



MIDWEST MASTERS RACE SERIES RULES

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RACE EVENT RESPONSIBILITIES

There are four main Roles involved at a Midwest Masters race event:

1. **Midwest Masters Board of Directors (BOD)** - The BOD creates and approves the schedule and composition of races at all events on the Midwest Masters calendar.
2. **Event Organizer** - The Event Organizer is typically a designated BOD member that is responsible for the overall event inclusive of racing, banquets and social activities, raffles, race registration/administration, liaising with venue management, marketing and communication, presentations, event budget, etc. This role is the primary “leader” at the event and needs to take ownership of everything end-to-end to ensure a consistent and high quality experience for the racers in attendance. Other BOD roles that assist the Event Organizer may be (but are not limited to):
 - a. Awards
 - b. Social
 - c. Race Administration/Registration
 - d. Sponsorship
3. **Chief of Race (COR)** - The COR is part of the Race Jury and is responsible for the racing portion of the overall Event. Ideally, this person is part of the race venue’s Race Department, but this isn’t always an option. The minutiae of the racing schedule, management of Race Crew, and on-hill logistics fall under the COR’s responsibility. The Event Organizer may also play the COR role, but for larger events this role should be separated. The COR is subordinate to the Event Organizer.
4. **Technical Delegate (TD)** - The TD leads the Race Jury. The TD is responsible for the actual racing and race activity while the races are being executed. This person works directly with the COR but control is generally handed over to the TD while the races are being conducted. Like the COR, the TD is subordinate to the Event Organizer for anything not related to actual race execution and USSS rules.

Racers will be governed by the applicable FIS and US Ski & Snowboard rules. Rules can be found in the current US Ski & Snowboard Alpine Masters Competition Guide at www.usskiandsnowboard.org. The TD will administer exceptions to the FIS or US Ski & Snowboard rules as approved by the Midwest Masters board. Existing standard exceptions are as follows:

- Second runs will be reset or redressed at the TD’s discretion
- Run Orders will be determined by the Event Coordinator, but will follow general Class Rules (see “Race Classes” below). 2nd run order formats may be changed by the TD due to unforeseen circumstances to speed the race timeline.
- It is up to the COR and TD to determine if the number of racers in a race justifies separate courses and/or to run in Class Groups. The general guideline is to create separate Groups with greater than 80 participants in a Race.
- Racers who DNS, DNF, or DSQ on the first run may run at the end of the race to receive a 2nd run time (or in their 1st run start position if Age Class 8 or above). If the field size is large enough, the TD may suspend this rule and disallow 2nd runs if DNS, DNF, or DSQ on the first run.
- In both SL and GS we will use the "READY GO" start signal. Competitors must start within 10 seconds of this signal.
- There shall be no high speed skiing within the race arena or shadowing of the course during inspection or competition.
- Unless snow removal requires otherwise, course inspection should be by side slipping outside of the race line (or outside the course corridor if snow conditions warrant).
- Hiking is allowed; but the racer must not come to a complete stop. If a racer comes to a complete stop, they are DNF. If they proceed anyway and cross the finish line to receive a time, they will be DSQ.

All other rules as outlined in this document compliment existing US Ski & Snowboard rules.

REGISTRATION AND RACER BIBS

A bib number is required at registration. New members will receive a bib at or before their first race. It is the racer’s responsibility to wear this bib at all events they attend. They also must retain this bib until a new one is issued. *In the*



event of a lost bib, a fee to be determined by the BOD will be charged to the racer.

- Bibs must be worn while racing NO EXCEPTIONS
- Any Race Fees are due at Registration before the posted Start time or the racer will be removed from the Start Order
- Pre-registration is required to be completed online through the website. For some events, in-person registration may be available.

RACE CANCELLATION

Races may be canceled at any time for various reasons. In the case of a cancellation, if possible, the race will be rescheduled. It is the Member's responsibility to check to see if there is a cancellation, although Midwest Masters will make every effort to get the info out in some manner. Members must check the website, Facebook, their email, and if there is still no indication, they should contact Midwest Masters directly if still unsure.

The Race Jury with input from BOD members present at the race will make the final decision on whether or not to cancel.

In the event of a cancellation, all registered racers will receive a credit of their paid registration fees towards a future race event. Refunds will not be provided. The credit will be valid for 1 full year, after which it will expire.

Guidelines for cancellation:

- The Race Jury has decided to cancel due to racer safety concerns (e.g. snow conditions, visibility, wind, other general safety concerns)
- -25 degree Fahrenheit wind chill (note that FIS regulations are -40; Junior US Ski & Snowboard Races are never canceled, regardless of the weather).
- The ski area closes, or the lift that serves our run is closed or the run is inaccessible.
- Travel conditions are severely dangerous. Simply canceling because people may be late due to the weather is not a valid reason to cancel.
- Cancellation can be made at any time (but the earlier the better). This means up to an hour before the race, as rapid changes in weather may dictate this.

The Event Organizer's responsibility in the event of a cancellation:

- The exact date/time the determination for canceling needs to be logged so there is no lack of clarity about the cancellation.
- A mass email and a website news item should be created stating that as of [date/time] race X has been canceled. Reschedule date/time is TBD.
- Social Media should be used to alert followers and subscribers to Midwest Masters of the cancellation
- All Registered racers should be contacted directly by phone and told of the cancellation
- The Event Organizer must be immediately available by phone and e-mail and respond to any and all calls
- The Event Organizer must work immediately to determine a reschedule date/time if the Midwest Masters Board of Directors determines a Reschedule is required

REFUND POLICY

As a general rule, refunds of race registration fees are not generally provided. However, racers may withdraw and request a refund from Midwest Masters. Refunds are made at the discretion of the Midwest Masters board. If approved, refunds would take the following form:

- Full Refund: in cases where the racer has a severe injury and can't compete, or has other serious health issues that will not allow them to attend an event
- Full Refund minus processing fee: If the racer withdraws within 48 hours of the event with no explanation (5-8% of the registration cost, depending on the event)

Refunds are never given after the event is complete. If a racer is registered and does not show, no refunds will be given.



RACE CLASSES

Midwest Masters utilizes two Classes for the purposes of running races: Age Class and Ability Class. Age Class sorts racers by Age and Gender for start lists. Ability Class sorts racers by their ability for start lists.

Age Classes are defined by the following groups based on the racer's age on December 31 of that race season:

Youngsters Ages 1-17*	Age Class 7 Ages 55-59
Age Class 1 Ages 18-29	Age Class 8 Ages 60-64
Age Class 2 Ages 30-34	Age Class 9 Ages 65-69
Age Class 3 Ages 35-39	Age Class 10 Ages 70-74
Age Class 4 Ages 40-44	Age Class 11 Ages 75-79
Age Class 5 Ages 45-49	Age Class 12 Ages 80-84
Age Class 6 Ages 50-54	Age Class 13 Ages 85-89

If we have racers above Age Class 14 (age 90+) that show up at the race, we'll let them run WHEREVER THEY WANT!

Midwest Masters may also create Ability Classes that are meant to group skiers of similar ability. This allows racers of the same ability level to compete directly with one another regardless of age or gender. Ability Classes are set for each Discipline; therefore a member may belong to one Ability Class for SL, and a different class for GS. New members are assigned to Ability Classes as soon as enough results are recorded.

The Ability Classes* are defined as:

• Platinum A	• Platinum B
• Gold A	• Gold B
• Silver A	• Silver B
• Bronze A	• Bronze B

* Note that any racer under the age of 18 (Age Class 0 and the Youngster Class) are not eligible for any awards formally awarded by Midwest Masters. A parent or legal guardian MUST ALSO BE RACING for us to allow anyone under the age of 18 to participate. Those racers under age 18 technically run as Forerunners.

FORERUNNERS

Forerunners are technically required for all sanctioned races. Midwest Masters traditionally reserves Forerunner positions for children that are attending Masters races with their parent or legal guardian. However, on rare occasions, others may be included as Forerunners in addition to this. Below is the order in which Forerunners are determined for a given Race:

1. **Children of racing adults** - The parent (or legal guardian) must also be actively racing in all races in which the child is forerunning, and be present on the hill with their child at all times. These children will also see their times in the unofficial results of the Race, but their results are not in the official result sent to USSS; they will be formally submitted as a Forerunner in the result file. Children are also not eligible for Midwest Masters awards, although special awards may be given to children independent of the defined awards for the Event. This is a decision for the Event Organizer and Midwest Masters Board on a per-Event basis.
2. **Assignments at the Team Captains Meeting** - These are very exceptional cases, and must always be determined at the TCM for the race event. The final determinations are made by the Jury and the Event Organizer (representative of the Midwest Masters Board) and formally approved at the TCM. These forerunners must be documented in the TCM minutes. Examples:
 - a. a Midwest Masters Sponsor wanting to try out racing
 - b. a skiing celebrity or some other VIP in attendance at the event
 - c. a regular Midwest Masters racer coming back from injury
 - d. the child of the GM of the race hill
3. **Very Special Exceptions** - This would be for any other person given a special exception by the Midwest Masters Board to join as a Forerunner in multiple events throughout the season. These exceptions are rare, and must be



defined in writing before the season begins, and formally approved by the Midwest Masters Board.

Per rule U1000.2 in the US Ski & Snowboard Competition Guide, only athletes U12 and older can forerun in sanctioned SG competition.

Under no circumstances are “walk-up” forerunners allowed. In any case of a minor being involved as a Forerunner, a parent or legal guardian must be chaperoning this child at all times while in the race venue. All persons Forerunning a sanctioned race must have proper licensure per USSS guidelines. As of the 2023 season, an Alpine General license is the minimum licensure required to be eligible to Forerun.

RUNNING ORDER

There are separate Run Order rules based on the Class method by which the race is run. The rules for generating Run Order are outlined in this section for each Class. It is at the Event Organizer's discretion to alter run orders from these standard methods if special circumstances arise for an event. Midwest Masters will always seek to create proper and fair run orders so all race participants have a great racing experience.

Golden Rule

Midwest Masters will apply the “Golden Rule” for all disabled athletes participating in our events, and create a special Seed immediately after Class 8 (and before any Elite or New Racer groups) which will contain all Disabled racers. Disabled racers will run women first, then men, oldest to youngest within gender on the first run, and slowest to fastest within gender on 2nd run. These athletes will be manually entered on all Start Lists.

If Classes 8+ contain a large enough number of racers, the Event Organizer, at their own discretion, may place the Disabled Seed higher up in the start order.

Age Class Start Order

Age Class Run Order follows very closely the US Alpine Masters rules for conducting a race. Midwest Masters, however, allows children to race. Note also that Class *Groups* are not utilized unless the number of racers exceeds a certain limit determined by Midwest Masters for the specific event.

Midwest Masters standard Age Class Start Order (1st run order) is based on the following sort logic:

1. Youngsters; Gender (F then M); youngest to oldest
2. Age Classes 12-8 (descending); Gender (F then M); Age (oldest to youngest)
3. * New Racers
4. Age Classes 7-1 (descending); Gender (F then M); Age (oldest to youngest)
5. Age Class 0; Gender (F then M); Age (youngest to oldest)

Therefore, Youngsters always run first, followed by all Age Classes oldest to youngest. Women/Girls always run first within each Age Class. Within each Gender and Class combination, start order is based on age. Brand new members for whom this is their first race, will run after Age Class 8. Age Class 0 runs at the end, but runs youngest to oldest rather than oldest to youngest. Late Starts will always run at the end of the run – no exceptions.

Age Class 2nd Run Order

Midwest Masters standard Age Class 2nd Run Order is based on the following logic (often called the “Bibbo”):

1. Youngsters - same order as first run
2. Age Classes 12-8 (descending); Gender (F then M); Run 1 time (fastest to slowest); DNFs and DSQs run at the end of their class if in these Age Classes
3. **Elite Class Run 1 time (descending) regardless of Age Class or Gender
4. Age Classes 7-1 (descending); Gender (F then M); Run 1 time (fastest to slowest)
5. Age Class 0 - same order as first run



6. Age Class 7-0 DNFs, DNSs, and DSQs may run at the end of the run

Midwest Masters also may opt to utilize a “Full Flip” 2nd Run Order, which is based on the following logic:

1. Youngsters - same order as first run
2. Age Classes 12-8 (descending); Gender (F then M); Run 1 time (fastest to slowest)
3. All 1st run finishers in Age Classes 7-1, based upon first run time slowest to fastest. No regard is made to Age or Gender for these Classes.
4. Age Class 0 - same order as first run
5. Age Class 7-0 DNFs, DNSs, and DSQs may run at the end of the run

Ability Class Start Order

Ability Class Run Order is based on the maintenance of historical Result Points for all members for each Discipline, or what is commonly called a “Points List”. The calculation of Race Points and Result Points (as well as corresponding Race Penalties for races) is outlined in the Scoring section below.

Midwest Masters standard Ability Class Start Order is based on the following sort logic:

1. Youngsters; Gender (F then M); youngest to oldest (Ability Class points are maintained for Youngsters, but not used when running by Ability Class)
2. Age Class 12-8 (descending); Ability Class Result Points for the Discipline (ascending)
3. * New Members
4. All Ability Classes (**rotating); Ability Class Result Points for the Discipline (ascending)

Therefore, older members will always run first – in Age Class order – regardless of their relationship to Ability Classes. New Members run next, and then the remaining Ability Classes run in rotating order. Ability Class gives no credence to Gender. Late Starts will always run at the end of the race – no exceptions.

Midwest Masters standard Ability Class 2nd Run Order is based on the following logic:

1. Youngsters - same order as first run
2. Age Classes 12-8 (descending); Run 1 time (fastest to slowest); DNFs and DSQs run at the end of their class if in these Age Classes
3. **Elite Class Run 1 time (descending) regardless of Ability Class
4. Ability Classes (same rotating order as in run 1); Run 1 time (fastest to slowest)
5. Age Class 7-1 DNFs, DNSs, and DSQs may run at the end of the run

* When there are multiple New Members, the order these Racers run in will be random. For select races such as Championship races, New Members may not be seeded separately in this manner.

** Elite Class is determined based on the fastest 1st run times. Elite Class runs in the order of slowest to fastest run 1 time. The number of racers in the Elite Class is a maximum of 15% of the total starting racers. Any ties result in all who tied being included in the Elite Class. As an example, the maximum number of Elite Class racers would be the following based on the number of Starters (assuming no ties):

# Starters	# Elite Class
20	3
30	5
40	6
50	8
60	9
70	11
80	12
90	14
100	15



*** At the beginning of the season when the schedule is set, Midwest Masters will randomly assign a rotating order for Ability Classes. The Classes will run in the same sequence (Platinum A, Platinum B, Gold A, Gold B, etc...) however the Ability Class that runs **first** is randomly assigned for each race.

SCORING

Midwest Masters utilizes multiple data points for scoring results and determining awards. "Scoring" could include any of the following types of Scores:

- Number of Starts
- Number of Finishes
- Number of Clean Finishes
- Place Points (Age Class or Ability Class)
- Race Handicap
- Race Result or "Result Points"
- Result Profile

Season-ending point totals for any of the above Scores could be used to determine awards. The definition of all season awards is determined by the MWM Board of Directors each season. Any and all of these Scores may be generated for each race and appended to a member's record throughout the season. The definition for each of these Scores is outlined below.

Number of Starts

The number of starts is simply the number of races the racer has started and actually left the starting gate, regardless of the result of either run in the race.

Number of Finishes

The number of finishes is simply the number of races a racer has finished excluding DNF, DNS, or DSQ.

Number of Clean Finishes

The number of "clean" finishes is simply the number of finishes excluding any races where the racer finished legally, but hiked or skated around a gate. This metric is primarily used only for Points List definition at the beginning of the next Season to throw out atypical results for racers.

Place Points (Age Class or Ability Class)

Place Points are awarded to racers based on their place order within their corresponding Class. Place Points are awarded based on the "Old World Cup" (top 15) scoring system. Points are assigned to a racer based on this gradient and aggregated throughout the season:

Place	Points	Place	Points
1	25	9	7
2	20	10	6
3	15	11	5
4	12	12	4
5	11	13	3
6	10	14	2
7	9	15	1
8	8	>= 16	0

Within Age Class, gender is also considered. That is, there will always be a first place man and woman for every Age



Class and both will receive 25 points. Ability Classes, however, are gender agnostic and only the fastest racer will attain 25 points in a given Ability Class.

Place Points are the primary means by which year-end awards are tabulated, and are also used to determine Overall Winners for larger multiple-race events such as our Championships events.

Race Handicap

A Race Handicap is a simple metric which will allow a racer to see their performance within the context of a single race. A Race Handicap for a given racer is determined based on the following formula:

$$\text{Race Handicap} = (\text{Tr} / (\text{Tw1} + \text{Tw2})) * 100$$

Where:

Tr = The Racer's total combined time for the race, in seconds

Tw1 = The winning time of the 1st run, in seconds

Tw2 = The winning time of the 2nd run, in seconds

Tw1 + Tw2 = "Handicap Basis"

The major shortcoming of this Score is that it does not adequately measure a racer's performance based upon the level of competition encountered across races when racing against a diverse group of competitors. For example, if a racer receives a handicap of 110.00 in a race against USST members, and also receives a 110.00 Handicap in a race against only fellow MWM racers (which may be a typical result), the results are misleading. Since the 110.00 result against USST members is obviously indicative of a strong performance versus the 110.00 result against MWM racers, the same result of 110 does not properly express the strong skiing in the first race. The racer should be rewarded for a strong performance against tough competitors (see how we resolve this by using Result Points below). The Race Handicap is, however, a decent indicator of performance within the context of a single race relative to the winner only, regardless of his/her racing caliber. If racing against the same people on the same hill week after week, Race Handicap can be an adequate means by which to gauge performance, but it loses relevance outside of that venue and that group of racers.

Race Result or "Result Points"

Due to the shortcomings of traditional Handicap calculations, Midwest Masters utilizes a scoring system based on the traditional US Ski & Snowboard and FIS scoring system which generates a Race Result based upon what is commonly known as a Race Penalty. This calculation method has been used for decades in high-level ski racing including the World Cup, and Midwest Masters has adapted its use for our own scoring purposes.

A Race Result is calculated based on the following formula. Each of these components are outlined in detail in this section:

$$\text{Racer's Race Points} + \text{Race Penalty} = \text{Racer's Race Result Points}$$

A Race Result (or what is commonly called your "Result") for a race is a point amount in the format 999.99 that a racer acquires once a race has been completed. Much like a Race Handicap, this result indicates the racer's performance in the given race. The lower the value, the better the performance. However, unlike Race Handicap, it takes into consideration the caliber of competition within the race expressed by what is called the "Race Penalty". Generally speaking, the lower the Race Penalty, the higher the caliber of competitors in the field that finished the race. Therefore, as in the example used for Race Handicap above, a racer who scores a 110.00 handicap against USST members (a high-caliber field) may receive a Race Result of 24.73 in that race, whereas the Race Result in the race against his MWM comrades (an average caliber field) where he also scored a 110.00 Race Handicap only resulted in a Race Result of 97.22. The result of 24.73 indicates a stronger performance versus the 2nd result of 97.22.

While the winner of any MWM race is given zero (0.00) Race Points, a Race Penalty is calculated and added to each racer's points to produce the racer's Race Result for that Discipline, therefore no one in a race can possibly attain a result of 0. The magnitude of the Race Penalty depends upon:

1. the Points List points of the best 5 racers who start the race,



2. the best 5 Points List points of the top 10 finishers, and
3. whether the times of those five racers are clustered near the winner's time or are relatively dispersed.

This scoring method allows the scoring of different races on different slopes and different days, each with different levels of competition, to be based on a common scale.

Race Points

The first step in determining a Race Result is to calculate individual Race Points for each racer. Much like a Race Handicap, Race Points are determined by comparing the winner's time and the individual racer's time. This differs from a Handicap only slightly as the Handicap uses the sum of the two winning run times versus the winner's total time, which may differ as the winner of the race doesn't always win both runs. The formula also incorporates constants (what are referred to by US Ski & Snowboard as "CM values") to make the points earned in the various disciplines more equal for purposes of combined event scoring.

The formula for Race Points is the following:

$$\text{Race Points} = ((Tr / Tw) - 1) * F$$

Where:

Tr = The Racer's total combined time for the race, in seconds

Tw = The winning time for the race, in seconds

F = "CM" constants for the Discipline (DH = 1250, SG = 1190, GS = 1010, SL = 730)

**Note that the F values are published and are subject to revision at the FIS Congress in even numbered years. The numbers above are from the 2022 season.*

For example, if the winning time in SL (F=610) were 98.36 seconds (Tw), a racer with a time of 102.58 seconds (Tr) would receive **26.17** Race Points:

$$26.17 = ((102.58 / 98.36) - 1) * 610$$

These same times produce race points of **57.92** in DH, **37.76** in GS, and **44.19** in SG. With this calculation, the winner will always have 0.00 Race Points.

Race Penalty

The next step in determining Race Results for racers in a race is to determine the "Race Penalty". This number essentially represents the caliber of the field in a given race. The lower the Race Penalty, the more competitive the field is.

The Race Penalty is calculated as follows:

Using the most recent Points List, determine which five racers on the Start List have the best Points List Result Points in the particular Discipline. Add these points (see "B" below):

Racer on Start List	Points List Points
MANCUSO, Julia	3.69
KOZNICK, Kristina	9.28
SCHLEPER, Sarah	9.92
KELLEY, Jessica	18.50
RICHARDSON, Kaylin	19.37
	B= 60.76

Next, using the results from the race (and the Points List once again), determine which five of the top ten placing racers have the best points in the discipline. Add the Points List Points of these five racers (see "A" below). Then, add the Race Points for those 5 racers from the race result (see "C" below):

Overall Finish Order	Best 10 Finishers	Points List Result Points	Points List Points of Best 5	Race Pts of Best 5
1	SCHLEPER, Sarah	9.92	9.92	0.00
2	KOZNICK, Kristina	9.28	9.28	1.63
3	KILDOW, Lindsey	20.35	20.35	3.1
4	COOK, Stacey	34.92		
5	MIELKE, Kristin	40.18		
6	CICCONE, Caitlin	29.77	29.77	8.04
7	ROSS, Lauren	35.92		
8	KELLEHER, Keely Blair	46.03		
9	RICHARDSON, Kaylin	19.37	19.37	11.07
10	LUDLOW, Libby	34.55		
			A= 88.69	C= 23.84

When there are fewer than five racers with valid points who finish in the first ten - or in the first nine, eight, etc. when there are nine, eight, etc. finishers - the race penalty shall be calculated as follows: First, assign points of:

DH - 820

SG - 660

GS - 530

SL - 360

AC - 660

to the worst ranked competitor(s), finishing in the first ten - or nine, eight, etc., to bring the total of racers with points to five including both those with valid points and those with assigned points. Next, calculate the penalty according to the formula using these values.

Add A and B then subtract C; divide this result by 10, rounding to 100th of a point:

$$\text{Race Penalty} = (A + B - C) / 10$$

Therefore, in this example the Race Penalty is: $(88.69 + 60.76 - 23.84) / 10 = 12.561$ or **12.56**

Race Result Points

The Race Result is now easy to calculate. If we take data from the examples from above assuming the race were a slalom race, the Race Result is calculated as follows; the Racer's "Result" for this Race is 38.73:

$$\text{Race Points} + \text{Race Penalty} = \text{Race Result Points}$$

$$26.17 + 12.56 = \mathbf{38.73}$$

POINTS LISTS

Points Lists are Midwest Master's way of ranking all racers who have participated in races during a season. Points Lists are created for two purposes:

- 1) to allow racers to see where they stand relative to other racers within each discipline, and
- 2) as input to scoring to determine the caliber of the field (see Scoring section).

Points Lists are generated multiple times throughout the season, and will take into consideration all races completed to that point. For a given Discipline, a racer's two best Race Results are averaged. This is different from many other scoring



systems as not all results are considered, only a racer's two best results which yields a clearer indication of how fast a racer is capable of skiing, and not just how a racer skis on average. This 2-best average is then used to rank the racer in the Points List. Points Lists are age- and gender-agnostic. If the racer has only finished one race, 990 is used as the 2nd result value which is why point levels may be higher if a racer is new to Midwest Masters.

For example, presume someone new to Midwest Masters comes to race at our first weekend of racing in December. After that event completes, the following is that person's history of Race Results:

Date	Discipline	Race	Race Result Points
Dec 15	GS	Afton Alps GS1	54.77
Dec 15	GS	Afton Alps GS2	55.16
Dec 16	SL	Afton Alps SL1	33.31
Dec 16	SL	Afton Alps SL2	DSQ

The racer's Points List points for GS and SL after this weekend of racing would therefore be the following (note that 990 is used as one result for SL as the racer DSQ's in SL2):

$$\text{GS: } (54.77 + 55.16) / 2 = \mathbf{54.97}$$

$$\text{SL: } (990 + 33.31) / 2 = \mathbf{511.66}$$

Here is an example of another calculation done at the end of the year:

Date	Discipline	Race	Race Result Points
Dec 15	GS	Afton Alps GS1	54.77 *
Dec 15	GS	Afton Alps GS2	55.16
Dec 16	SL	Afton Alps SL1	33.31 **
Dec 16	SL	Afton Alps SL2	DSQ
Jan 7	GS	Granite Peak GS1	59.42
Jan 7	GS	Granite Peak GS2	69.88
Feb 22	GS	La Crosse GS1	80.11
Feb 22	GS	La Crosse GS2	59.38
Mar 10	GS	Spring Fling GS1	44.76 *
Mar 10	GS	Spring Fling GS2	55.21
Mar 11	SL	Spring Fling SL1	29.97 **

As of the end of the year, the racer's Points List points are now:

$$\text{*GS: } (54.77 + 44.76) / 2 = \mathbf{49.77}$$

$$\text{**SL: } (33.31 + 29.97) / 2 = \mathbf{31.64}$$

If a Points List was published in January or February, the points for this racer would not have changed as they did not gain a result that would have lowered their average. This does not mean their ranking would not change, however, as others may have acquired results that are lower than theirs.

It is important to note that an individual's Points List points can never go up as they are simply the average of their two best results and not an average of ALL results, so there is nothing to lose when competing against tougher competition – only lower points to gain if they ski well!

COURSE RULES

Each racer's bib must be visible at all times during inspection and each run. If a racer forgets a bib, the racer must see Race Registration for a temporary bib. Each racer is entitled to only one run on each course unless a "rerun" is authorized



by the Race Officials. A racer who has clearly disqualified must not continue further through the gates. Loss of a ski prior to the second to last gate (the finish line is not considered a gate) is automatically disqualified. After the 2nd to last gate, the racer may complete the course on one ski. Once the start wand has been tripped after the "GO" command, the racer is deemed to have started. If the racer leaves one or both skis in the start, the racer will receive a rerun provided they did not go on to ski the course in which case they would be disqualified.

Course Setting Specifications

Midwest Masters stresses safety and consistency with its course setting, with "challenging" coming third. We require that all turns be measured and all courses must be approved by the Race Jury. All course setters are approved by the Midwest Masters board, have at minimum a US Ski & Snowboard Referee license, and have completed and passed the US Ski & Snowboard Course Setters class.

Giant Slalom

We follow setting specifications in the US Ski & Snowboard Alpine Masters Competition Guide; with the exception of minimum vertical. We will use all of the terrain that is available to us. We follow existing guidelines otherwise. Max turn radius of 30m, but typical turn radius should be 25-27m. Delays may be used but are not required.

Slalom

We follow specifications in the US Ski & Snowboard Alpine Masters Competition Guide; with the exception of minimum vertical. We will use all the terrain that is available to us. We follow existing guidelines otherwise, however distance between turning gates will be no less than 9 meters up to a maximum of 13 meters. Typical sets are 10.5-12m. Distance inside vertical combinations must be set to the maximum of 6 meters. All other specifications will follow the US Ski & Snowboard Alpine Masters Competition guide. We typically set "3-1-1" or 3 hairpins, 1 flush, and 1 delay at minimum.

Speed (SG and DH)

There are only a few venues in the Midwest where we are able to set a Speed course. Midwest Masters will only run a SG in the Midwest and will not run a DH event. We will follow US Ski & Snowboard guidelines for Super-G; turn radius will typically be 35-45m. We will run SG as two-run combined time races. Super-G races will be sanctioned only if run on a properly homologated US Ski & Snowboard race run.

QUALIFYING PROCESS FOR MASTERS NATIONALS

As of March 2011, a Divisional quota is no longer in place for Masters Nationals. Any and all capable racers may compete at Masters Nationals as long as they hold a full season US Alpine Masters License.