

Description of on-track incidences:

Figure 1

Car B is attempting to pass Car A going into a left-hand corner. There is contact between the two cars at point 2. At the point of contact Car B does not have its front wheel next to the driver of Car A, and therefore does not have a right to be there. Therefore the fault is placed on Car B.

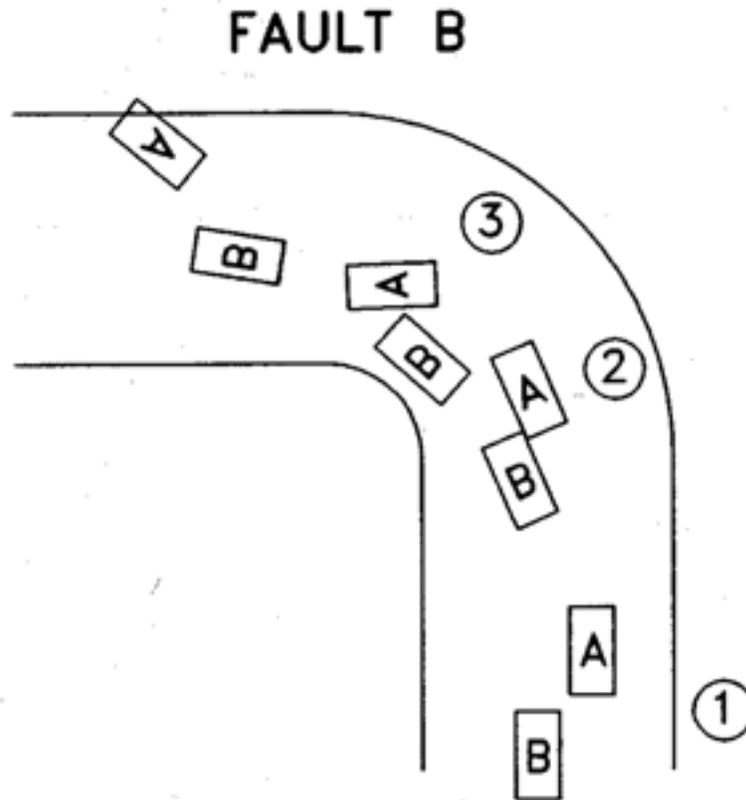


FIGURE 1

Figure 2

Car B is attempting to pass Car A going into a left-hand corner. There is contact between the two cars at point 3. Car B does have its front wheel next to the driver of Car A and therefore does have a right to be there. However, Car A leaves Car B more than enough room to make the pass. Car B has an obligation to make the pass without contact. Therefore the fault is placed on Car B.

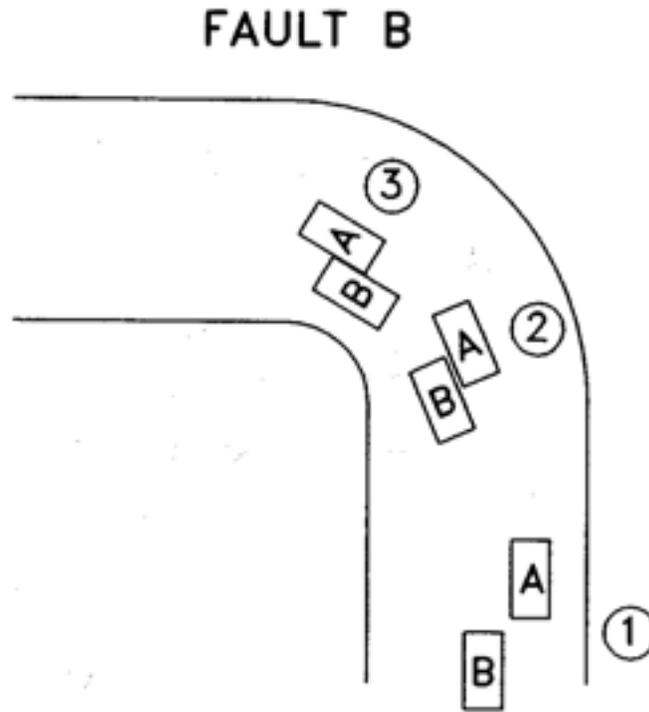


FIGURE 2

Figure 3

Car B is attempting to pass Car A going into a left-hand corner. There is contact between the two cars at point 3. Car B does have its front wheel next to the driver of Car A and therefore does have a right to be there. However, Car A does not leave Car B more than enough room to make the pass. In this case, "more than enough room" is defined as "at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  of one car width." Therefore the fault is placed on Car A.

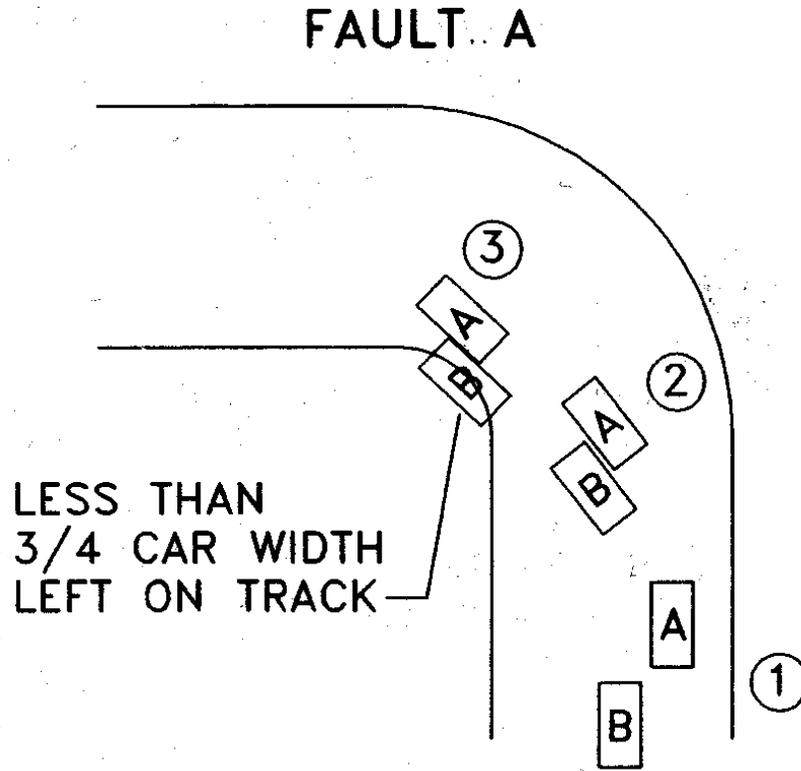


FIGURE 3

Figure 4

Car B is attempting to pass Car A going into a left-hand corner. There is contact between the two cars at point 3. Car B does have its front wheel next to the driver of Car A and therefore does have a right to be there. However, Car A leaves Car B less than one car width but more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of one car width. The driver of Car B should not have attempted to make that pass if he/she was not willing to drive into the dirt to avoid collision. The driver of Car B is at fault, however he/she should report the incident to the Race Director. The Race Director should talk to the driver of Car A for not watching his/her mirrors, as well as the driver of Car B for being at fault in the incident.

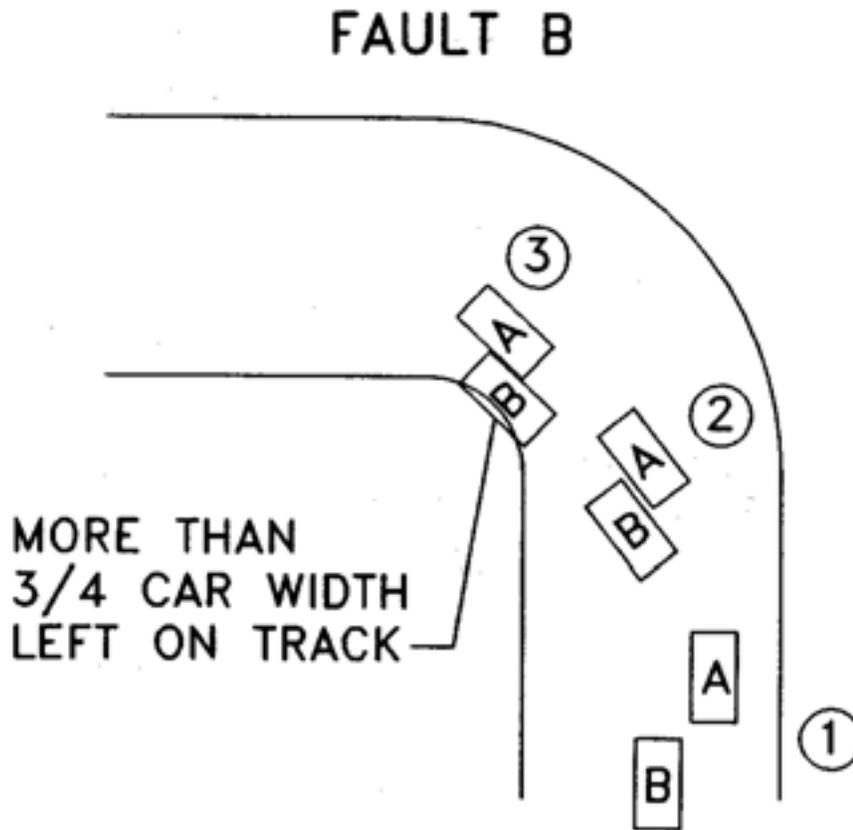


FIGURE 4

Figure 5

This is the same incident that occurred in Figure 4, however Car A is at fault for not leaving enough racing room. In most cases,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of one car width would be considered barely adequate racing room. However, in this case there is "K-wall" to the inside of the corner. Common sense would tell the driver of Car A that there would definitely be a collision if less than one full car width were left for Car B.

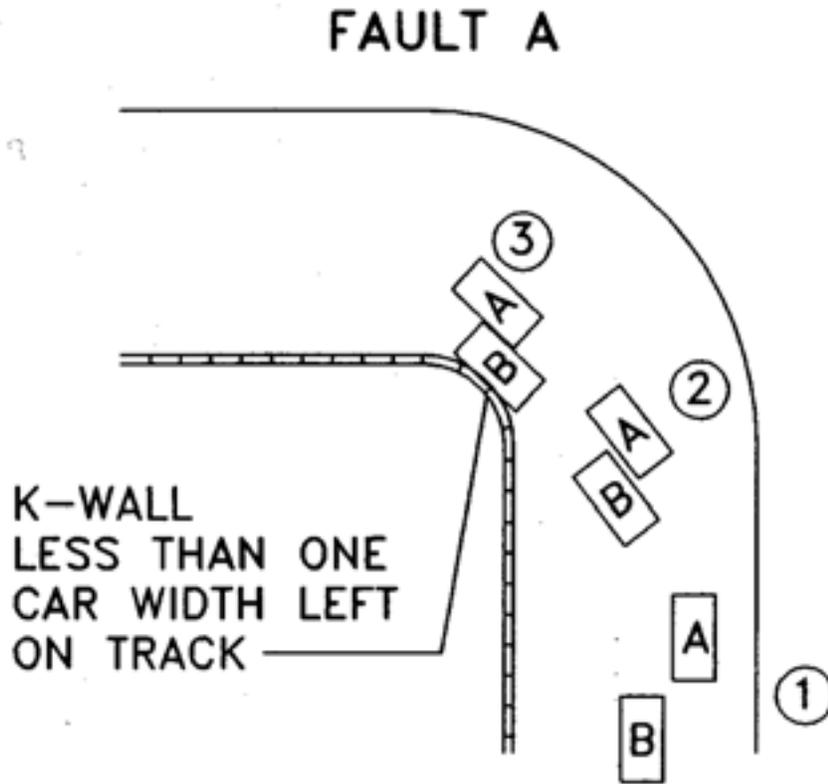


Figure 6

Car B is attempting to pass Car A going into a left-hand corner. There is contact between the two cars at point 3. Car A has already turned in and is committed to the corner. Car B attempts a last minute pass and ends of locking up all four wheels and sliding into the side of Car A. This is a collision resulting from poor judgment and over-aggressive driving on the part of the driver of Car B.

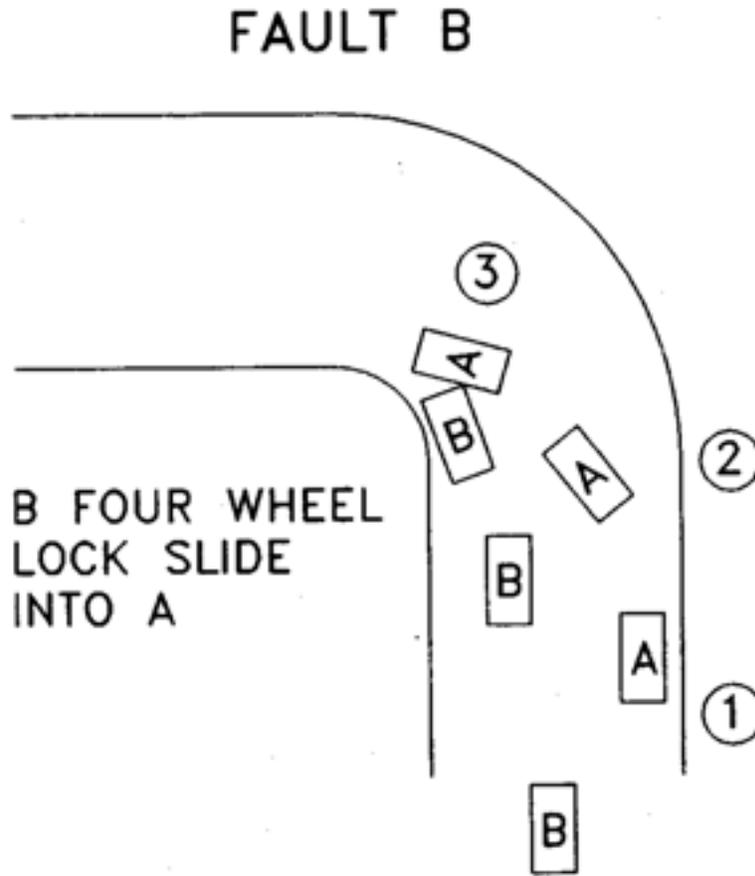


FIGURE 6

Figure 7

Car A is attempting a pass on a long straight leading to a left-hand turn. At point 2, Car A pulls along side Car B and has a right to be there. However, by point 3 Car A falls back, where his/her front wheel is no longer along side the driver of Car B. At point 3, Car B begins to move to the right and Car A refuses to relinquish the attempted pass. There is contact at point 4. Car A is at fault even though technically Car B hit Car A. Car A did not have his/her front wheels up even with the driver of Car B, and thus did not have a right to be there. Car B has the right to choose the line, and Car A must back out of it. Note: Car B may not be at fault in this situation, and the driver of Car A may be penalized, but Car B is still knocked out of the race. Remember that, even though you have the "right of way" it may not be smart to insist upon it.

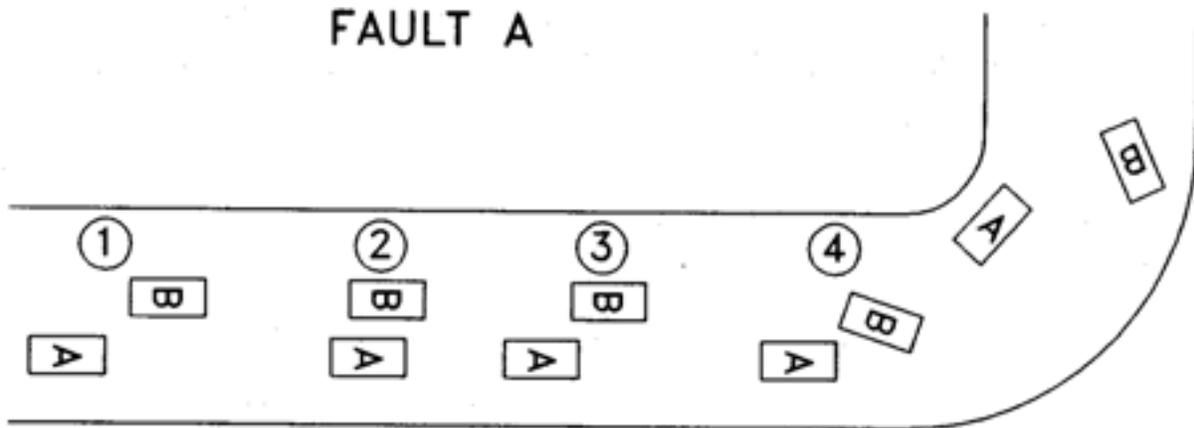


FIGURE 7

Figure 8

This is the opposite situation from Figure 7. Although the outcome is the same, the fault is reversed. Car B is attempting to make a pass. After point 4, Car B has the right to choose his/her line as per the rules. This means that Car A must back out of it. However, the fault still lies with Car B. This is where things get tricky. There are two different rules that govern this situation, and it is up to the Race Director to make a determination. The first rule states that Car B has a right to choose any line because Car A no longer has a wheel next to the driver of Car B. Therefore, Car A must relinquish the lead. However, there is another rule that says that the driver that is attempting to make a pass has the responsibility to complete that pass safely. In this case the overriding rule would be the latter. That is why Car B would be at fault. Car B failed to complete a safe pass. The whole intent of the "wheel next to the door" rule is to make sure that the overtaken driver sees the overtaking driver. Well in this case, the driver of Car B clearly knew that Car A was there because he/she was the one making the pass.

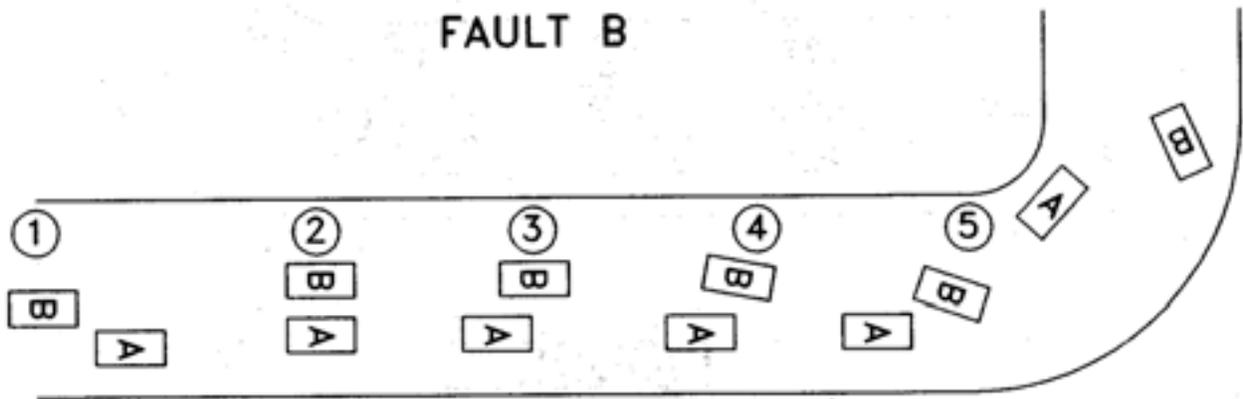


FIGURE 8

Figure 9

Car B is attempting to pass Car A on the inside of a right hand 180-degree turn. At points 3 & 4, Car B has pulled along side Car A and clearly has a right to be there. There is no excuse for the driver of Car A not to see Car B. Therefore fault is assigned to Car A.

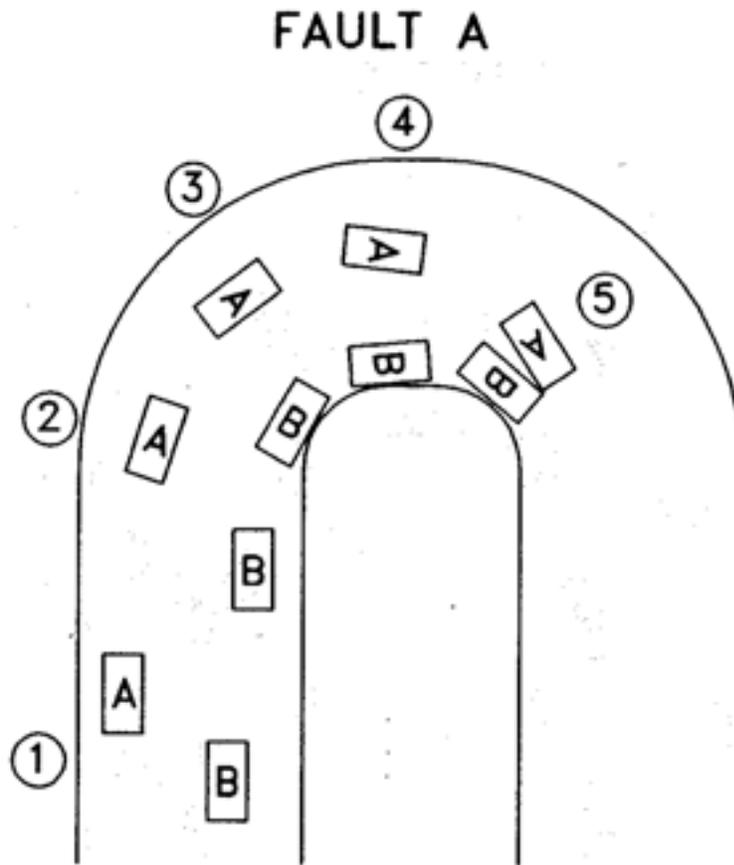


FIGURE 9

Figure 10

This is a similar situation to Figure 9, however Car A regains the lead and control of the line after point 6. Car B makes contact with the side-of-the-nose of his/her car to the side-of-the-tail of Car A, thus spinning Car A. This is clearly illegal contact as described by Rule 17.5 of the CCR. Therefore fault is assigned to Car B.

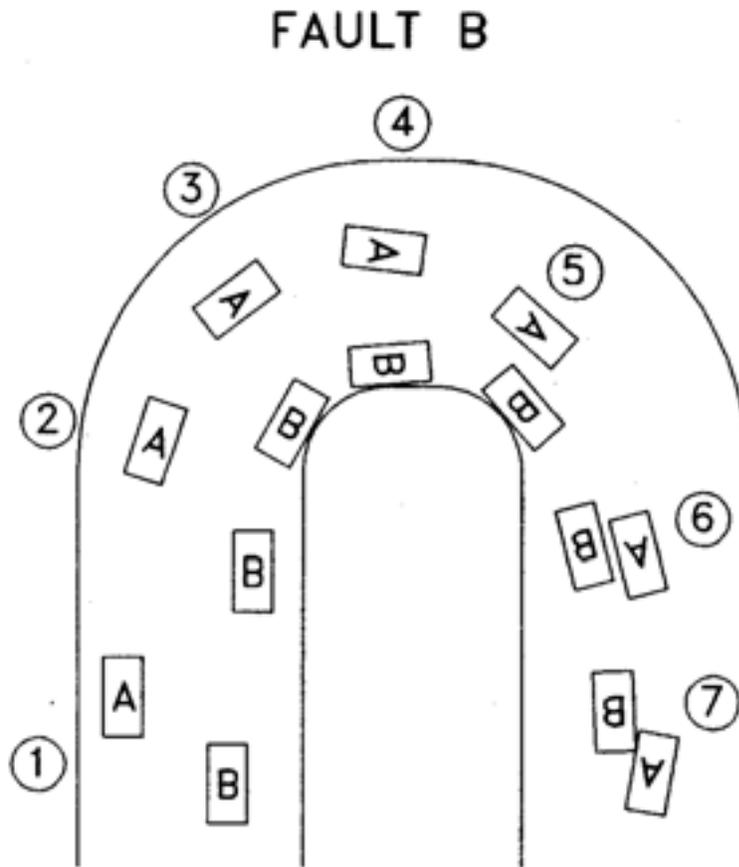


FIGURE 10

Figure 11

Car B attempts to make a pass on Car A. At Point 2, Car B now has a right to occupy that space and Car A must leave Car B racing room. Both drivers leave adequate racing room for each other. However, at Point 3 the driver of Car B loses control of the rear of his/her car. The rear of Car B makes contact with the side of Car A. This is not an uncommon occurrence, and in some circles this may be considered a racing incident. However, NASA considers the driver of Car B to be at fault for failing to properly control his/her vehicle.

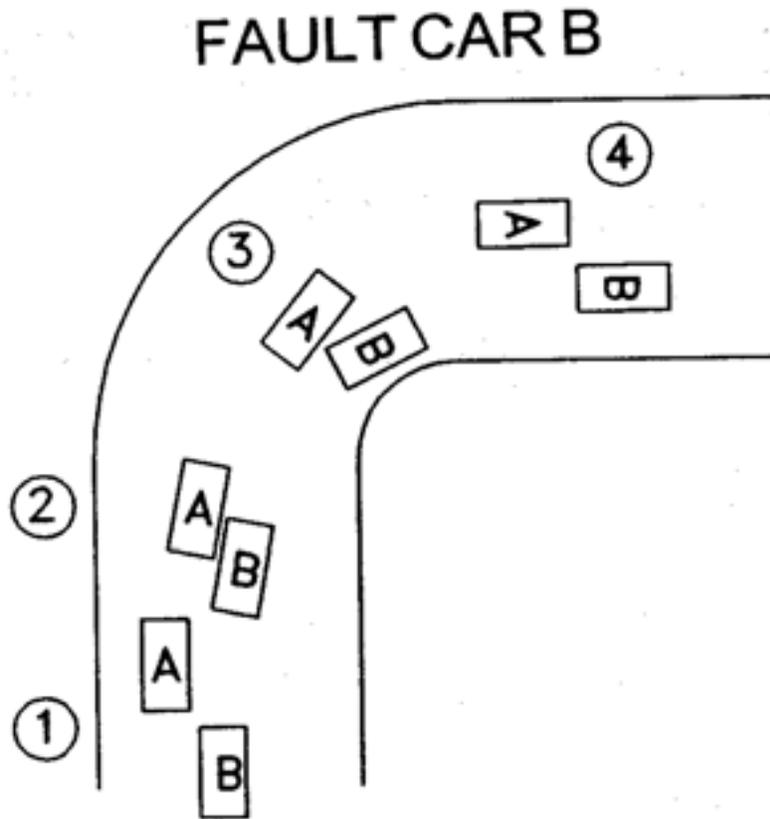


FIGURE 11

Figure 12

Car B attempts an inside pass. Car B misses the turn-in point and continues straight. The driver of Car A is expecting the pass and allows the driver of Car B plenty of room. Car A makes the assumption that Car B will turn in at the normal turn-in point. Car B does not turn in at the normal point, but Car A does, and thus Car A makes contact with Car B at Point 3. This is not an uncommon situation. Car B may have entered the turn too fast, or perhaps he/she chose not to turn in at the normal point. The turn-in point is up to each driver. The driver of Car A must not make assumptions and realize that the driver of Car B may turn in late, or may never turn in at all and simply drive straight off the track. Therefore the driver of Car A is at fault.

## FAULT CAR A

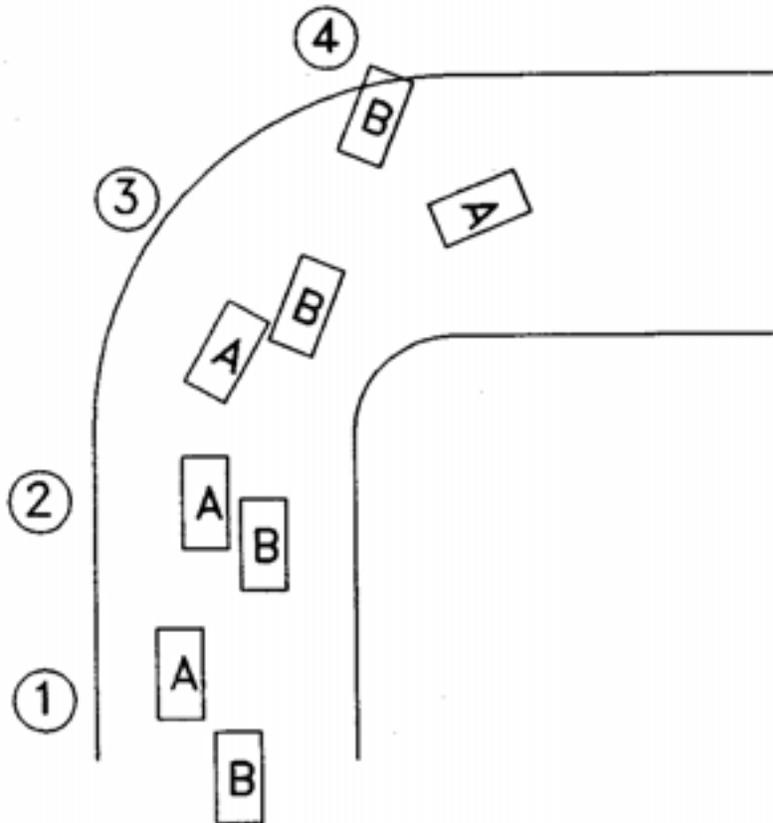


FIGURE 12