



JURY INTERNAL POLICIES – RIO 2016 Paralympics

Answering Questions

It is always preferable to be with another race official when answering questions. When accompanied by another race official:

- a) ASHORE: judges may answer questions on the application of racing rules that do not involve a protest. However, questions that involve an interpretation of a rule, a sailing instruction or a class rule should be submitted to the jury in writing.
- b) AFLOAT: judges are free to discuss their rule 42 penalties with competitors. If such a conversation becomes lengthy or heated, ask the competitor(s) to come to the jury office to continue the discussion. If possible, talk to the competitor in English.
- c) ASHORE AND AFLOAT: The primary conversation should be between one of the judges and the competitor. The second judge will observe the discussion, and may help diffuse the situation as needed.

Jury Protests and Observation of Incidents on the Water

See also Information to Athletes.

There are a number of reasons why the jury does not protest for breaches of a rule of Part 2. One reason is that the boat does not have a chance to take a voluntary penalty on the water.

Promptly notify the Jury Chairman or Vice-Chairman of any grounds for a jury protest against a boat in order that a decision can be made about whether or not to lodge a protest. The intention to protest must be posted before protest time limit expires, and the protest lodged within this time as well. The time limit may be extended if the judge cannot return to shore in time. If the judge is held up afloat, the basic information should be transmitted ashore if possible, so the Jury can post the intention to protest.

A judge having information that may make him or her a knowledgeable witness in an incident will take notes and avoid a discussion of the incident with any other judge, except to decide if a protest by the jury is appropriate. A judge who witnesses an incident on the water will notify the Jury Secretary of the race number, leg, location, and boats involved.

Managing Observers

See also Information to Athletes

In general, the jury policy is to allow observers in hearings. However, the size and seating arrangement may limit the number of observers invited. In this case, seats will be filled in this order:



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- a) One (1) observer nominated by each party.
- b) One (1) media pool representative.
- c) Any other competitors or their representatives (one per competitor), unless there is insufficient space to accommodate all requesting a seat, in which case, none will be allowed.
- d) Event technical officials wishing to observe, as space allows.
- e) Additional media representatives, as space allows.

Observers must sign and comply with the requirements in the document titled, "Information for Observers". The Panel Chairman should remind observers of the rules for their presence in the hearing.

Panel Decision Approval and Posting

In order to give prompt decisions to athletes, a draft of the facts and decisions may be read aloud to the parties at the time of the hearing. This draft may later be edited for grammatical accuracy and clarity prior to publication. Any change of substance will require action under RRS 66. Athletes may obtain a copy of the final decision from the Jury Secretary.

Permission to Withdraw a Protest or Request for Redress

Panels may decide to approve the withdrawal of a protest. Such approval is a protest committee decision (rule 63.1) following a discussion by the full panel. It is a competitor's decision to protest, so normally a request to withdraw a protest or request for redress should be approved. However, approval should not be given if the panel believes the reason for withdrawing the protest may be to gain an advantage or to manipulate the results or that the protestor may have been pressured or intimidated into requesting the withdrawal. If the panel is in doubt, consult the Jury Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

Redress

A boat given redress should be scored in a finishing position when there is a high likelihood that the boat would have finished in that position. This is most likely to occur when the incident occurs late in the race or after the boat has finished. In other cases, average points would be appropriate.

Recommended method for calculating average points:

- a) Single-Fleet Series Case O1: For redress in any race before the last day of the series, award "average points in accordance with rule A10(a) replacing "n all races" with 'in all races sailed before the last scheduled day of her series'.
- b) Single-Fleet Series Case O2: For redress in any race on the last day of the series, award "average points in accordance with rule A10(a)".





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In all cases in which average points will be awarded to a boat that has a finishing position, add 'but no worse than N' (where N is the boat's finishing position).

In any redress case, a boat should only be granted redress within the following limit from World Sailing Case 116, Answer 2: "More than half of a boat's scores are based on her finishing positions in races where she has started".

Before deciding what an appropriate redress arrangement should be, the panel should, if practicable, consult the Jury Chairman or Vice-Chairman prior to making the decision. Report all redress decisions to the Jury Chairman or Vice-Chairman as soon as possible.

Redress Affecting the Rest of the Fleet

Where a panel realizes that the possible outcome of a redress might affect the finishing positions of a large proportion of the fleet, it should consult with the Jury Chairman or Vice-Chairman, even if the hearing has been started.

John Doerr
International Jury Chairman
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