

Shootout Racing Format

1. First Heat is built in the order of received paid entry.

Example: Mike Laing's Sport 40 entry is the 8th received. Put's Mike in heat 2 (six boats per heat)

2. Frequencies are awarded by paid entry received. (DSM is unaffected)

Example: Mike's frequency choice is 67, none of the previous 7 entries claimed 67, and Mike is awarded 67 for the entire events of Sport 40 racing including timed events.

3. Every heat after the first is built by the driver's results of the previous completed heat.

Example: Sport 40 three heats of six boats: Mike finishes 3rd in the second race of the first round of three Sport 40 Heats. Mike's next race in the second round would be the second heat. Three heats of Sport 40 ran, with the three driver's finishing round one in 1st and 2nd will be in the first heat of round two. 3rd and 4th will be in heat two and 5th and 6th in heat three. Then it continues with all the remaining heats.

4. Advantages of the shootout format:

- Drivers race against more equal drivers in each heat
- Best run against the best
- A driver, who fails to finish an early heat, can stand a chance to get back into contention.
- Duplicate frequencies prevent two drivers from every racing against each other. This has been done so a driver does not have to compete with a faster driver by signing up for the same frequency as he uses. Those drivers will never race against each other.
- A slower boat can have a better showing in the heat racing results, but the faster guys will have the definite advantages in the oval and SAW events.

5. Disadvantages of the shootout format:

- Late entries may have to buy a set of crystals.
- Requires a little more work on the score keeper.
- Drivers need to pay a little more attention to heat assignments, but it's really not that hard to figure out. If Mike finished third his last heat in the Sport 40, a three heat class, he has a pretty good idea he'll be in the second heat of Sport 40 the next round.
- The heat sheets list the drivers name in his first assigned heat, then lists the three possible heats he could be in for the remaining rounds.
Example: Mike's in race 6, and then up again in 24, 25, or 26 and again in 34, 35, or 36 and on and on.