Rule 46 – Person in Charge

Sail Canada prescribes that the designated person in charge, if resident in Canada, shall be a member of a club affiliated with Sail Canada.

Rule 61.2 – Protest Contents

Sail Canada prescribes that no fee shall be charged for delivering a protest or a request for redress.

Rule 64.3 – Decisions on Protests Concerning Class Rules

Sail Canada prescribes that unless otherwise provided in its class rules, the Equipment Rules of Sailing shall apply to all classes racing in Canada.

Rule 67 – Damages

Sail Canada prescribes that a boat that has been found by a protest committee to have broken a rule and caused damage shall be considered at fault for the purposes of rule 67.

Rule 70.5(a) – Appeals and Requests to a National Authority

Sail Canada so prescribes.

Rule 86.3 – Changes to the Racing Rules

Sail Canada so prescribes.

Rule 88.2 – National Prescriptions

Sail Canada prescribes that the sailing instructions for events with an international jury or no-appeal protest committee may change or delete any Sail Canada prescription except the prescriptions to rule 61.2, 67 and 91(b). The sailing instructions for other events may not change or delete any Sail Canada prescription.

Rule 91(b) – Protest Committee

Sail Canada prescribes that a request for an international jury formed under rule N1.7 comprised of only three members requires written approval be obtained from Sail Canada before making the request to World Sailing.

Appendix E8 – Appendix G Changes to Identification on Sails (insert directly under title to the rule)

Sail Canada prescribes that this rule applies to Canadian boats in all classes.
Appendix R – Procedures for Appeals and Requests

Sail Canada prescribes that it may delegate an appeal or request for confirmation or correction to an association appeals committee, such as a provincial association appeals committee or a racing association appeals committee. Decisions of an association appeals committee may be further appealed to Sail Canada.

Appendix R2.1(a) – Submission of Documents

Sail Canada prescribes that no later than 15 days after receiving the association appeals committee’s written decision, the appellant may send a further appeal and a copy of the association appeals committee’s decision to Sail Canada. The appeal shall state why the appellant believes the association appeals committee’s decision or its procedures were incorrect.

Appendix R2.2 – Submission of Documents

Sail Canada prescribes that in the case of a further appeal to Sail Canada, this rule shall apply to the appellant as though it was an initial appeal, and to the appealed committee as though it was the protest committee.

Appendix R3 – Responsibilities of National Authority and Protest Committee

Sail Canada prescribes that when an appeal is delegated to an association appeals committee, the responsibilities and actions required of the national authority in this rule, and in rules R4, R5, 71.2 and 71.3, shall be performed by the association appeals committee.

When a decision of an association appeals committee is further appealed, Sail Canada shall send to the parties, protest committee and association appeals committee copies of the appeal. No member of the association appeals committee shall take any part in the discussion or decision on the appeal.

Appendix R4 – Comments and Clarifications

Sail Canada prescribes that when a decision of an association appeals committee is further appealed, the parties, protest committee and association appeals committee may make comments on the appeal. Comments on the appeal shall be made no later than 15 days after receiving it from Sail Canada. Sail Canada shall send copies of the comments to the parties, protest committee and association appeals committee as appropriate.
Appendix U
DIRECT JUDGING

These sailing instructions do not negate a competitor’s responsibility to adhere to the Basic Principle, nor do they prevent a boat from protesting – a boat always retains that responsibility and right. All competitors are expected to adhere to the Basic Principle that when they break a rule, they will take a penalty – whether protested or not.

These sailing instructions allow a judge to react if he witnesses a breach of a rule of Part 2, rule 31, or specific class rules (bowsprit extension, hiking limitations, for example), and depending on the sailing instruction option selected, to penalize a boat that has not complied with rule 44.1 – Taking a Penalty.

When Direct Judging is to be used, the notice of race shall contain a statement to that effect in accordance with Appendix J1.

Guidance for the use of Direct Judging, Appendix U, can be found at Sail Canada website, under Racing / Rules.

To be effective and encourage compliance with the rules, the penalties that may be taken at the time of an incident by a boat shall be changed and supplemented by the sailing instructions as follows:

Delete Appendix L instructions 14.1 and 14.2, and replace with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Include SI 14.1 only when the Two-Turns Penalty will not be used.</th>
<th>14.1</th>
<th>The scoring penalty, RRS 44.3, will apply. The penalty shall be a 20% scoring penalty calculated as stated in RRS 44.3(c), except that if the breach is within the zone or a judge signals a penalty identifying a boat, it shall be a 40% scoring penalty calculated as stated in RRS 44.3(c).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(OR)</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>RRS 44.1 is changed so that the Two-Turns Penalty is replaced by a One-Turn Penalty, except that if the breach is within the zone or a judge signals a penalty identifying a boat, it shall be a Two-Turns Penalty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Select ONE of the following and insert as a separate sailing instruction after Appendix L instruction 16 – Protests and Requests for Redress.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTION 1</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>JUDGE ACTIONS ON THE WATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Actions by a judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) When a judge decides that a boat has broken a rule of RRS Part 2, the judge will make one sound signal, meaning one or more boats should take a penalty. If penalties are not taken, a boat or the judge may protest one or more boats. The judge may provide testimony at the hearing as a witness. Specify the class rule(s))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) When a judge decides that a boat has broken RRS 31 or class rule(s) ______, the judge will make one sound signal, display a red flag and identify the boat by hailing. The identified boat shall take a penalty by complying with SI 14.1. If the boat does not take a penalty, she shall be disqualified without a hearing. This changes RRS 63.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Any action or non-action by a judge under SIs 17.1(a) or (b) shall not be grounds for a request for redress. Jury boats may be positioned anywhere in the course area and this positioning shall not be grounds for a request for redress. This changes RRS 62.1(a).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(OR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTION 2</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>JUDGE ACTIONS ON THE WATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Protests by a boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) A boat may protest another boat by acting in accordance with RRS 61.1. A judge may respond by one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1) No signal and remains silent. The judge did not see the incident. The protesting boat may deliver a protest in accordance with RRS 61.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) The display of a green flag with a sound signal means “No penalty.” The protesting boat shall remove her red flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3) The display of a red flag with a sound signal and identifying a boat by hailing means the identified boat shall take a penalty in accordance with SI 14.1. If the boat does not take the penalty, she shall be disqualified without a hearing. This changes RRS 63.1. The protesting boat shall remove her red flag. Specify the class rule(s))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) When a judge decides that a boat has broken RRS 31 or class rule(s) ______, the judge will make one sound signal, display a red flag and identify the boat by hailing. The identified boat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
shall take a penalty by complying with SI 14.1. If the boat does not take a penalty, she shall be disqualified without a hearing. This changes RRS 63.1.

(c) Any action or non-action by a judge under SIs 17.1(a) or (b) shall not be grounds for a request for redress. Jury boats may be positioned anywhere in the course area and this positioning shall not be grounds for a request for redress. This changes RRS 62.1(a).

(OR)

OPTION 3  17  JUDGE ACTIONS ON THE WATER

17.1 Protests by a boat

A boat may protest another boat in accordance with RRS 61.1. However, if a judge signals a penalty as described in SI 17.2(a), the protesting boat shall remove her red flag and take no further action.

17.2 Penalties initiated or signaled by the judge

Specify the class rule(s))

(a) When a judge decides that a boat has broken a rule of RRS Part 2, RRS 31 or class rule(s) ______, the judge will make one sound signal, display a red flag and identify the boat by hailing. The identified boat shall take a penalty by complying with SI 14.1. If the boat does not take a penalty, she shall be disqualified without a hearing. This changes RRS 63.1.

(b) Any action or non-action by a judge under SI 17.2(a) shall not be grounds for a request for redress. Jury boats may be positioned anywhere in the course area and this positioning shall not be grounds for a request for redress. This changes RRS 62.1(a).