



# THE INTERNATIONAL SKI COMPETITION RULES (ICR)

## REGULATIONS FOR GRASS SKIING

SLALOM  
GIANT SLALOM  
SUPER-G  
SUPER COMBINED  
PARALLEL RACES  
COMBINED GRASS SKI COMPETITIONS

INCL. CHANGES AND PRECISIONS 2020 SPRING

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## 1<sup>st</sup> Section

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### Rules Common to Grass Ski Events

For the technical organisation of the FIS World Ski Championships (Alpine Disciplines) the rules of the Grass Ski FIS World Cup shall be valid, where not otherwise specified in the ICR.

#### 600 Organisation

Reference Article 211.

#### 601 Organising Committee

##### 601.1 Composition

The Organising Committee consists of those members (physical or legal) who are delegated by the organiser and by the International Ski Federation. It carries the rights, duties and obligations of the organiser.

##### 601.2 Appointments by the International Ski Federation

The International Ski Federation appoints for all competitions the Technical Delegate and:

- 601.2.1 For World Cup Races
- the Referee (Race-Director) and
  - for Super-G the Assistant Referee

- 601.2.2 For all other races the Technical Delegate appoints
- the Referee
  - for Super-G the Assistant Referee

- 601.2.3 By these appointments the above persons become members of the Organising Committee.

##### 601.3 Appointments by the organiser

The organiser appoints all other members of the Organising Committee. The Chair or their 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 they work closely with the International Ski Federation and their appointed officials. They take on all other duties that are necessary for carrying out the competition.

The following officials must be appointed:

- 601.3.1 The Chief of Race
- The Chief of Race directs all preparation of the competition and supervises the activities in the technical area. They summons meetings for consideration of technical questions and lead the team captains meetings after consultation with the Technical Delegate.

- 601.3.2      The Chief of Course (Section Chief)  
The chief of course is responsible for the preparation of the courses in accordance with the directives and decisions of the Jury. They must be familiar with local piste conditions on the terrain concerned.
- 601.3.3      The Start Referee
- The start referee must remain at the start from the beginning of the official inspection time until the end of a training/event.
  - They must make sure that the regulations for the start and the start organisation are properly observed.
  - They determine late and false starts.
  - They report to the Referee the names of the competitors who did not start and informs the jury of all infringements against the rules, such as, false or late starts or violations against the rules for equipment.
  - They must ensure that reserve bibs are at the start.
- 601.3.4      The Finish Referee
- The finish referee must remain at the finish from the beginning of the official inspection time until the end of a training/event.
- They must make sure that all the regulations for the organisation of the finish and the finish in-run and out-run are properly observed.
  - They supervise the finish controller, the timing and the crowd control in the finish area.
  - They must be able to communicate immediately with the start at all times.
  - They report to the referee the names of the competitors who did not finish and informs the jury of all infringements against the rules.
- 601.3.5      The Chief Gate Judge
- The Chief gate judge organises and supervises the work of the gate judges. They designate the gates each will supervise and places them in position. At the end of the first run and the end of the race They will collect the gate judges' control cards for delivery to the Referee.
- They must distribute, in good time, to each gate judge the material that they need (control card, pencil, start list, etc.) and be prepared to offer assistance either to help keep the spectators off the course or to help maintain the course, etc. They must make sure that the numbering and the marking of the gates is done within the required time.
- 601.3.6      The Chief of Timing and Calculations
- The chief of timing and calculations is responsible for the coordination of officials at the start and finish, including timing and calculations. In Slalom, they or a special assistant will decide the interval between starts. The following officials are under their direction:
- starter
  - assistant starter
  - start recorder
  - chief timekeeper
  - assistant timekeepers
  - finish controller
  - chief of calculations and their assistants

- 601.3.7      **The Race Secretary**  
The race secretary is responsible for all secretarial work for the technical aspects of the competition and amongst others for the preparation of the draw. They must ensure that the official results contain the information required by art. 617.3.4. They are responsible for the minutes of the technical officials, the Jury and team captains' meetings.  
They must ensure that all forms for start, finish, timing, calculations, and gate-judging are well prepared, and handed over to the officials concerned in good order at the proper time.  
They receive official protests and gives them to those who are concerned. They must facilitate the calculation of results by appropriate preparation and ensure that they are duplicated and published as quickly as possible after the completion of the competition.
- 601.3.8      **The Chief of Medical and Rescue Services**  
The chief of medical and rescue services is responsible for organising adequate first aid and medical coverage during the official training periods and the actual competition.  
They must arrange an appropriate facility to which injured competitors may be taken and treated.  
The race doctor coordinates plans with the team doctors before the start of the official training.  
During training and the races, they must be in telephone or radio communication with their assistants. They must co-ordinate plans with the Chief of Race before the start of the official training.  
A doctor, who should be a good skier, should be ready at the start to deal with any eventuality and has to stay in contact with the Jury and the members of the rescue service. This task can be delegated to a team doctor. Details of the Medical Support Requirements are given in chapter 1 of the FIS Medical Guide containing Medical Rules and Guidelines.
- 601.3.9      **Other officials within the Organising Committee**  
The following officials can also be appointed:
- 601.3.9.1      **The Chief Steward**  
The chief steward takes the necessary measures so that spectators are kept off the course. Sufficient personnel must be used according to a detailed plan. Attention should be paid that there is sufficient space behind the barriers to permit circulation of spectators.
- 601.3.9.2      **The Chief of Course Equipment and Technical Equipment**  
The chief of course equipment is responsible for the provision of all equipment and any tools for the preparation and maintenance of the courses, for the conduct of the race, and communication of equipment, when these duties have not specifically been assigned to another official.
- 601.3.9.3      **The Chief of Media**  
The Chief of Media is responsible for all briefing and information for journalists, photographers, television and radio reporters, in accordance with the instructions of the Organising Committee.
- 601.3.9.4      **The following officials are recommended:**  
- chief of finance (treasurer)

- chief of accommodation and meals
- chief of protocol

The organiser is authorised to include other officials within the Organising Committee

#### **601.4 The Jury**

The following members of the Jury, who are members of the Organising Committee are responsible for technical matters within the closed competition areas (job description for WSC, WC):

- the Technical Delegate
- the Referee
- the Chief of Race
- the Assistant Referee for Super-G
- the Start Referee (WSC)
- the Finish Referee (WSC)

601.4.1 Appointment of the Jury for FIS World Ski Championships

601.4.1.1 The FIS Grass Skiing Committee appoints:

- the Technical Delegate
- the Referee (Race Director)
- the Assistant Referee
- the Start Referee
- the Finish Referee

601.4.1.2 The head of the Technical Delegates proposes qualified TD's as Jury members to the FIS Grass Skiing Committee. The proposed TD's will be approved by the FIS Grass Skiing Committee.  
In order to qualify, a proposed member must hold a valid licence as a Technical Delegate of the FIS.

601.4.1.3 The organising National Ski Association nominates the Chief of Race

601.4.1.4 All members of the Jury must be able to understand each other in one and the same FIS language.

601.4.1.5 Persons, who work for a National Ski Association with responsibility for a ski team may not be members of the Jury.

601.4.1.6 For FIS World Ski Championships a visiting nation can be represented on the Jury by only one FIS Grass Skiing Committee appointed member (not including the TD).

#### **601.4.2 Jury at International competition (World Cup see WC Rules)**

601.4.2.1 The chief TD for the FIS Grass Skiing Committee appoints the Technical Delegate.

601.4.2.2 The TD appoints

- the Referee
- in the case of Super-G, the Assistant Referee

For international races for women the Jury should include a women, if possible.

- 601.4.2.4 The Chief of Race has to belong to the organising National Ski Association.
- 601.4.3 Contradictoriness**
- 601.4.3.1 A competitor cannot be a member of the Jury.
- 601.4.4 Period of office of the Jury
- 601.4.4.1 The appointed Jury members gather for their first meeting prior to the first team captains meeting.
- 601.4.4.2 The active duty of the Jury begins with its first meeting and ends, if no protest is submitted, at the expiration of the protest deadline, otherwise after dealing with all submitted protests.
- 601.4.5 Right of vote and Voting (WSC and WC: See also FIS WC Rules)**  
The TD is Chair of the Jury. They conduct the meetings. Each of the following has one vote in the Jury:
- 601.4.5.1 For FIS World Ski Championships all Jury members.
- 601.4.5.2 For international races, the TD, Chief of Race, Referee and in the case of Super-G, the Assistant Referee.
- 601.4.5.3 Decisions are made by simple majority vote of members present and voting (exception art. 646.3).
- 601.4.5.4 In the case of a tie, the TD has the casting vote.
- 601.4.5.5 Minutes are to be kept of all meetings and decisions of the Jury and signed by each individual member of the Jury, with each individual vote on decisions recorded, as per art. 603.3.7.
- 601.4.5.6 The minutes must be written in at least one of the FIS languages (English, French or German).
- 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.
- 601.4.6 Duties of the Jury**  
The Jury monitors the adherence to the rules throughout the entire race, including the official training.  
With the recognition of these regulations valid for Grass Ski World Cup, the Race Director overtakes the duties of a referee. This is because the Referee has the operative word about the technical section (section which deals with the area of start, track and finish). The Technical Delegate of Grass Ski WC competitions keeps the duties concerning the administrative section (the whole working section with the exception of the technical section).

- 601.4.6.1 From a technical standpoint particularly by:
- Checking the race-course and the set courses
  - Checking the preparation of the course
  - Checking the start, the finish and the run-out from the finish
  - Checking the first aid service
  - Appointing the course setters
  - Fixing the time of course setting
  - Overseeing the work of the course setters
  - Checking the gate flags
  - Opening or closing the race courses for training in consideration of the technical preparations and the prevailing weather conditions
  - Determining the manner of the course inspection
  - Inspection of the course before the race
  - Determining the number of forerunners for each run and setting the start order of the forerunners
  - Debriefing the forerunners as necessary
  - Changing the start intervals
  - Giving instructions to and obtaining information from the gate judges
- 601.4.6.2 From an organisational viewpoint particularly by:
- Ranking of the competitors for the draw
  - Division of the competitors without points into groups according to some determined basis
  - Granting of re-runs
  - Cancellation of the race (beforehand), if
    - now conditions are unsuitable
    - the recommendations of the Technical Advisor's report have not been carried out
    - the first aid and medical service are inadequate or missing
    - the crowd control is insufficient
  - Shortening the course, if piste or weather conditions make this appear necessary
  - Interruption of the race if the prerequisites of art. 624 are present
  - Termination of the race if the prerequisites of art. 625 are present
- 601.4.6.3 From a disciplinary viewpoint particularly by:
- Decision on a proposal of the Technical Delegate to exclude a competitor for lack of physical and technical ability
  - Enforcement of the checks on regulations concerning advertising on equipment and clothing in the competition area
  - Imposition of sanctions
  - Decisions on protests
  - Issue of particular directives throughout the entire event
- 601.4.7 Questions not covered by a rule**  
In general, the Jury takes decisions on all questions not clarified by the ICR.
- 601.4.8 Walkie-Talkies**  
At all competitions entered in the FIS Calendar, the Jury members plus start and finish referee must be equipped with radios. These must function on a single reserved frequency and be free of interference.

## **601.4.9 Duties of the TD for all competitions**

For the FIS World Cup and FIS World Ski Championships, the tasks of the TD are defined in the World Cup rules.

### **601.4.9.1 Before the race**

#### **The TD**

- Reviews the homologation file and consults the organiser about the possible existence of a special authorisation.
- If they establish that no homologation exists, the Jury must cancel the race (see article 650).
- They read the TD reports about previous events at the site and check whether the improvements proposed in these reports have been carried out.
- Inspects the liability insurance certificate as required by art. 212 and reports to the FIS where necessary.
- Inspects the competition and training courses.
- Supervises the compliance with art. 704 concerning the official training. Controls the gate flags.
- Collaborates in the administrative and technical preparations.
- Checks the official entry lists, including FIS points.
- Checks on the presence of sufficient radios for all members of the Jury (with separate frequencies).
- Takes note of the accreditation and the authorisation for entry to the competition course.
- Checks over the race courses with regard to preparation, marking, crowd control, as well as the layout of start and finish areas.
- Supervises the course setting together with the Jury.
- Checks on the location of the television towers and sees that they are adequately protected if necessary.
- Supervises the locations of the first aid service along the course as well as the organisation of the medical care.
- Checks on all technical installations such as timekeeping, hand timing, communications, transport of people, etc.
- Is present in the race area during all training.
- Takes part in all meetings of the Jury and of the team captains.
- Works closely together with the officials of the Organising Committee and the FIS Technical Advisor.
- Is Chair of the Jury with a casting vote in case of a tie.
- If necessary, appoints members to the Jury.
- Has the right, if a Slalom or Giant Slalom cannot be carried out on the homologated course because of "force majeure", to move the race to a "substitute course" proposed by the organiser. This is on the explicit condition that the necessary homologation measures can be fulfilled. For Super-G there is only the possibility of shortening the run on a homologated course. The minimum prescribed vertical drops must, however, be observed in any case.

### **601.4.9.2 During the race**

#### **The TD**

- Must be present in the course area.
- Works closely with the Jury, the team captains and the coaches.
- Observes that the valid rules and directives are obeyed in regard to advertising, on clothing and race equipment.

- Supervises the technical and organisational conduct of the event.
- Advises the organisation concerning the observance of the FIS Rules and Directives.

#### 601.4.9.3

##### After the race

##### The TD

- Helps with the compilation of the Referee's report.
- Calculates the race and penalty points for the individual races. If these points are calculated by computer, it is the TD's duty to re-check the points and to confirm their accuracy with their personal signature. Above all they check the correct use of the corresponding F value for each discipline.
- Presents properly submitted protests to the Jury for decision.
- Signs the official result lists established by the race secretary and gives the authorisation for the award ceremony.
- Fills out the TD report, including any supplementary reports and is responsible for their dispatch within three days to the FIS and the other appropriate places.
- Presents to the FIS 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 TD

- Decides on questions which are not covered or are insufficiently covered by the FIS Rules, in so far as these have not already been decided by the Jury and do not fall within the scope of other authorities.
- Works very closely with the Referee and Assistant Referee.
- Has the right to propose to the Jury the exclusion of competitors from participation in the race.
- Has the right to obtain support from the Organising Committee and all officials under its jurisdiction in all matters necessary to the fulfilment of their duties.

#### 601.4.9.5

##### FIS World Ski Championships and FIS Junior World Ski Championships

The TD prepares a detailed final report to be sent to the FIS and the Organising Committee.

#### 601.4.10

##### **Duties and rights of the Referee**

- Drawing of the start numbers
- Inspection of the course immediately after it is set, alone or accompanied by members of the Jury.
- Changing the course by taking out or adding gates. If the Referee inspects the course alone their decision is final. The course setter must be informed of such changes if they were not present at this inspection.
- Receiving the reports of the start and finish referees and the race officials about the infractions of the rules and the gate faults at the end of the first run, and again at the end of the race.
- Checking, signing and posting the Referee's minutes immediately after each run on the official notice board and also at the finish hut, a list with the names of the competitors disqualified, the gate numbers where the faults occurred, the names of the gate judges who noted the faults leading to the sanctions and the exact time the disqualifications were posted.

- Sending a report to the FIS in all special cases or in the event of a difference of opinion among the Jury members or in the case of severe injury to a competitor.

601.4.10.1 Collaboration with the TD  
The Referee and the Assistant Referee must work very closely with the TD.

#### **601.4.11 The Technical Advisor**

To support the Jury, the FIS Committee for Grass Skiing can appoint technical advisors for all categories of races. The technical advisor has the right to express their opinion within the Jury - without the right to vote.

601.5 The FIS can impose sanctions against Jury or individual Jury members.

## **602 The Technical Delegate (TD)**

### **602.1 Definition**

602.1.1 The primary duties of the TD

- to make sure that the rules and directions of the FIS are adhered to
- to see that the event runs smoothly
- to advise the organisers within the scope of their duties
- to be the official representative of the FIS

602.1.2 Responsibility

The TD structure comes under the responsibility of the FIS Grass Skiing Committee. The FIS Grass Skiing Committee exercises this authority.

602.1.3 Prerequisites

The TD must hold a valid TD licence (exception see art. 602.3).

602.1.4 Development

602.1.4.1 The development for a TD is:

- Applicant
- Observer FIS races national level
- Oral entrance examination
- Written entrance examination
- Candidate
- Practical TD examination
- TD

The FIS recommends that the National Ski Associations apply a maximum age limit of 40 for applicants and 65 years for TD's (qualifying date: 1st July).

602.1.4.2 Each National Ski Association may nominate capable persons to train as a TD. The FIS Grass Skiing Committee has the final decision as to their acceptance. The regulations of the Sub Committee for Alpine Delegates apply.

602.1.5 Training

602.1.5.1 The basic training of the applicant is the responsibility of each National Ski Association.

- 602.1.5.2 The Applicant has to be nominated by their respective NSA
- First Year
- The applicant must attend the annual TD update course held by the NSA (June-July Southern Hemisphere, October-November Northern Hemisphere)
  - Attend two FIS races held in their country in order to gain experience under the supervision of the TD Commissioner or their appointed representative.
  - Complete the official reports with regard to these assignments and send them to their TD Commissioner, with copies to the FIS (in an official language)
  - At the end of the season the NSA applies to the FIS for official acceptance of the applicant, copy to the TD Commissioner.
- Second Year
- The applicant must attend the annual national TD update,
  - Must pass the written and oral entrance examination conducted in an official FIS language.
- As a Candidate
- Is assigned under the supervision of a TD Examiner (from another country to a:
- Practical assessment (speed event)
  - Practical examination (technical event and acting as the TD)
  - Complete the official report with regard to these assignments and send them to their TD Commissioner, with copies to the FIS (in an official language)
  - The FIS Office will verify all the information and different reports from the candidate and examiners and provide such details as necessary to the Sub-Committee for TDs.
  - The Sub-Committee may decide not to issue a TD licence if the candidate has not completed all requirements or is deemed to be unsuitable. In this event the Sub-Committee may decide as to whether the candidate may continue to train as a FIS TD and which parts of the procedure have to be repeated.
  - If the candidate is considered to be suitable they will become an official FIS Alpine Technical Delegate after the next TD update course.
- 602.1.5.3 At any event only one TD candidate may serve with a TD. Exceptions can be authorised by the FIS.
- 602.1.5.4 The assignment of the TD candidates is conducted, on proposal of the national responsible officials for TD questions, by the FIS which also checks the performances of the individual candidates.
- 602.1.5.5 The TD candidate has no right to reimbursement of costs.
- 602.1.5.6 The TD Examiner is responsible for training the candidate assigned to them.
- 602.1.6 Licence
- The licence is a numbered identification document valid for 12 months. It must be renewed each year and is obligatory for every TD.

602.1.7 Further Training and Expiration of the Licence  
Every licensed TD must take part annually in a further training course supervised by the FIS. A TD who for two consecutive years without good reason misses the course or does no TD assignment, loses their TD licence. In order to be able to regain it they must complete the TD candidate qualification and requirements again.

## **602.2 Assignment**

602.2.1 For FIS Grass Ski World Ski Championships and FIS Grass Ski Junior World Ski Championships by FIS the assignment will be done on recommendation of the Chief TD of Grass Skiing and the Grass Skiing Committee.

602.2.2 For all other competitions by the appointment is made by the Chief TD of the FIS Grass Skiing Committee.

602.2.3 A TD cannot be member of the organising association.  
In exceptional cases the Grass Skiing Committee for can appoint a TD from the same country. They may, however, not be a member of the organising club or of the regional association.

## **602.3 TD Replacement**

602.3.1 If the TD for FIS World Ski Championships or FIS Junior World Ski Championships is unable to serve, the Grass Skiing Committee as well as the National Ski Association to which the TD belongs are to be notified. The Grass Skiing Committee must appoint another TD immediately.

602.3.2 For all other races the National Ski Association to which the TD belongs is responsible for the immediate appointment of a replacement. The Organising Committee in question and the FIS are to be informed immediately.

602.3.3 If for unforeseen reasons, a TD for FIS World Ski Championships does not arrive or arrives too late at a competition and thereby is partly or completely unable to fulfil their function at the competition, a deputy is to be named by the FIS Council from among the members of the Competition Jury present at the competition site.

602.3.4 At all other international races, a deputy for the absent TD is to be named on the spot by the team captains' meeting. The replacement must likewise meet the requirements of art. 604.1.6.  
In an emergency, a TD may also be named who does not meet these requirements, but is competent to ensure the conduct (continuation) of the race. In the choice of this person stringent criteria are to be used.

602.3.5 The replacement TD has the same rights and duties as the TD originally appointed.

## **602.4 Organisation of the Assignments**

602.4.1 The organiser must establish contact with the TD in good time.

602.4.2 Cancellations or postponements of events must be announced to the TD and to the FIS immediately, taking into account any applicable deadlines.

602.4.3 For Super-G, the TD must arrive at the competition site at least 48 hours before the draw for the first training. In all other events this must be at least 24 hours before the draw for the event concerned.

## **602.5 Expense Accounts**

The TD has a right to reimbursement for their travel expenses up to a maximum of CHF 600.-- <sup>1)</sup> (highway taxes included), as well as free accommodation and meals during the assignment. This rule also applies to agreed inspections as well as the trip to the competition (train, first class; for longer distances air fare, tourist class; or payment per kilometre fee of CHF 0.70 or equivalent).

In addition a fixed daily rate of CHF 100.-- is added for the travel days to and from, as well as each day of the assignment, which includes postage charges for mailing reports, etc. Double charges (e.g. travelling home on the same day as the last race) are not permitted. If overnight accommodation during the journey to and from the assignment is necessary, this must be justified and reimbursed separately.

The maximum payment of CHF 600.-- is valid for all races. For Asia and USA the flight ticket will be paid but no reimbursement for kilometres.

## **603 Course Setter**

### **603.1 Prerequisites**

603.1.1 For FIS Grass Ski World Championships:

- nomination by the National Ski Association to the FIS Grass Skiing Committee and
- proof of appropriate experience in the setting of courses for Grass Ski competitions (World Cup and FIS competitions).

603.1.2 For all other competitions entered in the FIS Calendar:

- All other events in the FIS Calendar: Nomination through Jury or OC

### **603.2 Appointment**

603.2.1 For Grass Ski World Championships the nomination will be made through the FIS Grass Skiing Committee.

603.2.2 For FIS World Cup and FIS competitions the nomination will be made through the Jury.

603.2.3 For competitions in two runs, each run is to be set by a different course setter. One of the two course setters can be named by the organiser.

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

603.3.1 The work of the course setters is supervised by the Jury.

### **603.4 Organisation of the Assignment**

For WSC races the course setters assignment is managed by the Race Director. For all remaining races the assignment is managed by the Jury.

## **603.5 Replacement of Course Setters**

603.5.1 For FIS Grass Ski World Championships, the Race Director names a replacement course setter immediately.

603.5.2 For all other competitions entered in the FIS Calendar, the Jury names a replacement course setter.

603.5.3 The replacement course setter must have the same qualifications as the original course setter.

## **603.6 Rights of the Course Setter**

603.6.1 To recommend the introduction of changes in the competition terrain and in the safety measures.

603.6.2 Availability of a sufficient number of helpers for the setting of the course, so that they can concentrate solely on the course setting.

603.6.3 Provision of all necessary materials by the chief of course equipment.

603.6.4 Immediate completion of the finishing touches to the race course.

## **603.7 Duties of the Course Setter**

603.7.1 In order to set the course appropriately, respecting the terrain and the ability of the participating competitors, the course setter conducts a pre-inspection of the race terrain in the presence of the TD, the Race Director the Referee, and the chief of course.

603.7.2 The course setter is setting the race course including possibly present safety measurements.

603.7.3 For all events the course setter has to set gates according to the rules.

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

603.7.5 The course setting is a task of the course setter alone. They are responsible for adhering to the rules of the ICR and is advised by members of the Jury, and by the technical advisor in Downhill and Super-G, if present.

603.7.6 The course setters must participate in all team captains' meetings at which a report is to be made about their course.

## **603.8 Arrival at the Race Site**

603.8.1 For Super-G, Slalom, Giant Slalom and Super Combined races this should be the day before if possible, but always before the first team captains' meeting.

## **604 Accreditation/ Rights and Duties of the Team Officials**

### **604.1 Officials, Medical\* and Technical Personnel**

Quotas for the right of access to the closed race course:

- up to 3 competitors:
- 3 trainers 2 doctor\*2 technician
- 4 or 5 competitors:
- 4 trainers 2 doctors\*3 technicians
- 6 to 10 competitors:
- 5 trainers 2 doctors\*4 technicians
- as well as representatives of the FIS in an official capacity.

These quotas include the national team officials (team captains, etc.).

These persons must be identified by armband or another clearly visible accreditation. If necessary, the Jury can reduce these quotas, Cup Rules can determine special quotas.

The persons accredited according to art. 220.3 and 220.5, as well as the official technicians and medical personnel must comply with the directions of the officials charged by the organisers with responsibility for overall security (e.g.: stewards, police, etc.).

The instructions given by the Jury have priority in all cases in regard to accredited journalists, coaches and team captains.

\*) Medical personnel includes doctors, physiotherapists, first aid people etc.

## **604.2 Team Captains and Trainers**

The team captains and trainers must be accredited by the organisers according to quota. The accreditation gives the following rights and duties:

- to be a member of the Jury;
- to be nominated as a competition official if these have not been appointed
- by the FIS or if the appointed person is not present;
- to be issued with a pass or armband during the training or competition (or reimbursement for costs if a lift pass has not been provided);
- to be issued with a pass or armband stating the function or marked Course.

604.2.1 Team captains and trainers must obey the ICR or the decisions of the Jury, and must behave in a proper and sportsmanlike manner.

604.2.2 A team captain or trainer must fulfil the duties they have accepted as a member of the Jury, or as a course setter.

## **605 Forerunners**

605.1 The organiser is obliged to provide at least qualified forerunners who meet all regulations of the International Competition Rules (ICR) same as all racers.

605.2 The forerunners must wear forerunner's start numbers (bibs).

605.3 The nominated forerunners must have the Grass Ski ability to ski the course in a racing manner.

605.4 Forerunners are not permitted to start in the competition

605.5 The Jury determines the forerunners and their start order. After an interruption of the race additional forerunners may be authorised as necessary.

- 605.6 The times of the forerunners may not be published.
- 605.7 Upon request the forerunners shall report to members of the Jury regarding the piste conditions, the visibility and the race line, as the case requires.
- 606 Competitors' Outfits (see also specification for competition equipment)**
- 606.1 Start Numbers (Bibs)**  
Shape, size, lettering and attachment method may not be altered. The figure must be at least 8 cm high and easily legible.  
Start numbers can carry a commercial name or commercial mark if every start number has the same marking. The individual letters or numbers may not surpass a height of 10 cm.  
No names which appear on hardware products (skis, bindings, poles, boots, helmets) can be shown.
- 606.2 Competition Suits**
- 606.2.1 For the FIS Grass Ski World Championships, FIS World Cup, and FIS Grass Ski Junior World Championships competition suits must be plumbed.
- 606.2.2 If for any reason a plomb is missing from a suit that has already been controlled, a provisional start may be allowed.
- 606.2.3 In this case or when a doubt exists concerning subsequent modification of a racing suit or if there is a protest, the following procedure should be followed:  
Following recognition of one of the above circumstances the racing suit is immediately marked. At the end of the race the TD must confiscate this competition suit and send it to the FIS for control.
- 606.2.4 Officials present at the competition and appointed for suit controls by the Committee for Competition Equipment, have the right to make re-examinations on site.
- 606.4 Helmets**  
In all events, all competitors and forerunners are obliged to wear crash helmets that conform to the FIS competition equipment specification.
- 606.5 Equipement control**  
The competitor is responsible for their competition equipment according to ICR art. 222.1, competition equipment.

606.5.1

**Length**

From the beginning of the season 2000 the length of the Grass Ski is not limited anymore, excepted for youth:

Category	max	girls	boys
Kids and younger	75 cm	X	X
U12	75 cm	X	X
U14	85 cm	X	X
U16	90 cm	X	X

606.5.2

**Height of the Grass Ski**

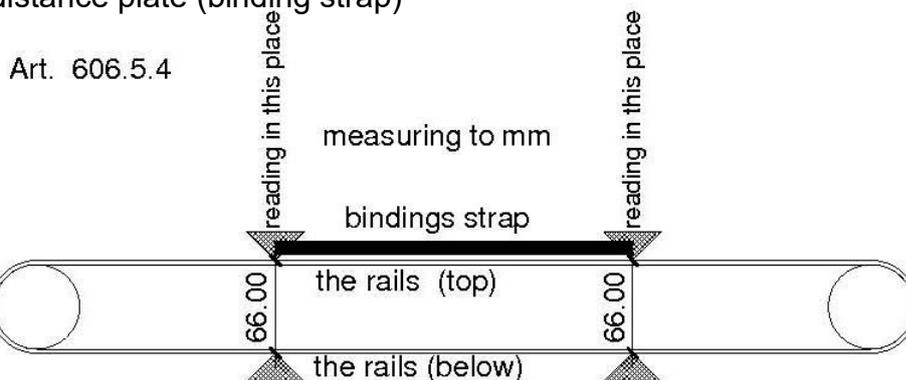
The maximum height of the Grass Ski is 12 cm, exception for youth:

Category	height	girls	boys
Kids and younger	11 cm	X	X
U12	11 cm	X	X
U14	11 cm	X	X
U16	11 cm	X	x

606.5.3

**Distance between the rails**

The distance between the rails (outside-outside) may only be max. 66 mm see outline enclosed, measured outside directly behind and before the distance plate (binding strap)



606.5.4

**Binding plate**

Manipulation between the ski shoes and the upper part of the binding plate is not permitted.

606.5.4.1

Length of the binding plates: 220 to 240 mm

606.5.5

**Procedure of measurement:**

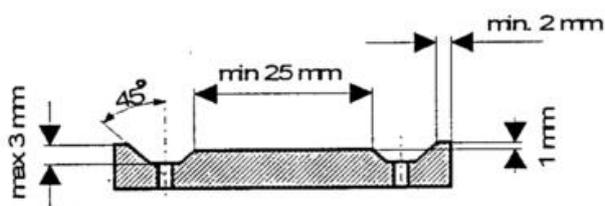
The equipment has to lay on at least 2 rolls elements on the measurement device. The height is measured up to the fix of the sole plate. If the sole plates are separated, both points must be measured. The rolls of the slide elements may not be provided with bearing, slide bearing or similar materials. For events that are published on the FIS Calendar, only homologated equipment may be used according to ICR Art. 608.5.

606.5.6

**Cleat plates**

The edges of the cleat plates, may not be higher than 3mm on the inner side compared to the basic surface. Furthermore it is not allowed for the cleat plates to have an angular tooth system on the outside edge (FIS

Homologation sketch). Only the planes according to this drawing are homologated by FIS.



Since 1995 only cleat plates according to the above draft have been used. The equipment check can be done directly after the run. The use of non-homologated elements, may lead to disqualification.

606.5.7

#### Protectors

The Grass Ski must have protectors ahead and behind the inner side of the ski. Self – made products of the ski production companies can be used.

Size: Minimum 50 cm<sup>2</sup>

606.5.8

#### Slide roller

It is only allowed to use 4 slide rollers at the same time. The upper rolls are not permitted!

**606.6**

### **Ski Control**

606.6.1

The ski control will be carried out by the jury at WC, WSC and JWSC. Before the competition, the jury will draw 5 women and 5 men who have to give their skis to the jury for control immediately after passing the finish line.

The official tools for ski measuring have to be numbered. Only number one is to be used for all races. Number two only serves as back up.

606.6.2

If there is no complaint, the competitor gets their skis back.

606.6.3

If there is a complaint, the respective competitor will be disqualified. The competitor gets their skis back from the jury after the official protest time.

**606.7**

### **Advertising**

The advertising on material and equipment which is worn during races and training must conform within the FIS guidelines.

**607**

### **Age Limits**

607.1

The competition year (Licence year) is from July 1<sup>st</sup> - June 30<sup>th</sup> of the following year. In order to compete in international competitions (except youth competitions) a competitor must have reached their 15<sup>th</sup> birthday before the end of the calendar year in question.

The right to compete starts at the beginning of the competition year (July 1<sup>st</sup>) even if the competitor has not yet reached their 15<sup>th</sup> birthday at that time.

The competition season lasts from Mai 1<sup>st</sup> – April 30<sup>st</sup>.

**607.2**

International junior competitions are restricted to those competitors whose 21<sup>st</sup> birthday falls in or after the calendar year in question.

**607.3****Classification at International Competitions**

Admitted years of birth

FIS Competition Year	age	summer 2021	summer 2022
Kids and younger	9	2012	2013
	10	2011	2012
U12 (not FIS)	11	2010	2011
	12	2009	2010
U14	13	2008	2009
	14	2007	2008
U16	15	2006	2007
	16	2005	2006
	17	2004	2005
	18	2003	2004
	19	2002	2003
	20	2001	2002
	21	2000	2001
Licensed Competitors		2005 and earlier	2006 and earlier
Masters A (men)		1990 to 1966	1991 to 1967
Masters B (men)		1965 and earlier	1966 and earlier
Master C (women)		1990 and earlier	1991 and earlier

**608****Youth International Competitions****608.1****Approval by the FIS**

International youth competitions are to be approved by the FIS and published in the FIS Calendar at the normal fees.

**608.2****Limits on Competitions**

## 608.2.1

Maximum ten international youth competitions may be organised for the U12 (children I), U14 (children II) and U16 (children III).

## 608.2.2

Adherence to these Rules should be monitored by the FIS Grass Skiing Committee.

**608.3****Competition for U12 (children I)**

A competition for U12 (children I) may consist of one GS race and/or one Slalom race with short poles and one parallel race.

**608.4****Border Regions**

Youth events across nearby border regions, as long as they involve only neighbouring regional ski associations, are to be registered in writing with the FIS.

- 608.5 Club Competitions**  
Club competitions, so long as they really involve only teams from various clubs, are to be registered in writing by the organising club with its National Ski Association.
- 610 Start, Finish, Timing and Calculations**
- 611 Technical Installations**
- 611.1 Communications**  
In all international competitions, there must be multiple communication (telephone or radios, etc.) between the start and finish. Voice communication between starter and finish must be assured by fixed wire connection or radio. In case of radio, this must be on a separate channel from that used by any other function of the ROC.  
In FIS World Championships the communications between start and finish must be assured by fixed wiring.  
Except as set out in 611.2.4, all other methods of electronic timing e.g. transmission by radio are forbidden.
- 611.2 Timing Equipment**  
For all events in the FIS Calendar, electronic timing systems approved by the FIS must be used. A list of these approved devices will be published. Races using timing devices other than those on the approved FIS list will not be considered for FIS points.  
Specifications and procedures for timing are more fully described in a separate FIS Timing Booklet.
- 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.  
All time of day times must be immediately and automatically sequentially recorded on printed strips to at least the 1/1000th (0.001) precision. Both systems must allow for the calculation of net times by the mathematical comparison of each racer's start time to finish time. The final result for each skier's run 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 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 by hard wire connection. System B must be connected to another electronically isolated start gate contact by another separate pair of wires. 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 two timing systems must occur within 60 minutes of the start of each run. Synchronisation of the two systems must be maintained throughout the competition. Timers may not be re-synchronised during any run.

- 611.2.1.1      **Start Gate**  
The start gate must have separate electronically isolated switch contacts for triggering the start inputs of both system A & B.  
If a start gate requires replacement during a run, it must be replaced with an identical start gate in the same position
- 611.2.1.1.1    **Start gate range**  
The width of the start gate has to be between 65 cm and 75 cm.
- 611.2.1.2      **Photocells**  
For all events, there must be two photocell system(s) approved for use by the FIS installed at the finish line. One is connected to system A. The other is connected to system B.  
Procedures and regulations for start wands and photocells are found in the FIS Timing Booklet.
- 611.2.2        **Hand Timing**  
Manual (hand) timing, completely separate and independent of the electronic timing, must be used for all competitions listed in the FIS Calendar. Stopwatches or hand-held battery operated timers that are installed at both the start and the finish and capable of expressing times to 1/100th (0.01) precision qualify as proper hand timing devices. They must be synchronised prior to the start of each run, preferably with the same time-of-day as system A and system B. Printed records, either automatic or hand-written, of recorded hand times must be immediately available at the start and at the finish.
- 611.2.3        **Score-board**  
Organisers shall provide appropriate facilities for continuous visual or acoustic presentation of all registered times of all competitors.
- 611.2.4        **Timing without Cable**  
For World Cups and International FIS events, it is permitted to use radio transmission system as approved for use by the FIS for system A and B connection to the start.
- 611.3            Timing of Finish**
- 611.3.1        With electronic timing, the time is taken when a competitor crosses the finish line and triggers the beam between the photo cells.  
In case of a fall at the finish, the time can be taken without both of the competitor's feet having crossed the finish line.  
For the registered time to become valid, the competitor must immediately completely cross the finish line with or without skis. With hand timing the time will be taken when any part of the competitor crosses the finish line.  
The finish controller determines the correctness of passage across the finish line.

- 611.3.2 In the case of a failure of the main electronic timing system (system A), the results of the electronic back-up system (system B) will be valid as per art. 611.2.1. For FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup, a synchronised electronic timing system with printers, connected to the starting gate and to the photocells at the finish is obligatory.  
In case of a failure in the lines of the timing system between start and finish, this back-up system will allow the calculation of the times to 1/100ths of a second.  
In the case that calculated net times from either system A or system B are not available for a competitor, the calculated net manual time as per art. 611.3.2.1 will be considered valid.
- 611.3.2.1 **Utilisation of times taken by hand**  
Hand times may be used in the official results after a correction has been calculated.
- Calculation of the correction
  - Calculate the difference between the times taken by hand and the electronic times of the 5 competitors starting before the missing time and the 5 starting after or if necessary the 10 nearest competitors.
  - The sum of the 10 time difference is divided by 10 to give the correction which must be applied to the hand time of the competitor without an electronic time.
- 611.3.3 The official timing strips from the printer will be given to the Technical Delegate. They will be kept until the official approval of the race or after any appeal dealing with timing or race results.  
A technical timing report form as prescribed by the FIS must accompany the race results and must be reviewed and signed by the chief of timing and reviewed and signed by the TD as their approval of the race.  
All printed records from system A, system B and hand timing must be retained by the ROC for a period of three (3) months after the competition or after any appeal dealing with timing or race results.
- 611.3.4 When the official printing timer allows manual input or correction of a time, some type of indication (star, asterix or other) concerning any effected change must be printed on all timing documentation.
- 611.3.5 Computer software calculating net times must use the precision of the time of day as used in the timing device.
- 611.4 Private Timing Equipment of the Teams**  
Any request to install timing equipment has to be made to the Jury by the team captain concerned, and the Jury decides concerning approval of the installation.  
At FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup only the organisers timing equipment is allowed.

## **612 Start and Finish Officials**

### **612.1 The Starter**

The Starter must synchronise their watch with those of the assistant starter and by telephone or radio with the chief timekeeper within ten minutes of the start. The starter is responsible for the warning signal and the start command as well as for the accuracy of the intervals between these sig-

nals. They assign the supervision of the competitors to the assistant starter.

#### **612.2 The Assistant Starter**

The assistant starter is responsible for calling the competitors to the start in their correct order.

#### **612.3 The Start Recorder**

The Start Recorder is responsible for recording the actual start times of all competitors.

#### **612.4 The Chief Timekeeper**

The chief timekeeper is responsible for the accuracy of the timing. They synchronises the watches with the starter as shortly before and after the race as is possible. They must publish unofficial times as quickly as possible (on the score-board, etc.). If the electric timing fails, the chief timekeeper must communicate immediately with the start referee and the TD.

#### **612.5 The Assistant Timekeeper**

Two assistant timekeepers operate stop watches according to art. 611.2.2. One assistant timekeeper maintains a complete record with the registered times of all competitors.

#### **612.6 The Finish Controller**

The finish controller has the following duties:

- Supervision of the section between the last gate and the finish
- Supervision of the proper crossing of the finish line
- Recording of the order of finishing of all racers who complete the course

#### **612.7 The Chief of Calculations**

The chief of calculations is responsible for quick and accurate calculation of results. They supervise the immediate duplication of unofficial results and the publication of official results after expiration of the protest interval, or after any protests have been dealt with.

### **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 must be protected appropriately against inclement weather. A special roped off area must be provided for trainers, team captains, service personnel etc., in which they may take care of the waiting competitors without being interrupted by the public. An adequate shelter must be prepared for the competitors waiting for the call to start.

The competitor enters the defined start hut with both skis attached without any covers on them.

#### **613.2 The Start Ramp**

The start ramp shall be prepared in such a way that the competitors can stand relaxed on the starting line and can quickly reach full speed after leaving the start.

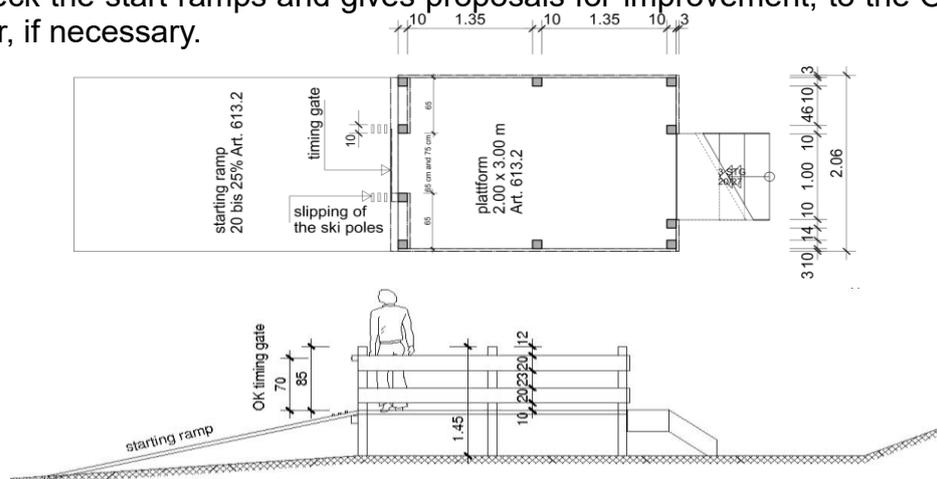
The territory shapes that are very flat in the starting area and that don't show more than 12 % slope require a starting ramp.

Technical description: Slope: 20 to 25 %

Size of platform at least: 2x3 meter (has to be protected sideways by a railing and should be covered at least 2 meters in altitude).

The ramp has to be covered by a carpet in the overall length and width whereby eventually crushes of the edges of the carpet are not possible. The rise to the ramp has to be safe. The ramp has to be stable and does not underlie any variations. Markings for the use of the ski poles have to be done outside of the starting gate at the beginning of the ramp. It is also important that there is an indentation that avoids a slipping of the Ski poles. Wood ledges, with a length of ca. 1m and an altitude of about 10 cm, have to be deep-seated on both sides in a 90° angle to the starting gate in a distance of about 75 cm, therefore a sideways slipping with the Grass Skiers is not possible. The timing bar has to be fixed at least 70 cm for Men, 60 cm for Women and at youth competitions at minimum over the knee, above the ground. If someone over jumps it and the timing has not been activated, a sanction will follow. The ramp has to be at least 2 m wide. The length complies with the terrain and should not fall below 2 m.

The start ramp has to be available for the official training. The TD has to check the start ramps and gives proposals for improvement, to the Organiser, if necessary.



### 613.3

#### Start Procedure

No official or attendant who could possibly give an advantage to or disturb the starting competitor may be behind them. All outside help is forbidden. By order of the starter, the competitor must plant their 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 may start only with the help of their ski poles.

### 613.4

#### Start Signals

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

The Art. 805.3.1 and 805.4 have validity for all Events.

### 613.5

#### Start Timing

The start timing shall measure the exact time the competitor crosses the start line with their leg below the knee.

13.5.1 With photocells:  
The start timing shall be measured by photocells. The photocells must be placed within 2 to 3 meters from the starting bar. They must be installed at wooden bars aside of the start ramp. The photocells may not have any contact with the start ramp.

## **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 their 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 start referee may allow the start provisionally.

613.6.1 In the case of fixed start intervals, the delayed competitors may start at the fixed interval after they have reported to the start referee, in accordance with the decision of the start referee.

613.6.2 In the case of irregular start intervals, the delayed competitor will start according to art. 805.3.

613.6.3 The start referee makes the decisions on this matter and must inform the Referee of the start numbers and names of competitors who were not allowed to start because of late appearance, or who were allowed to start in spite of late appearance, or who were allowed to start provisionally.

## **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 sanctioned.

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

## **614 Course and Competition**

### **614.1 Course**

614.1.1 Technical Parts of a Competition Course  
Start and finish installations, television towers, measuring equipment, sponsor advertising equipment etc. are necessary items for a competition.

#### 614.1.2 Course Setting

##### 614.1.2.1 Assistance

Assistance must be provided for the course setter, at a time to be fixed by the Jury, so that they can concentrate on the actual course setting and not be distracted by fetching poles, etc.

The chief of course equipment must provide enough of the following:

- enough blue and red slalom poles
- a corresponding number of flags, divided by sawdust
- sledge-hammers, drills, wedges etc.
- enough gate numbers

- colouring substance for marking the position of the poles.

#### 614.1.2.2 Marking of the gates

The positions of the gate poles are to be marked with an easily recognisable colouring substance which remains visible throughout the entire race. If the poles are fixed using large wooden or plastic bases (bucket gates) no colouring substance is required.

#### 614.1.2.3 Numbering the gates

The gates must be numbered from top to bottom of the course and the numbers attached to the outside pole. Start and finish are not counted.

#### 614.1.2.4 Marking of the course and terrain

In sections of the courses to be decided by the Jury, sawdust's can be placed inside of the racing line before and after the gate.

#### 614.1.2.5 Spare Poles

The chief of course is responsible for the availability and correct placing of enough spare poles. The poles are to be placed so that the competitors are not misled by them.

#### 614.1.3 Warm up Slope

Appropriate warm up slopes should be made available.

#### 614.1.4 Closing and Modification of the Course

A course is closed from the time that the course setting begins. Nobody except for the Jury is permitted to change gates, gate flags, markings, etc. or modify the course structure (jumps, bumps, etc.) on a closed course.

Competitors are not permitted to enter a closed competition course.

Trainers, servicemen etc., who are allowed on a closed competition course are to be determined by the Jury.

Photographers and camera teams are allowed into the closed course area for the necessary documentation of the competition. Their total number can be limited by the Jury. They will be located by the Jury where possible and may only remain in this area.

The Jury or the Organising Committee may close a course or sections of a course to competitors, trainers, media and service personnel outside of the actual competition or inspection 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 removals of gates, an additional inspection or training run is not necessary.

Details must be communicated to all team-captains and competitors must be informed by the referee at the start.

### **614.2 Competition**

#### 614.2.1 Passage of the Gates

A gate must be passed according to art. 661.4.1.

#### 614.2.2 Interdiction to Continue after a Gate Fault

If a competitor misses a gate, they may no longer continue through further gates.

## **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 runout.

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 completely fenced in. Any unauthorised entry is not allowed.

615.1.4 Finish installations and closures should be set up or secured through suitable protection measures, that the competitors are protected as well as possible.

615.1.5 **FIS World Championships**  
For competitors who have finished their runs, a special area, separated from the actual finish, is to be provided. In this area, it should be possible to make contact with the press (print, radio, TV and film).

615.1.6 The competitor must leave 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 are connected

by a horizontal banner with the sign "Finish". In Super-G races, the finish must be not less than 15 m wide and in Slalom and Giant Slalom not less than 10 m wide. In exceptional cases, the Jury can only 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. The finish line must be clearly marked with colouring or sawdust substance.

### **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 in the immediate finish area. In this case the time is taken when any part of the competitor's body or equipment stops the timekeeping system.

### **615.4 Report**

The finish referee must make a report to the Referee immediately after the race or the official training.

## **616 Microphones at Start and Finish**

Within the areas of start and finish as well as in the area of the fenced section, the use of microphones installed without the agreement of the organiser ("roving" and so-called "gallows", microphones set into cameras or other technical instruments) is forbidden in training as well as in the race.

## **617 Calculation and Announcement of Results**

### **617.1 Unofficial Times**

Times taken by the timekeepers shall be considered unofficial times. They shall be posted on a score-board which shall be readily visible from the area provided for the competitors who have finished, and from the press area. Whenever possible, unofficial times should be announced to the public over loud-speakers.

### **617.2 Announcement of Unofficial Times and Disqualifications**

617.2.1 As soon as possible after completion of the race, unofficial times and disqualifications shall be published on the official notice board and also at the finish.

The time limit for protest is counted from the moment of this announcement.

617.2.2 The announcement of unofficial times at the finish and start, together with written and oral announcement of disqualifications, may replace the publication on the official notice board. In this case it can be decided that protests can be delivered verbally to the Referee at the finish immediately or, at the latest, within 15 minutes after the announcement of the disqualification and that protests submitted after this are considered null and void. The team captains must be informed beforehand.

### **617.3 Official Results**

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

617.3.2 Combined results are calculated by adding together the race times obtained in each discipline 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 higher start number shall be listed first on the official list of results.

617.3.4 The official result list must contain:  
all details concerning the competitors, rank, start number, FIS code, name and first name, nation (and possible club), year of birth, time, race points and World Cup points at WC races.

617.3.5 Nations must be indicated by the designated FIS code of three capital letters (see FIS Bulletin).

## **618 FIS Race Points and Participation at FIS competitions**

Reference is made to the Rules for the FIS points (integral part of the ICR)

## **619 Award Ceremony**

The award ceremony may not be held before the completion of the race and not before the Technical Delegate has authorised it.

The organiser has the right to present the probable winners before this time. This presentation is unofficial and is organised at a place different from that of the official award ceremony.

## **620 Start Order**

For FIS Grass Ski World Championships, FIS World Cup special regulations may be issued.

## **621 Group Draw and Start Order**

621.1 The classification of competitors who are present is made by the Jury

621.2 The FIS points list worked out by FIS shall be used for the classification of competitors. If a competitor does not appear in the last valid FIS points list, they shall be assigned to that group of competitors without points. In all cases of doubt, the Jury will decide.

621.3 The starting order of the competitors in all competitions (Slalom, Giant Slalom, Super-G and Super Combined) is determined by their FIS points A first group of maximum (Women 10 and Men 15) of the best competitors present regardless of nationality will be drawn (exception for World Cup, see WC rules).

In case of equal points in 10th rank resp. 15<sup>th</sup> rank, the first group can be increased accordingly.

All remaining competitors start in order of their FIS points. All competitors without FIS points will be drawn in the last group.

If in the first 10 resp. 15 competitors present, if the points difference between one and the following competitor is too great, the Jury has to decide the number of competitors in the first group. The rest will start in the order of their FIS points.

621.3.1 Children's Competition

There is no grouping based on points but on national quotas. The places will be drawn by country and not by individual names. The team captains will furnish the race secretary with the names of the competitors to be filled into the slots.

621.4 If the number without FIS points is too great, the Jury must divide them into several groups. In this case, each nation announces the groups to which it wishes its competitors to belong. Each group is then drawn separately. As a rule, each nation who has entered competitors without FIS points puts one competitor into the first group of competitors without FIS points.

621.5 The Jury has the right to change the starting order if they consider the condition of the course warrants it.

621.6 The draw must take place on the day before the race. For night races, the draw must take place at the latest before noon on the race day.

- 621.7 The draw (first group and groups without FIS points) must be held in a team captains' meeting.  
A double draw is recommended: simultaneous draw of the start number and the name of the competitor.
- 621.9 Starting Order in Extraordinary Conditions**  
In extraordinary conditions, the Jury may change the starting order of a Giant Slalom or a Super-G (when raining, etc.). A group of at least 3 competitors, nominated in advance, start before start number 1.  
These 3 competitors are drawn from among the last 20% of the start list. They will start in reverse order of their start numbers.
- 621.10 Starting Order for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Run**
- 621.10.1 In competitions with two runs, the starting order for the second run is determined by the result list of the first run except for the first 30 places.
- 621.10.2 For the first 30 places the starting order is as follows:
- the 30<sup>th</sup> in the result list starts 1<sup>st</sup>
  - the 29<sup>th</sup> in the result list starts 2<sup>nd</sup>
  - the 28<sup>th</sup> in the result list starts 3<sup>rd</sup>
  - the 27<sup>th</sup> in the result list starts 4<sup>th</sup>
  - the 1<sup>st</sup> in the result list starts 30<sup>th</sup>
  - from the 31<sup>st</sup> onward according to the result list of the first run.
  - If more than one competitor is ranked 30<sup>th</sup> the competitor with the lowest start number will start first.
- 621.10.2.1 Super Combined for FIS, JWSC, WSC and WC Races  
Start order 2<sup>nd</sup> run of the event  
Women and Men:  
In reverse order of the times achieved in the first run of the event.
- 621.10.2.2 Starting Order for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Run at FIS, JWSC, WSC and WC Races  
The Jury has the right to decide no later than one hour before the start of the 2<sup>nd</sup> run whether the reversed order shall be reduced to the first thirty placed competitors from the first run.
- 621.10.3 Starting Order for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Run at FIS Races  
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.
- 621.10.4 A start list for the second run must be published in good time and made available to the officials at the start for the second run.
- 621.11 The Jury can allow a draw assisted by a computer.
- 621.12 If a competitor is entered into and drawn for a competition and subsequently leaves this competition in order to participate in another competition, they will not be permitted to return to the first competition. The FIS office will refer all double entries to the FIS Council for appropriate action.

## **622 Start Intervals**

### **622.1 Regular Intervals**

There will be no fixed starting intervals at all Grass Ski events. The clearance for takeoff takes place after the racer, who started previously, reaches the finish or is situated in the last gates.

## **623 Re-runs**

### **623.1 Prerequisites**

623.1.1 A competitor who is obstructed while racing must stop immediately after the incident took place and apply to any member of the Jury for a re-run. This claim can also be made by the team captain of the obstructed competitor. The competitor should make their way to the finish along the side of the course.

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

623.1.3 If a competitor is stopped by a yellow flag, they have the right to a re-run, under the condition that the Jury considers this possible from an organisational point of view. The Jury should ensure that the competitor's re-run takes place before the last competitor on the start list of the race.

### **623.2 Grounds for Interference**

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

623.2.2 Blocking of the course by a fallen competitor who did not clear the course soon 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 racer.

623.2.5 Absence of a gate knocked down by a previous competitor and not promptly replaced.

623.2.6 Other similar incidents beyond the will and control of the competitor, which cause significant loss of speed or a lengthening of the racing line and consequently affect the competitors time.

623.2.7 Malfunction of the timekeeping system.

### **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 they may, to avoid delay for the competitor, grant a provisional re-run. This re-run will be valid only if it is confirmed by the Jury.

623.3.2 If the competitor was already disqualified before the incident entitling them to a re-run, the re-run is not valid.

623.3.3 The provisional or definitively 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 may start at the fixed interval, after they have 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 art. 805.3.

### **624 Interruption of the Race or Training**

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

#### **624.1 by the Jury**

624.1.1 to allow course maintenance or to allow a fairer and more consistent course for all competitors.

624.1.2 for unfavourable or inconsistent weather and piste 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 piste conditions have so changed that a proper competition can be assured.

624.1.2.2 A repeated interruption of the race ordered for the same reason should lead to a termination. A Super-G, as well as one run of Slalom or Giant Slalom may not last longer than four hours.

#### **624.2 Brief Interruption**

Each member of the Jury is entitled to order a brief interruption of the run, also on request of a gate judge.

### **625 Termination of a Competition**

#### **625.1 by the Jury**

- if the competitors are significantly affected by outside disturbing influences
- if different conditions arise or the proper conduct of the race seems to be no longer guaranteed.

### **626 Report**

For all interruption or termination of a competition (Art. 624 and 625), a fully detailed report is to be made by the TD to the FIS and the organising National Ski Association. The report has to contain a well-founded recommendation, whether the terminated competition is to be taken into consideration for FIS points or not.

## **627 Not Permitted to Start**

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

- 627.1 wears obscene names and/or symbols on clothing and equipment (art. 206.7) or behaves in an unsportsmanlike manner in the start area (art. 205.5)
- 627.2 violates the FIS rules in regard to equipment (art. 222) and commercial markings (art. 207)
- 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 does not wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications (art. 807, 907, 1007), or does not have ski brakes on their skis (art. 608.3)
- 627.6 was eliminated from first run.
- 627.7 If a competitor has actually started in a competition and is later determined by the Jury to have been in violation of these rules the Jury must sanction the competitor.

## **628 Penalties**

A penalty will be assessed by the Jury where the competitor:

- 628.1 violates the rules governing advertising on equipment (art. 207.1)
- 628.2 alters the start number in a way which is not allowed (art. 608.1)
- 628.3 does not wear or carry the official start number according to the rules. (art. 804.1, 904, 1004.1)
- 628.4 skis through a gate or practices turns parallel those required by gates on the course (art. 904)
- 628.5 is not ready to start on time or makes a false start (art. 613.6, 613.7, 805.3.1, 805.4)
- 628.6 violates rules of the start or starts in another manner than is permitted according to the rules (art. 613.3)
- 628.7 requests a re-run which proves not be valid (art. 623.3.2)
- 628.8 continues to race after committing a gate fault (art. 614.2.2)
- 628.9 fails to pass the finish in accordance with art. 615.3
- 628.10 does not leave the finish area through the official exit with all the competition equipment used in the race (art. 615.1.6).
- 628.11 takes skis to the official ceremonies (art. 206.6)

628.12 receives outside help during a competition (art. 661.3)

## **629 Disqualifications**

A competitor will be disqualified if they:

629.1 participates in the race under false pretences

629.2 either jeopardises the security of persons or property or actually causes injury or damage

629.3 does not pass through a gate correctly (art. 661.4)

## **640 Protests**

640.1 A Jury may only accept a protest if it is based upon physical evidence.

640.2 A Jury is only permitted to re-evaluate it's previous opinions where new evidence exists that relates to the original jury opinion.

640.3 All Jury decisions are final except those that may be protested under 641 or appealable under 647.1.1

## **641 Types of Protests**

641.1 Against admittance of competitors or their competition equipment,

641.2 Against the course or its condition,

641.3 Against a competitor or against an official during the race,

641.4 Against disqualifications,

641.5 Against timekeeping,

641.6 Against instructions of the Jury.

## **642 Place of Submittal**

The various protests are to be submitted as follows:

642.1 Protests according to the art. 641.1 - 641.6 at the location designated on the official notice board or at a place announced at a team captains' meeting.

## **643 Deadlines for Submittal**

643.1 Against the admittance of a competitor:  
before the draw.

643.2 Against the course or its condition:  
not later than 60 minutes before the beginning of the race.

643.3 Against a competitor or competitor's equipment or against an official because of irregular behaviour during the competition:  
- within 15 minutes after the last competitor has passed the finish.

- 643.4 Against disqualification because of an irregular execution of the race:  
 - within 15 minutes after the posting or announcement of the disqualification.
- 643.5 Against the timekeeping:  
 - within 15 minutes after the posting of the unofficial result list.
- 643.6 Against all instructions of the Jury:  
 - immediately and no later than the deadlines for submittal of protest according to the art. 643.4.

## **644 Form of Protests**

- 644.1 Protests are to be submitted in writing.
- 644.2 As exceptions, protests according to the art. 641.3, 641.4 and 641.5 can be made verbally (art. 617.2.2).
- 644.3 Protests must be substantiated in detail. Proof must be submitted and any evidence must be included.
- 644.4 CHF 100 or the equivalent in another valid currency must be deposited with the submittal of the protest. This deposit will be returned if the protest is upheld. Otherwise it goes to the account of the FIS.
- 644.5 A protest may be withdrawn by the protesting party before the publication of a decision by the Jury. In this case, the money deposit must be returned. A withdrawal of the protest is however, no longer possible when the Jury or a member of the Jury takes, for reasons of time, an intermediate decision, e.g. a decision "with reserve".
- 644.6 Protests not submitted on time or submitted without the protest fee are not to be considered.

## **645 Authorisation**

- The following are authorised to submit protests:
- the National Ski Associations
  - the trainers and
  - team captains.

## **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 disqualification (art. 661.4), the gate judge and, if needed, also the gate judge of the adjacent gate combinations or other involved officials, the racer in question and the protesting team captain or trainer shall be invited to attend.  
 In addition any other requested evidence such as videotape, photos, films should be checked.
- 646.3 At the vote on the protest, only the Jury members are to be present. The TD 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, not just of those present. In case of a tie, the TD'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 shall be applied and interpreted in such a way that fair proceedings taking into account the maintenance of discipline are guaranteed.

646.4 The decision is to be made public immediately after the proceedings by posting on the official notice board with the publication time stated.

## **647 Right of Appeal**

### **647.1 The Appeal**

647.1.1 It can be made

- against the decisions of the Jury regarding monetary fines as per art. 224.10
- against the decision of the Jury to terminate a race (art. 625)
- Against the recommendation of the Jury that a terminated competition should count for FIS points
- against the official result lists. This appeal has to be directed exclusively against an obvious and proved calculation mistake.

647.1.2 Appeals must be submitted to the FIS.

647.1.3 Deadlines

647.1.3.1. Appeals against the decisions on the Jury are to be submitted within 24 hours of their publication.

647.1.3.2 The appeals against the official results are to be submitted to the FIS Council by the FIS Office within 30 days, including the day of the race.

647.1.4 The decision concerning the appeals are taken by:

- the Appeals Commission
- the FIS Court.

### **647.2 Postponing Effect**

The evidence submitted (protest, appeal) may not cause a postponement of the appeal.

### **647.3 Submission**

All evidence must be in writing to be substantiated. Proof and evidence are to be included. Evidence submitted too late must be declined by the FIS.

## **650 Rules about the Homologation of the Courses**

### **650.1 General**

All events may only take place on courses that have been approved by the FIS. On request exceptions may be approved.

Exceptions and deviations of the technical data can be approved only by the FIS Grass Skiing Committee.

The National Ski Association and the Grass Skiing Committee make the proposals. Exceptions approved are valid from date of approval until evocation.

## **650.2 Submission**

The request for the homologation of a course is to be directed to the FIS Grass Skiing Committee through the appropriate National Ski Association.

## **650.3 Recipients**

The request must be accompanied by the following documents in quadruplicate, and sent or given to the inspector one copy each for:

650.3.1 The Chair of the FIS Grass Skiing Committee

650.3.2 The appropriate National Ski Association

650.3.3 The applicant

650.3.4 The inspector in charge of the examination

## **650.4 Documents**

The request for the homologation of a course must be accompanied by the following six documents:

650.4.1

A description of the course, containing:

- the name of the course
- the geographical location of the course
- the start point expressed in meters above sea level
- the finish point expressed in meters above sea level
- the vertical drop expressed in meters
- the surface length of the course expressed in meters
- the average gradient, the maximum gradient, the minimum gradient (in new degrees or percentages)
- transport possibilities for injured competitors outside the course
- possible water supply for the course
- possible helicopter landing sites
- A description of the access facilities to the start and finish areas, and of the uphill transport with hourly capacity, (persons)
- A description of the start and finish areas including details of the terrain, aspect and facilities for journalists, radio and television commentators, and spectators, and description of the shelters for the competitors at the start and finish
- A description of the places requiring safety nets
- Indications of the locations of the loudspeakers
- A description of the possibilities for auxiliary courses for the technical services, technical personnel, etc.
- Evacuation distance to the nearest hospital in kilometres

A description of the communication system and the available number of lines preferably with a circuit diagram showing:

- underground cables
- permanent air cable
- temporary air cable
- cross-section of lines

- number of outlets along the course
- connections between the finish area and the race office
- connections between the finish area and the press centre
- details about available radio apparatus
- connections between start and finish area
- Contact address with telephone number, e-mail and fax numbers.

650.4.2 A map, minimum scale 1 : 25,000, with contour lines and the course drawn on it.

650.4.3 A 1 : 5,000 profile indicating the vertical drop and length of the course (contours at the same scale).

650.4.5 A large and comprehensive photograph on which the course is marked. It must be a genuine photograph and not a graphic representation from a prospectus. The size of the photograph shall be at least 18 x 24 cm. The photograph should be taken preferably from an opposite slope. If that is not possible, then an oblique aerial photograph will produce the same effect.

650.4.6 A sketch of the entire course (1 : 5,000) with all details and data indicated, such as lift towers, groups of trees, steep sections, curves, trail intersections, etc. and information on elevations, section and resort names. The purpose of the sketch is primarily to provide the inspector with condensed information on the actual state of the course, any improvements planned and also the location of safety nets.

## **650.5 Appointment of an Inspector**

The homologation expert of the FIS Grass Skiing Committee will study the homologation request and examine the course or appoint an inspector.

The courses proposed for homologation must comply with the technical requirements of the art. 801, 901, 1001, 1102 and 1103.

Sufficient space must be provided on Giant Slalom and Super-G courses, or on an emergency track or road or on the competition course itself, for the evacuation of competitors injured during the competition or training.

## **650.6 Homologation Procedure**

### **650.6.1 The Applicant**

As soon as the required documents in quadruplicate are ready, the applicant club will send the request for homologation through its National Ski Association to the Chair of the FIS Grass Skiing Committee or they deliver it, by agreement with the National Ski Association, during the on site inspection to the inspector, who will pass the copies to the right place.

At the same time the National Ski Association must pay the equivalent of CHF 150.-- per homologation to the FIS Office .

This sum covers the administrative costs. The inspector's travel and living expenses must be paid to them directly by the applicant. The travel from their home to the course site and back may be calculated as follows:

- Per travel day, CHF 100.--
- Train fare: first-class
- Travel in their own car: CHF 0.70 per kilometre
- Air travel: economy

- 650.6.2 Homologation - The National Ski Association  
The request for homologation prepared by the applicant must be endorsed by its National Ski Association and then forwarded to the Chair of the FIS Grass Skiing Committee. If the inspector orders only minor improvements on the courses, the condition of the courses after completion of these improvements must be reported to the inspector by March 31st of the current year. For more extensive work, the inspector will decide whether an additional inspection is necessary. Courses which have not been found to comply with the FIS specifications, and have not been homologated by October 31st\* of the current year, may not be used in the following summer for competition. These competitions will be removed from the FIS Calendar.  
\*) = For the Southern Hemisphere and Grass Ski Courses by October 30th
- 650.6.3 The Inspector  
After the request for homologation has been received by the Chair of the Grass Skiing Committee, from the applicant via the National Ski Association, the Chair will appoint an inspector. The inspector immediately contacts the applicant about the time for his/her inspection and sends a copy to the appropriate National Ski Association. The inspector will receive four copies of the homologation papers for inspection at the site. After their inspection, they write their inspection report and marks the required improvements in red on the course plan. After checking all other documents, they send three copies to the Chair of the Grass Skiing Committee. The latter will examine and ratify them and send a copy to each of the following:
- the responsible National Ski Association
  - the applicant
  - one copy remains with the inspector
- It is left to the discretion of the inspector to decide whether, in addition to the summer inspection, a second inspection will be necessary in consideration of different conditions. This applies especially to safety regulations and the placing of nets.
- 650.6.4 Issue of the FIS Homologation Certificate  
If the inspection report is affirmative and no further work is needed, the Chair of the Grass Skiing Committee will send the original of the homologation certificate to the applicant and a copy to the appropriate National Ski Association and the FIS.  
The homologation certificate itself sets out the name and type of the course and its technical data. The registration number of the certificate indicates the total number of homologated courses, the month and the year in which the homologated certificate was issued. The homologation certificate will only be issued if the fee is paid.  
The expiry date is indicated.
- 650.6.5 Expiration of the Application  
If work requested has not been completed within five years after the inspection is carried out and the homologation cannot be granted, the site (course) in question will be deleted from the list of pending homologation applications.  
For further consideration a new application is required.

- 650.6.6 Validity of the FIS Homologation Certificate
- 650.6.6.1 Super-G, Slalom and Giant Slalom  
The certificate is valid for ten years from the date of issue. After that a re-homologation must be made.
- 650.6.6.2 For all Disciplines  
Homologation certificates are valid (within periods in art. 650.6.6.1 and 650.6.6.2) as long as no natural or artificial changes or changes in the regulations or technical requirements have occurred.  
Natural changes can consist:
- of erosion, land slides or the terrain becoming overgrown.
  - Artificial changes are:
  - the construction of buildings, lifts,
  - the construction of shelters, parks, roads or tracks etc.
- 650.6.7 Compulsory Report  
The National Ski Association which has proposed the homologation of a course must report to the FIS Grass Skiing Committee when any required improvements have been carried out.
- 650.6.8 Publication  
The FIS publishes all homologated courses. All Grass Ski homologations have to be published on FIS-website, including the Homologation-certificate and the documents described in art. 650.4. Homologation-certificates can only be issued and published, if the course is ready for a race.
- 650.6.9 Relationship between Homologation, weather as well as Special Conditions  
An organiser should not depend entirely on the homologation of a course by the FIS, but also take note of the prevailing weather conditions.

## **655 Competitions under Artificial Light**

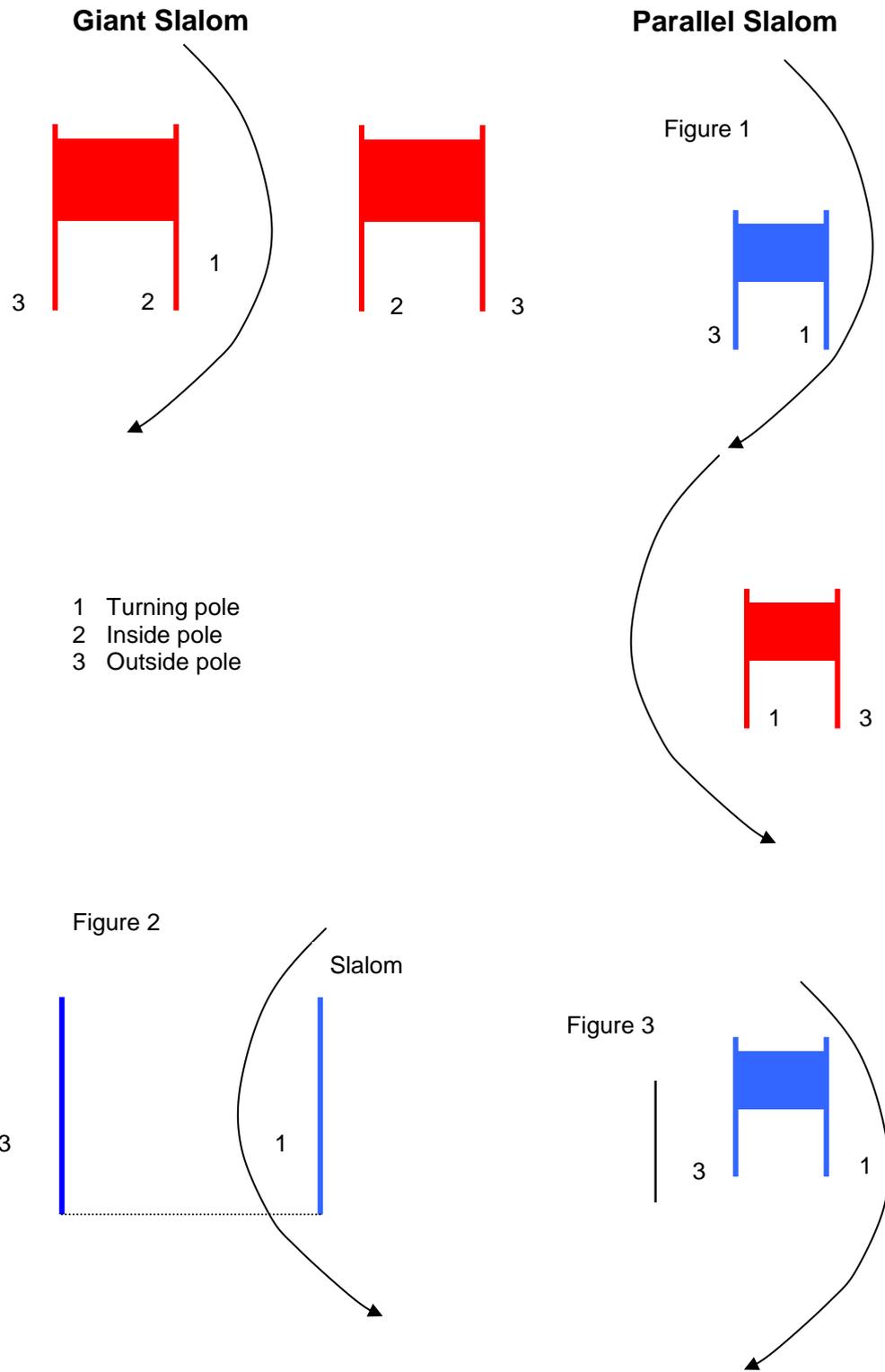
- 655.1 The running of competitions under artificial lights is permitted.
- 655.2 The lighting must meet the following specifications:
- 655.2.1 The light level anywhere on the course may not be less than 80 lux, measured parallel to the surface. The lighting should be as uniform as possible.
- 655.2.2 The floodlights must be so placed that the light does not alter the topography of the course. The light must show the competitor the exact picture of the terrain and must not alter the depth perception and precision.
- 655.2.3 The lights shall not cast the competitor's shadow into the racing line and shall not blind the competitor by glare.
- 655.3 The TD together with the Jury must check ahead of time that the lighting conforms to the rules.
- 655.4 The TD must submit a supplementary report on the quality of the lighting.

660

### Gate judges' Instructions

661

### Control of Passage (Explanation)



661.1 Every gate judge must receive a check card along with weatherproof covering where necessary, for each run that will show:

- Name of the gate judge
- Number(s) of the gate(s) for which he/she is responsible and
- Designation of the run (1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup>)

661.2 If a racer does not pass a gate (or a gate marker) correctly according to art. 661.4 the gate judge must immediately and clearly mark on the check card:

- The (bib) start number of the competitor.
- then the gate number where the fault was made.

661.2.1 A drawing of the fault committed (is essential).

661.3 The gate judge must also observe that the competitor accepts no outside help (e.g. in the case of a fall) (628.13). A fault of this nature must likewise be entered on the check card.

#### **661.4 Correct Passage**

661.4.1 A gate has been passed correctly when both the competitor's ski and both feet have passed across the gate line. If a competitor loses a ski, without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a slalom pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the gate line. This rule is also valid when a competitor has to climb back up to a gate.

661.4.1.1 The gate line in Giant Slalom and Super-G, where a gate consists of two pairs of poles holding gate flags between them, is the imaginary shortest line between the two inner poles at snow level (art. 661, fig. 1).

661.4.1.2 The gate line in Slalom is the imaginary shortest line between the turning pole and the outside pole. (art. 661, fig. 2).

661.4.1.3 In the event that a competitor removes a pole from its vertical position before both the competitor's ski and both feet have passed the gate line, the ski tips and feet must still pass the original gate line.

661.4.2 In Parallel Slalom, the passage is correct when both ski and both feet have passed outside the gate marker in the direction of the turn (art. 661, fig. 3).

#### **662 Importance of the Task of the Gate Judge**

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

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

662.3 The Gate Judge can consult the adjacent gate judge in order to confirm their notes. They can even demand via a member of the Jury that the race be briefly interrupted, so that they may check the tracks on the course.

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.

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

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

663.2 The competitors themselves are fully responsible for their action and, in this respect, they cannot hold the gate judge responsible.

### **664 Immediate Announcement of Disqualifying Faults**

664.1 The Jury may decide that the gate judge will signal a disqualifying fault immediately by:

- raising a flag of a particular colour.
- by a sound signal.
- or by other means as provided by the organisers (Art. 670 video control).

664.2 The Gate Judge must record all infringements on their check card regardless of immediate announcements.

664.3 The gate judge is required to give information to the Jury members on request.

### **665 Duties of the Gate Judge on completion of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> run**

665.1 The chief gate judge (or their assistant) is required to collect all the check cards immediately after each run and to pass them on to the Referee in the finish.

### **666 Duties of the Gate Judge at the Conclusion of the Race**

666.1 Each gate judge who has recorded a disqualifying fault or who has been witness to an incident leading to a re-run must be available to the Jury until after the settlement of any protests.

666.2 It is the responsibility of the Technical Delegate to dismiss a gate judge who is waiting to be called by the Jury.

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

667.1 The gate judge may be asked to perform other duties after they perform their required function, including:

- the replacement of gate poles - torn or missing banners.

667.2 They should assist in keeping the course clear and remove any markings made on the course by competitor or third parties.

667.3 A competitor who is obstructed during their run, must stop immediately and report this to the nearest gate judge. The gate judge must enter the circumstances of the incident on their check card and have this available for the Jury at the end of the 1st or 2nd run.

## **668 Location and support of the Gate Judge**

668.1 The gate judge must be so placed that they can properly observe the terrain or the gates and course sections which they are to oversee, near enough to be able to take prompt action, but distant enough not to hinder the competitor. They must be located in a safe area.

668.2 Organisers are obligated to outfit the gate judges so that they are readily identifiable. The method of identification or clothing should be of such colour as not to be confused with a gate flag.

668.3 The gate judge should be in their location well before the start of the run. It is advisable for the organisers to provide the gate judge with protective clothing against adverse weather where necessary as well and could provide some form of nourishment during the run.

668.4 Any equipment necessary to permit the gate judge to perform their assigned duties should be provided

## **669 Number of Gate Judges**

669.1 The organiser is responsible for having a sufficient number of competent gate judges available who are able to fulfil their duties.

669.2 The organiser must inform the Jury of the number of gate judges available for the training and particularly for the race.

669.3 At FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup competitions, sufficient gate judges have to be available so that no one has to control more than two gates. For all other competitions, this number may be increased to a maximum of three gates per gate judge.

## **670 Video control**

When the organiser has the technical installation for an official video control, the Jury may appoint an official video controller. The duties of the video controller are the same as a gatekeeper.

670.1 For each official competition there must be an official video control to observe the competitors' passage through the course.

## **680 Slalom Poles**

All poles used in the alpine disciplines are described as slalom poles and are subdivided into rigid poles and flex-poles.

### **680.1 Rigid Poles**

Round, uniform poles with a diameter between a minimum of 20 mm and a maximum of 32 mm without joints are allowed as rigid poles. They must be of such a length that when set, they project about 1.80 m out of the snow

and they must be made of a non-splintering material (plastic, plasticised bamboo or material with similar properties).

680.1.1 Rigid poles in U16 (children III) and younger category competitions must have maximum 27mm diameter. The length refers to art. 680.1.

## **680.2 Flex-poles**

Flex-poles are fitted with a spring loaded hinge. They must conform to the FIS specifications.

### **680.2.1 Use of Flex-poles**

Flex-poles in U16 (children I) and younger category competitions must have maximum 27 mm diameter. For juniors and older category competitions, the Flex poles must have a diameter between 27 mm and 32 mm. The length refers to art. 680.2.

#### **680.2.1.1 Slalom**

The slalom poles must be coloured red or blue. The turning pole must be a flex-pole.

#### **680.2.1.2 Giant Slalom and Super-G**

In Giant Slalom and Super-G two pairs of slalom poles are used, each pair carrying a gate flag between them. The banners must be fixed or tied so they will tear or break away from one pole. The turning pole(s) must be flex-pole(s).

#### **680.2.2 FIS Specifications for Flex Poles**

All further details in regard to construction and functioning of the flex poles are regulated in the valid FIS Specifications for flex poles.

## **690 Gate flags for Giant Slalom and Super-G (GS, SG)**

Gate flags must conform to the FIS Specifications for all Giant Slalom and Super G published in the FIS Calendar. A list of homologated flags is published on the FIS Website. ICR art. 901.2.2 and 1001.3.2 remain valid.

### **690.1 Release in case of entanglement**

In practice it is the aim that the gate flags release from the pole when a competitor gets caught in the flags. During lab-tests, a drop pendulum is simulating the entanglement at a speed of 75 km/h and a mass of 70 kg. For ten attempts, the flag has to be released ten times.

### **690.2 No removal during normal collision with the pole**

During normal collisions, the gate flag is not supposed to be released from the pole. During lab-tests, a drop pendulum will touch the pole at a height of 70 cm above ground and a speed of 75 km/h, with a mass of 70 kg. During 3 sets of tests, the pole is expected to withstand 30 repetitions without the flag being released by the impact.

### **690.3 Wind permeability**

The flag must be made of wind-permeable material.

### **690.4 Advertising on flags**

Advertising on flags should not reduce wind permeability of the release mechanism of the flags.

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## 2<sup>nd</sup> Section

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### Particular Rules for the different Disciplines

#### 800 Slalom

#### 801 Technical Data

##### 801.1 Vertical Drop

For Asia, Japan and Taiwan and in special circumstances at the request of the National Ski Association, the Committee for Grass Skiing may grant exceptions.

##### 801.1.1 Men's and Women's Courses for Slalom

For FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup:

- 80 - 140 m

For all other races of the FIS:

- 70 - 120 m.

##### 801.1.2 Men's and Women's Courses for Sprint-Slalom

For FIS World Cup and FIS races:

- 45 - 80 m

##### 801.1.3 Youth Courses

U12

min 40m – max 80m

U14/U16

min 50m – max 80m

#### 801.2 Gates

801.2.1 A slalom gate consists of two slalom poles (art. 680).

801.2.2 Consecutive gates must alternate in blue and red.

801.2.3 A gate must have a minimum width of 6 m and a maximum of 8 m. The distance between gates within combinations (hairpin or vertical) may not be less than 0.75 m. The distance from turning pole to turning pole of successive open or closed gates may not be less than 8 m not more than 13 m (valid for all categories) Exception for all youth categories (U12-U14-U16) not more than 12m. Delayed turns must have a minimum distance of 12 m and a maximum distance of 18 m and for youth categories (U12-U14-U16) a maximum of 15m from turning pole to turning pole.

801.2.4 Number of Direction Changes:

801.2.4.1 FIS World Championships, World Cup, FIS Continental Cup and FIS competitions an all youth competitions (U12-U14-U16) have to respect the distance in art 801.2.3.

## **802 The Courses**

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

802.1.1 At FIS World Ski Championships the course must be set on slopes with a gradient of 25% to 40%. It may even be below 25%, but may exceed 40% only in very short parts of the course.

802.1.2 The ideal slalom course, taking into consideration the drop and the gradient specified above, must include a series of turns designed to allow the competitors to combine speed with neat execution and precision of turns.

802.1.3 The Slalom 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.

### **802.2 Width**

The course should normally be 50 m wide, if two runs are set on the same terrain.

## **803 Course Setting**

### **803.1 Course Setters**

803.1.1 Inspection of the Slalom course  
This inspection must be carried out by the course setter before they set the course. The Slalom should correspond to the average ability of the first 30 competitors.

### **803.2 Number of Gates and Combinations of Gates**

A Slalom 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 maximum of three hairpin-combinations. Slalom could also contain a maximum of three delayed gates. In Sprint Slalom the combinations of gates are not mandatory.

#### **803.2.1 Youth**

- U12 (children I): Maximum 2 hairpin combinations and maximum 1 vertical combination consisting of maximum 3 gates.
- U14 (children II): Maximum 2 hairpin combinations and maximum 1 vertical combination consisting of 3 - maximum 4 gates.

The course should have no special technical difficulties.

Flex-poles must be light poles (25 - 28.9 mm).

### **803.3 Gates and Combinations of Gates**

The most important types of gates and combinations of gates are: Open gates, closed vertical gates, vertical combinations, hairpin-combinations and delayed turns.

## **803.4 Setting**

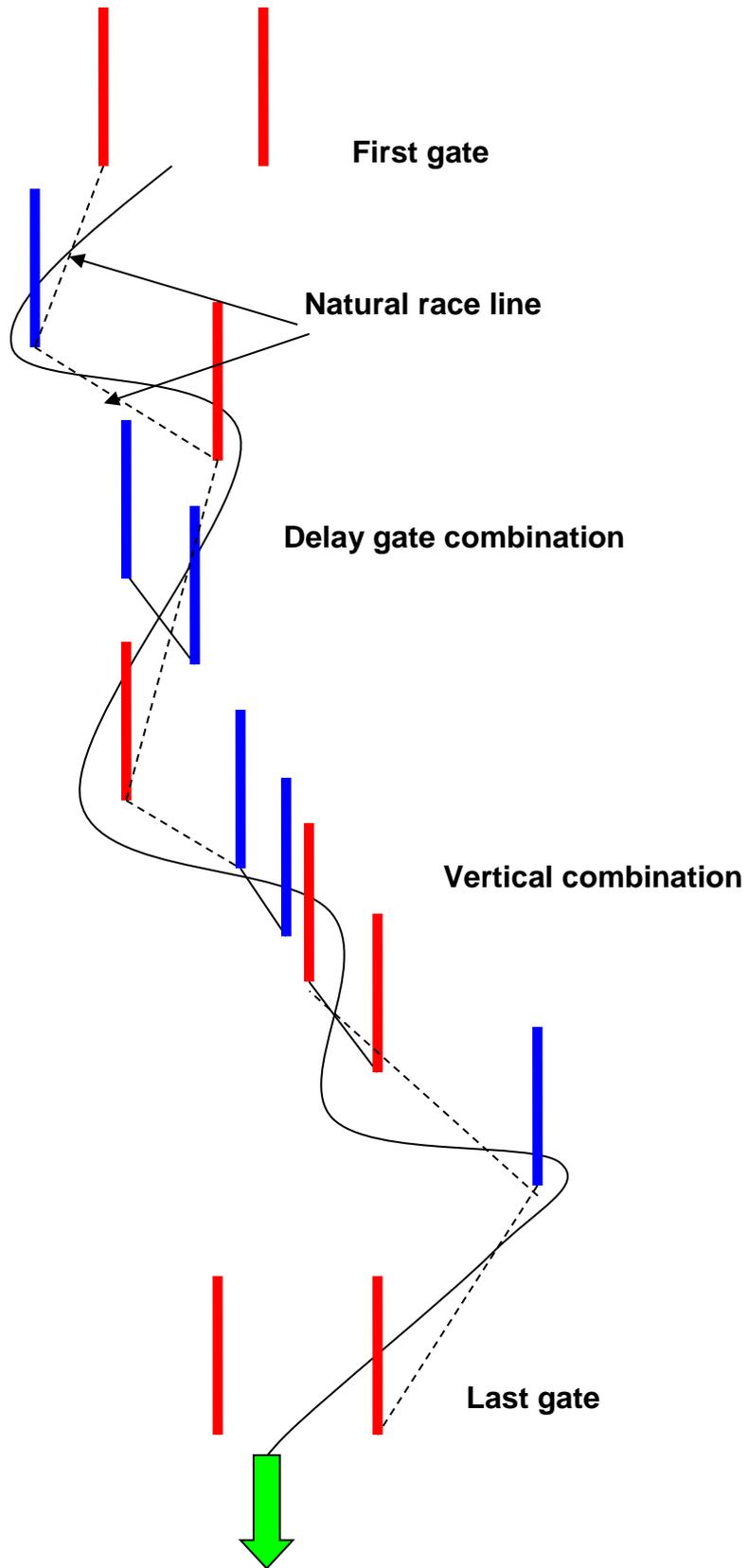
In setting a Slalom the following principles should be observed:

- 803.4.1 Avoidance of monotonous series of standardised combinations of gates.
- 803.4.2 Gates, which impose on competitors too sudden sharp braking, should be avoided, as they spoil the fluency of the run without increasing the difficulties a modern Slalom should have.
- 803.4.3 It is advisable before difficult combinations of gates to set at least one gate which allows the competitor to ski through the difficult combination under control.
- 803.4.4 It is not advisable to set difficult figures 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 The last gate should not be too close to the finish. It should direct competitors towards the middle part of the finish. If the width of the slope necessitates it, the last gate can be common to both courses, provided the prescribed alternation of blue and red gates is maintained.
- 803.4.6 The slalom poles should be fixed (screwed) in by the chief of course or their assistants immediately after they have been set, so that the course setter can supervise the operation.

## **803.5 Single Pole Slalom**

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

- 803.5.1 Single Pole Slalom is permitted in all different FIS level competitions (see art. 201.3.1, 201.3.2, 201.3.4, 201.3.5 and 201.3.6)
- 803.5.2 A Single Pole Slalom has no outside pole, except for the first and the last gate, a delay gate and combinations (hairpin, vertical).
- 803.5.3 Where there is no outside pole, both feet and ski tips must have passed the turning pole on the same side, following the natural race line of the slalom. The natural race line is an imaginary line from turning pole to turning pole, which the racer has to cross. If the racer has not correctly passed the natural race line, then they have to climb back up and pass around the missed turning pole. Where there is an outside pole (first and last gate, delay gate and combinations (hairpin, vertical) art. 661.4.1 is valid.



## **803.6 Checking the Slalom Course**

The Jury must check that the course is ready for racing once the course setter has set it, paying special attention that:

- The slalom poles are firmly fixed (screwed) in.
- The gates are in the right colour order.
- The position of the poles is marked.
- The numbers are in the right order on the outside poles.
- The two slalom courses are far enough from each other to avoid misleading the competitors.
- The reserve poles are correctly placed not to mislead the competitors.
- Start and finish are in accordance with art. 613 and 615.

## **804 Inspection of the Course**

804.1 The course must be in ideal racing conditions from the time the competitor's inspection starts and the competitors must not be disturbed during the inspection by workers on the course. The Jury decides the method of the inspection. Competitors must carry their start numbers. They may not ski down the prepared course or through the gates.

804.2 It is absolutely essential to have a prepared warm-up slope near the start.

## **805 The Start**

### **805.1 Start Intervals**

The start takes place at irregular intervals in Slalom. The chief of timing and calculation or their special assistant tells the starter when each competitor should start, in agreement with the Jury. The competitor on the course need not be over the finish before the next competitor starts.

### **805.2 Starting Order**

805.2.1 In the first run according to the start numbers.

805.2.2 For the second run see art. 621.10.

### **805.3 Start Signal**

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

805.3.1 A competitor must appear at latest one minute after being called by the official. Advanced 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 their opinion is due to "force majeure". In doubtful cases they may allow the competitor a provisional start, inserted in the normal starting order. The start referee will make the necessary decisions.

#### **805.4 Valid Start and False Start**

Each competitor must start according to the art. 805.3, otherwise they will be sanctioned.

### **806 Execution of the Slalom**

#### **806.1 Two runs**

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

#### **806.2**

Sprint Slalom with four runs in principal  
On Sprint Slalom courses with a height difference below 60 m, a Sprint Slalom can be carried out, but the height difference may not fall below approx. 40 m and have to have between 14 and 16 gates and need to have at least one vertical combination.

#### **806.3**

##### **Sprint Slalom will be run and ranked:**

Course setting: takes place before the first and third run  
The inspection of the first and third run takes place according to the program and ruling of the jury.

Starting order:

The starting order for the first and second run is based on the starting list. At the third and fourth run the starting order occurs based on Art. ICR 621.10.2. (according to the starting list from the total time of the first and second run)

The starting list has to be shown clearly at the start and finish, so that the competitors, the team captains and the coaches can be informed early (after the protest time).

Create the ranking:

The ranking list consists of three times:

1. Total time out of the first and second run
2. Total time out of the third and fourth run
3. Overall total out of the total time one and two

Xml format:

```
<Timerun1>0.00</Timerun1> (total time point 1.)  
<Timerun2>0.00</Timerun2> (total time point 2.)  
<Totaltime>0.00</Totaltime> (Overall total point 3)
```

Disqualification:

Will be executed by the Jury after every run and has to be made known acoustically and in written form at the finish and at the start. Disqualified competitors are not allowed to participate in the following run.

Ski control:

The control of the skis happens before the first and third run. At the same time the skis will be marked clearly. If this rule is not followed the competitor will be disqualified by the jury.

Ski change:

It is not allowed to change the skis between the first and the second, and the third and fourth run. In-between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> as well as 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> run, the skis are allowed to be oiled. Repairing ski elements is only allowed under supervision of the jury.

The competitors have to go back to the start after the second run and deposit their skis at the start, until the third run starts.

It is allowed to change the skis between the second and third run.

Course setting 2<sup>nd</sup> run:

2<sup>nd</sup> run in two runs (starting order based on ICR) Total time 1<sup>st</sup> run (run 1 plus run 2) plus total time 2<sup>nd</sup> run (run 1 plus run 2) add up to the overall time.

#### 806.4 Sprint Slalom with throw away result

Start order:

For the first and second run, the start order is based on the start list. For the third and fourth run, the order is made according to ICR art. 621.10.2. (according to the temporary ranking list of the fastest time of the first or second run).

All competitors have to start in all runs. In the third and fourth run only classified competitors from the first and second run are allowed to start.

The start list has to be published at the start and the finish in a clearly visible position, so that the competitors, team leaders and coaches are informed quickly.

Disqualification:

Disqualifications will be announced orally or in writing by the jury after the second run. This includes competitors disqualified in either of the first two runs or who did not finish both runs. They are not permitted to participate in the third and fourth run.

For the third and fourth run the same disqualification rule applies and the competitors will not appear on the ranking list.

The ranking list consists of three times:

1. Best time of the first or second run.
2. Best time of the third or fourth run.
3. Total time based on the best times 1 (run one or two) and 2 (run three or four).

#### 806.5 Further Versions of Sprint Slalom

The Jury has the possibility to approve other versions. The Sprint-Slalom must contain a minimum of three runs.

#### 806.6 Video and Film Control

At FIS World Ski Championships the Organising Committee must arrange for recordings on video, so that the whole Slalom can be recorded.

For FIS World Cup, Continental Cup and FIS level the decision will be done during the Team Captain meeting who will be responsible for recording the video. At the end of each run and in the shortest time possible the video from all racers must be delivered to the fixed video control location.

The Jury must control immediately the racers who are on the podium. (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> position). At the FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup the Jury has also to control the run of the races qualified as follow:

Women: WSC / WJC and WC: 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> position

Men: WSC / WJC: 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> position / WC: 4<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> position

The Organising Committee has to offer a screen for the video control and the fixed video control location.

**807**

### **Crash Helmet**

- All competitors and forerunners are obliged to wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race.
- Helmets used in FIS Snowsports shall be specifically designed and manufactured for the particular event and shall bear a CE mark and conform to recognized and appropriate FIS standards.
- Soft ear protection is only permitted for helmets used in Slalom.

**808**

### **Back protection**

All competitors and forerunners in Slalom are obliged to wear a back protector that conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race itself.

**809**

### **Shoulder protector**

To their own protection it is recommended that all competitors wear shoulder protectors in all competitions.

## **900 Giant Slalom**

### **901 Technical Data**

#### **901.1 Vertical Drop**

For Asia, Japan and Taiwan and in special occasions at the request of the National Ski Association, the Committee for Grass Skiing may grant exceptions.

901.1.1 Men's and Women's Courses  
For FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cup  
- -90 -150 m

For all other races of the FIS:  
- 80 - 120 m.

901.1.2 Youth Courses  
U12: minimal 40 m, maximum 80 m  
U14/U16 : minimal 50 m, maximum 80 m

#### **901.2 The Gates**

901.2.1 A giant slalom gate consists of 4 slalom poles (art. 680) and 2 flags.

901.2.2 The gates must be alternately red and blue. The gate flags are to be at least approx. 75 cm wide and approx. 50 cm high. They are fastened between the poles so that the lower edge of the flag is at least approx. 1 m above the ground and must be capable of tearing or breaking away from the pole (see also art. 680.2.1.3).

901.2.3 The gates must be at least 4 m and at most 8 m wide. The distance between the nearest poles of two successive gates must not be less than 10 m (delay gate). For closed gates, the flags should be approx. 75 cm wide and approx. 50 cm high.

901.2.4 The Giant Slalom has to be set as follows:  
The distance between the nearest poles of two successive turning gates must not be between 20 m and 30 m and for all youth categories (U12-U14-U16) between 16 m and 24 m.

#### **901.3 Single Pole Giant Slalom**

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

901.3.1 Single poles in giant slaloms are only permitted on level FIS-competitions.

901.3.2 A single pole giant slalom has no outside pole, except for the first and the last gate, a delay gate and combinations (hairpin, vertical).

901.3.3 Where there is no outside pole, both feet and ski tips must have passed the turning pole on the same side, following the natural race line of giant slalom. The natural race line is an imaginary line from turning pole to turning pole, which the racer has to cross. If the racer has not correctly passed

the natural line, than they have to climb back and pass around the missed turning pole. Where there is an outside pole (first and last gate, delay gate and combinations (hairpin, vertical) art. 661.4.1 is valid.

## **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 50 m. The inspector authorised to homologate the course decides whether this width is adequate and if necessary can order it to be widened. He/she can also permit a width of less than 50 m depending on the line and terrain requirements, as long as the areas of the course before and after the narrow part enable this.

## **903 Course Setting**

### **903.1 Setting**

In setting a Giant Slalom the following principles should be observed:

903.1.1 The first run may be set the day before the race. Both runs can be set on the same course but the second run must be re-set.

903.1.2 The skilful use of the ground when setting a Giant Slalom is, in most cases, even more important than for a Slalom, since combinations play a less important role owing to the prescribed width of the gates and the greater distances between them. It is therefore better to set mainly single gates, while exploiting the ground to the utmost. Combinations can be set, but mainly on uninteresting terrain.

903.1.3 A Giant Slalom consists of a variety of long, medium and small turns. The competitor should be free to choose their own line between the gates. The full width of a hill should be used wherever possible.

903.1.4 The course setter in setting the course for children should take particular consideration of the physical ability of the competitors.

## **904 Inspection of the Course**

The competitors are allowed to study the course after its final setting, either by climbing to foot alongside the course. The Jury decides the method of inspection. Competitors must carry their start numbers.

## **905 The Start**

905.1 In the first run according to the start numbers (art. 621.3 and 622).

905.2 Starting order for the second run see art. 621.10.

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

906.1 A Giant Slalom must always be decided by two runs (men and women). The second run may be held on the same course, but the gates must be reset. Whenever possible, both runs should be held on the same day.

906.2 Giant Slalom for U12 (children I) is to be conducted in only one run. Giant Slalom for U14 (children II) may be conducted in two runs. Youth are required to wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications.

906.2.3 Ranking list: Final heat  
The times of both heats will be counted together.

**906.4 Video Control**  
Art. 806.3 is applied - if possible - also for Giant Slalom.

**907 Crash Helmet**

- All competitors and forerunners are obliged to wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race.
- Helmets used in FIS Snowsports shall be specifically designed and manufactured for the particular event and shall bear a CE mark and conform to recognized and appropriate FIS standards.

**908 Back Protection**

All competitors and forerunners in Giant Slalom are obliged to wear the back protector that conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race.

**909 Shoulder protector**

To their own protection it is recommended that all competitors wear shoulder protectors in all competitions.

## **1000 Super-G**

### **1001 Technical Data**

#### **1001.1 Vertical Drop**

For Asia, Japan and Taiwan the Committee for Grass Skiing may grant exceptions.

##### 1001.1.1

Men's and Women's Courses Super-G

For FIS World Ski Championships and FIS World Cups

- 110 - 150 m and a course length from start to finish with a minimum of 500 m (for new homologations)

For all other competitions of the FIS:

- 90 - 150 m

Men's and Women's Courses Super-G in 2 runs

For FIS World Cups:

- 75 - 110 m

For all other competitions of the FIS:

- 75 – 90 m

##### 1001.1.2

Youth Courses

U14/U16: minimum 80 m, maximum 120 m

#### **1001.2 Length of the Course**

The length of the course must be measured with either a measuring tape or a wheel or with GPS and has to be published on the start list and the results.

#### **1001.3 Gates/Direction changes**

##### 1001.3.1

A Super-G gate consists of four slalom poles (art. 680) and two flags.

##### 1001.3.2

The gates must be alternately red and blue. The gate flags are to be at least approx. 75 cm wide and approx. 50 cm high. They are fastened between the poles so that the lower edge of the flags is at least approx. 1 m above the ground and must be capable of tearing or breaking away.

##### 1001.3.3

The gates must be at least 6 m and at most 8 m wide from inner pole to inner pole for open gates and at least 8 m and at most 12 m for vertical gates. The gate flags are fastened in such a way so as to tear or break away.

##### 1001.3.4

The Super-G has to be set as follows:

10 to 14% of the vertical drop = number of turns. (Exception according art. 1001.1.1: 100 m).

The distance between the turning poles of two successive gates must be at least 25m (exception: art. 1003.1.1).

1001.3.5 It is possible to have two training runs with gates and bibs, but the course setting must be totally different for the competition. Exception for

FIS and JUN level competitions: The course setting for the training runs must be the same as for the competition. It is mandatory to carry out at least one training run and not more than two bibs. The course inspection is before the training run/s.

- 1001.1.3.6 Yellow Flag:  
The Jury may define the position of the yellow flags for the training and for the race if required, which can be waved to alert the next competitor. The flags must be positioned before the first inspection and should be recognizable by the competitors.

## **1002 The Courses**

### **1002.1 General Characteristics of the Courses**

The terrain should be undulating and hilly if possible. The course should normally have a width of approximately 50 m. The inspector authorised to homologate the course decides whether this width is adequate and if necessary can order it to be widened. He/she can also permit a width of less than 50 m depending on the line and terrain requirements, as long as the areas of the course before and after the narrow part enable this.

### **1002.2 Skiing on the Competition Hill**

The competitor should be given the opportunity to ski with gates on the closed competition hill before the course is set if possible.

## **1003 Course Setting**

### **1003.1 Setting**

In setting a Super-G the following principles should be observed:

Organisation of course setting

The nominated course setter sets also the training slope. After the training the course setter sets the race course.

- 1003.1.1 It is recommended to set the gates to make the best use of the terrain. Gate combinations according to art. 803.3 are allowed only in small numbers. The distance between the successive turning poles can in this case be less than 25 m, but must be at least 15 m (delay gate).

- 1003.1.2 A Super-G should contain a variety of long and medium turns. The competitor should be absolutely free to choose their own line between the gates. It is not permitted to set only down the fall-line of the slope.

- 1003.1.3 Where the terrain allows it jumps may be set.

- 1003.1.4 Youth Super-G should be carried out in a form of varied run. The basic form should consist of jumps and gliding elements. The choice of course and course setting has to follow the speed and the youth level of skill. The turns should be like the GS radius. The youth should learn controlled speed and gliding.

## **1004 Inspection of the Course**

- 1004.1 Inspection of the training course

The inspection has to be carried out by foot and can be done from the start to the finish or even from the finish to the start.

1004.1.1 Each competitor has the right to inspect the course twice with the skis.

1004.1.2 Inspection of the race slope

1004.2 The Jury decides the method of inspection.

1004.3 There should be a training run on the race course for children without timing on the race day.

## **1005 Start**

Starting order and start intervals according to art. 621.3 and 622.

## **1006 Execution of the Super-G**

A Super-G will be carried out in one run (exception Sprint-SG).

## **1007 Crash Helmet**

- All competitors and forerunners are obliged to wear a crash helmet that conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race.
- Helmets used in FIS Snowsports shall be specifically designed and manufactured for the particular event and shall bear a CE mark and conform to recognized and appropriate FIS standards.

## **1008 Back protection**

All competitors and forerunners are obliged to wear the back protector that conforms to the competition equipment specifications. This is valid for the official training as well as for the race.

## **1009 Shoulder protector**

To their own protection it is recommended that all competitors wear shoulder protectors in all competitions.

## **1010 Yellow Zones**

Art. 705 also applies.

## **1100 Combined**

### **1100 Common Rules**

1100.1 Based Art. 201.6.2 and 201.6.9 alpine Combined competitions can be held according to the technical regulations of the events and special regulations approved by FIS.

1100.2 Combined competitions may be held at all levels. When special rules apply (for example WSC, OWG, Cups), these rules are considered an integral part of the ICR.

1100.3 The following possibilities of Combined events are possible:

- Super Combined
- Special forms of Combined events

- 1100.4 Combined competitions may be held as Single or Team events.
- 1100.5 Starting numbers given to the competitors for the first run remain the same for all runs.
- 1100.6 The results of a Combined competition are only counted if the competitor completes takes part in each event of the Combined and appears in the intermediate results.
- 1100.7 The Combined results are calculated by adding the race times of the single events or runs. Special forms of Combined events (Art. 1103) can be calculated according to other regulations.
- 1100.8 The Organizing Committee must state in the invitation how many competitors are qualified for the second and any subsequent runs. The Jury may change this number.
- 1100.9 The start order is determined for each event according to Art. 621. For special forms of Combined events see Art. 1103.2.
- 1100.10 Only interim results may be published for those events or runs already completed. The official results are only published when all events or runs have been completed.
- 1100.11 The sequence of the different races to be combined may be decided by the Organizers and must be announced in the race notice and the programme. Changes may be made by the Jury.

## **1101 Super Combined**

- 1101.1 Is the result of a Super-G run and a single Slalom run held according to the technical regulations for Slalom and those for SG. The Super Combined event consists of two runs.
- 1101.2 Super-G elements of Super Combined must be held on courses specifically homologated for SG. The Slalom may be held on these courses.
- 1101.3 If possible both runs should be held on one day (exceptions can only be decided by the Jury).

## **1103 Special forms of Combined events**

- 1103.1 Combined competitions which consist of three (Triple) or four (Quadruple) events held according to Art. 700 to 1000 are also permitted.
- 1103.2 FIS may authorize Combined competitions which consist of one or several events according to ICR Art. 700 to 1000 and other FIS Disciplines or other types of sport (eg alpine skiing combined with a nordic event or swimming or sailing event, etc.). FIS approval is necessary for such Combined events. Participation and general regulations must be in accordance with the Regulations of the ICR.

## **1210 Team Competitions**

- 1210.1 The staging of team competitions is permitted.
- 1210.2 In absence of any agreement to the contrary, a team consists of five competitors of which the three best times count for the result.
- 1210.3 The competitors of the individual teams must be named before the draw.
- 1210.4 FIS points will be awarded only if the individual events are conducted according to the rules of the ICR.
- 1210.5 The placing of the teams will be determined by addition of the race points of the three best competitors of each team. In case of a tie, the placing is determined by the result of the best individual competitors.
- 1210.6 For combined placing, the team score for each event is calculated according to art. 1220.5. In case of a tie, the best team is determined by the team placing in the order of Downhill, Super-G, Giant Slalom, and Slalom.
- 1210.7 Team competitions may be conducted for U12 (children I) and U14 (children II). Such team competitions should be described as "Specifications for Team".  
Competitions for youth.

## **1211 Team Event**

The Event consists of two runs (Super-G & Slalom) and four series in each run.

- 1211.1 Participation**  
All Nations with at least 4 competitors (2 Men and 2 Women) that are qualified to participate in respective events (Super G and Slalom) are authorized to enter.
- 1211.1.2 Participants per Nation/Team**  
Per Nation and run a maximum of 2 Women and 2 Men must start. The total team size per Nation is limited to a maximum of 6 competitors.
- 1211.2 Competition courses**  
Women and Men ski on the same course.
- 1211.3 Enrolment**  
The Nations/Teams are enrolled in the reverse order of total FIS points. Women will receive bibs from 1 to 4 and Men from 5 to 8, ordered alphabetically.
- 1211.4 Ranking**  
The sum of rank positions of the competitors per Nation/Team from each of the series (1 competitor per nation is a series) of both runs establishes the Winner of the Nations Team Event.  
In case of a tie of the total sum of rank positions, the number of best rank positions from individual series (1L, 2M, 3L, 4M, 5L, 6M, 7L and 8M) is considered. Should there still be a tie, the total sum of the times of all Series will count.
- 1211.5 Announcement of the competitors at the start**  
For the Series 1 Women, 5 minutes before begin of the series.  
For all other Series after the end of the preceding Series until 1 minute before begin of the next Series.  
In case of non announcement within the times fixed by the Jury, the competitor is not allowed to start = DNS.
- 1211.6 Start limitation**  
One and the same competitor must only start once per run at the FIS Nations/Team Event.
- 1220 Parallel Events**
- 1221 Definition**  
The parallel race is a competition where two or more competitors race simultaneously side by side down two or more courses. The setting of the courses, the configuration of the ground and the preparation of the snow are to be as identical as possible.
- 1222 Vertical Drop**  
The vertical drop of the course must be between 50 and 100 m. There must be between 12 and 20 gates, not counting the start and finish. The run time of each race should be between 15 and 20 seconds.  
U12 (children I) and U14 (children II): maximum 40 m and 8 - 12 gates.

## **1223 Choice and Preparation of the Course**

- 1223.1 Choose a slope wide enough to permit two or more courses, preferably slightly concave (permitting a view of the whole course from any point). The terrain variations must be the same across the surface of the slope. The course layouts must have the same profile and the same difficulties.
- 1223.2 Over the full width of the chosen slope, the snow must be consistently hard, similar to course preparation for Slalom, so that it is possible to offer equal race conditions on both courses.
- 1223.3 A lift next to the course is recommended to ensure that the World Cups races are run smoothly and rapidly.
- 1223.4 The course must be entirely closed off by barriers. It is recommended to fence off reserved places intended for trainers, competitors and servicemen.

## **1224 The Courses**

- 1224.1 Each course is designated by a series of gates, poles or curve markers; each gate marker is composed of two slalom poles with a gate flag measuring approx. 30 cm wide by approx. 70 cm high, stretched between them and fastened in such a way so as to tear or break away (see also art. 680.2.1.3).
- 1224.2 In the case of only two courses, poles and flags are red for the course on the left going down and blue for the other course. If there are more than two courses, the organiser must use different colours for the other courses such as green or orange. The bottom of the flags must be at least approx. 1 m above the snow.
- 1224.3 The same course setter establishes the courses and makes sure they are identical and parallel. They must ensure that the course flow is smooth and that there is variety in the curves (very pronounced curves) and that the course causes rhythm changes. In no case should this event resemble a long straight run from top to bottom.
- 1224.4 The first gate in each course must be placed no less than 8 m from the start and no more than 10 m.
- 1224.5 Shortly before the finish line, after the last gate marker, the separation between the two tracks must be well defined so that they direct each competitor towards the middle part of the respective finish.

## **1225 Distance between the Two Courses**

The distance between two corresponding markers (from turning pole to turning pole) must be no less than 6 m and no more than 7 m. The distance between the starting gates must also be the same.

## **1226**

### **Start**

#### **1226.1**

##### **Start Device**

Two hinged gates each 100 cm wide and 40 cm in height. The starting block (behind the skis) must be covered with teflon to protect the skis. The weight for each hinge gate is 30 kg. Opening of the gate: Electric control (battery 24 v.). The bolt (lock) system should utilise an electromagnet so that the start gun opens simultaneously the hinge gates (outwardly). This start system could also be manually operated.

#### 1226.2

The Jury and the starter together will control the start. The start signal can only be given after the Jury has given the competitors permission to start. Any starting system can be employed provided that the system guarantees a simultaneous start.

#### **1226.3**

##### **False Starts**

Sanctions will take place:

#### 1226.3.1

if the competitor does not have the Grass Skis least one the ground,

#### 1226.3.2

if the competitor does not have both ski poles set in the marked places.

#### **1226.4**

##### **Start Command**

Before the starter gives the command of either "Ready - Set" or "Attention - Prêt" or "Achtung - Bereit" and the subsequent firing of the starting gun which opens the hinge gates, they must first ensure that the competitors are ready by asking the competitor starting in the red course "Red ready?" or "Rouge prêt?" or "Rot fertig?" and then the competitor in the blue course "Blue ready?" or "Bleu prêt?" or "Blau fertig?". Only after both competitors have answered "yes" or "oui" or "ja", the starter can give the start command.

#### 1226.5

If one or both starting machine gates have clearly been blocked through a mechanical fault, the start must be repeated.

## **1227**

### **Finish**

#### 1227.1

The finish areas must be symmetrical. The line into the finish must be parallel with the line of the start posts.

#### 1127.2

Each finish line is marked by two poles connected by a banner which form the finish. Each of these must be at least 7 m wide. The inside poles of the areas are placed side by side.

#### 1227.3

It is necessary to set up visually separate finish approaches and exits.

## **1228**

### **Jury and Course Setter**

#### **1228.1**

##### **The Jury is set up as follows:**

- the Technical Delegate
- the Referee
- the Chief of Race

1228.2 The course setter is designated by the Jury of the competition (if they are not chosen by the FIS). Before setting the parallel course, they must conduct an inspection and study of the course in the presence of the Jury and those responsible for the course (the Chief of Race and the chief of course).

**1229 Timing**

As the start is simultaneous, only the difference in time between the competitors at the finish will be registered. With several electric eyes and an automatic print-out, the first competitor that breaks one of the signals starts the chronometer and receives the time "zero", the following competitors stop successively the clocks (chronometers) and receive the time difference in 1/1000-seconds to the first competitor.

**1230 Execution of a Parallel on Two Courses**

Each match between two competitors consists of two runs, the two competitors change courses for the second run.

**1230.1 Number of Competitors**

The finals of a competition should not include more than 32 competitors. These 32 competitors may either be entered directly or be the first 32 finishers from qualification competitions.

**1230.2 Formation into Pairs**

1230.2.1 Sixteen pairs of competitors are formed, either after the finish of the selected previous race or according to their general classification in the FIS World Cup or FIS Continental Cup at the time, or according to their value (FIS points), in the following manner:

Group together:

the	1st	and the	32nd	the	9th	and the	24 <sup>th</sup>
the	2nd	and the	31st	the	10th	and the	23rd
the	3rd	and the	30th	the	11th	and the	22nd
the	4th	and the	29th	the	12th	and the	21st
the	5th	and the	28th	the	13th	and the	20th
the	6th	and the	27th	the	14th	and the	19th
the	7th	and the	26th	the	15th	and the	18th
	8th	and the	25th	the	16th	and the	17th

(see table)

1230.2.2 The competitors receive the numbers from 1 to 32 as classified and they keep them until the end of the races.

1230.2.3 Start order: following the order of the appended table, from top to bottom. All groups race in succession their first run and then their second.

The lower starting number goes down the red course first, the higher number the blue course. For the second run it is reversed. This same system is used for all elimination runs including the finals.

- 1230.2.4 The competitors may inspect the course once from top to bottom with skis on. Inspection time 10 minutes.
- 1230.2.5 Sixteen winners remain as a result of the first elimination. In other words, those who, in their group, have obtained the lower total for the two runs or possibly two times zero.
- 1230.2.6 Competitors having a bye shall be permitted one training run on only one of the two courses before the beginning of the race.

### **1230.3 Round of sixteen**

- 1230.3.1 The sixteen qualified competitors start according to the start system in pairs from top to bottom.
- 1230.3.2 These races are also run in two runs. There are eight that qualify for the quarter-finals.
- 1230.3.3 If the results of a parallel event are to count toward overall standings such as the FIS World Cup, then the finish positions for the 9th to 15th position will be obtained by using the results of the second elimination round. The competitors will be placed in order starting with the smallest losing time margin obtained in the second elimination round.  
If there are eliminated racers, the evaluation is done according to the number of runs or gates run.

### **1230.4 Quarterfinals**

- 1230.4.1 The eight qualified competitors start according to the start system in pairs from top to bottom.
- 1230.4.2 From the losing four competitors, positions 5, 6, 7 and 8 are determined by the time difference of each loser from the winner.

### **1230.5 Semi-finals and Final**

- 1230.5.1 The four qualified competitors start according to the start system from top to bottom.
- 1230.5.2 The losers of the semi-finals race their first run for the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> positions before the finalists race their first run, then the semi-finalists their second run and then the finalists their final race.

## **1231 Control of the Races**

The gate judges are situated on both exterior sides of the courses. Each gate judge is supplied with a flag which corresponds to the colour of the course they are controlling (either blue or red). This flag is to be used immediately to notify the Jury of a disqualification in their section of the course. An official (judge) with a yellow flag is located approximately half way down the course. They judge whether a gate judge's raising the red or blue flag was justified or not. The raising of the yellow flag on the red or blue course confirms the disqualification of the competitor.

## **1232 Disqualifications**

### **1232.1 Causes for disqualifications are the following:**

- false start
- changing from one course to another
- disturbing opponent, voluntarily or not
- straddling one ski inside a gate or pole with the other ski outside
- turn not executed on the outside of a gate
- not finishing

1232.2 If both competitors fall in either the first or second run of any round, the first competitor to reach the finish successfully will advance to the next round. If both competitors do not finish, the competitor who successfully skied the furthest distance will advance to the next round.

1232.3 The competitor that does not finish or is disqualified in the first run does not start in a second run.

## **1233 Slalom Rules**

All slalom rules remain in effect, including the necessary homologation of the course as well as the competition rules.  
(general survey, Table)

## **1240 KO System**

### **1240.1 Participation**

All competitors are admitted to the Qualification run according to the corresponding Series Rules.

## **1241 Mode an time frame**

Due to organisational reasons it should not be accepted to hold another event on the same day.

1241.1 Preliminary Round (qualification run) - course 1

- Classical execution, traditional course length and vertical drop
- Starting order according to the corresponding Series Rules
- Valid for FIS points with FIS adder
- The starting numbers remain the same for the complete event

1241.2 Intermediate Round, 1<sup>st</sup> run - course 2

The thirty (30) fastest competitors from the Preliminary Round start in an elimination heat (the 30<sup>th</sup> against the 1<sup>st</sup>, etc.). The three (3) best lucky loser are qualified for the next run and are ranked in order of their race time after the 15 qualified racers.

If two competitors from the same heat do not finish (DNF) or are disqualified (DSQ) in the 1<sup>st</sup> run, the lucky loser option is adopted (the fourth best lucky loser will be qualified for the 2<sup>nd</sup> run). In case of a tie, both competitors advance to the next run.

Break

1241.3 Intermediate Round, 2<sup>nd</sup> run - course 3  
The fifteen (15) qualified competitors plus the 3 fastest lucky loser (only 2 lucky loser in case of a tie in the 1<sup>st</sup> Intermediate Round) again compete in an elimination run (the 18<sup>th</sup> against the 1<sup>st</sup>, etc.).  
If two competitors from the same heat are DNF or DSQ in the 2<sup>nd</sup> run, the lucky loser from the 2<sup>nd</sup> run will be qualified for the 3<sup>rd</sup> run (final run) in order to have nine (9) competitors. In case of a tie in one heat, both competitors advance to the final.  
Break

1241.4 Final Run - course 3  
The nine (9) qualified competitors (10 competitors in case of a tie in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Intermediate Round) start in the reversed order of their times in the 2<sup>nd</sup> run of the Intermediate Round.

## **1242 Results after the Intermediate Rounds and the Final**

1242.1 After the 1<sup>st</sup> run of the Intermediate Round, ranks 19 - 30 are allocated (ranking according to times, in case of DNF, DNS or DSQ according to the time in the Qualification Round).

1242.2 After the 2<sup>nd</sup> run of the Intermediate Round, ranks 10 - 18 are allocated (ranking according to times, in case of DNF, DNS or DSQ according to the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> Intermediate Round).

1242.3 After the Final, ranks 1 - 9 are allocated (ranking according to times, in case of DNF, DNS or DSQ according to the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Intermediate Round).

1242.4 The Final result will be established by adding the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> run = Winner

1242.5 Protest time: 5 minutes after the last heat (after each run).

**Table:**

Table for losers  
of Quarter Finals

A 1

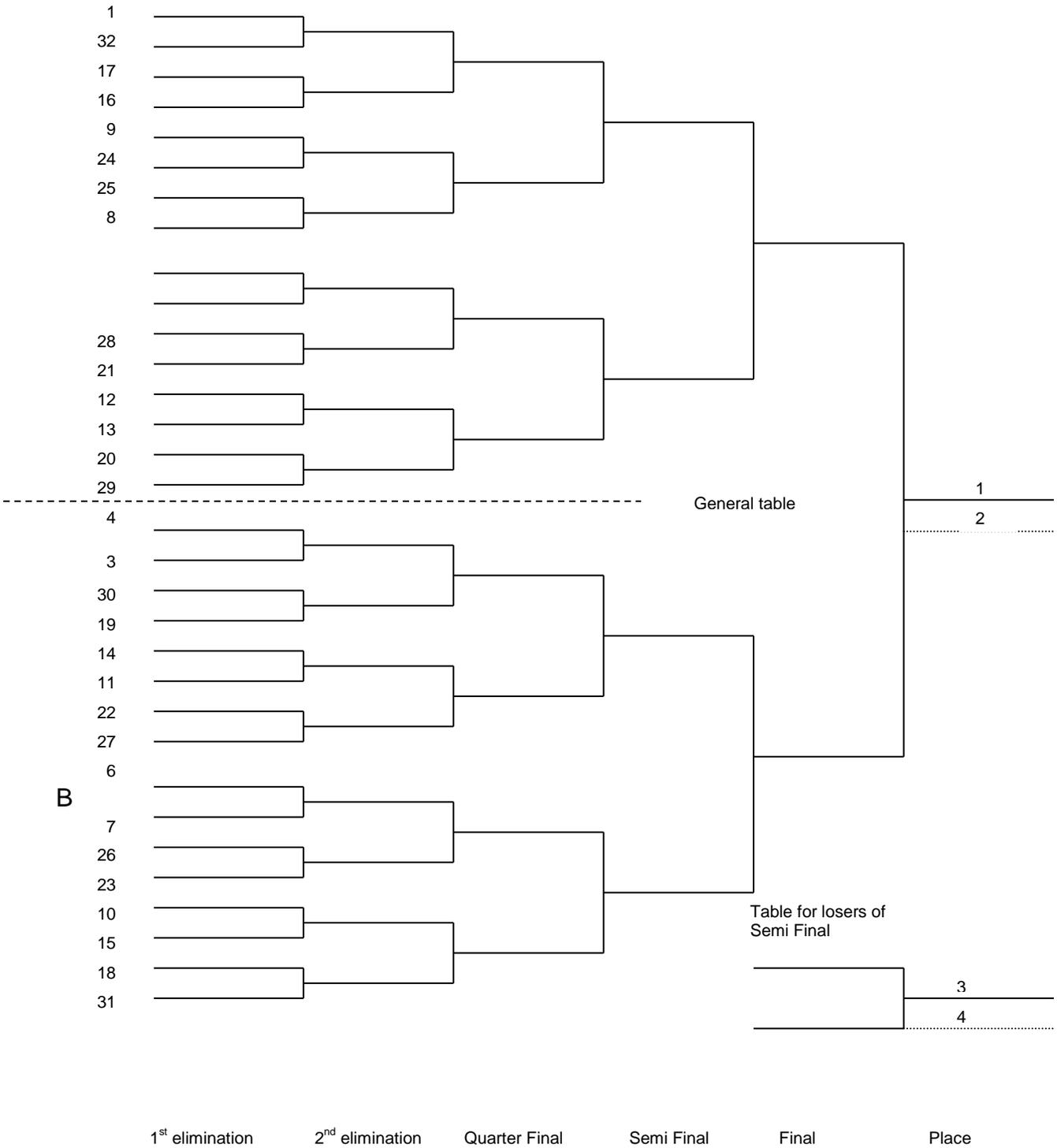
B 1

7

8

5

6



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## 3<sup>rd</sup> Section

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### Additional information

#### 1280 Service Materials

- 1280.1 For care  
For the care of the Grass Ski only biodegradable wash and waxing material is allowed to use. They have to be non-polluting and harmless.
- 1280.1.1 Competitor and Service men  
Each competitor or technician has to show the TD a certificate that indicates that the used wash and waxing material is harmless.
- 1280.1.2 Storage and Safekeeping  
Only neutral or original boxes may be used for the storage of washing or waxing materials.
- 1280.1.3 Boxes for waxing materials  
It is forbidden to use any boxes for waxing materials which shows tracks of motor oils or anything else.
- 1280.1.4 Statements to Art. 1280.1 and Art. 1280.3  
Because of improper storage of the Grass Ski waxing materials in motor oil boxes, the public and the observing organs (nature protection office and environmental protection office) might have the suspicion that there is a strong violation of the environment protection law.  
It is permitted to integrate external service boxes in the Grass Ski or to apply service substances to the Grass Ski during the run.

#### 1281 Washing area

The washing and service area in the start or finish area has to be defined and optically protected from the spectator's area. The waxing and washing of the Grass Ski is allowed in this area only.

The washing and service area must be safe from disturbance by the spectators or from interference of the whole course including start and finish area as well as the parking places.

The washing and service area has to be marked with information signs.

The washing and service area must have an outflow for the slop, to avoid a marshy ground around the washing area.

All points listed under Art. 7 are also valid for the training.

The competitors are bound to keep the washing area clean.

The German original was used for this translation.