

# **DEED OF GIFT**

## **Gifford Bowl and Reiner-Halsted Trophy**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The Gifford Bowl and Reiner-Halsted Trophy are awarded as part of the Nantucket Regatta to the top performing overall boat and the top performing overall boat crewed primarily by persons hailing from Nantucket, with second place prizes for each trophy also awarded. All divisions are eligible except for Schooners.

The Nantucket Regatta consists of many different boats competing in a variety of divisions broken up according to the CRF or PHRF handicaps. While it is simple enough to determine an overall winner in each division using conventional methods, the purpose of this document is to address potential problems with determining the best overall performance of a boat across the several divisions even in a situation in which not all divisions sailed the same courses or even the same number of races.

In this particular regatta there are typically two days of racing, with one or two races sailed each day. This document is designed to weigh the performance of division and class winners against each other to clearly determine overall best performances.

### **SCORING WITHIN DIVISIONS:**

After corrected times are calculated using the rating system in use for each division, the scoring system of RRS Appendix A will be used. Ties will be resolved using RRS A7 and A8.

### **SCORING FOR GIFFORD BOWL AND REINER-HALSTED TROPHY:**

If all boats sailed the same number of races, all scores will count. If one or more divisions sailed more races than other divisions, the worst score(s) of the top placing boats in those divisions will be excluded until the number of races counted is equal across all divisions.

The total scores of the top placing boats of each division are compared. The boat with the best overall total is declared the winner of the Gifford Bowl. The boat with the best total score crewed primarily by persons hailing from Nantucket is declared the winner of the Reiner-Halsted Trophy. The same method is used for the second place trophies. Note that it is possible for both first and second place trophy winners to come from the same division.

If two or more boats are tied for best total score, RRS A8.1 will be used. Second place will be determined using the same method.

### **TIES NOT BROKEN BY RRS A8.1:**

To break remaining ties, the Race Committee will use the following methods, in order, until the ties are broken.

- A) If the tied boats sailed the same courses in all races:
  - a. Their corrected times for all races will be summed, with the lowest total corrected time determining the winner.
  - b. If the tied boats had different numbers of boats competing in their respective divisions, the winner will be the boat with the greatest number of boats competing in their division.
  - c. If the tied boats have different handicap ratings, the winner will be the boat with the slowest handicap rating.
- B) If the tied boats sailed different courses, but not widely different courses (for example windward-leeward vs. triangle):
  - a. The performance of each boat can be compared by dividing the total course distance sailed by each tied boat by her total corrected time, resulting in a metric called "Corrected Average Speed". The winner will be the boat with the fastest Corrected Average Speed.
- C) If the tied boats sailed widely different courses:
  - a. For the tied boats, total difference in corrected times between the first and third place finishers in each boat's division will be divided by the total course distance sailed, yielding a metric call "Closeness of Competition". The winner will be the boat with the smallest Closeness of Competition.
- D) The winner will be determined by a coin toss.

### **SUMMARY:**

Although there may be some unorthodoxy to these methods, they are far less arbitrary than breaking a tie based only upon the finishing places of the tied boats in the last race as prescribed by RRS A8.2. The methods described here reflect a sincere effort to apply metrics which actually determine the top performing boats by means which are both fair and which are neither arbitrary nor subjective to the greatest extent possible.

Whitney Gifford

Peter Halsted

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