



INFORMATION FOR COMPETITORS FROM THE JURY

This document does not in any way modify or replace the rules of the competition.

1. Submitting a Protest (Electronic Form)

- 1.1. Competitors may submit a protest form electronically through RacingRulesofSailing.org and such a submission will be accepted as a writing for the purposes of RRS 61.2. A form submitted electronically is considered *delivered to the race office* at the moment the competitor submits it for purposes of RRS 61.3.

2. Outside Help

- 2.1. RRS 41 applies from a boat's preparatory signal (see RRS 41 and the definition Racing). A boat shall not receive instructions or exchange sailing gear with a coach or support boat after the preparatory signal.
- 2.2. Outside help includes information obtained over a mobile phone.
- 2.3. When coach and other support boats are prohibited from entering the racing area, a boat not racing that needs to receive help must sail to the coach or support boat outside the racing area.

3. Requests for Redress, Claiming RC Error on OCS, UFD or BFD

- 3.1. Boats sometimes want to challenge the race committee's decision to score them OCS, UFD or BFD by requesting redress under RRS 62.1(a).
- 3.2. Competitors are advised to submit a scoring request and consult the race officer prior to requesting redress in order to understand the race committee's evidence that the boat was OCS, UFD or BFD. The competitor must provide conclusive evidence that the race committee has made an error. In the absence of conclusive evidence to the contrary, the jury will uphold the race committee's decision.
- 3.3. Evidence of the relative positions of two boats that are scored differently is not conclusive evidence that either boat started correctly.

4. Tracking and Video Evidence

- 4.1. A party wishing to bring video or tracking evidence to a hearing is responsible for providing the equipment required to view the evidence. An internet connection may nor may not be available during a hearing. It should be possible for all parties and the panel to view the evidence at the same time. Typically a display screen on a camera or phone is insufficient.
- 4.2. Tracking system information, if available, may be presented, but is of limited accuracy. Video evidence is also rarely conclusive. The images produced are enhanced from the actual data as an aid to the viewer. The

system may be used to get an indicative position of the boats for visualization, but it is not sufficiently precise to be used for race management purposes or for jury decisions that require exact positioning information.

5. Requests for Redress or Request for Reopening

5.1. It is the intention of the jury to hear requests for redress or requests for reopening as soon as possible, especially on the last scheduled day of a series. Competitors involved in such requests should be prepared to proceed immediately upon presenting their request.

6. Observers at Hearings

6.1. Each party may bring one person to observe at a hearing, unless the jury chairman decides in a particular case that it is inappropriate.

7. RRS 69

7.1. Any form of cheating or dishonesty, including not telling the truth in a hearing, is a breach of sportsmanship and may result in a hearing under RRS 69 and a resultant penalty.

8. Post-Race Penalties

8.1. If Appendix T is invoked, a boat may take a Post-Race Penalty at any time prior to a protest hearing. An arbitration hearing is not necessary. Simply complete a Voluntary Post-Race Penalty form provided by the jury.

9. Questions on Jury Procedure and Policy

9.1. The jury chairman has an open door policy. Competitors, team leaders and coaches are welcome to discuss procedure and policy with the jury chairman. He will usually be available by the jury rooms during protest time or can be contacted through the jury office.

10. Jury Communications

10.1. The jury intends to post information electronically. That includes protest decisions (including facts found, conclusion and decision) from most hearings. The intent is to help educate all competitors on the jury's thinking and rule applications. When the jury believes a particular hearing should remain private because disclosing sensitive hearing information would not be in the best interest of fairness to all competitors, then the jury will act in strict compliance with rule 65.2, and not post the hearing results.

Paul Zupan
Protest Committee Chairman
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