



US SAILING Judges Workshop

Study Questions

(last revised Dec 5, 2003)



#	Question
1	<i>The Racing Rules of Sailing</i> prohibit a boat on a beat to windward from sailing below her proper course while she is less than two of her hull lengths from a leeward boat on the same tack.
2	A boat has no proper course before her starting signal.
3	Written sailing instructions are not required by <i>The Racing Rules of Sailing</i> .
4	While boats are passing a continuing obstruction, a boat clear astern that obtains an inside overlap is not entitled to room if there was no overlap at the time either boat reached the two-length zone.
5	The US SAILING Appeals and ISAF Cases are not rules but are authoritative interpretations and explanations of the rules.
6	A boat physically damaged through no fault of her own from contact with a boat that was breaking a rule of Part 2 (When Boats Meet) is eligible for redress only if the damage itself significantly worsened her finishing place.
7	When two boats are overlapped near a mark, the two-length zone is defined as the area around the mark within a distance of two hull lengths of the larger boat.
8	When at a boat's starting signal any part of her equipment is on the course side of the starting line, she shall sail completely to the pre-start side of the line before starting.
9	A boat does not start until she clears the starting line.
10	When a race has been rescheduled, new entries that meet the entry requirements of the original race may be accepted at the discretion of the race committee.
11	When a measurer in charge of weighing clothing believes a competitor is wearing clothing for the express purpose of increasing his weight, he shall protest the boat of the competitor.
12	A properly constituted international jury's decisions may not be appealed.
13	When a boat has been first protested under rule N1 and fails to acknowledge her breach by taking a 7200 Turns Penalty, she shall be disqualified without a hearing.
14	US SAILING prescribes that a boat shall not be penalized for displaying flags for other purposes than signaling without prior warning and opportunity to make correction.
15	Unless otherwise stated in the sailing instructions, the warning signal shall be made five (5) minutes before the starting signal.
16	Unless otherwise specified in the sailing instructions, when an abandoned race is being resailed the preparatory signal will be made 1 minute after the removal of flag N.
17	When a protest committee receives a report causing it to believe that a competitor may have committed a gross breach of good manners it may call a hearing.
18	Unless otherwise specified in the sailing instructions, if the race committee signals a general recall, the warning signal for a new start for the recalled class shall be made one minute after the First Substitute is lowered.

19	When a right-of-way boat changes course, she shall give the other boat room to keep clear.
20	Unless Appendix C or Appendix D applies, a protest shall be in writing and identify the protestor and protestee.
21	To “change course” in rule 16.2 means to change compass direction.
22	There is no racing rule that requires a boat to avoid, if possible, another boat that is capsized.
23	The sailing instructions may change the definition of 'obstruction' for a national championship.
24	When a boat while racing breaks a rule of Part 2 (When Boats Meet) at or near the finishing line, she shall sail completely to the course side of the line before taking a 720° Turns Penalty.
25	The rules of Part 2 (When Boats Meet) apply to boats that are sailing in or near the racing area and have been racing as well as to boats racing.
26	<i>The Racing Rules of Sailing</i> requires that sailing instructions be made available to all boats participating in a regatta before racing begins.
27	When a mark is missing or out of position, the race committee shall abandon the race.
28	The race committee does not have the authority within <i>The Racing Rules of Sailing</i> to reject the entry of a boat at a local regatta for reasons other than advertising.
29	The question of damages arising from a breach of any rule shall be governed by the prescriptions, if any, of the national authority.
30	The protest committee may reopen a hearing when it decides that it may have made a significant error.
31	The number of races scheduled shall be stated in the sailing instructions.
32	The notice of race shall include changes to the racing rules when that information helps competitors decide whether to attend the event.
33	The facts that a protest committee finds are not subject to appeal.
34	At an event open only to entrants under the jurisdiction of a national authority, the right of appeal may be denied if approved by the national authority and stated in the notice of race and the sailing instructions.
35	A boat's crew that moves their bodies to exaggerate the rolling that facilitates steering the boat through a tack or a gybe breaks rule 42 if the boat's speed is not greater just after the maneuver than it would have been in the absence of the tack or gybe.
36	The appendices of Section II are both ISAF regulations and racing rules.
37	Sculling is prohibited except when being used to help a person or vessel in danger.
38	Rule 18 (Rounding and Passing Marks and Obstructions) applies to boats on opposite tacks at the anchor line of a starting mark surrounded by navigable water from the time they are approaching the mark to start until they have passed it.
39	Part 4 (Other Requirements When Racing) of <i>The Racing Rules of Sailing</i> applies both to boats racing and about to race.
40	A boat sailing on port tack keeps clear of an approaching starboard tack boat if the boat on starboard tack can sail her course with no need to take avoiding action.
41	Once a leeward boat, after establishing an overlap from clear astern, has initially given the windward boat room to keep clear, the windward boat breaks a rule if by luffing she causes contact.
42	No sound signal is required when lowering code flag X after a start.

43	Immediately following an incident in a race in which the Scoring Penalty applies, a boat displays a yellow flag then takes it down before finishing. She breaks no rule.
44	If two boats were approaching a mark on opposite tacks and one of them completes a tack in the two-length zone when the other is fetching the mark, the boat that tacked is prohibited from preventing the other boat passing the mark.
45	If two boats pass head to wind at the same time, the one on the other's starboard side shall keep clear.
46	If there is reasonable doubt that a boat established an overlap at the two-length zone in time, it shall be presumed that she did not.
47	Flag N over flag A accompanied by three sound signals is the signal abandoning all races and indicating no more racing that day.
48	If the Sailing Instructions require attendance at a competitors' meeting, instructions announced at that meeting do not require posting in order to go into effect.
49	If the protest committee decides that a boat is entitled to redress in a race, it still may let the results stand.
50	If one of two overlapped boats reaches the two-length zone of a leeward mark, the outside boat, if able to do so when the overlap was established, is required to give the other boat room to pass the mark.
51	The race committee cannot be a party to a hearing.
52	If not otherwise specified in the sailing instructions, the warning signal will be made 1 minute after the removal of flag AP unless at that time the race is postponed again or abandoned.
53	A boat is entitled to redress if the race committee starts a race in conditions unsuitable to the competitor.
54	If no boat finishes within the time limit, the race committee shall abandon the race.
55	If flag Z has been displayed with her preparatory signal, a boat shall be given a 20% scoring penalty without a hearing if any part of her hull is identified within the triangle formed by the ends of the starting line and the first mark during the minute before her starting signal.
56	A protest committee may protest a boat as a result of information ascertained during a valid protest hearing.
57	If a boat has been disqualified for not complying with rule 30.3 (Black Flag Rule) and the race is then recalled, her disqualification may be excluded in calculating her series score if she does not sail in the resailed race.
58	Flag S accompanied by two sound signals at a rounding mark indicates that boats are to finish between the nearby mark and the staff displaying the flag.
59	A boat of hull length less than 6 meters intending to protest another boat because of an incident occurring in the racing area must orally inform the race committee when she finishes that she intends to protest.
60	A boat cannot be penalized for touching a starting mark before her starting signal.
61	A race that a race committee abandons is void but may be resailed.
62	Flag AP over flag A accompanied by two sound signals is the signal postponing races not started and indicating no more racing today.
63	Except for umpired events, a boat breaks rule 2 (Fair Sailing) if it breaks a rule intentionally without being forced to do so by another boat and does not promptly take a penalty or retire.

64	Before the starting signal, the race committee may postpone or abandon the race for any reason.
65	At the conclusion of a hearing, a written copy of the protest with the facts found and the reason for the decision must be given to a boat disqualified.
66	A postponed race may be resailed but may not be started or abandoned later.
67	The Race Signals, Introduction, and preambles in <i>The Racing Rules of Sailing</i> are rules.
68	A boat racing is not an obstruction to other boats unless they are required to keep clear of her, give her room or, if rule 21 (Capsized, Anchored or Aground; Rescuing) applies, avoid her.
69	An anchor line attached to a starting mark is part of the mark.
70	After witnessing an incident in the racing area, a boat intending to protest shall hail 'Protest' at the first reasonable opportunity to inform the protested boat if she is in hailing distance.
71	After the starting signal, the race committee shall not abandon the race because of foul weather.
72	After breaking a rule by touching a mark of the course a boat may, after getting well clear of other boats as soon as possible, take a penalty by promptly making one complete 360° turn including one tack and one gybe.
73	A US SAILING judge shall own a current <i>US SAILING Appeals and ISAF Cases</i> .
74	A right-of-way boat breaks no rule if it does not act to avoid contact with another boat until it is clear that the other boat is not keeping clear.
75	A request for redress is a protest and the same procedures apply.
76	Unless otherwise specified in the sailing instructions, if the protest committee decides to give redress by adjusting a boat's score, the scores of other boats may be changed to adjust the overall standings if the protest committee decides to do so.
77	A race committee may protest a boat as a result of information from an invalid protest.
78	If the notice of race conflicts with the sailing instructions, the instructions in the notice of race take precedence.
79	A protest committee shall extend the protest time limit if there is good reason to do so.
80	If the protest committee accepts written testimony from witnesses who are not available to be questioned, the hearing is invalid.
81	A protest committee cannot decide the protest or request for redress unless all parties came to the hearing.
82	Flag N accompanied by three sound signals is the signal abandoning all races that have started and indicating that racers are to return to the starting area.
83	A boat is entitled to redress if the race committee errs by posting the boat's finishing score and then, upon realizing that the boat did not start properly, corrects the boat's score to OCS.
84	A party to a protest hearing may be disqualified without a separate hearing even if she was not the boat protested.
85	A fundamental principle of sportsmanship noted in <i>The Racing Rules of Sailing</i> is that when competitors break a rule they will promptly take a penalty or retire.
86	A competitor in a race may not serve on a protest committee that will hear a protest in the same race.

87	A boat that takes a penalty shall not be penalized further with respect to the same incident unless she failed to retire when required to do so.
88	While racing, a boat does not break rule 31.1 (Touching a Mark) by touching a mark's anchor line.
89	A boat shall not have specially textured surfaces that could improve the character of the flow of water inside the boundary layer.
90	Flag AP over flag H accompanied by two sound signals is the signal postponing races not started and indicating further signals ashore.
91	The expression 'race committee' in <i>The Racing Rules of Sailing</i> includes any person or committee performing a race committee function.
92	A boat is no longer racing if after her start the race committee has signaled a general recall.
93	When a boat is head to wind, the side that was previously away from the wind is her leeward side.
94	If a boat on starboard tack goes head to wind and starts to drift backwards, she is required to keep clear of a port-tack boat approaching her.
95	Flag First Substitute accompanied by two sound signals is a signal for postponement.
96	A boat does not begin racing until her starting signal.
97	The sailing instructions are required by The Racing Rules of Sailing to include the information that there is no time limit for finishing, if that applies.
98	When safety requires, a boat shall sound fog signals and show lights as required by the <i>International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea</i> or applicable government rules.
99	A boat clear astern of another that has reached the two-length zone of a mark is obligated to keep clear even when the boat ahead passes head to wind while passing the mark.
100	A blue shape or flag on a race committee boat signals that the boat is in position at the finishing line.