INFORMATION TO COMPETITORS FROM THE PROTEST COMMITTEE

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

Notice of Race and Sailing Instructions

Please see the documents posted on the class website and the online notice board for information on the Notice of Race and Sailing Instructions used at this event.

Protests by the Jury on the Water

The jury will not usually protest for a breach of a rule of Part 2 unless they observe an apparent breach of good sportsmanship (RRS 2). Examples of breaches, where the jury will consider protesting, include:

- deliberately or knowingly breaking a rule without justification for exoneration and not taking the appropriate penalty;
- intimidating other boats, often evidenced by unnecessary shouting or foul language;
- team tactics, sailing to benefit another boat to the detriment of your own position;
- reckless sailing that results in, or is likely to result in, damage or injury.

Outside Help and Support Boat Regulations

RRS 41 applies from a kiteboards preparatory signal (see RRS 41 and the definition Racing). In team events, RRS 41 applies to both team members from the preparatory signal (See RRS Appendix FR). A kiteboard that receives instructions or changes equipment after the preparatory signal breaks RRS 41.

Requests for Redress, Claiming RC Error in Scoring a Kiteboard OCS, UFD or BFD

Competitors sometimes want to challenge the race committee's decision to score them OCS, UFD or BFD by requesting redress under RRS 62.1(a).

For a Kiteboard to be given redress, the competitor must provide conclusive evidence that the race committee has made an error in identifying the boat as OCS. Even video evidence is rarely conclusive.

In the absence of conclusive evidence to the contrary, the jury will uphold the race committee's decision.

Evidence of the relative positions of two kiteboards that are scored differently is not conclusive evidence that either kiteboard started properly.

Video and Tracking Evidence

A party wishing to bring video or tracking evidence to a hearing is responsible for providing the equipment required to view the evidence. Internet connection will not be generally available during a hearing. It should be possible for all parties and the panel to view the evidence at the same time.

Tracking system information, if available, may be presented, but is of limited accuracy. 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 kiteboard for visualization, but it is not sufficiently precise to be used for race management purposes or jury decisions that require exact positioning information.

Observers at Hearings

Each party may bring one person to observe at a hearing, unless the jury panel decides in a particular case that it is inappropriate. Observers must sign and comply with the requirements in the document titled "Information for Observers".

RRS 69 – Gross Misconduct

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

Questions on Jury Procedure and Policy

Competitors, team leaders and coaches are welcome to discuss procedure and policy with the jury chairman. They will usually be available by the jury rooms during protest time or can be contacted through the Race Office.