## 57 Adventures (\& TSD) Road Rally General Instructions

This Champaign County Sports Car Club (CCSCC) Time/Speed/Distance (TSD), and/or Adventure (see page 4), road rally has no intentional route following or timing traps. Jerry White ( $\mathbf{2 1 7} \mathbf{3 9 0} \mathbf{- 7 8 5 1}$ ) is the rallymaster. Although you may at first find these General Instructions daunting some of their content is just an attempt to say precisely how some non-rallyists might run a rally if they hadn't read its General Instructions. The rest of their content is needed to nail specifics down so there is no ambiguity as to how to run this rally.
Note that many terms (all words that aren't names or sign-content) are italicized in these General Instructions (but won't be italicized or underlined in the other rally materials). The italicized terms assume a specific meaning when they are used on this rally. The underlined italicized terms are defined in the glossary that starts on page 3. The rally specific meanings of the italicized terms that aren't underlined can usually be figured out from their context somewhere in this document or upon reflection. Use all other terms as commonly understood. Ignore any misspelling of terms.
The TSD classes available are:
Novice $=$ if every person in the vehicle has participated in less than about six to nine rallies
Seat of Pants $(S O P)=$ if only paper, pencil and a stock odometer will be used for any calculations, and
Navigational $=$ open to everyone.
The rallymaster may reclassify $T S D$ teams prior to their starting time.

## Schedule:

9:00am register $\underline{t}$ Illini Nissan, 615 W. Marketview Dr., Champaign, IL (northeast of I-74 Exit 181). Certify there that driver eligibility, vehicle condition, insurance limit and owner permission requirements are met.
9:45am mandatory Safety Meeting
10:01am car 1 starts (10:02am car 2 starts, etc.)
$\sim 3: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ first car finishes.
Participation in this road rally constitutes acceptance of:

1. these General Instructions (GIs) and any Addenda to them
2. the CCSCC Motor Sports Code and Rally Code (out of which the key parts are covered herein) as amended herein
3. the Route Instructions (RIs) available at registration
4. all Special Instructions (SIs). These include all checkpoint-slip information about the next leg and all last minute information displayed or given orally by officials or posted along the rally route.

## Priorities:

1. Do each Special Instruction (SI) at its intended location(s).
2.a. Starting with Route Instruction (RI) 1 do the RIs in printed order without overlaps except for zone times

b. do or start (whichever is applicable) each RI part (each part ends with a period):
i. at its official mileage $(O M)$, if one is given in the left margin of the RI or within the RI part, otherwise
ii. the first time all $G I$ and $R I$ givens, even part order if no other order is stated, fit. If the $R I$ is a route taking act (e.g. 'right' or 'left' but not 'CAST 25 at stop', etc.) then the givens include doing the act onto
a) an open-road, unless the $R I$ says different (e.g. ignore "DEAD END"), and doing the act onto
b) a road that is not redundant with priority 3 unless the RI part includes '(may be redundant)'.
2. Where an RI or SI doesn't apply follow the Gets Us Thru (GUT) road. It is the open-road that is:
a. the $\underline{U-\text { turn }}$ at a dead end
b. the only non- U-turn open-road leaving the intersection
c. at ramps and one-way-curveroad split-offs, the road-you-were-put/getting-on's open continuation, if one
d. at multiple-open-road 'ergeroads, the most-ahead (e.g. least-curved) open-road, if one

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e. at roundabouts, the circle road
f at multiple-open-road sideroads, the least-turn open-road
g. at multiple-open-road crossroads and slant-Ts, the directest ahead open-road
h at other multiple-open-road crossroads, $\underline{T s}$ and $\underline{Y s}$, the open-road needing a $40^{\circ 1}$-or-more smaller turn from directly ahead than any other (e.g. for a $\underline{Y} 10^{\circ 1}$ vs. $50^{\circ 1}$; for a $\underline{T} 50^{\circ 1}$ vs $90^{\circ 1}$; for a crossroad $60^{\circ 1}$ vs. $100^{\circ 1}$ ), if one.
4. If no $G I, R I$ or $S I$ fits $\underline{a t}$ an $\underline{\text { intersection }}$ and there is no $G U T \underline{\mathrm{road}}$ (e.g. a $\underline{T}$ ) you are lost. Go back the way you got to there and try again.
Signs (objects that inform, usually with words) and other objects: A called for object (e.g. road, tree, sign) will be visible from the rally route at or after 1 . the calling SI's debut or 2 . the end point of the RI before the calling RI.

1. Use an object only if it is:
a. defined or otherwise identifiable per these $G I s$, an $R I$ or an $S I$. or
b. called the given name (e.g. J) per a sign, or
c. a quoted $\operatorname{sign}$ (e.g. "J"), or
d. commonly understood as the object depicted (e.g. $\langle\boldsymbol{\beta}$ ) or called for, or a sign says so (e.g. "BRIDGE").
2. Signs
a. Ignore house number, mailbox, utility or on-pavement signs.
b. Use a sign as it stands (e.g. turned $90^{\circ}$ ).
c. Except when determining protection by using sign shape from behind (e.g. octagonal for a "STOP" sign) use only signs facing you (including parallel or angled ones).
d. Treat related (e.g. same post) signs as one sign (e.g. "JCT J").
e. Use a sign for its name or quote (usually with all the letters in capitals in the rally materials) only if:
i. any main sign word or adjacent ones in top-down or talking order make it up, and
ii. in its word (s) every character (e.g. A-Z, 0-9, !, ., -, ') and symbol abut in sign order but
f. for e.i. and e.ii. above ignore:
i. un-given symbols, and
ii. stand-alone dashes and non-hyphen punctuation, and
iii. symbol size and trivial inexactness, and
iv. font/case, and
v. ROAD, AVE, E, etc. per pg. 2's name definition, and
vi. weathering/defacing, and
vii.sign, word and character rotation not affecting meaning (e.g. ? $=i$; but $\Gamma$ is not $\rceil$, $\uparrow$ is not $\downarrow$ ).

Safety is paramount! To request a Time Adjustment (TA) for a leg for any reason(s) (e.g. safety delay, flat, off route, train, new out-time adopted) submit a $T A$ (from pg. 5 or a checkpoint-slip) for the leg before getting its end checkpoint-slip. If delayed 5 minutes or more call the rallymaster in case checkpoints can be kept out for you.
Checkpoint Procedure: Unless instructed otherwise, $\underline{\text { at }}$ a checkpoint $(\underline{C P})$ you must:

1. Pull past the sign and park on the navigator-side of the road
2. One member of the team must proceed on foot, in arrival order, to the $\underline{C P}$ crew and
a. report the team's car number,
b. turn in a $T A$ if applicable before seeing the leg's checkpoint-slip,
c. obtain a checkpoint-slip and look it over. Depending on the situation it may indicate:
i. your in-time (clear up errors ASAP),
ii. the official leg-time for the leg that just ended,
iii. a next leg out-time for scoring purposes (you don't have to leave on your out-time but...),
iv. an out-point ( $(\underline{O P})$ (which must be shared) to zero your odo at, etc.,

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v. a departure CAST,
vi. the number of the $R I$ to do next and any already seen clues, vii.an oops-distance within which the next checkpoint will occur; and ix. other information and Special Instructions (SIs).

Timing will be based on the official clock at registration. Set your timing device showing seconds (or hundredths) to it or adapt as applicable. See page 5 for the Adventure Class scoring rules. TSD scoring:

1. 1 point for each .01 minute early or late, up to 100 , to a checkpoint, even a missed one ${ }^{2}$. You can't make up for being early or late at one checkpoint by being the opposite at another checkpoint.
2. Penalties that are assessed per the discretion of rally officials:
a. 100 points for unjustified stopping or creeping (going less than 10 MPH ) in sight of a $\underline{C P}$
b. 100 points up to disqualification for reckless or illegal driving (ticketed or not), unsportsmanlike conduct or interfering with rally operation.

## Glossary:

after Further along the rally route than the point where you do the specified act or leave behind the object.
at Appropriately near (e.g. closest to) the location. See CAST, intersection and pause for details for them.
CAST Using the first rule that fits, commence, continue or Change $\underline{\text { Average }} \underline{\boldsymbol{S} p e e d} \underline{\boldsymbol{T}} \mathbf{0}$ the given number in miles per hour when your navigator-side front tire is $\underline{\boldsymbol{a} t}$ (closest to the leading edge of):

1. the specified official mileage,
2. the object given:
a. to do it $\underline{a t}$
b. in the most related 'at' instruction part if the object isn't beyond the part's execution point
3. the intersection's:
a. 'erge-point for 'ergeroads
b. first 'applicable to you':
i. 'stop'-line
ii. protection sign
iii.signal light
c. start.

Continue to do the new average speed until the next checkpoint, transit zone or CAST.
checkpoint ( $\underline{(P)}$ A $" \checkmark . " \operatorname{sign}$ (see example at registration) you pass. Your in-time is when a front tire goes by it. crossroad A no-'ergeroad road-pair with one to each side from a more directly ahead road at an intersection.
'ergeroad 1. Ramp - A one lane merge or diverge road (e.g. on-ramp ). 2. Curveroad - A curved multilane diverge/merge road. Either's acute travel-surface-edge union is an 'erge-point and join line begin or end.
intersection A road join line or area including any $1.5^{1}$-road-widths or less away (e.g. small 3-cornered-island, offset crossroad $)$. Any connectors aren't stand alone roads except at roundabouts where every entrance/
exit is an intersection. Intersecting on/off-ramps (e.g. for cloverleafs) are two intersections. Judge every intersection by its main/central features (e.g. center lines, main lanes) at (within) the intersection. On each visit do the one applicable route taking act (e.g. GUT, left, turn) using the shortest compliant normal path.
left / right In accord with priority 1 or 2 on pg. 1 take the applicable road to the given side $\underline{\text { at }}$ an intersection.
leg A rally section from an out-point (a " $\checkmark$." sign location or $R I$ for some missed $\underline{C P s})^{2}$ to the next $\underline{C P}$.
name An object's full or partial title as given via a word, or adjacent words, by a sign or SI. Ignore added, incorrect or missing ROAD, RD, TRAIL, AV, EAST, N, E, etc. descriptors in given or quoted road names.
odometer comparison zone ( $\underline{O C Z}$ ) A transit zone for comparing your odometer (odo) to the rallymaster's (which measures 10.000 miles in 10 miles). Its out-point and Odometer Comparison Point (OCP) are in the RIs.

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opportunity 1. An open-road the act specified could be done onto: a. that isn't redundant with the GUT road; or b. and 'may be redundant' is stated. 2. A specific non-open-road when instructed to ignore why it's a non-open-road.
out-point ( $(\underline{O P}$ ) A starting place per an $S I$ (usually on a checkpoint-slip) or RI. Zero (0.000) your odometer. pause Delay in minutes the specified time $\underline{a t}$ (the first place you safely can near or $\underline{\text { after }}$ ) the specified location. open-road $\underline{A t}$ a dead end or intersection: 1. a type 1 road; 2. a type 2 road you may legally leave on that, within sight that way, isn't: dead ended; barricaded; dirt and/or grass; or posted with a sign saying in full or part any of the following: DEAD END, NO OUTLET, ROAD CLOSED, ROAD ENDS
protected road A road protected at an intersection by one or more octagonal (Stop) or triangular (Yield) signs.
road 1. A car access or parking lot that's specifically called for by name or description in a GI, RI or SI. 2. A public car-travel-surface $1.5^{1}$ road-widths or more long from and/or to an intersection or dead end.
roundabout A circular road around a traffic-island. Circle a roundabout uninstructed. Each exit is a sideroad. sideroad 1. A roundabout exit. 2. A road that isn't: most ahead; an 'ergeroad; or a $\underline{T}, \underline{Y}$ or crossroad road. $\underline{\text { stop }}$ or STOP An intersection your vehicle faces that is protected by an octagonal (e.g. "STOP") sign facing you. straight In accord with priority 1 or 2 on page 1 take the most-ahead road at a cross-, 'erge- or side- road.
$\underline{\boldsymbol{T}} \quad$ A road-pair terminating a non-merge intersection for you like a T's top. $\underline{\text { Slant-T }}$ A $10-70^{\circ 1}$ and $110-170^{\circ}$ turn pair (e.g. $\lambda$ ). Other $\underline{T}$ s have a road $45-170^{\circ 1}$ from directly ahead and one $70-170^{\circ}$ (e.g. J, , ). traffic light An intersection your vehicle faces that has signal lights with three (3) lamp colors, operating or not. transit zone (TZ) A checkpoint free section with no prescribed speed. A transit or end-restart time will be given. $\underline{\boldsymbol{U} \text {-turn }}$ In accord with priority 1 or 2 on page 1 turn $180^{\circ} \underline{\text { at }}$ an intersection or dead end to start retracing a road. word A stand-apart: symbol (e.g. $+, \uparrow, \leftrightarrow$ ); character; or a group of them and any embedded hyphens (e.g. A-1, 4-WAY, AVE, RXR). For rural-grid road-names the number to letter spacing is irrelevant (i.e. 100, 100 E, 100E, and E are all words from a 100 E or a 100 E sign). Other words won't be joined (e.g. FIR ST to FIRST), split (e.g. FIRST to FIR ST), expanded (e.g. IL to ILL), or shortened (e.g. ILL to IL; 100 to 10).
$\underline{\boldsymbol{Y}}$ A road-pair terminating an intersection for you like a capital Y's top. Either: 1. non-'ergeroads to opposite sides of directly ahead with each a more-than- $10^{1}$-but-less-than- $70^{\circ}$ turn or 2 . diverging 'ergeroads.
Additional General Instructions for the Adventure Class:

1. Everything up to here, except the TSD classes and TSD scoring rules, applies to the Adventure Class.
2. You may participate in both the Adventure Class and a TSD Class simultaneously. Participation in the Adventure Class constitutes acceptance of the Adventure Puzzles and their solutions. If you are participating in the Adventure Class be sure to pick up a blank Solution Sheet at registration.
3. Each Adventure Puzzle becomes active upon arrival at the execution point of the RI before it and remains active through arrival at the execution point of the RI after it unless within the Puzzle it says that it ends at a different RI. When there are multiple active puzzles the puzzles may not be in the order that any solutions will be found. Only solutions based on objects and sign-content visible from the rally route will count as correct.
4. The number of blanks (" $\qquad$ ") within quotes in a puzzle indicates the number of words in the solution, but not their length. When a blank in a puzzle isn't within quotes solutions may include more than one word.
5. Immediately below each puzzle in the RIs is a list of possible solutions. Except for 'N/S' (No Solution) capitalized words, whether they are names or not, will be found as sign-content. Lowercase words are used for objects. Counts and math puzzle solutions are given as number choices.
6. Multiple correct solutions may exist for some puzzles (e.g. FIR and OAK for "___ RD" [including " ST" etc.], ROAD and RD for "FIR $\qquad$ ").
7. For some puzzles you will not find a solution other than the "N/S" choice that no other solution was found.

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9. On your Solutions Sheet make a check mark in the box beside the correct letter for each of your solutions.
10. The solutions to the puzzles that have solutions can be found while maintaining rally speeds.
11. Scoring will be done at the end (unless I get "by checkpoint" scoring procedures worked out before the rally).

## 12. Adventure Class Scoring:

a. Solution 'penalties':

1 point for each incorrectly handled solution check box (i.e. ones unchecked when they should be checked and ones checked when they should be left unchecked.) Not turning in a Solutions Sheet or not putting your vehicle's number on a Solutions Sheet will be scored only as if no correct solutions were checked.
b. Timing penalties:

None for being up to 5.99 minutes off from your ideal in-time ( $T A$ adjusted if applicable) to a checkpoint. 1 point for each full minute over 5 minutes late, up to 5 points, to a checkpoint, even missed ones ${ }^{2}$. 5 points for being more than 5.99 minutes early at a checkpoint.
c. Penalties assessed per the discretion of rally officials:

5 points for unjustified stopping or creeping (going less than 10 miles per hour) in sight of a checkpoint.
5 points up to disqualification for reckless or illegal driving (ticketed or not), unsportsmanlike conduct or interfering with rally operation.
e. The total of the solution, timing and discretionary 'penalties' a team incurs for a leg is its leg score for the leg. A team's score is the total of its leg scores. The team with the lowest score wins. If there is a tie the most legs won breaks it. If still tied the most lowest scores wins. If still tied most next lowest wins. Etc.
${ }^{1}$ Angles and road-width multiples were chosen to make road, intersection and route following determinations unambiguous.
${ }^{2}$ For a missed checkpoint your ideal or adjusted in-time or an assigned or adopted out-time may be used as a leg out-time.

Car Number: Leg Number:

Time Adjustment (TA)

$\qquad$ minutes. (Net 'slot' adjustments to change your 'slot' for the leg to a different half minute or minute.) Minutes. $\overline{00}$ or 50 (If delayed more than 5 minutes call the rallymaster to alert the checkpoints.)


