

Recreational Alpine Ski Racing Rules

April 30, 2003



Table of Contents

1.	GENERAL INFORMATION	5
1.1.	Introduction.....	5
1.2.	About this Document.....	5
1.3.	MDSC Alpine Racing Program	6
1.4.	MACC Code of Ethics.....	6
2.	TYPES OF RACES	6
2.1.	Double Pole Gates	6
2.2.	Course Setup.....	7
2.3.	Types of Courses	7
2.4.	Double-Pole Slalom.....	7
2.5.	Double-Pole Giant Slalom.....	8
2.6.	Dual Slalom and Dual Giant Slalom Races	8
2.7.	Verification of Course	9
2.8.	Timing and Communication Equipment	9
2.9.	Setup	9
2.10.	Course Removal	9
3.	RACING RULES	9
3.1.	Racer Responsibilities	9
3.2.	Valid Run.....	10
3.3.	Starting.....	10
3.4.	Reruns	11
4.	DISQUALIFICATION	12
4.1.	Automatic Disqualification.....	12
4.2.	Possible Disqualification	12
4.3.	Did Not Finish	12
5.	RACE PROCEDURE.....	13
5.1.	Running the Race.....	13
5.2.	Race Officials	13
5.3.	Course Inspection	13
5.4.	Pacesetters	13
5.5.	Starting.....	14
5.6.	Seeding (Order of Racing Within a Class)	14
5.7.	Gate Judges.....	14
5.8.	Finish Area	15
5.9.	Course Maintenance	15
5.10.	Completion of Race	15
5.11.	Posting of Results	15
5.12.	Postponement of Races to Another Day.....	16
6.	RACER WORK ASSIGNMENTS.....	16
6.1.	Racer Work Responsibilities	16
6.2.	Work Categories	16
6.3.	Chief of Course.....	17
6.4.	Timer	17
6.5.	Recorder.....	17
6.6.	Announcer	18

6.7.	Starter.....	18
6.8.	Assistant Starter	18
6.9.	Gate Judges.....	19
6.10.	Race Host Clubs	19
7.	RACER CLASSIFICATION.....	20
7.1.	Class Definitions.....	20
7.2.	Qualifying Race	21
8.	HANDICAPPING	21
8.1.	Handicaps	21
8.2.	Upgrading	22
8.3.	Downgrading	22
9.	INDIVIDUAL RACE AWARDS.....	22
9.1.	Awards Presentation	22
9.2.	Number of Awards	23
10.	WORLD CUP.....	23
10.1.	World Cup Points	23
10.2.	Races Counted At End of Season	24
10.3.	Upgraded Racers.....	24
11.	TEAM AWARDS.....	24
11.1.	Daily Team Averages	24
11.2.	Mark II Weekend	25
11.3.	Mark II Trophies	25
12.	REGISTRATION	26
12.1.	Racer Registration (Season)	26
12.2.	Rules for Registration	26
12.3.	Posting of Information.....	26
12.4.	Time of Registration (Race Weekend Registration).....	26
12.5.	Race Seed Sheets	27
12.6.	Bibs.....	27
12.7.	Work Assignments	27
13.	RACER ELIGIBILITY	27
13.1.	Club Membership	27
13.2.	Age Requirements	27
13.3.	Professional Racers.....	28
13.4.	Racer Waiver and Release Form	28
13.5.	USSA Membership.....	28
14.	PROTEST.....	28
14.1.	Who May Protest	28
14.2.	Protest Requirements.....	28
14.3.	Hearings.....	29
15.	RACE JURY MEETING.....	29
15.1	Results	29
15.2	Race Jury	29
15.3.	Jury Meeting.....	29
16.	BYLAWS	30
16.1.	MDSC Michigan Alpine Competition Committee.....	30
16.2.	Formation.....	30

16.3.	Voting Privileges	30
16.4.	Quorum	31
16.5.	Responsibilities.....	31
16.6.	Committee Meetings.....	31
16.7.	Procedure	31
16.8.	Notice of Meetings	31
16.9.	Attendance Register.....	32
16.10.	Roll Call.....	32
16.11.	Order of Business	32
16.12.	Race Schedule Set Up.....	32
16.13.	Minimum Class Offering.....	32
17.	OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE MACC	32
17.1.	Selection of the Officers and Directors of the MACC	32
17.2.	Chairperson.....	33
17.3.	Assistant Chairperson	33
17.4.	Director of Finance	33
17.5.	Director of Correspondence.....	33
17.6.	Director of Awards and Sponsors.....	33
17.7.	Director of Publicity	34
17.8.	Director of Course Setting	34
17.9.	Director of Race Workers.....	34
17.10.	Director of Timing Equipment	34
17.11.	Director of Timing.....	34
17.12.	Director of Computers and Results	35
17.13.	Director of Registration	35
17.14.	Director of Course Officials	35
17.15.	Director of Rules and Policies	35
17.16.	Club Racer Representative	36
17.17.	Webmaster	36
APPENDIX — HANDICAP CALCULATION		36

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 The Metropolitan Detroit Ski Council (MDSC) recreational racing program series provides opportunities for adults to participate in FIS-style slalom and giant slalom races on some of the Michigan region's best terrain.
- 1.1.2 The races are intended to be fun for participants of all levels of experience, ranging from novices to USSA racers. Racers are grouped into ability classes, to maintain competitive excitement for all skill levels.
- 1.1.3 MDSC is a volunteer non-profit organization composed of recreational ski clubs. All racers must join ski clubs that are part of the MDSC. News and updates about the program are typically communicated to the racers through their ski clubs.
- 1.1.4 The governing body of the MDSC racing program is the Michigan Alpine Competition Committee (MACC). MACC is a committee of MDSC, and is composed of racers in the program.
- 1.1.5 Information about the program is accessible from the web site www.maccracing.org. Most news and updates about the program are posted on this site.

1.2. About this Document

- 1.2.1 This document provides the complete set of rules for MDSC racing. The rules are established by the MACC.
- 1.2.2 It is the competitor's responsibility to be familiar with these rules, and with any amendments and/or additions that the MACC might establish.
- 1.2.3 This document also defines the structure of the MACC and defines the duties of its officers.



1.3. MDSC Alpine Racing Program

- 1.3.1 The program consists of a number of race weekends, each with two or three race days.
- 1.3.2 Racers participating in the program are grouped into classes by ability, sex, and age. All other races are timed, with the racers competing within each class for the fastest times. After each race, awards are made to the top finishers in each class.
- 1.3.3 A qualifier event is held on the first race day to help place new racers into the proper ability classes.
- 1.3.4 Individual points are accumulated over the season towards World Cup trophies presented at the end of the season.
- 1.3.5 Team averages are calculated for each race, and accumulated over the season towards team trophies.
- 1.3.6 The three-day Mark II weekend concludes the season and features an awards banquet.

1.4. MACC Code of Ethics

- 1.4.1 The purpose of the code of ethics is to define unacceptable behavior by anyone involved with the MACC— including the chairperson, directors, club representatives, officials, and racers—while on MACC business or at MACC events.
- 1.4.2 The following are examples of unacceptable behavior: continual violation of rules, persuading others to break rules, theft, obtaining perks from the MACC sponsors and/or ski areas, forging documents, betting, buying or selling votes, discussion with sponsors or ski areas without prior approval of the MACC Chairperson. This is not a complete list; any activity that jeopardizes the impartiality and fairness of officials is unacceptable.
- 1.4.3 Potential sanctions for violating the Code of Ethics include reprimand, loss of club voting privilege, club probation, fine, removal from official position, and disbarment from MACC. Any sanctions require a majority vote of the MACC members.
- 1.4.4 The disqualification conditions described in Section 4 are for infractions that occur during a race or in the race arena. These rules are enforced by the race officials and voted upon by the jury.

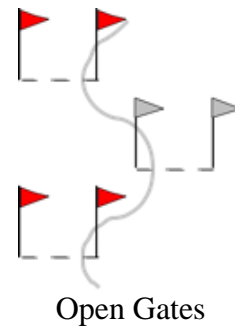
2. TYPES OF RACES

This section briefly describes some of the elements of races that are run by the MACC.

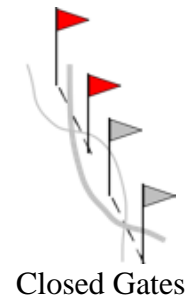
2.1. Double Pole Gates

- 2.1.1. Except for the qualifying race and dual races, all race courses are defined with double-pole gates. The feet and ski tips of the racer must cross an imaginary line between the bases of the poles (where they enter the snow).
- 2.1.2. An open gate is a gate where the imaginary line between the poles is 90 degrees from the direction of

travel.



- 2.1.3. A closed gate (vertical) is a gate where the imaginary line between the poles is parallel to the direction of the course. There are often more than one in a row. Closed gates can be taken in either direction.



2.2. Course Setup

- 2.2.1. The course should be set on a hill appropriate to the ability of the class.
- 2.2.2. The course is to be set by a designee under the jurisdiction of the Director of Course Setting.
- 2.2.3. The gate prior to the finish gate should direct competitors to the middle of the finish line and should be far enough away to avoid danger to the competitor and Timers.
- 2.2.4. The finish gate should have a good run-out on hard packed snow.
- 2.2.5. The finish should have extra poles for identification.
- 2.2.6. The hill should be closed at the top and bottom to avoid interference from other skiers and snowboarders.
- 2.2.7. The course should be set on hard packed snow.
- 2.2.8. When possible, the course should be ready for competitive inspection at least one half hour before the start of the race. A minimum inspection period of 20 minutes is required (see 5.3.1). If the course is not ready 20 minutes before the scheduled start, the starting time must be delayed (see 5.5.2).

2.3. Types of Courses

The following recommendations should be taken into consideration when setting courses. The most current FIS regulations are recommended.

2.4. Double-Pole Slalom

- 2.4.1. A double-pole slalom is a race in which racers must follow a course defined by pairs of poles (gates) set in an alternating sequence of blue and red.

- 2.4.2. The minimum allowable distance between two gates is 0.75 meters. Each gate has a minimum allowable width of four meters and a maximum allowable width of six meters. The maximum allowable distance between gates is 15 meters.
- 2.4.3. Except for Class D, double-pole slaloms should consist of approximately fifty gates and have a duration of approximately fifty seconds for Elite class racers. Class D courses can be shorter to keep the times from being excessive.
- 2.4.4. The winner of a double-pole slalom race is decided by the total times of two runs, when time and weather permit.
- 2.4.5. The race may be run either through two different courses or through two runs on the same course.
- 2.4.6. The first gate and the last gate, not including start and finish, will be open gates.

2.5. Double-Pole Giant Slalom

- 2.5.1. A double-pole giant slalom should present a variety of long, medium, and small turns. The racer should be free to choose his or her own line between the gates.
- 2.5.2. A giant slalom gate consists of four slalom poles and two panels. The gates must alternate between red and blue. The panels should be at least 0.75 m wide and 0.50 m high.
- 2.5.3. The gates must be at least four meters and at most eight meters wide. The distance between two successive gates must not be less than five meters. The gates must be set so that racers can distinguish them clearly and quickly at high speed.
- 2.5.4. The first gate and the last gate, not including start and finish, will be open gates.
- 2.5.5. The winner of a double-pole giant slalom race is determined by the total times of two runs, when time and weather permit.
- 2.5.6. The race may be run either through two different courses or through two runs on the same course.

2.6. Dual Slalom and Dual Giant Slalom Races

- 2.6.1. Dual races are two single pole courses set parallel to each other for the purpose of head to head racing. Racers switch courses for the second run.
- 2.6.2. Each course is designated by a series of curve markers. Each curve marker is composed of two poles with a panel stretched between them.
- 2.6.3. Poles and panels are red for the course on the left going down and blue for the other course. The panels must be placed at least one meter above the snow (bottom of the panels).
- 2.6.4. The two courses should be identical and parallel.
- 2.6.5. The distance between the two courses must be no less than six meters and no more than seven meters. To facilitate this a six and one half meter rope should be used. Where possible, the distance between the starting gates should also be the same.
- 2.6.6. The first marker in each course must be placed no less than six meters from the start and no more than ten meters.

- 2.6.7. In the interests of safety beyond the finish line, the finish area must be separated by a supple barrier that would eliminate the possibility of one racer ending up in another racer's area.
- 2.6.8. Results are based on the combined times from the two courses.

2.7. Verification of Course

The Chief of Course verifies that the desired type of course has been set. The Chief of Course will work with the designated course setter and ensure that the course setter makes any changes as deemed necessary. It is recommended that the course setter run the course before declaring the course to be valid.

2.8. Timing and Communication Equipment

The Timing and Communications Equipment Crew is responsible for the setup, dismantling and storage of the equipment each day.

2.9. Setup

- 2.9.1. All equipment should be operational at least thirty minutes before the race start time.
- 2.9.2. Timing units will be set up at the finish area to operate either in a Single/Dual mode for double-pole courses or in a Master/Master mode (side by side) for dual courses.
- 2.9.3. Start wands are to be set up at the top of the hill according to the type of race (double pole or dual).
- 2.9.4. During the race, a member of the Timing and Communications crew should be available if needed to perform maintenance or re-setup of equipment.
- 2.9.5. At the completion of the races, the Timing and Communications Equipment crew is responsible to see that the equipment is dismantled, packed, and stored.

2.10. Course Removal

- 2.10.1. The course is dismantled when the Chief of Course has declared that all racers have completed their prescribed number of runs, including reruns, and that the course is officially declared closed.
- 2.10.2. All poles are gathered at the end of a race day and an inventory is taken.

3. RACING RULES

It is the competitor's responsibility to know and understand all rules. FIS rules will apply where no specific MACC Ski Race rule exists, with the exception that FIS limits on ski length and side cut are not enforced in MACC races.

3.1. Racer Responsibilities

- 3.1.1. It is the racers' responsibility to keep themselves informed of all events that could affect them.

- 3.1.2. Racers must register for the season using the current application form and waiver. The forms are to be distributed by the ski club racer reps, and should also be available on the MACC web site.
- 3.1.3. A permanent racing bib will be issued upon presentation of a completed application form and waiver. Should a racer fail to have his or her bib, he or she will be required to pay a non-refundable fee of \$5.00 and will be issued a temporary bib.
- 3.1.4. Racers will assist with the running of races, before, during and/or after by packing, gatekeeping, timing, removing poles, transporting equipment or performing any duty assigned by the Director of Course Officials.
- 3.1.5. It is the racer's responsibility to classify him or herself as accurately as possible.
- 3.1.6. It is the racer's responsibility to check on possible changes in race time or location.
- 3.1.7. It is the racer's responsibility to be at the starting gate on time.
- 3.1.8. It is the racer's responsibility to inspect the course before the race.
- 3.1.9. Each racer must complete one work assignment for each weekend in which the racer participates (see section 6).

3.2. Valid Run

- 3.2.1. For a double-pole race, both feet and ski tips must pass between the bases of the poles of each gate. The racer must finish the course properly timed. Both skis must be attached through the last gate, and the racer must cross the finish line with at least one ski attached.
- 3.2.2. For a single-pole race, both feet and ski tips must pass around the poles on alternating sides, with the side for the first pole being determined by the course setter. The racer must finish the course properly timed. Both skis must be attached when passing the last pole, and the racer must cross the finish line with at least one ski attached.

3.3. Starting

- 3.3.1. There are usually several racer classes that run through the same race course. All classes complete their first run before the second run is started. The order in which the classes proceed is the same for both runs, and is based on the following rules:
 - 1. All women's classes go before any of the men's classes.
 - 2. Within the groups of men and women, all supervet classes go first, followed by all vet classes, followed by the open classes.
 - 3. Within a group of classes of the same sex and age group, the classes are run in order of speed, with the fastest class going first.

The seed lists for each class are normally arranged in the proper order on the clipboards by the Director of Registration (or designate) before the clipboards are turned over to the Assistant Starter.

- 3.3.2. Within each class, the starting order for the first run will be by seed. (See 5.6.)

- 3.3.3. For the second run, within each class, the top 15 seeds go first in reverse order, followed by the remaining unseeded racers in reverse. Racers with seed positions greater than 15 will not be included in the top seed for the second run, except in dual races, then the number is 16 if an extra racer is needed to pair with the 15th seed. In the case of dual races, the same two racers (head to head competition) must run first and second runs opposite each other, when possible. No “rabbits” will be used during dual races. (A “rabbit” is a skier who is not competing, but runs against a racer who would otherwise run alone.)
- 3.3.4. Racers who arrive after their turn in the starting order, but while their class is still running, must run at the very end of the starting order for their class. Racers arriving after the start of another class are marked as DNS (Did Not Start) and are not allowed to run. An exception to this rule is the case of a racer who was serving as an official on another race course. In this case the racer will be allowed to start as soon as possible.
- 3.3.5. Any racer who does not get in the starting gate and prepare to start when directed by the Starter will (at the discretion of the starter) make his or her run following the completion of the starting order.
- 3.3.6. When starting, the competitor must have both ankles behind the starting line or gate and both poles in front of the line. The poles must remain planted during the initial thrust through the gate. The racer must move through the gate after the starter says “go when ready.” The official starter has the responsibility of declaring a valid start or recalling the racer for a false start. For dual races, the racer must leave on “Go” and before the other racer gets to the first gate.

3.4. Reruns

All reruns shall be allowed only by permission of race officials, as soon as feasible, and are provisional. Reruns will be permitted for the following reasons, but will be counted only if the official’s evidence confirms the justice of the claim.

- 3.4.1. **False start.** It is the starter’s obligation to call back the racer before he or she passes through the second gate after the starting gate. Only one false start is allowed per racer.
- 3.4.2. **Timer malfunctions,** either human or mechanical. If a Timer malfunction should occur at the same time as a racer is disqualified, the disqualification takes precedence and there is no rerun.
- 3.4.3. **Outside interference to a racer.** Reruns are granted for occurrences outside the racer’s control that significantly influence the result. (For example, it is considered interference when another skier causes the racer to fall, slow down or ski a longer course.) The racer must leave the course as soon as possible at the point of the infraction and may not pass through any more gates of the course. The racer will proceed directly to the finish and request a rerun. No rerun will be permitted if the racer remained on the course.
- 3.4.4. **Overtaking the preceding racer.** An automatic rerun is granted if a racer overtakes the preceding racer on the course or in the finish area. The preceding racer is automatically disqualified if this happens (see 4.1.5).

4. DISQUALIFICATION

4.1. Automatic Disqualification

The following actions will result in automatic disqualification:

- 4.1.1. Missing the first run. A person is deemed to have missed a first run after the start of the first racer of the next class or after course maintenance has begun. Missing the first run will result in automatic disqualification.
- 4.1.2. Not performing a proper start. Both ski poles must be planted in front of the starting gate and remain planted during the initial thrust through the gate.
- 4.1.3. Missing or straddling a gate. (Both feet and ski tips must be on the same side of the pole.) Straddling a gate is the same as missing a gate. In both instances the racer must go back and reenter the course at the missed gate.
- 4.1.4. Losing a ski during the race, except for the area between the last gate and the finish line.
- 4.1.5. Interfering with the next racer or being overtaken by the next racer. This can happen when a racer falls and cannot get back into the course in time to avoid the next racer. It is also considered interference if two racers finish as such a close interval that the timing for the second racer is not measured. In these cases, the first racer is automatically disqualified, and the second racer is given a rerun.
- 4.1.6. Skiing through two successive gates of any course without authorization during the race weekend.
- 4.1.7. Practicing turns parallel with those required by the gates on the course. No shadowing of the course is allowed.
- 4.1.8. Giving or receiving physical assistance during the race.
- 4.1.9. Refusal to work on the race or not completing a work assignment.
- 4.1.10. Failure to have racing bib visible while racing.
- 4.1.11. Registering and entering a race in a classification lower than that for which the racer is classified.

4.2. Possible Disqualification

The following actions are subject to disqualification and require an MACC decision:

- 4.2.1. Unsportsmanlike conduct.
- 4.2.2. Failure to comply with any reasonable request of any race official.

4.3. Did Not Finish

Going through the starting gate and not finishing the course shall be a DNF (Did Not Finish).

5. RACE PROCEDURE

5.1. Running the Race

- 5.1.1. The Chief of Course has prime responsibility for the running of the race and makes all decisions on the hill for that race.
- 5.1.2. The Chief of Course is also responsible for supervising course workers.

5.2. Race Officials

- 5.2.1. Officials and workers for the running of the race should meet with the Chief of Course at least fifteen minutes before the race start time. It's recommended that this take place at the top of the race hill so that gate judges can proceed to their designated positions prior to race start time. Refer to Section 17 for details.
- 5.2.2. Race official's bibs should be worn and visible at all times.

5.3. Course Inspection

- 5.3.1. After the course is set, it must be available for inspection for a minimum of 20 minutes before the race start.
- 5.3.2. Course setters may ski the course freely before inspection. However, once the inspection period starts, no one may ski the course.
- 5.3.3. During inspection, racers may not ski through any gates.
- 5.3.4. If there is loose snow on the course, racers inspecting the course should side-slip to remove the loose snow.

5.4. Pacesetters

- 5.4.1. One or more pacesetters may run a course to determine handicaps.
- 5.4.2. The Director of Timing or his/her designate may choose up to four official pacesetters for each course. Pacesetters must be designated by the Computers and Results as consistent racers. Pacesetter handicaps are assigned based upon previous race results.
- 5.4.3. Each pacesetter shall ski the same course at least twice.
- 5.4.4. In the case of dual courses, the pacesetter(s) must run each course.
- 5.4.5. If the pacesetter feels a run was poor, the pacesetter may take additional runs through the course.
- 5.4.6. Pacesetters must have their current valid racing bib visible during their run(s) or be subject to disqualification.
- 5.4.7. If possible, pacesetters should make their first runs before the racers start. The pacesetters' second runs should be just before the racers start their second runs.

5.5. Starting

- 5.5.1. The race start time shall begin on the quarter hour, and the start time shall be posted along with the inspection time.
- 5.5.2. If the chief of course announces that the race is delayed, the start time must be moved back to the next quarter hour. Note that a 20-minute inspection period is required (see 5.3.1). Therefore, if the course is not ready for inspection 20 minutes before the scheduled start time, the race must be delayed to the next available quarter-hour time. For example, if the race is scheduled for 9:30 but the course is not open for inspection until 9:27, then the inspection would last until 9:47, and the next quarter-hour start time would be 10:00. (In this example, the inspection period would extend to the start time, 10:00.)

Note that the official start time is not changed unless the Chief of Course declares a delay. Minor last-minute delays that are expected to last only a few minutes are NOT automatic grounds for changing the start time.
- 5.5.3. The starter will begin lining up the racers 5-10 minutes before the race start time.
- 5.5.4. The starting rules apply. (See 3.3.)
- 5.5.5. No racer will be asked to step back from the starting gate once having been instructed to enter it.

5.6. Seeding (Order of Racing Within a Class)

- 5.6.1. The order in which the racers go within a class is determined by a seeding list based on the current World Cup standings (see Section 10).
- 5.6.2. For slalom and dual slalom races the start order shall be based upon total accumulated slalom World Cup points.
- 5.6.3. For giant slalom, super-G, and dual slalom races, the start order shall be based upon total accumulated giant slalom World Cup points.
- 5.6.4. Racers with the same number of points are sorted randomly (typically by computer-generated random numbers).
- 5.6.5. The seed orders for the first slalom and giant slalom races of the season are based on the world cup points from the previous season.

5.7. Gate Judges

- 5.7.1. Gate judges are primarily responsible for making certain each racer passes through the gates correctly. They stand on the hill and are responsible for gates assigned to them by the Chief of Course. When a racer is judged to have disqualified, the gate judge writes down the racer's bib number and the reason for disqualification (missed gate, ski came off, straddled gate, etc.) on the back of gate judge's work card.
- 5.7.2. A second responsibility of the gate judge is to maintain his or her section of the course. This includes replacing poles and panels, keeping poles in a vertical position, etc.
- 5.7.3. Gate judges should indicate that a delay is needed (course repair, fallen skier, etc.) by raising their poles parallel overhead.

5.8. Finish Area

- 5.8.1. The Recorder, Timer, and Announcer are located in the timing shack near the finish area.
- 5.8.2. The Recorder and Timer communicate with the starter so that they know who is coming next on the course.
- 5.8.3. Unofficial race times are announced by the Announcer and may also be displayed outside the timing shack.

5.9. Course Maintenance

- 5.9.1. Course maintenance is a responsibility of the Chief of Course.
- 5.9.2. When the course is being set, all competitors, at the discretion of course officials, may pack the course by sidestepping or side slipping through the gates. Anyone refusing to help is subject to disqualification.
- 5.9.3. Gate judges are responsible for the gates in their control, and may request that the race be stopped until the gates are repaired.

5.10. Completion of Race

- 5.10.1. The Timer and Chief of Course work together to see that the race is completed properly yet with minimal delay.
- 5.10.2. Once the Starter and Timer determine that the last racer has run the course, the Starter will advise the Chief of Course, who will officially announce that the course is closed.
- 5.10.3. The Chief of Course, Timer, and Recorder review the gate judge cards and notes made by the Recorder, to determine the status of all disqualifications and reruns.
- 5.10.4. The Chief of Course checks that worker sign-up sheets and validated work cards are given to the Director of Race Workers.
- 5.10.5. The Course Crew dismantles the course immediately following the completion of the race.

5.11. Posting of Results

- 5.11.1. Tabulation and posting of race results are the responsibility of the Director of Software and Results.
- 5.11.2. As soon as practical, the Director of Software and Results or his assistants will review, and, if necessary, correct the result sheets that have come off the hill. All racers who started the race must be listed on the results.
 - 1. Racers with two valid runs are listed in order of the combined times (fastest combined times are listed first)
 - 2. Racers completing only one run are listed next, in order of fastest time and DQ, DNF, and DNS.
 - 3. Racers that disqualified on their first run (DQ) are listed next.

4. Racers that did not finish (DNF) are listed last.
- 5.11.3. Results will be posted as soon as possible and will contain tabulated results. When possible, they will also contain handicaps. They are preliminary until approved by the race jury.

5.12. Postponement of Races to Another Day

- 5.12.1. When the MACC is not in session, the race chairperson has the responsibility for the decision of postponing races to a different day or canceling the race if postponement is not practical.
- 5.12.2. The normal eligibility rules apply for total postponement of a complete day's races to another day.
- 5.12.3. A race can be modified from a two-run to a single-run race, at the discretion of the MACC Chairperson or designate, depending upon existing conditions.

6. RACER WORK ASSIGNMENTS

6.1. Racer Work Responsibilities

- 6.1.1. All racers or approved alternates will perform the minimum of one work assignment per race weekend. (Approval of an alternate worker is to be granted by the MACC Chairperson). A missed work assignment must be made up on the next race weekend. Failure to comply may result in termination from the race program.
- 6.1.2. Active designated MACC Club Representatives will work each race weekend on an "as needed" basis, at the discretion of the MACC Directors.
- 6.1.3. During three-day race weekends, Friday racers must perform a work assignment on Friday.
- 6.1.4. Racers who do not have permanent work assignments must sign up for at least one assignment during registration and fill out one work card per assignment. The cards are turned in at the completion of the assignment, normally to the Chief of Course for the race that was worked.

6.2. Work Categories

The following work categories must be filled for each race:

- 6.2.1. Timing Equipment setup and takedown.
- 6.2.2. Course Setter and crew.
- 6.2.3. Chief of Course.
- 6.2.4. Timer.
- 6.2.5. Recorder.
- 6.2.6. Announcer.
- 6.2.7. Starter.
- 6.2.8. Assistant Starter (two people for dual races).

6.2.9. Gate judges.

6.2.10. Pacesetter.

6.3. Chief of Course

The Chief of Course has the following responsibilities for a course.

6.3.1. Assure that all MACC, USSA, and FIS rules are followed.

6.3.2. Inspect the course for safety.

6.3.3. Delay the course if necessary to make changes in the course and still allow a minimum of 20 minutes inspection (if a delay is announced due to a late course change, the start time must be set to the next quarter-hour as specified in 5.5.2).

6.3.4. Supervise the on-hill workers assigned to that specific race.

6.3.5. Take worker bibs (gate judge, etc.) to the top of the course at least 15 minutes before the race starts.

6.3.6. Assign positions to gate judges, and instruct them of their duties if necessary (gate judges near the bottom of the hill are instructed to signal delays of course to the workers in the timing shack).

6.3.7. Collect work cards from all other course workers at the end of the race, and turn them into the Timer with the clipboard from the start area (top of the hill).

6.3.8. Collect bibs from all course workers at the end of the race.

6.3.9. Determine whether course maintenance (i.e. side slipping) is necessary during the running of the race.

6.3.10. Review check cards from the gate judges for consistency and completeness for indicated racer disqualifications.

6.3.11. Attend the jury meeting (if there is one) at the end of the day.

6.4. Timer

The Timer is located in the timing shack and has the following responsibilities for a race.

6.4.1. Operate the computer and electronic timing equipment.

6.4.2. Supervise the other workers in the timing shack.

6.4.3. Communicate with the Chief Starter to confirm the bib number of the next racer.

6.4.4. Tell the Chief Starter when to send the next racer, and advise the Starter of delays due to equipment problems, course repair, etc.

6.4.5. Print and post preliminary results for the race.

6.4.6. Report equipment malfunctions to the Director of Timing Equipment. (The Timer is responsible for the operation of the timing units and computers, but not their repair.)

6.5. Recorder

The Recorder is located in the timing shack at the bottom of the course with the following duties.

- 6.5.1. Operate under the direction of the Timer.
- 6.5.2. View the bib number of each racer on the course, to ensure that the bib number entered by the Timer in the computer is correct.
- 6.5.3. Write notes about racer runs as provided by the starter, gate judges, and Chief of Course. Use the initials DNF (did not finish), DQ (disqualified), DNS (did not start), RR (rerun), and the word “protest” (protest run). These notes must be written in two places: (a) on the race seed sheets, and (b) on the paper tape (or other paper hard-copy) produced by the computer or electronic timing equipment.
- 6.5.4. Look out the window frequently at the gate judges to determine when race delays are needed, due to course repair, fallen skiers, etc.

6.6. Announcer

The Announcer is located in the timing shack at the bottom of the course with the following duties.

- 6.6.1. Use the microphone and public address (PA) system to provide information to racers, workers, and spectators.
- 6.6.2. Enter the timing shack 15 minutes before the scheduled start of the race and every few minutes announce the time remaining before the start, with a reminder for workers to get on the hill.
- 6.6.3. Operate under the direction of the Timer.
- 6.6.4. Wait several seconds after the finish each racer and then read the time.
- 6.6.5. Announce the name of the racer on the hill, and the racer ready to go, to keep spectators and other racers informed about the status of the race.
- 6.6.6. Make announcements about delays as requested by the Timer or Chief of Course.
- 6.6.7. Optionally play music (portable CD player) before and possibly during the race to provide a festive atmosphere.

6.7. Starter

The Starter is located at the top of the race course, in the start shack if there is one, and has the following responsibilities for a race.

- 6.7.1. Communicate with the Timer to report the bib number of the racer in the starting gate.
- 6.7.2. Instruct each racer to go by commanding “Go When Ready.”
- 6.7.3. Provide a “Countdown To Go” for the parallel dual races.

6.8. Assistant Starter

The Assistant Starter is located at the top of the race course, outside the start shack, and has the following responsibilities for a race.

- 6.8.1. Obtain a clipboard with the seed sheets for the race (the clipboards are normally found in the timing shack).

- 6.8.2. Line up the racers according to the running order on the race seed sheets.
- 6.8.3. Instruct the next racer to move into the starting gate immediately after the previous racer starts.
- 6.8.4. Return the clipboard to the timing shack when the race is completed.

6.9. Gate Judges

- 6.9.1. Gate judges stand on the hill and are responsible for judging the validity of each racer's run. The Chief of Course assigns them specific gates.
- 6.9.2. The Chief of Course will give each gate judge a check card. When the gate judge determines a racer has disqualified, he or she must immediately write on the card the bib number of the racer and the reason for disqualification. (See Section 4 for possible reasons for disqualification.) A sketch should be drawn if there was incorrect passage. The Chief of Course collects the cards of all gate judges at the end of the race.
- 6.9.3. In the case of a dual race, the gate judge is responsible only for one of the two courses. The gate judge must stand outside both courses, nearest the one for which he or she is responsible.
- 6.9.4. Gate judges must inform the racer of any fault that could cause a disqualification. Gate judges must respond in one of two ways if asked any questions:
 - a) "Back" if the racer has missed a gate, or
 - b) "Go On" if the racer has passed through the gate properly.
- 6.9.5. Gate judges must reset any dislodged and leaning gate poles as close as possible to the original locations.
- 6.9.6. Gate judges should indicate that a delay is needed (course repair, fallen skier, etc.) by raising their poles parallel overhead.
- 6.9.7. Gate judges must wear unique identifying bibs or other unique identification.
- 6.9.8. Gate judges will not touch a racer or the racer's equipment unless the racer has already been disqualified.

6.10. Race Host Clubs

- 6.10.1. Clubs will be asked to provide workers for individual races during each race weekend. The MACC Director of Race Workers will assign the designated clubs prior to each race weekend. The designated club will make the following work assignments:
 - a) Announcer,
 - b) Chief Starter, and
 - c) Assistant Starter.

The names for the above must be provided to the MACC Director of Race Workers prior to race day to enable the preparation of Racer Worker Assignment sign up sheets. The balance of workers will sign up during race registration.

- 6.10.2. Host clubs can be assessed a fine of \$25 and team points for races run in a poor fashion because of late start, missing pre-assigned persons, or other factors under control of the club. The penalty is ordered by the MACC at the recommendation of the MACC Chairperson.

7. RACER CLASSIFICATION

7.1. Class Definitions

- 7.1.1. Racers are classified by sex, ability, and (optionally) age. There are five basic ability groups: Elite, A, B, C, and D, where each is defined by a range of handicaps. (See Section 8 for handicap definitions.) However, large groups may be split into groups 1 and 2 (for example, Elite 1, Elite 2). Large groups may also be split by age (for example, vet, Supervet).
- 7.1.2. Table 7.1.2 shows the current classes and associated handicap ranges. In addition, there is an introductory class (IC) for men and women. IC is a limited class, as defined in 7.1.6. It is intended for men with handicaps above 90 and women with handicaps above 110 who are uncomfortable competing in the regular D classes.

Table 7.1.2. Handicap ranges for racer categories

HC < 27	25 - 38	35 - 48	45 - 64	60 - 80	75 - 96	HC > 90
E1 Women		E2 Women	A women	B Women	C Women	D Women
			Vet A women			
E1 Men	E2 Men	A Men	B Men	C Men	D Men	
Vet E1 Men	Vet E2 Men	Vet A Men	Vet B Men			
		S-Vet A Men	S-Vet B Men	S-Vet C Men	S-Vet D Men	

- 7.1.3. Table 7.1.3 shows the ages covered by the classes, based on the racer's age December 31 just prior to the first race. Racers old enough to race in an existing vet or supervet class are encouraged to do so. However, they have the option of racing in a younger class instead.

Table 7.1.3. Ages associated with racer categories

Age	Classes
All ages	Men and women's E1, E2, A, B, C, D, and IC
40 and over	All vet classes
50 and over	All Supervet classes

- 7.1.4. Racers in ability classes that are also divided by age (for example, Vet, Supervet) must declare their age classification before the first race of the season. After completing a race in the current season, a racer can change class only if subject to an upgrade or downgrade.
- 7.1.5. Before each race season, the MACC reviews the attendance data from the preceding season and may make adjustments to the number of classes, the handicap ranges covered, and divisions by age (see 16.13).

- 7.1.6. The MACC may decide to offer “limited classes” in which attendance is expected to be limited, and in which racers run on easier courses. The class is intended for skiers new to racing who want gain experience without affecting the team standings.
1. A limited class is expected to have a smaller attendance than other classes. (If the attendance is as high as the regular classes, the “limited” status of the class can be removed by the MACC, retroactively if necessary.)
 2. The class exists for the benefit of racers who would not otherwise participate in the MDSC racing program.
 3. Racers in a limited class do not receive individual race awards.
 4. World Cup points are not accumulated for racers in a limited class.
 5. Racers in a limited class do not count towards team trophy calculations.
 6. Racers in a limited class do count towards the racer start totals used to determine club votes (see 16.3.2).

7.2. Qualifying Race

- 7.2.1. This race is held on or before the first race weekend of the MACC annual racing program. Its purpose is to place new racers in the proper class before they participate in the program.
- 7.2.2. The qualifier course is typically one of the race courses used on the day of the qualifier. When a club has a new racer, the race representative or chairperson must be present at the qualifier, if asked by the Director of Qualification Race.
- 7.2.3. A subcommittee of the MACC makes the final recommendations for classifications.
- 7.2.4. The racer will be asked to ski once, to the best of his or her ability, the qualifier course while the subcommittee observes. If the racer falls or is interfered with during the qualifying run, the racer may be asked to rerun the course. The subcommittee will decide the racer’s classification after the run is complete (completion is to be determined by the subcommittee).
- 7.2.5. A new racer may choose not to run the qualifying race. Instead, the racer can select a class in consultation with his or her club Racing Representative. However, the racer will not receive an award in a race during the racer’s first weekend if the results of that race cause the racer to be upgraded.
- 7.2.6. Former racers who did not make any race starts the previous year are considered to be new racers.

8. HANDICAPPING

8.1. Handicaps

- 8.1.1. A handicap is normally calculated for every timed run made by a racer. Handicap is the percentage that the racer is slower than a reference skier on a reference slalom course (see the Appendix for mathematical details). For example, a handicap of 50 means that the racer would take 50% longer than the reference to complete a

challenging slalom course. Handicap is used to place racers in ability classes (see Table 7.1.2).

- 8.1.2 Average handicaps are calculated for each racer for slalom. The average is taken for the best 6 results of the most recent 9 slalom finishes. If the racer has less than 9 finishes in slalom, the average is taken for the best 2/3 of the slalom finishes.
- 8.1.3 Average handicaps are calculated for each racer for giant slalom. The average is taken for the best 6 results of the most recent 8 giant slalom finishes. If the racer has less than 8 finishes in giant slalom, the average is taken for the best 3/4 of the giant slalom finishes.
- 8.1.4 Averages are calculated for results from the current and previous race years.

8.2. Upgrading

- 8.2.1. If a racer's average slalom or giant slalom handicap drops below the lower limit for the current class, the racer is automatically upgraded to the class associated with the new handicap. (Normally this is the next faster class. However, it is possible to upgrade by more than one class.) Table 7.1.2 shows the handicap ranges for all MACC classes.
- 8.2.2. Formal upgrade announcements are made at the MACC meeting following the race weekend. Racers are not required to upgrade during a race weekend.
- 8.2.3. Subject to approval by the MACC, racers may be upgraded at their request. However, it is strongly recommended that racers remain within their handicap ability level.
- 8.2.4. Racers may be upgraded by the MACC committee if it is determined that the racers have performed above the level of their classes, regardless of their handicap statistics.

8.3. Downgrading

- 8.3.1 Prior to each season, the Director of Software and Results will prepare a list of racers eligible to downgrade to slower classes. Racers on the list who agree to be downgraded should inform their racer representatives, who in turn authorize the Director of Software and Results to modify the racer classes in the computer database.
- 8.3.2 Racers may request to be downgraded if both their slalom and giant slalom average handicaps are above the class limits shown in Table 7.1.2.
- 8.3.3 A racer may request to be downgraded if injured or physically impaired. Racers wishing to be downgraded for this reason should inform their racer representatives, who in turn submit the requests to the MACC to approve or deny the requests.

9. INDIVIDUAL RACE AWARDS

9.1. Awards Presentation

- 9.1.1. Top performance in individual races is recognized with awards.

- 9.1.2. The Director of Software and Results or an assistant will prepare an awards presentation list based on the provisional results. This is presented to the jury for approval, as described in Section 15. Once approved, the list will be provided to the Master of Ceremonies (appointed by the MACC Chairperson) for presentation of awards.
- 9.1.3. The awards presentation takes place at a predetermined time after the results have been completed and any relevant protests have been resolved by a Race Jury (see Section 15).

9.2. Number of Awards

- 9.2.1. Awards for individual races will be made to the top three racers who earn world cup points. (See 10.1.2, 10.1.3, and 10.1.4.)
- 9.2.2. In the case of a dead heat for a position for which an award is to be made, duplicate awards are given. Racers below the tie are given awards based on position as described in 10.1.4.
- 9.2.3. For a class of forty or more racers, additional awards may be given for the fourth and fifth place.

10. WORLD CUP

World Cup Trophies are awarded at the end of the racing season to the best racers in each class, as determined by their accumulation of World Cup points over the season.

10.1. World Cup Points

10.1.1. World Cup Awards will be given according to the following schedule:

1 - 3 racers.....	1 award
4 - 8 racers.....	2 awards
9 and more.....	3 awards

In case of a tie(s), the award will be duplicated!

10.1.2. World cup points are awarded to finishers based on their rank and the number of racers entered in the event. Table 10.1.2 defines the number world cup points assigned for a finish position. However, if the number of entrants is less than the number specified in the table, no world cup points are awarded for the specified rank, except under the exception provided in 10.1.3.

Table 10.1.2. World cup points based on rank and class size

Rank	Points	No. of Racers	Rank	Points	No. of Racers	Rank	Points	No. of Racers
1	25	1	6	10	11	11	5	21
2	20	3	7	9	13	12	4	23
3	15	5	8	8	15	13	3	25
4	12	7	9	7	17	14	2	27
5	11	9	10	6	19	15	1	29

10.1.3. The requirement involving the number of entrants is waived for racers whose times are within 20% of the winner's time.

10.1.4. For purposes of handling ties, "rank" in the table is defined as one plus the number of racers finishing ahead. For example, if two racers tie for fifth place, the next racer is in seventh place.

10.2. Races Counted At End of Season

10.2.1. The world cup trophies are awarded based on the total world cup points for dual and double-pole slalom and giant slalom, using the best results for each racer. The number of races used to compute world cup trophies depends on the number of races held during the season.

10.2.2. Racers who participate in more races than are counted must drop the results from some races. They are limited in the number of races that can be dropped from a single discipline as defined in Table 10.2.2. The two disciplines are: (1) slalom and dual slalom, and (2) giant slalom, dual giant slalom, and super-G.

Table 10.2.2. Races Counted Towards World Cup

Total races held during season	9	10	11	12
Total races that count	7	7	8	8
Total drops	2	3	3	4
Maximum slalom and dual slalom drops	2	2	2	2
Maximum giant slalom and dual giant slalom drops	2	2	2	2

10.3. Upgraded Racers

10.3.1. When a racer is upgraded to a faster class, his or her world cup points are not transferred to the new class.

10.3.2. If the upgraded racer competed in the old class for 10 or more races (spread over the current year and previous years), then the racer is eligible for world cup awards in the old class. If the racer competed in less than 10 races in the old class, then he or she is not considered for awards in the old class.

11. TEAM AWARDS

11.1. Daily Team Averages

11.1.1. A daily team average is calculated for each race team for every race day in which world cup points are awarded.

- 11.1.2. If the number of racers for a team is greater than or equal to the minimum divisor (see 11.1.4), its daily team average is the average of the world cup points earned by the team members that day. (The average is the total of the world cup points earned by the team racers divided by the number of racers on the team that participated that day.)
- 11.1.3. If a team has fewer racers than the minimum divisor on a particular day (see 11.1.4), then the daily team average is the total number of world cup points earned by the team members, divided by the minimum divisor.
- 11.1.4. The minimum divisor is 12 for all weekend (Saturday and Sunday) races at Boyne and 8 for other races (for example, races at Searchmont and Friday races at Boyne). The minimum divisor for a particular day can be changed by the MACC due to extenuating circumstances that affect the turnout (for example, bad weather).
- 11.1.5. Racers participating in a limited class (see 7.1.6) do not count towards the team averages, nor do they count in the team racer count.

11.2. Mark II Weekend

- 11.2.1. The last race weekend is called the Mark II weekend.
- 11.2.2. The weekend traditionally includes three days of racing: a slalom on Friday, a giant slalom on Saturday, and a dual-slalom on Sunday.
- 11.2.3. The MACC may designate the Sunday race as a special event that does not follow the format of the other races in the season. For example, an elimination-style dual slalom might be offered. The MACC may also choose to exclude the Sunday race from the World Cup and team competitions. If the Sunday race is run as a special event, the MACC must announce the type of race at the start of the season.
- 11.2.4. The Mark II weekend normally includes a banquet on Saturday night. If the Sunday race does not count for World Cup and team trophies, then those trophies are awarded at the banquet.

11.3. Mark II Trophies

- 11.3.1. A seasonal team slalom trophy is awarded to the team with the highest total of daily team averages for slalom and dual-slalom races in which world cup points are awarded.
- 11.3.2. A seasonal team giant slalom trophy is awarded to the team with the highest total of daily team averages for giant slalom, super-G, and dual-giant-slalom races in which world cup points are awarded.
- 11.3.3. The overall Mark II team trophy is awarded to the team with the highest total of daily team averages for all races in which world cup points are awarded.
- 11.3.4. The team trophies are perpetual. They are kept by the winning clubs for a single year and returned to the MACC for the next year's awards. The winning clubs engrave their names and year on the trophies.

12. REGISTRATION

12.1. Racer Registration (Season)

All skiers must be pre-registered each season. There is no guarantee of registration on the hill. (However, if approved by the MACC, registration on the hill might be available.)

12.2. Rules for Registration

- 12.2.1. All forms must be filled out completely and must be accompanied with full payment.
- 12.2.2. Bibs are not transferable, unless approved by MACC.
- 12.2.3. There will be no refunds, unless approved by MACC.
- 12.2.4. Racer participation is normally set at a maximum of 475 bibs.
- 12.2.5. A club can hold no more than 20% of the total racer limit ($20\% \times 475 = 95$ racers).
- 12.2.6. A lottery will be used, when needed, to reach the maximum limit with equal amounts from each club.
- 12.2.7. All registration forms and payments must be turned in on the deadline by each team's race chairperson.
- 12.2.8. The Registration Director has the power to accept or deny registration forms based upon rules for registration.

12.3. Posting of Information

The following pertinent information should be posted to keep racers informed:

- 12.3.1. Location of registration.
- 12.3.2. Race times by class.
- 12.3.3. Racing hill by class.
- 12.3.4. Location of awards presentations.
- 12.3.5. Race host clubs.

12.4. Time of Registration (Race Weekend Registration)

Registration for the weekend work assignments should begin no later than one and one half hours before the first race start time and be closed for an event no later than thirty minutes prior to start time.

Registration is typically held between 8:00 and 9:30 a.m. on race days. A late registration fee of \$5.00 will be assessed for racers registering outside these hours.

- 12.4.1. It is recommended that registration be started as early as possible.
- 12.4.2. No registration will take place on the hill except with the permission of the Director of Registration (possibly granted due to unforeseen circumstances).

12.5. Race Seed Sheets

- 12.5.1. Race seed sheets should be prepared by the Director of Computers and Results prior to registration. At least two copies are to be provided.
- 12.5.2. Racers in each class are seeded according to the total number of World Cup points accumulated in the previous races of the season. Racers without World Cup points are ordered randomly at the end of the list. New racers run at the end of the list on a first-come, first-served basis.
- 12.5.3. Two clipboards are prepared by the Registration Subcommittee for each course. One set is used by the recorder (see 6.5) and the other by the assistant starter (see 6.8). The sheets should be ordered in the same sequences that the classes will run (see 3.3.1). The clipboards should be taken to the timing (finish) shacks where they are later taken by the recorder and assistant starters.

12.6. Bibs

Distribution of all bibs is the responsibility of the Director of Registration. This includes recording the name and number of all bibs in order. The Director of Registration will distribute bibs to each club race chairperson before the first race of the season.

12.7. Work Assignments

- 12.7.1. Racers who do not have permanent work assignments must sign up for at least one assignment during registration. Sign-up sheets are placed in the registration area for each race. It is the racer's responsibility to sign up to work a race that does not conflict with his or her own races.
- 12.7.2. The racer must fill out one work card per assignment. The cards are turned in at the completion of the assignment, normally to the Chief of Course.

13. RACER ELIGIBILITY

13.1. Club Membership

- 13.1.1. Anyone entering a recreational race must be a member in good standing of one of the ski clubs in the MDSC.
- 13.1.2. A racer's club must be a member of the MDSC in good standing.
- 13.1.3. An individual belonging to more than one club is restricted to racing for only one club for that season.
- 13.1.4. A racer may be requested to provide proof of club membership.

13.2. Age Requirements

- 13.2.1. A racer must be eighteen years or older, as of December 31 of the current season (preceding the first race), in order to register in the MACC program as an adult.
- 13.2.2. Junior racers aged sixteen and seventeen can register in the MACC program if at least one parent is registered as an adult MACC racer. A parent or designated adult

for each junior racer must be present on the race hill whenever a junior racer competes.

13.3. Professional Racers

Professional racers are ineligible for competition in the MDSC/MACC Recreational Racing Program. A professional racer is one who currently holds or who has held within the last three years a PRO, A, or B card of any organization.

13.4. Racer Waiver and Release Form

A racer must have signed a Waiver and Release Form and have a completed MACC racer application on file before competing in an MACC race event.

13.5. USSA Membership

United States Skiers Association (USSA) membership is encouraged. Anyone entering a championship race on a divisional or national level must be a current member of USSA.

14. PROTEST

14.1. Who May Protest

- 14.1.1. A protest may be made by any competitor against any other competitor or any other club.
- 14.1.2. A protest may be made against the decision of any official by a competitor.

14.2. Protest Requirements

- 14.2.1. All equipment malfunctions and discrepancies under protest shall be reported to the Timer as soon as possible and be recorded immediately.
- 14.2.2. If a racer claims interference during a run and the Chief of Course disagrees with the claim, (see 3.5.3), a rerun is permitted, but a protest must be filed and the Race Committee will:
 - 1. recognize the protest and accept only the rerun or,
 - 2. disallow the protest and accept the original run.
- 14.2.3. All protests must be recorded in writing and be submitted to the racers' club representative before the jury meeting. Each protest should contain the following:
 - 1. the particular rule or rules alleged to have been broken or infringed;
 - 2. the whereabouts of the incident;
 - 3. a statement of the facts;
 - 4. names of the officials involved and any competent witnesses;
 - 5. unless irrelevant, a diagram of the incident;
 - 6. a \$10.00 filing fee (returned to the protester if the protest is upheld); and
 - 7. the signature of the person making the protest.

- 14.2.4. The protest shall be delivered by the protester's Racing Chairperson or acting representative to the Racing Committee.
- 14.2.5. Racers taking protest runs shall be assessed \$10.00 payable during the jury meeting. Failure to pay the fee may result in further disqualification.

14.3. Hearings

- 14.3.1. If the Racing Committee decides that the protest conforms to all the requirements, they will call a hearing before the awarding of the day's prizes.
- 14.3.2. All clubs will be informed as to the time and place set for the hearing.
- 14.3.3. The parties to the protest have a right to be present, but all others, except for one witness at a time, while testifying, may be excluded.
- 14.3.4. Failure on the part of any of the interested parties to make an effort to attend the hearing may justify the committee in dismissing the case, or deciding the protest as it sees fit.

15. RACE JURY MEETING

15.1 Results

The race results of a race shall not be declared official until all of the following conditions have been met.

1. All protests have been acted upon (with the Race Jury if necessary).
2. The Director of Computers and Results has approved the results and submitted them to the webmaster.
3. The MACC has met after the results were posted on the web site and approved the results.

15.2 Race Jury

The race jury will consist of the Chiefs of Course responsible for the day's races. The Chairperson of the MACC will preside and cast a deciding vote only in case of a tie.

15.3. Jury Meeting

- 15.3.1. If any racer protests are made for the day's results, a jury meeting will take place at a predetermined time, normally after provisional results have been calculated and posted. However, if there is an unusually large number of protests to be judged, the jury meeting may start before the results are completed.
- 15.3.2. The jury meeting is conducted by the Director of Course Officials. The order of business should be as follows:
 1. Protests are handled first.
 2. Results are amended to reflect protests.
 3. Amended results are approved.

5. The awards presentation list is approved.
 6. Other business is conducted if necessary.
- 15.3.3. The Director of Course Officials will communicate DQs and results of protests to the Director of Computers and Results.

16. BYLAWS

16.1. MDSC Michigan Alpine Competition Committee

The governing body that regulates the conduct of a Council Racing Program is the Michigan Alpine Competition Committee (MACC).

16.2. Formation

- 16.2.1. The MACC consists of one or more representatives from each club participating in the MDSC Competition Program.
- 16.2.2. One of the club representatives should be the Recreational Race Chairperson (or alternate) for the particular club.

16.3. Voting Privileges

- 16.3.1. For club representatives to be eligible to vote, the club must have participated in the MDSC Michigan Alpine Competition Program within the last twelve months.
- 16.3.2. In all committee decisions, club representatives (or alternates) shall be entitled to one vote each. The maximum number of votes for each club is determined by the total number of racer starts that club had for the previous race year. The number of required starts is obtained by multiplying the number of “credited races” by the required average shown in Table 16.3.2. Clubs with fewer starts than needed for one vote are entitled to a single non-voting racer representative.

Table 16.3.2. Racer Starts Needed for Club Votes

Total “credited races” held during season	9	10	11	12
Racer starts needed for 3 votes (multiplier = 30)	270	300	330	360
Racer starts needed for 2 votes (multiplier = 12)	108	120	132	144
Racer starts needed for 1 vote (multiplier = 5)	45	50	55	60

“Credited races” are generally all races run by the MACC in which results are stored in a computer database. Prior to the start of the season, races on the schedule which would not be credited must be identified. (For example, the Sunday race in the Mark II weekend might not be credited if the normal computer software is not used.)

- 16.3.3. A simple majority vote of those voting shall rule except for rule amendments. A 2/3 majority of those voting is required for rule amendments.
- 16.3.4. The MACC Chairperson shall **not** vote except to break ties.

16.4. Quorum

A majority of the eligible votes less those clubs that are not members in good standing shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

16.5. Responsibilities

The MACC shall perform the following tasks and hold meetings as necessary to complete them:

- 16.5.1. Establish race schedules, dates, number of races, locations, and host clubs for each race.
- 16.5.2. Establish race procedures, designate race rules, and establish point systems for scoring.
- 16.5.3. Standardize registration and seeding.
- 16.5.4. Report on the recreational racing activities to the President of the MDSC.
- 16.5.5. Make arrangements with the area operator for course location and whatever facilities are required to run a successful race.
- 16.5.6. Acquire timing equipment, racing bibs, and any other equipment required.
- 16.5.7. Support the host clubs conducting the races.
- 16.5.8. Mediate and judge disputes and protests.
- 16.5.9. Ensure the publicity function is fulfilled.
- 16.5.10. Assist in awards selection.
- 16.5.11. Collect entry fees from club competition chairpersons.

16.6. Committee Meetings

- 16.6.1. Regular meetings of the committee shall be held when designated by the MACC Chairperson. During the race season, meetings will be held on the Monday preceding each race weekend.
- 16.6.2. An executive committee consisting of committee officers and directors will be formed to expedite MACC business. This committee will meet as deemed necessary by the chairperson of the MACC. All actions taken are subject to MACC approval.

16.7. Procedure

Meetings will be conducted according to parliamentary procedure as defined by “Robert’s Rules of Order.” The MACC Director of Rules and Policies will make clarification and interpretation of Robert’s Rules of Order.

16.8. Notice of Meetings

The MACC members will be given written notice, ten days in advance when possible, of any meeting at which the following is scheduled for consideration:

1. the Alpine Competition schedule, or
2. a vote on changes or amendments to the rules.

16.9. Attendance Register

A record of attendance will be taken at each meeting by a method to be determined by the presiding officer. The method may vary between meetings. The attendance records will be sufficient to establish which clubs are present and that a quorum is established.

16.10. Roll Call

Before the start of regular business, the Director of Correspondence may hold a roll call of eligible clubs to determine for which clubs designated or alternate representatives are present and whether a quorum exists.

16.11. Order of Business

The orders of business at each meeting of the MACC will be as follows:

1. roll call,
2. reading of the minutes of the last preceding meeting (this may be waived by the presiding officer in the absence of any objections),
3. Directors report,
4. transaction of any other business brought before the committee, and
5. adjournment

In the absence of any objections, the presiding officer may vary the order of business.

16.12. Race Schedule Set Up

The MACC race schedule for the next season should be completed and agreed upon by the MACC club delegates soon after the Mark II Race weekend.

The MACC Chairperson will establish the race schedule. Some recommended criteria of items that the selected ski areas should provide are:

1. a suitable area for registration and awards,
2. contributions to the MACC,
3. a suitable race hill and facilities, and
4. acceptability with the MACC Committee.

16.13. Minimum Class Offering

A minimum of one class each of men's and women's Elite, A, B, C and D will be run. Additional classes are established by the MACC prior to the start of each season.

17. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE MACC

Subsections after 17.1 list the responsibilities for the officers and directors of the MACC.

17.1. Selection of the Officers and Directors of the MACC

- 17.1.1. The MACC Chairperson is to be elected yearly by a majority vote of the MACC. Nominations will occur prior to the election. The election is to be held at the first

MACC meeting after the Mark II race weekend and after the club votes have been reassigned. Nominees must have a minimum of two years experience with the MACC as race representatives or directors.

17.1.2. The Chairperson appoints persons to fill vacant positions of the other officers and directors. Each appointment made by the Chairperson is subject to the approval of the MACC.

17.1.3. Club representatives are selected by their respective clubs.

17.2. Chairperson

17.2.1. Carry the authority of the MACC when that body is not in session.

17.2.2. Arrange, conduct, and officiate the MACC meetings.

17.2.3. Appoint directors as defined by the organizational structure of the MACC, or see to it that the scheduled duties of said directors are completed or provided for.

17.2.4. Publish an annual report that is available to all club Race Representatives after the Mark II races and before the election of a new chairperson.

17.2.5. Prepare the race schedule for MACC approval for the next season before the end of April each year.

17.3. Assistant Chairperson

17.3.1. Assist the chairperson in his or her duties.

17.3.2. Act in the place of the chairperson when the chairperson is absent.

17.4. Director of Finance

17.4.1. Maintain the MACC checking account.

17.4.2. Collect moneys for the MACC.

17.4.3. Present monthly financial statements at the first committee meeting following the first day of each month.

17.4.4. Work with the chairperson to prepare a forecast budget for the racing season.

17.4.5. Prepare a balance sheet for the previous year's expenditures at season end. A copy of this is to be forwarded to the MDSC President.

17.5. Director of Correspondence

17.5.1. Maintain minutes of each meeting and arranges for their distribution in a timely manner.

17.5.2. Maintain a current mailing list of committee members and club representatives.

17.5.3. Prepare whatever correspondence may be necessary to conduct business.

17.6. Director of Awards and Sponsors

17.6.1. Obtain awards.

- 17.6.2. Solicit and maintain contact and rapport with sponsors of the MDSC/MACC racing program.
- 17.6.3. Provide information and results to the sponsors to ensure their continued support.
- 17.6.4. Assist the Chairperson in the communication with ski area operators and USSA.
- 17.6.5. Work under an agreed budget from the Director of Finance for the necessary promotional support of the MDSC/MACC racing program.

17.7. Director of Publicity

- 17.7.1. Publicize the MACC racing program to potential racers.
- 17.7.2. Provide promotional press release information and arrange to have results sent to the major press and news media for their publication.

17.8. Director of Course Setting

- 17.8.1. Assemble the Course Setup Crew and ensure their responsibilities are fulfilled.
- 17.8.2. Arrange for course setters and ensure they are instructed as to type of courses required. Course setters are subject to approval by the MACC.
- 17.8.3. Work with the area designated representative for hill close off, boundary markers, start and finish banners, etc.
- 17.8.4. Receive a budget from the Director of Finance upon completion of a forecast of expenditures.

17.9. Director of Race Workers

- 17.9.1. Chair the Race Operation subcommittee.
- 17.9.2. Coordinate assignments of races to member clubs.
- 17.9.3. Coordinate the distribution of work assignment cards.
- 17.9.4. Prepare a list of racers who do not have permanent work assignments, who raced, but did not turn in work assignment cards and give the list to the Director of Computers and Results. The list should be completed within a few days if possible, and at least prior to the weekend preceding the next MACC meeting to allow the Director of Computers and Results time to review the list before the meeting.

17.10. Director of Timing Equipment

- 17.10.1. Assemble the Timing and Communication Equipment crew ensure the activities of the crew described in Sections 2.8 and 2.9 are fulfilled.
- 17.10.2. Prepare a forecast of expected expenditures and receive a budget from the Director of Finance.

17.11. Director of Timing

- 17.11.1. Assign timers and recorder for races from a pool of qualified people.
- 17.11.2. Provide training for the timers and recorders.

- 17.11.3. Provide for sufficient pacesetting from an official list provided by the Director of Computers and Results.

17.12. Director of Computers and Results

- 17.12.1. Maintain computers (hardware and software) and programs involved in timing, results, and registration.
- 17.12.2. Prepare a forecast of expected expenditures and receive a budget from the Director of Finance.
- 17.12.3. Post results for awards.
- 17.12.4. Provide results to the MACC webmaster within a few days after each race weekend.
- 17.12.5. Track upgrades and downgrades.
- 17.12.6. Provide seed lists to the Director of Registration.
- 17.12.7. Work with the Special Director of Qualification Race for new racer classification.
- 17.12.8. Compile work assignments list for the Director of Race Workers.
- 17.12.9. Prepare a forecast of expected expenditures and receive a budget from the Director of Finance.

17.13. Director of Registration

- 17.13.1. Chair the Registration subcommittee.
- 17.13.2. Direct racer registration and assigns bibs.
- 17.13.3. Provide completed work assignment sheets to Chief of Course.
- 17.13.4. Prepare a forecast of expected expenditures and receive a budget from the Director of Finance.

17.14. Director of Course Officials

- 17.14.1. Organize training sessions for chiefs of course.
- 17.14.2. Organize, attend, and record transactions at all Race Jury meetings.
- 17.14.3. Communicate results of protests to the Director of Computers and Results.

17.15. Director of Rules and Policies

- 17.15.1. Maintain status of rules and their interpretation.
- 17.15.2. Assist the chairperson in the officiating/judicial proceedings of the racing committee jury on results.
- 17.15.3. Work with the other directors to maintain compatibility of form requirements.
- 17.15.4. Perform the function of a parliamentarian during jury meetings and committee meetings.

- 17.15.5. Form a committee of 4-6 members (racers or race representatives) biannually, for the purpose of maintaining and updating the MACC rules. This committee should also review rules and advise the MACC on rules that are conflicting or vague.

17.16. Club Racer Representative

- 17.16.1. Attend MACC meetings.
- 17.16.2. Represent the interest of the racers from his or her club.
- 17.16.3. Assemble required forms and fees for race registration.
- 17.16.4. Verify all forms are authentic and complete.
- 17.16.5. Optionally receive one (1) exemption per vote from work assignment, to be used only by valid club representatives.
- 17.16.6. Represent protesting racers at the jury meetings.
- 17.16.7. Ensure club races are properly staffed.
- 17.16.8. Educate club racers regarding MACC rules and procedures.
- 17.16.9. Be present for all races that their club runs to ensure the race starts on time and the race is run efficiently.

17.17. Webmaster

- 17.17.1. Maintain a worldwide web site for the MACC. The current address is: <http://www.maccracing.org>.
- 17.17.2. Post results of races as received from the Director of Timing Equipment.
- 17.17.3. Post news received from the MACC chairperson and other MACC officers.

APPENDIX — HANDICAP CALCULATION

- A.1 Handicaps are used to classify racers into appropriate classes and to provide a measure to the racers that they can use to gauge their improvement.

- A.2 Handicap (HC) is related to the racer's time (T) by the formula:

$$HC = \frac{100 \cdot (T - ZPT)}{ZPT \cdot CF}$$

- A.3 ZPT is the time needed by a racer with a zero handicap to finish the course.
- A.4 CF is a coefficient that accounts for the relative difficulty of the course. CF values for slalom course are typically in the range of 0.9 to 1.1. CF factors for giant slalom courses are typically lower, in the range of 0.65 to 0.85.
- A.5 Each course has an associated ZPT and CF value. For dual races, each course (red and blue) has separate ZPT and CF values.
- A.6 A handicap subcommittee is responsible for determining ZPT and CF values for each course, based on statistical analysis of the times and handicap histories of the participating racers and the pacesetters.