

Proposed Appendix

On the Field of Play Decisions

A boat should act in accordance with the Basic Principles of our sport:

“A fundamental principle of sportsmanship is that when competitors break a rule they will promptly take a penalty, which may be to retire.”

The instructions below do not prevent a competitor from protesting - they always maintain that right. Nor do the instructions prevent a boat from taking her penalty on-the-water. The sailing instructions allow a judge to react if they witness a violation of part 2 or rule 31 or specific class rules: bowsprit extension, hiking limitations, etc., and depending on the level selected, to penalize a boat should they not take their penalty.

To be effective and encourage adherence to the rules, the penalty turns should be altered by the sailing instructions to the following:

Penalty Turns

x.1 Rule 44.1 is changed so that the Two-Turns Penalty is replaced by the One-Turn Penalty, except that if the infringement is within the zone or the penalty is given by a judge, it shall be a Two-Turn Penalty.

x.2 A boat that has taken a penalty or retired under rule 31 or 44.1 shall complete an acknowledgment form at the Jury Office within the protest time limit. In the event of a protest, if the acknowledgement is not completed it shall be presumed the penalty was not taken

Jury Actions on the Water

A – Basic (Note - This method usually results in a hearing – possibly one initiated by the PC.)

y.1 When a judge observes an infringement of rule of part 2, the judge will make one sound signal. No sail number will be hailed. This means the judge has seen an incident which may be protested and the judge may provide testimony as a witness. One or more competitors should take a penalty. If no penalty turns are taken, the judge may protest one or more boats.

y.2 When a judge observes an infringement of 31 or class rule (*specify*), the judge will make one sound signal, display a red flag and hail a sail number. The identified boat shall then exonerate itself by taking a two-turn penalty under 44.2. If she fails to take it she shall be disqualified without a hearing. This changes rule 63.1.

y.3 Action or lack of action by the judge under SI y.1 shall not be grounds for granting redress. The Jury boats may be positioned anywhere in the course area. Their position at any time shall not be grounds for granting redress. This changes rule 62.1(a).

B – Competitor Driven (Note – This will often settle the matter on the water.)

y.1 When a competitor believes a rule of part 2 has been broken they shall act in accordance with rule 61.1. In addition, if they wish the on-the-water judge to make an immediate ruling, the competitor shall raise an arm and display an open hand. The judge will make a ruling and either display a green flag and remain silent, or, shall make one sound signal, display a red flag and hail a sail number.

y.2 When a judge observes an infringement of rule 31 or class rule (*specify*), the judge will make one sound signal, display a red flag and hail a sail number.

y.3 The boat identified in either SI y.1 or y.2 shall exonerate itself by taking a two-turn penalty under 44.2. If she fails to take it she shall be disqualified without a hearing. This changes rule 63.1.

y.4 Action or lack of action by the judge under SI y.1 shall not be grounds for granting redress. The Jury boats may be positioned anywhere in the course area. Their position at any time shall not be grounds for granting redress. This changes rule 62.1(a).

C – Judge Initiated (Note – proactive – results in an immediate penalty – no protest hearing.)

y.1 When a judge observes an infringement of a rule of part 2, 31 or class rule (*specify*), the judge will make one sound signal, display a red flag and hail a sail number. The boat shall then exonerate itself by promptly taking a two-turn penalty under 44.2. If she fails to take it she shall be disqualified without a hearing. This changes rule 63.1.

y.2 Action or lack of action by the judge under SI y.1 shall not be grounds for granting redress. The Jury boats may be positioned anywhere in the course area. Their position at any time shall not be grounds for granting redress. This changes rule 62.1(a).

The protocol for the third approach must allow the competitors to act in accordance with the rules. That is, the judge must give the right-of-way boat, or one entitled to room, the opportunity act in accordance with rule 61.1. That time would be the same as one would expect to allow during the check of validity and since the incident is observed, the judge has first-hand knowledge of what is happening on the 'protesting' boat.

The judge must also give the give-way boats or the one that was obligated to give room time to accept their penalty whether or not the other boat protested.

If neither of those actions occur, and when both of those 'time limits' have passed, the give-way boat or the one obligated to give room should be penalized.

**Remember, by not acting in accordance with the Fundamental Rule,
the competitors are inviting the judge into the game!**