.3632	
160	11:01:03.1923	11:01:03.11	0.0823	
159	11:01:54.5057	11:01:54.20	0.3057	
158	11:02:47.6471	11:02:47.60	0.0471	
157	DNF	DNF		
156	11:03:43.3761	11:03:43.30	0.0761	
155	DNF	DNF		
154	11:04:35.2124	11:04:35.16	0.0524	
153	11:05:03.7899	11:05:03.70	0.0899	
152	11:05:30.0173	11:05:29.86	0.1573	
151		11:06:01.89		
	Total Time Difference		1.4384	
	Calculate Correction Time	$1.4384/10 = .14384$	0.1438	Round to 4 decimal places
151	Calculate EET Time	$11:06:01.89 + (0.1438)$	11:06:02.0338	
151	Calculate Racer 10's Official Result			
	Finish		11:06:02.0338	
	Start		11:04:38.2236	
	Result		1:23.8102	
	Official Result		1:23.81	Truncate



Case Study 3

Forerunners



Case Study 3

Forerunners

You are at a U14 SG. The course is in good shape and race ready. You have 3 forerunners for the event. Two of the forerunners are U12 athletes and are good skiers. The third athlete is a FIS athlete with downhill and SG experience. The Jury decides to run the two U12's first and the FIS athlete last. The course report from the first two athletes is the course is icy. Due to the increased speed, the FIS athlete gets significant air off the jump and is unable to make the next gate. He gets back into the course and finishes. Before the Finish referee can get the course report, the start referee announces that racer 1 is on course. This athlete also gets significant air off the jump and falls. The coaches are concerned about the amount of air the athletes are getting as the course is faster than they anticipated.

What would you do to deal with that days race.?

Would you consider doing things differently at the next race?



Case Study 3

605 Forerunners

605.1 The organiser is obliged to provide at least three forerunners who have signed the FIS Athletes Declaration.

605.3 The nominated forerunners **should have the skiing ability** to ski the course in a racing manner.

605.7 **Upon request the forerunners must report to members of the Jury** regarding the snow conditions, the visibility and the race line, as the case requires.

601.4 The Jury

601.4.6 Duties of the Jury

- *601.4.6 Duties of the Jury*
- The Jury monitors the adherence to the rules throughout the entire race, including the official training.
Determining the number of forerunners for each run and setting the start order of the forerunners

Debriefing the forerunners as necessary

- **614.3 Inspection**
- *614.3.1 Jury inspection*
- On race day, **the Jury inspects the course and has to confirm the FIS programme for the day**. Team Captains may accompany the Jury.



Case Study 3

- Yellow flag racer 2.
- Discuss with the Jury on whether the course needs to be reset to make the approach to the jump slower.
- Consider having an ad hoc team captains meeting to discuss with the coaches. If the Jury has to get together to have a discussion, this is a possibility. If there is a technical advisor at the race or the coach lead for the age group working group, include them in the discussion.
- Decide if you need to re-inspect if a change is made. How significant is the change, angle of approach, can the athlete see the landing area as they approach or is it a blind jump, skill level.



Case Study 3

Best practices

- The programme should provide enough time for the last forerunner to cross the finish line and report to the finish referee on the condition of the course. Even if you are running behind schedule, taking an extra 2 or 3 minutes will not affect the overall outcome for the day.
- Starting races on time is a great goal but should not sacrifice safety.
- There is no requirement to allow a forerunner a full course interval. This is a good practice in speed. But plan for it.
- If you are starting racer 1 at 9:00 AM, then you should be race ready by no later than 8:59. It is ok to have a longer gap of 2 or 3 minutes. If you allow one minute for the last forerunner to complete the course and report, they need to finish at 8:58. That means they need to be starting at 8:56, assuming the course is more than 1 minute. If you are running a full course interval, then F1 and F2 need to start at 8:56 minus the time to complete the course. If the interval is 1:30, you can tighten up their starts. F2 starts at 8:54:30 and F1 at 8:53. I would still allow the 2 minutes for F3 and the one minute to give their report as minimum.
- The Chief of Race/TD should confirm that the race can start after the forerunners' reports have been received. The start referee should wait/request confirmation before sending racer 1.
- The Jury member in that position has a responsibility to let the other members of the Jury know what is happening, and that they would like to discuss it after the forerunner finishes. Simplest way to do that is to call a start stop.
- Should you send the best forerunner first? Would this give you more time to consider his report?
- Have a jury meeting every morning with the start and finish referee's in attendance to go over the morning program, ensure everyone knows what is happening



Case Study 3

Best practices

- Have a jury meeting every morning with the start and finish referee's in attendance to go over the morning program, ensure everyone knows what is happening and the radios procedures that will be followed.
- Consider having a list of questions that the forerunners will be asked. This will hopefully improve the information that we receive from the forerunners. Course condition, could they see the terrain well, anything that surprised them like a rut developing, or a bump that caught them off guard because of flat light.



Questions



Thank you for volunteering/coaching and participating
in this update.

Have a great race season!!