Class Race Management Policies for Major Championships DRAFT v8.0

to be read in conjunction with
Class Template Combined NoR/SI

1. COURSE RACING – FLEET SIZES

1.1. Where there are 60 competitors or less entered in a division, they will be raced in one fleet.

1.2. Where there are between 60 and 80 competitors entered in a division, they can be raced in two fleets.

1.3. Where there are between 80 and 120 competitors entered in a division, they will be raced in two fleets.

1.4. Where there are between 120 to 160 competitors entered in a division, they can be raced in three fleets.

1.5. Where there are more than 160 competitors, they will be raced in 3 fleets.

1.6. For Group Racing referred to between [1.2] and [1.5] above, competitors will be divided into Groups of approximately equal ability.

2. MARATHON – FLEET SIZES AND FORMAT

2.1. A Marathon race will be sailed as one single fleet.

2.2. Marathon will be predominantly up and downwind but can include reaches where necessary.

2.3. A Marathon race will not be started if the wind is below 10 knots.

2.4. Where the fleet size is greater than 80 competitors, the start will be a "rabbit" start behind a moving race committee vessel.

2.5. Where the fleet size is less than 80, the start can either be a rabbit start, or a normal start line.

2.6. Men and Women can be started together.

2.7. Note: the Marathon result is divided by the number of groups in the fleet, and that number is scored as two separate races. Only one can be discarded.

3. SPRINT SLALOM RACING – FLEET SIZES AND ORGANISATION SYSTEMS

3.1. The seeding for heats will be drawn from groups based on total fleet size. Where Course Racing fleets have been split into two or three fleets, then those same groups will be used to seed into Sprint Slalom heats.

First Sprint Slalom grouping/seeding of heats in a regatta

3.2. For the first Sprint Slalom groups/heats in a regatta, competitors will be seeded according to their current overall standing in the regatta.

3.3. If no other racing has occurred, competitors will be seeded according to the WS World Ranking list;

3.4. If no such list is available, competitors will be seeded according to their ranking from the previous World Championships.

3.5. Non-ranked competitors will be seeded at random.

3.6. An alternative can be specified in the Sailing Instructions / Notice of Race.

Subsequent Sprint Slalom groups/heats in a regatta

3.7. When reseeding, competitors will be seeded according to the overall standing in the regatta.

3.8. Three Sprint Slalom races can be completed back to back without reseeding.

3.9. Once three Sprint Slalom races (heats plus finals) have been sailed, the fleets will be reseeded before racing can continue.

Heats

3.10. Each group will be divided into approximately equal heats of up to a maximum of 20 competitors. There is no minimum number for heat size.

3.11. Despite [3.10] above, Finals can have up to a maximum of 21 competitors.

3.12. There are two options for running Sprint Slalom heats:

3.12.1. *Option 1* is the default recommendation;

3.12.2. *Option 2* is an alternative, best used where there are time constraints.

3.13. See Table 2 below for a breakdown and examples.

Sprint Slalom – Option 1

3.14. The top *x* number of competitors will advance from the heat into the A-final.

3.15. The number *x* is determined by the following formula:

3.15.1. $x = f / h^2$

3.15.1.1. where f = total group size;

3.15.1.2. h = number of heats in the group;

3.15.1.3. X will be rounded up to the nearest whole number;

3.15.1.4. as an example, where the total fleet size consists of 180 competitors, each group will contain 60 competitors. Sixty (60) is divided by the number of heats in the group squared ($3^2 = 9$). The resulting number, after rounding, is 7 (60 / 9). Therefore $x = 7$. The top 7 from each heat in this example progress to the A-final.

3.15.1.5. Where rounding has been applied, this will result in the lowest-ranking final having less competitors than the other finals.

3.16. Competitors finishing heats in positions (x+1) to ($2x$) will qualify for the B-final.

3.17. Competitors finishing heats in positions ($2x$+1) to ($3x$) will qualify for the C-final.

3.18. There will be an equal number of finals-fleets as there are heats.

3.19. Competitors will score a result:

3.19.1. according to their finishing position in the final;

3.19.2. in addition to the number of competitors of the previous finals.

3.19.3. A competitor in the A-final cannot score a higher result than a competitor in the B-final.

3.19.4. For example, where there are 21 competitors in each final, the competitor that finishes last in the A-final will score a result of 21, whereas the first competitor that finishes in the B-final will score a result of 22 etc.

3.20. A competitor in the B-final cannot score a higher result than a competitor in the C-final, and so on.

3.21. The final will constitute one single race score.

3.22. If there is no A-final there shall be no scoring results.

3.23. If the A-final has been raced, but the other finals have not been completed, competitors in those other raced finals will be given an average score based on the final that they have been seeded into.

3.23.1. For example, competitors seeded into the B-Final, if that final is not completed, will all score a result of 30 (20 + 10). Competitors seeded into the C-Final, if that final is not completed, will all score a result of 50 (20 + 20 + 10).

3.24. Where heats have been completed, but no finals have been completed, and the regatta moves from either:

3.24.1. the Opening Series to Medal Races; or

3.24.2. Qualifying Series to Final Series; or

3.24.3. Final Series to Medal Races;

then the race will be abandoned, and the sailed heats will not count.

Option 2

3.25. The fleet is divided into equal heats of up to 20 competitors.

3.26. Competitors will score a result equal to their finishing position in the heat. Each heat will be scored as a single race.

4. WIND SPEEDS

4.1. Wind speeds will be taken from a drifting boat from approximately 2 meters above the sea surface.

4.2. The Race Officer will ensure that the wind is measured over as much of the course area as possible.

4.3. Racing will take place in suitable conditions, and the decision on suitable conditions will be made by the Race Officer and, after consultation with the Class Representative.

General philosophy

4.4. The overarching philosophy for disciplines relative to windspeed is as follows – the ideal windspeed for:

4.4.1. Sprint Slalom, is under 10 knots; and

4.4.2. Course Racing and Marathon, is over 10 knots.

Windspeeds per format

4.5. Sprint Slalom can proceed between 5 and 15 knots, but as per [5.4.1] above, should be raced under 10 knots.

4.5.1. The minimum required to start a race is 5 knots.

4.5.2. If the wind drops below 5 knots, the race will be abandoned.

4.5.3. If the wind is above 15 knots, a race will not be started.

4.5.4. After a race has started if the windspeed increases above 15 knots but the Race Committee deems racing is still fair, the race will not be abandoned.

4.6. Course Racing can proceed from 10 knots:

4.6.1. A course race will not be started if the wind speed before the start is less than 10 knots.

4.6.2. After a race has started if the windspeed drops below 10 knots but the Race Committee deems racing is still fair, the race will not be abandoned.

4.6.3. After a race has started, if the wind drops below 7 knots, the race will be abandoned.

4.7. Marathon can proceed from 10 (as per Course Racing).

4.7.1. The minimum required to start a race is 10 knots.

4.7.2. The Race Committee will be mindful of the conditions and safety (combination of sea-state and windspeed at the upper end) when deciding to race the Marathon.

5. CHOICE OF DISCIPLINES

5.1. In ideal circumstances, all three disciplines (Sprint Slalom, Course, Marathon) will be used during a regatta.

5.1.1. When all three disciplines have been used (or where Marathon has not yet been completed, but where the direction is not suitable), and the wind is in the overlapped wind range (10 to 15 knots), subsequent races can be either Course Racing or Sprint Slalom.

5.1.2. If the ratio of completed races is greater than 2 to 1 in favour of Course Racing, then the preferred format to race is Sprint Slalom.

5.1.3. If the ratio of completed races is less than or equal to 2 to 1, then the preferred format to race is Course Racing.

5.1.4. Refer to Table 1 below as a quick guide.

Table 1: as set out in 5.1.1, when conditions are in the overlapped range, either discipline can be used. Below sets out an easy method to help determine which of the two should be raced next. By scrolling down the vertical x-axis relative to the number of Course races completed, and the y-axis relative to the number of Sprint Slalom races completed, the next-race suggestion is found where those meet.

Table 1

Course/Slalom 2/1									
Races completed	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
0	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR
1	SL	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR
2	SL	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR
3	SL	SL	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR
4	SL	SL	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR
5	SL	SL	SL	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR
6	SL	SL	SL	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR
7	SL	SL	SL	SL	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR
8	SL	SL	SL	SL	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR
9	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	CR	CR	CR	CR
10	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	CR	CR	CR	CR
11	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	CR	CR	CR
12	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	CR	CR	CR
13	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	CR	CR
14	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	CR	CR
15	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	CR
16	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	CR
17	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL	SL

Table 2: sets out the two different Sprint Slalom format options and the method by which competitors progress and are seeded into respective finals to earn their final result. The table also sets out pros and cons of each approach, and provides examples of a 45 competitors fleet and a 180 competitor fleet for both options.

	1st round, Heat		who advances	2nd round	Results	# of heats	Comments PRO/CONS
	1	15	1-5, top 33% to A Final	A final	1-15	6	Three groups, very easy.
Option 1	**2**	15	6-10,from 33-66% to B Final	B final	16-30		Fair results, same as in CR 1-45
(45 competitors)	**3**	15	11-15, from 66 to100% to C Final	C final	31-45		45' minutes
	Yellow 1	20	1-7 go to A final	A final	1-21.	18	Three groups, same groups that as for Course Racing, results in the range of the 1-60
	Yellow 2	20	8-14 go to B final	B final	22-42		Shared places between three competitors (blue/yellow and red)
	Yellow 3	20	15-20 go to C final	C final	43-60		18 heats, 2 to 2.30 hr racing
Option 1	**Blue 1**	20	1-7 go to A final	A final	1-21.		
180 competitors	**Blue 2**	20	8-14 go to B final	B final	22-42		RC can send first two groups and the third group to the other course with the women or at a later stage.
	Blue 3	20	15-20 go to C final	C final	43-60		
	Red 1	20	1-7 go to A final	A final	1-21.		
	Red 2	20	8-14 go to B final	B final	22-42		
	Red 3	20	15-20 go to C final	C final	43-60		
	1	15	3 finals		1-15		Every heat counts as a race, fastest way
Option 2	**2**	15			1-15		A lot of shared results, good when there has been some racing in big fleets
45 competitors	**3**	15			1-15		too far from the results in CR, 3 heats only. 20 minute race.
	1	1-20	10 finals		1 to 20	10	Everyone has a result from 1-20, fastest way.
	2	1-20			1 to 20		A lot of shared places,
	3	1-20			etc		Too far from 1-66 Course Racing split race results, worst result is a 20 while in CR 66.
Option 2	**4**	1-20					Competitors will count this result as it is likely always lower
200 competitors	**5**	1-20					10 heats only
	6	1-20					1 hr to 1hr20"
	7	1-20					
	8	1-20					
	9	1-20					
	10	1-20					