

## Appendix G : Protests and Juries

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 Relationship to Rules

- 1.1.1 This Guideline should be read in conjunction with Rule 9 (Complaints, Protests and Appeals).

### 2. The Jury

#### 2.1 Composition of a Jury

- 2.1.1 The Jury for a Level 1 event shall consist of three Grade 1 Controllers. If possible they should not be members of the Constituent Association in whose area the competition takes place. They shall not be members of the organising club.
- 2.1.2 At Level 2 events the Jury shall consist of three experienced Controllers. They should normally be Grade 1 or Grade 2. If any Grade 3 Controllers are appointed, they should normally have at least 2 years experience. None should be members of the organising club.
- 2.1.3 Care should also be taken to avoid appointing jurors who might have other conflicts of interest eg as a parent of a child involved in a selection race.
- 2.1.4 It is unlikely that a jury will need to be appointed for a Level 3 event. Should a jury be required then ideally this will consist of three controllers from independent clubs.
- 2.1.5 The IOF may opt to appoint the Jury for IOF events. Where this does not happen then the Jury shall be as defined above.
- 2.1.6 One of the Jury members shall chair the Jury.

#### 2.2 Appointment of the Jury

- 2.2.1 The Organiser shall be responsible for the appointment of the Jury.
- 2.2.2 Lists of current Controllers at each Grade can be obtained from the British Orienteering Office. Assistance and advice on the appointment of a Jury may be available from the Controllers Officer (or equivalent) within a Constituent Association, or can be obtained by contacting the Chairman of British Orienteering Rules Group.
- 2.2.3 The Jury should be appointed at least seven days before the competition. If any member of the Jury is subsequently unable to serve then another suitably qualified member shall be appointed.
- 2.2.4 It may be prudent to appoint a fourth juror to act as a reserve, particularly for juries appointed before the day of the event.

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### 3. Jury Responsibilities

#### 3.1 Meeting Procedure

- 3.1.1 The organiser shall decide on a procedure to convene the jury if required. This could include an announcement on a public address system, the use of mobile phones or the posting of a notice at enquiries or some other suitable point.
- 3.1.2 Jurors should have their copy of the Rules with them, however the Organiser should ensure that spare copies of the Rules are available.
- 3.1.3 The Jury shall appoint its own Chair who shall be responsible for keeping a record of all relevant information.
- 3.1.4 If it is not possible for the Jury to consider the protest on the day, then alternative arrangements should be made to meet later. Alternatively, the Chairman may feel that the protest can be adequately considered by written/e-mailed reports and/or phone calls.
- 3.1.5 The Chairman of the Jury should prepare a written report, a copy of which should be sent to the Organiser, with further copies to the Association Committee and the Chair of Rules Group
- 3.1.6 Expenses incurred by Jurors should be reimbursed by the Organiser.

#### 3.2 Consideration of Problems and Protests

- 3.2.1 It is essential that a written copy of the protest is available, as required by Rule 9.3. This ensures that the Jury is clear as to what the issues are. This is also important if there is an Appeal against any decision. A suitable form for submission of a protest is provided at the end of this appendix. Copies of this form should be made available at enquiries.
- 3.2.2 Single Protest – a single protest should be given as much consideration as if all the affected competitors had made a protest.
- 3.2.3 Precedence – no precedence should be given to previous decisions made by any Jury.
- 3.2.4 General/Individual Problem – the Jury has to decide at an early stage whether a problem is a general one, or one which is specific to an individual (or a small group of individuals).
- 3.2.5 General Problem – the Jury has to decide whether there has been a problem that has affected a significant number of competitors.
- 3.2.6 Individual Problem – the Jury has to decide whether there has been a problem that has affected an individual. If they agree then they have to make a decision for that individual, e.g. disqualify, reinstate. Estimated time adjustments should not be made for individuals. The Jury may then have to consider the effect that their decision has on the course.

#### 3.3 Consideration of What Actions to Take

- 3.3.1 Detailed guidance on what action to take should a significant problem with a course be identified is given in Appendix I (Electronic Punching). The same principles should apply to events not using electronic punching systems although in such

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cases it will be difficult to quantify what effect a problem may have had on the outcome of a race.

- 3.3.2 Some guidance on dealing with problems with individuals is also given in Appendix I particularly when these relate to missing or incorrect punches.
- 3.3.3 In the absence of specific guidance the Jury should take whatever decision it decides best reflects the rules and spirit in which the sport is undertaken.

### 3.4 Reporting of Protests in Event Results

- 3.4.1 A statement should be made in the results that a protest has been made. This should include details of the decision(s) made by the Jury.
- 3.4.2 Exceptions to the above may occur if:
  - (i) the protest has been withdrawn
  - (ii) the Organiser and/or the Organising Body considers that for future access to the area and/or good relations with the landowners etc. such publicity could cause harm.

## 4. Appealing against a Jury's Decision

### 4.1 Appeals Process

- 4.1.1 The Appeals process is outlined in Rule 9.4.
- 4.1.2 Appeals should always be made in writing giving full details. Verbal notice of an appeal could usefully precede this.
- 4.1.3 The Appeal will normally be held at the next scheduled meeting of the Association in which the event was registered or British Orienteering Rules Group as appropriate.

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**A complaint:-**

Any competitor or official may make a complaint with regard to any competitor or any aspect of the organisation or planning thought to have contravened the Rules or other instructions issued by the Organiser. It can be made by anyone connected with an event and can be verbal or written.

You should make it to the Organiser. If you wish to make a written complaint please use the form below.

A complaint will be adjudicated by the Organiser and the decision communicated by the Organiser to all affected by the decision. The Organiser may need to consult with other event officials before they make their decision.

**A protest:-**

A protest can only be made with regard to the Organiser's decision about a complaint. It should be made in writing, to the Controller. Please use the form below.

A protest will be adjudicated by the Jury and the jury will instruct the Organiser on what action (if any) should be taken.

Name	Club
Course/class	
Please write the reason for your complaint or protest	complaint / protest
Time	
Date	signed
Decision of the organiser / jury	complaint / protest
Time	
Date	signed