

Racing Rules of Sailing

Rule 60

A submission from the Royal Yachting Association

Proposal:**60 RIGHT TO PROTEST; RIGHT TO REQUEST REDRESS OR RULE 69 ACTION****60.1** A boat may

- (a) protest another boat, but not for an alleged breach of a rule of Part 2 unless she was involved in or saw the incident; or
- (b) request redress.

60.2 A race committee may

- (a) protest a boat, but not as a result of ~~a report from an interested party or~~ information in an invalid *protest*, ~~or~~ in a request for redress **or in a report from an interested party other than from the boat herself**;
- (b) request redress for a boat; or
- (c) report to the protest committee requesting action under rule 69.1(a).

60.3 A protest committee may

- (a) protest a boat, but not as a result of ~~a report from an interested party or~~ information in an invalid *protest*, ~~or~~ in a request for redress **or in a report from an interested party other than from the boat herself**. However, it may protest a boat
 - (1) if it learns of an incident involving her that may have resulted in injury or serious damage, or
 - (2) if during the hearing of a valid *protest* it learns that the boat, although not a *party* to the hearing, was involved in the incident and may have broken a *rule*;
- (b) call a hearing to consider redress; or
- (c) act under rule 69.1(a).

Current Position:

See above

Reason:

Sailing instructions sometimes require a boat to declare that she has broken a rule, for example using her engine to motor safely clear of an oncoming large vessel (as required by IRPCAS), and that any subsequent penalty may be at the discretion of the protest committee. It should be possible for a race or protest committee to protest a boat based on a statement by the boat herself even though she is, by definition, an interested party. This corrects an unintended change in 2005 (submission 142-02 refers).