



World Sailing

Umpired Medal & Fleet Racing

A guide to umpiring races using Appendix MR



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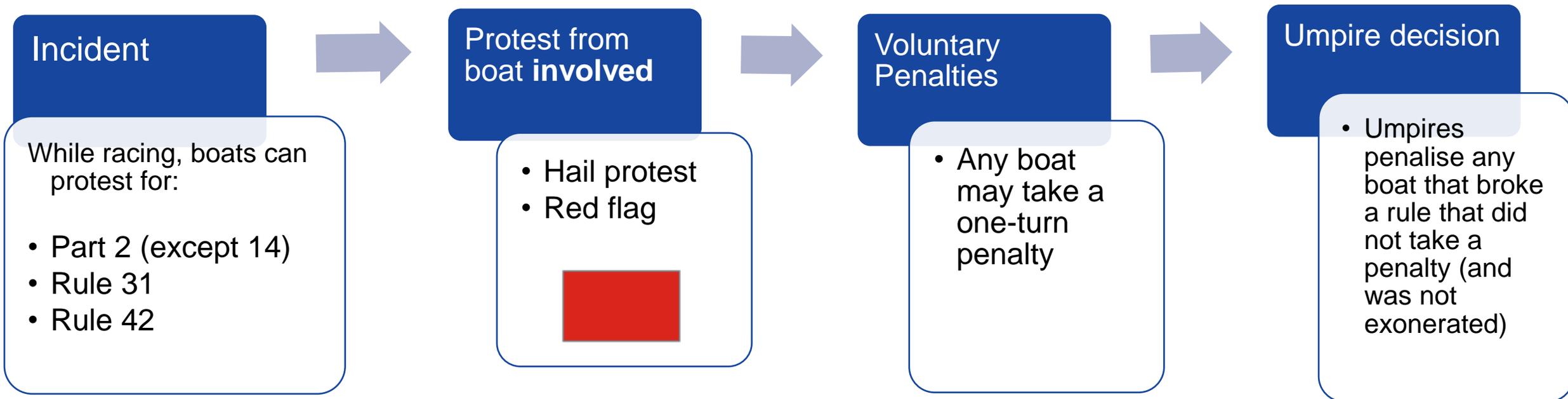
This powerpoint has been prepared as summary guide to the World Sailing Umpired Fleet & Medal Racing Manual. For full details, please refer to this manual.

Appendix MR in one slide!

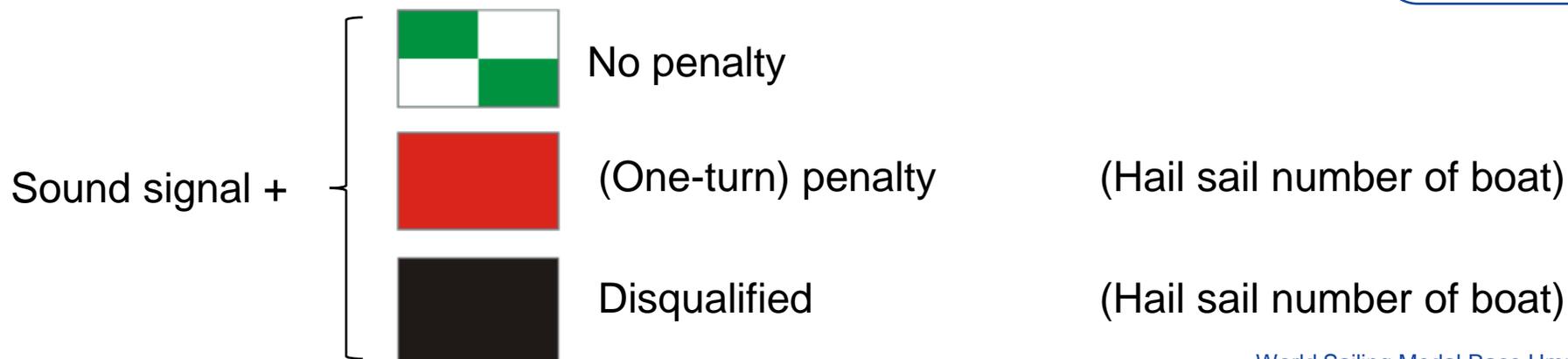
- The definition of proper course has been changed, to make it clear that you are not sailing a proper course when manoeuvring to take a penalty.
- For part 2, rules 31 and 42, both voluntary and umpire-given penalty is 1 turn. Rule 14: handled in a hearing, and only if damage or injury
- A boat may only protest for an incident in which she was **involved** (not just saw).
- Only possible reason for redress is giving help – all other options in rule 62 are deleted.
- Appendix P does not apply
- Sailing wrong course → black flag after next mark
- Protests: oral only option

Umpire Mechanics

Protest procedure



Umpire Signals



Umpire-initiated penalties

Umpires can penalise without a protest when a boat

- (a) breaks rule 31 without taking a penalty
- (b) breaks rule 42
- (c) gains an advantage despite taking a penalty
- (d) deliberately breaks a rule
- (e) commits a breach of sportsmanship
- (f) fails to take a penalty when signaled by an umpire

Umpire-initiated penalties

(c) gains an advantage despite taking a penalty

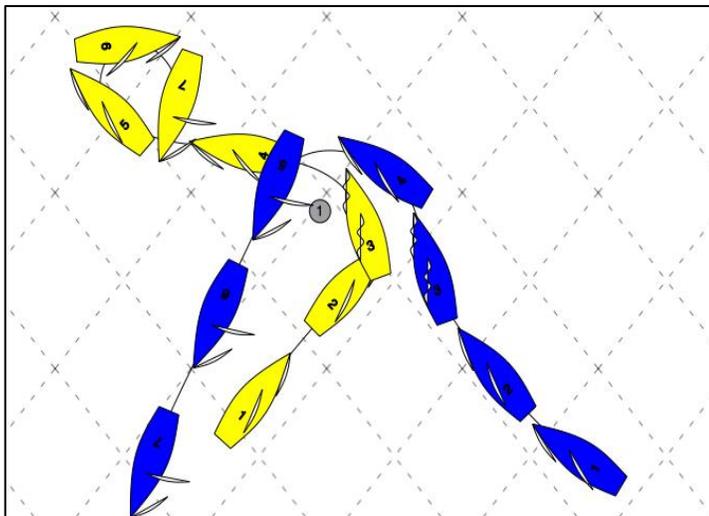
In general, a boat has gained an advantage when, after having taken a penalty (or having been given one from an umpire), she

- (a) is in a better position or place relative to the rest of the fleet than she would have been had she complied with the rules or
- (b) is in a better position or place than the boat against which she infringed.

- Advantage can be "over the fleet" or "over the other boat"
- Penalise again (red flag) if, at the end of the penalty the boat is:
 - Not behind the other boat
 - **Not worse off** against the fleet (compared to complying with the rule)
- If no amount of turns penalties would correct advantage (e.g. serious damage or injury) then

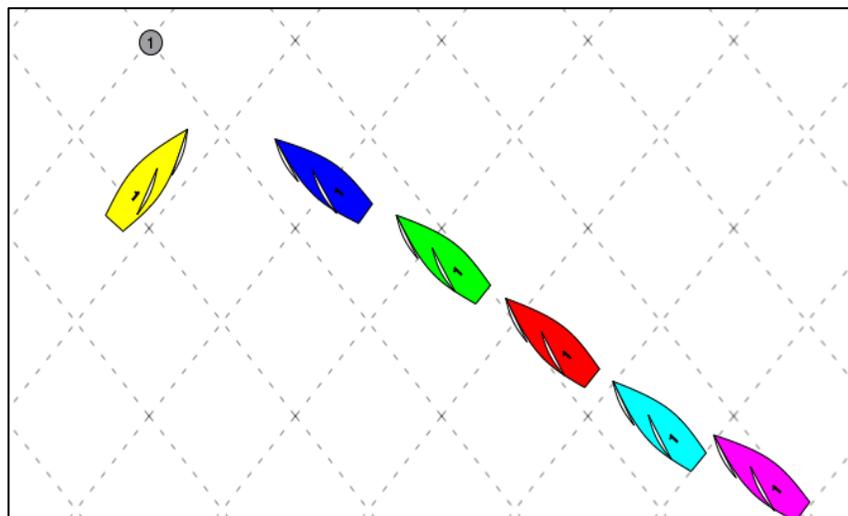
BLACK flag (rare).

Examples of advantage



Yellow breaks 18.3, protest from blue. Yellow takes a penalty and is then well behind blue. No advantage gained on infringed boat or the fleet

Advantage resolved → no further action



Yellow breaks 18.3, protest from blue. If Yellow had complied with rules, she would have passed behind pink. Advantage gained on fleet

Advantage gained → penalise yellow until behind pink



Boat A breaks a rule, causes damage to Boat B, forcing B to retire from the race. A takes one-turn penalty and continues racing.

Advantage gained → uncorrectable with turns penalties → BLACK flag

Umpire-initiated penalties

(d) Deliberately breaks a rule (e) commits a breach of sportsmanship

- Hard to decide if a breach is deliberate. Match race call gives guidance

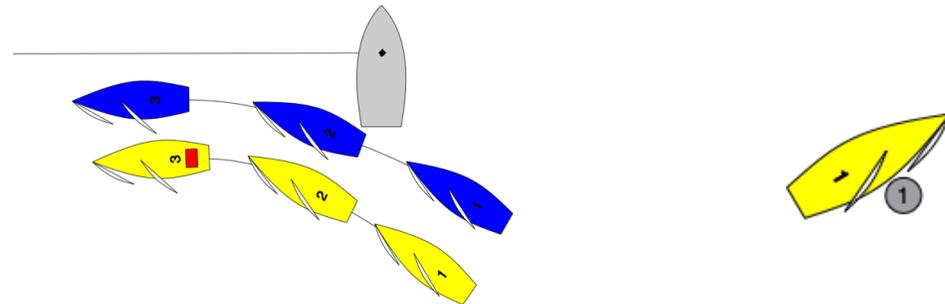
The umpires are likely to conclude that a rule was broken deliberately when:

- the situation has built up for some time rather than occurred instantaneously;
- there is a potentially match-winning tactical gain from breaking the rule;
- the breach does not seem to be a simple misjudgment.

MR CALL M2

Most common examples

- Knowingly breaking a rule to avoid being OCS
- Clearly touching a mark and not taking a penalty
- Abuse of officials – any words implying bias, incompetence, prejudice or if words are personally insulting



(f) fails to take a penalty when signalled by an umpire

- Signal again first (to be sure sailor understands). Only penalise a second time if certain you are being ignored

Failing to sail the race (rule 28)

- Boat has until the next mark to correct their error (or finish if last leg)
- WAIT until this time before making any signal
- If error not corrected → **BLACK** flag
- May require asking another umpire boat unless you are still following the boat at the end of the leg
- Be CERTAIN boat has infringed before signaling



Protest procedure after racing

- After the last boat finishes, RC will display results on the RC boat and display Flag B for 2 minutes
- If RC changes the scores during this time it will display Flag L and keep Flag B displayed for a further 2 minutes.
- Boats can protest for any rule breach (but not Part 2 incidents (except 14), rule 31 and 42) or request redress but must submit protest orally to RC during the display of Flag B.
- Same protest time limit applies to PC protests too
- RC cannot protest but will inform PC of any protests submitted
- Protest committee may extend this time limit if there is good reason to do so.





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Thank you