

INTRODUCTION

Terminology A term used in the sense stated in the Definitions is printed in italics or, in preambles, in bold italics (for example, *racing* and ***racing***).

Each of the terms in the table below is used in *The Racing Rules of Sailing* with the meaning given.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
Competitor	A person who races or intends to race in the event.
Class Authority	The Rules Committee as appointed pursuant to Article 42.2(b).
Jury	The World Sailing International Jury, or Arbitration Panel as applicable under rule 69, appointed for AC 37.
Race committee	The Regatta Director and any other person performing a race committee function.
Racing rule / RRS	A rule in <i>The Racing Rules of Sailing America's Cup Edition v4</i> .
Vessel	Any boat or ship not competing in a race.
Boat	An AC75 class boat or an AC40 class boat (as applicable) competing in a race of AC 37 and the crew on board.

Other words and terms are used in the sense ordinarily understood in nautical or general use.

World Sailing Regulations The World Sailing regulations on: Eligibility, Anti-Doping, and Disciplinary are referred to in the definition *Rule*. The regulations that apply as a *rule* are published on the World Sailing website.

Cases and Calls Only Cases that are adopted by the jury or Calls adopted by the umpires are recognized as authoritative interpretations of these *Racing Rules of Sailing America's Cup Edition*.

Rule Numbering This edition of the rules has kept the original numbering of the World Sailing *Racing Rules of Sailing* (where possible) to aid reference to those rules.

DEFINITIONS

In interpreting these **rules**, the definitions in Schedule 1 of the Protocol shall apply. Defined terms within the class rule shall apply unless a different definition is stated below. A term used as stated below is shown in italic type or, in preambles, in **bold italic** type.

Abandon To *abandon* a race means to stop *racing* and not score the race.

Boundary The line that marks the limits of the *racing* area as designated via the *RO Comms*.

Capsize A boat is *capsized* when her masthead is in the water.

Clear Astern and Clear Ahead; Overlap One boat is *clear astern* of another when her *platform border* is behind a line abeam from the aftermost point of the other boat's media post. The other boat is *clear ahead*. They *overlap* when neither is *clear astern*. However, they also *overlap* when a boat between them overlaps both.

Conflict of Interest A person has a *conflict of interest* if he

- (a) may gain or lose as a result of a decision to which he contributes,
- (b) may reasonably appear to have a personal or financial interest which could affect his ability to be impartial, or
- (c) has a close personal interest in a decision.

Fetching [deleted]

Finish A boat *finishes* when after being completely on the course side, any part of its *platform border* crosses the finishing line from the course side after completing any penalties. However:

- (a) a boat has not *finished* if she continues to *sail the course*;
- (b) in a match race, when penalties are cancelled under rule 44.4(c) after one or both boats have *finished*, each shall be recorded as *finished* when it crossed the line;
- (c) in a fleet race, when a boat crosses a finishing line while still taking a penalty, or receives a penalty after finishing, and the boat does not complete the penalty and then crosses the finishing line, she has *finished* (but shall be scored as calculated by rule 44.4(g)).

Keep Clear A boat *keeps clear* of a right-of-way boat

- (a) if the *keep clear borders* do not intersect,
- (b) if the right-of-way boat can sail her course with no need to take avoiding action and,
- (c) if the right-of-way boat can also change course in both directions without its *keep clear border* immediately intersecting the *keep clear border* of the *keep clear* boat.

Keep Clear Border A symmetrical polygon that touches the:

AC40	AC75
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• aft point on the media post,• 2.000 m outboard of the transom corners, perpendicular to the LCP,• 2.000 m outboard of the maximum beam of 5.415 m, perpendicular to the LCP, at the foil arm region (6.278 m and 6.890 m forward of TRP), perpendicular to the LCP, and• 2.000 m outboard from 12.963 m forward of TRP, perpendicular to the LCP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• aft point on the media post,• 2.000 m outboard of the transom corners, perpendicular to the LCP,• 2.000 m outboard of the maximum beam of 8.006 m, perpendicular to the LCP, at the foil arm region (10.000 m and 12.000 m forward of TRP), perpendicular to the LCP, and• 2.000 m outboard from 22.893 m forward of TRP, perpendicular to the LCP.

Note: LCP and TRP as defined in the applicable class rule

Leeward and Windward A boat's *leeward* side is the side that is or, when she is head to wind, was away from the wind. The other side is her *windward* side. When two boats on the same *tack overlap*, the boat on the *leeward* side of the other is the *leeward* boat. The other is the *windward* boat.

Mark An object the sailing instructions require a boat to leave on a specified side, a race committee vessel surrounded by navigable water from which the starting or finishing line extends, and an object intentionally attached to the object or vessel. However, an anchor line is not part of the *mark*.

Mark-Room Room for a boat to sail no farther from the *mark* than needed to sail her *proper course* to round or pass the *mark*, and *room* to pass a *finishing mark* after *finishing*.

Obstruction An object that a boat could not pass without changing course substantially, if she were sailing directly towards it and one of her hull lengths from it. An object that can be safely passed on only one side, a *boundary*, and any object, area or line so designated by a *rule* are also *obstructions*. However, a boat *racing* is not an *obstruction* to other boats unless they are required to:

- (a) *keep clear* of her and the other boats are not approaching the starting line to *start* on opposite *tacks*; or
- (b) avoid her under rule 22.

A vessel under way, including a boat *racing*, is never a continuing *obstruction*.

OCS A boat is *OCS* when at her starting signal any part of her *platform border* is determined at that time to be on the course side of the starting line or one of its extensions.

Overlap See *Clear Astern and Clear Ahead; Overlap*.

Party A *party* to a hearing is

- (a) for a *protest* hearing: a protestor, a protestee;
- (b) for a redress hearing: a boat requesting redress or for which redress is requested; a boat for which a hearing is called to consider redress under rule 60.3(b);
- (c) for a redress hearing under rule 62.1(a): the body alleged to have made an improper action or omission;
- (d) a person against whom an allegation of a breach of rule 69.1(a) is made; a person presenting an allegation under rule 69.2(e)(1);
- (e) a support person subject to a hearing under rule 60.3(d) or 69; any boat that person supports; a person appointed to present an allegation under rule 60.3(d).

However, the Jury is never a *party*.

Platform Border A symmetrical polygon that touches the:

AC40	AC75
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aft point on the media post, • the transom corners, • the maximum beam of 5.415 m, perpendicular to the LCP, at the foil arm region (6.278 m and 6.890 m forward of TRP), and • 12.963 m forward of TRP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aft point on the media post, • the transom corners, • the maximum beam of 8.006 m, perpendicular to the LCP, at the foil arm region (10.000 m and 12.000 m forward of TRP), and • 22.893 m forward of TRP

Note: LCP and TRP as defined in the applicable class rule

Postpone A *postponed* race is a race delayed before its scheduled start but may be started or *abandoned* later.

Proper Course A course a boat would choose in order to sail to the next *mark*, or *finish*, on the leg they believe they are on as soon as possible in the absence of the other boats referred to in the *rule* using the term. A boat has no *proper course* before her starting signal.

Protest An allegation made under rule 61.2 by a boat, the Regatta Director or the Jury that a boat has broken a *rule*.

Racing A boat is *racing* from her preparatory signal until she *finishes* and clears the finishing line and *marks* or retires, or until the race committee signals that *racing* is stopped.

RO Comms The communication system(s) provided by race management for boats and race officials when on the water consisting of

- (a) information displayed on the RMS displays on each boat;
- (b) light signals emitting from race management supplied equipment on each boat;
- (c) information transmitted over the race management supplied radio;
- (d) the clock on the sides of the Race Committee Signal Vessel;
- (e) data supplied via the Media System Telemetry in accordance with the Class Rules;

Any communication listed above constitutes communication to a boat.

Room The space a boat needs in the existing conditions, including space to comply with her obligations under the rules of Part 2 and rule 28.3, while maneuvering promptly in a seamanlike way.

- Rule**
- (a) The *rules* in this book, including the Definitions, Introduction, preambles and the rules of relevant appendices, but not titles;
 - (b) The World Sailing Regulations on: Eligibility Code (Regulation 19); Anti-Doping Code (Regulation 21); and Disciplinary, Appeals and Review Code (Regulation 35);
 - (c) [deleted]
 - (d) the Class Rule;
 - (e) [deleted]; and
 - (f) the race conditions and sailing instructions.
 - (g) [deleted]

Sail the Course A boat *sails the course* when:

- (a) she *starts*;
- (b) a string representing her track until she *finishes*, when drawn taut,
 - (1) passes each *mark* of the course for the race on the required side and in the correct order (including the starting marks),
 - (2) touches each *mark* designated in the sailing instructions to be a rounding mark, and
 - (3) passes between the *marks* of a gate from the direction of the course from the previous *mark*; then
- (c) she *finishes*.

Scoring Distance is when one boat completed at least four legs and has complied with rule 28.1 up to that point. Sailing Instructions may change the number of legs required for the *scoring distance* in a Preliminary Regatta or a Youth and Women's AC Regatta.

Start A boat *starts* when:

- (a) her *platform border* having been entirely on the pre-start side of the starting line at or after her starting signal, any part of her *platform border* crosses the starting line from the pre-start side to the course side; or
- (b) having crossed the starting line from the pre-start side to the course side been identified as *OCS*, she completes a penalty for *OCS*.
- (c) having been on or near the starting line at or after the starting signal, the boat is *OCS* but is not penalised as *OCS*.

Support Person Any person who provides, or may provide, physical or advisory support to a competitor, including any coach, trainer, manager, team staff, medic, paramedic or any other person working with, treating or assisting a competitor in, or preparing for, the competition.

Tack, Starboard or Port A boat is on the *tack*, *starboard* or *port*, corresponding to her *windward* side.

Windward See **Leeward and Windward**.

Zone The area

- (a) within the radius of 60 meters around the signal mast on the marks;
 - (b) around *obstructions* (other than a *boundary*) within a distance of 60 meters;
 - (c) from the *boundary* within a distance of 115 meters in a match race and 90 meters in a fleet race; and
 - (d) around a boat *racing* or vessel within the course, when the boats are at that *obstruction*.
- A boat is in the *zone* when any part of her *platform border* is in the *zone*.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

SPORTSMANSHIP AND THE RULES

Competitors in the sport of sailing are governed by a body of *rules* that they are expected to follow and enforce. A fundamental principle of sportsmanship is that when a boat breaks a *rule* and is not exonerated she will promptly take an appropriate penalty or action, which may be to retire.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

Participants are encouraged to minimize any adverse environmental impact of the sport of sailing.

PART 1

FUNDAMENTAL RULES

Races shall be umpired.

1 SAFETY

1.1 Helping Those in Danger

A boat, competitor or *support person* shall give all possible help to any person, boat, or vessel in danger.

1.2 Life-Saving Equipment and Personal Flotation Devices

A boat shall carry adequate life-saving equipment for all persons on board. Crew equipment requirements in these *racing rules* prescribe the minimum required. Each crewmember is individually responsible for wearing personal equipment adequate for the conditions.

1.3 First Aid Training

While *racing*, at least 50% of the crew on board a boat must have completed a recognized First Aid / CPR course. The Youth or Women's America's Cup regattas may increase this percentage via the Notice of Race.

2 FAIR SAILING

Competitors shall comply with the *rules* and act at all times in compliance with recognized principles of sportsmanship and fair play. A boat may be penalized under this rule only if it is clearly established that these principles have been violated. The penalty shall be a disqualification that is not excludable. When *racing*, a boat need not take a penalty unless signalled to do so by an umpire.

3 DECISION TO RACE

The responsibility for a boat's decision to participate in a race or to continue *racing* is hers alone.

4 ACCEPTANCE OF THE RULES

4.1 (a) By participating, or intending to participate, in an event conducted under the *rules*, each competitor agrees to accept the *rules*.

(b) A *support person*, by providing support, agrees to accept the *rules*.

4.2 A competitor agrees on behalf of their *support persons* that such *support persons* are bound by the *rules*.

- 4.3** Acceptance of the *rules* includes agreement:
- (a) to be governed by the *rules*;
 - (b) to accept the penalties imposed and other action taken under the *rules*, subject to the appeal and review procedures provided in them, as the final determination of any matter arising under the *rules*;
 - (c) with respect to any such determination, not to resort to any court of law or tribunal not provided for in the *rules*; and
 - (d) for a competitor to ensure that their *support persons* are aware of the *rules*.
- 4.4** The person in charge of each boat shall ensure that all competitors including the crewmembers are aware of their responsibilities under this rule.
- 4.5** [deleted]

5 RULES GOVERNING ORGANIZING AUTHORITIES AND OFFICIALS

The organizing authority, race committee, technical committee, umpires, jury and other race officials shall be governed by the *rules* in the conduct and judging of the event.

6 WORLD SAILING REGULATIONS

- 6.1** Each competitor, boat owner and *support person* shall comply with the World Sailing Regulations defined as a *rule*. Rule 63.1 does not apply unless *protests* are permitted in the Regulation alleged to have been broken.
- 6.2** A competitor shall ensure that their crew in a race of the Match, CSS, and Preliminary Regattas, are registered as part of World Sailing's America's Cup Registered Testing Pool.
- 6.3** The Defender and Challengers shall ensure that the members of their sailing team who may sail for them in a race of the Match, CSS, and Preliminary Regattas, are registered as part of World Sailing's America's Cup Registered Testing Pool promptly after the individual enters into an arrangement with the Defender or Challenger and there is a possibility that the individual may sail for the Defender and Challengers in a race on an AC75 Class Boat. Details of how to register as part of the testing pool will be published when the testing pool is established.
- 6.4** The individual may only be removed from World Sailing's America's Cup Registered Testing Pool at the conclusion of AC37 or if the Defender or Challenger is certain that the individual will not sail for them in a race of AC37.
- 6.5** For the purposes of the World Sailing Anti-Doping Code, the racing in an event (as per Protocol Article 5) under these rules is a team sport.

7 LAST POINT OF CERTAINTY

The umpires will assume that the state of the boat, or her relationship to the other boat, has not changed, until they are certain that it has changed.

PART 2

WHEN BOATS MEET

The **rules** of Part 2 apply between boats that are sailing in or near the racing area and intend to **race**, are **racing**, or have been **racing**. However, a boat not **racing** shall not be penalized for breaking one of these **rules**, except rule 23.1.

When a boat sailing under these **rules** meets a vessel that is not, she shall comply with the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (IRPCAS) or government right-of-way rules.

SECTION A

RIGHT OF WAY

A boat has right of way when another boat is required to **keep clear** of her. However, some rules in Sections B, C and D limit the actions of a right-of-way boat.

10 ON OPPOSITE TACKS

When boats are on opposite *tacks*, a *port-tack* boat shall *keep clear* of a *starboard-tack* boat.

11 ON THE SAME TACK, OVERLAPPED

When boats are on the same *tack* and *overlapped*, a *windward* boat shall *keep clear* of a *leeward* boat.

12 ON THE SAME TACK, NOT OVERLAPPED

When boats are on the same *tack* and not *overlapped*, a boat *clear astern* shall *keep clear* of a boat *clear ahead*.

13 [deleted]

SECTION B

GENERAL LIMITATIONS

14 AVOIDING CONTACT

If reasonably possible, a boat shall

- (a) avoid contact with another boat,
- (b) not cause contact between boats, and
- (c) not cause contact between a boat and an object that should be avoided.

However, a right-of-way boat or one sailing within the *room* or *mark-room* to which she is entitled need not act to avoid contact until it is clear that the other boat is not *keeping clear* or giving *room* or *mark-room*.

15 ACQUIRING RIGHT OF WAY

When a boat acquires right of way, she shall initially give the other boat *room* to *keep clear*, unless she acquires right of way because of the other boat's actions.

16 CHANGING COURSE

- 16.1** When a right-of-way boat changes course, she shall give the other boat *room to keep clear*.
- 16.2** When sailing to a *mark* that is to windward, a *starboard-tack* boat shall not bear away to a course that is below her *proper course* if at that moment the *port-tack* boat that is *keeping clear* by sailing a course to pass to leeward of her has to immediately change course to continue *keeping clear*.
- 16.3** When sailing to a *mark* that is to leeward, a *starboard-tack* boat shall not luff to a course that is above her *proper course* if at that moment the *port-tack* boat that is *keeping clear* by sailing a course to pass to windward of her has to immediately change course to continue *keeping clear*.
- 17** [deleted]

SECTION C

AT MARKS AND OBSTRUCTIONS

Rules 18 and 19 do not apply at a starting mark surrounded by navigable water or at its anchor line.

18 MARK-ROOM

18.1 When Rule 18 Applies

- (a) Rule 18 applies between boats when they are required to leave a *mark* on the same side and at least one of them is in the zone.
- (b) Rule 18 does not apply between boats:
 - (1) when one boat is approaching a *mark* and one is leaving it;
 - (2) when the boat entitled to *mark-room* obtained an inside *overlap* and, from the time the *overlap* began, the outside boat is unable to give *mark-room*;
 - (3) when the boat entitled to *mark-room* leaves the *zone*; or
 - (4) when the boat entitled to *mark-room* is on the next leg and the *mark* is *clear astern* of her.

18.2 Giving Mark-Room

- (a) When rule 18 first applies,
 - (1) if boats are *overlapped*, the outside boat at that moment shall thereafter give the inside boat *mark-room*.
 - (2) if boats are not *overlapped*, the boat that has not reached the *zone* shall thereafter give *mark-room*.
- (b) If rule 18 no longer applies due to the boat entitled to *mark-room* leaving the *zone*, but is to be applied again, the relationship of the boats considered at the time rule 18 is re-applied.

18.3 [deleted]

18.4 Changing Tack

- (a) If *mark-room* for a boat includes a change of *tack*, such tack or gybe shall be done no faster than a tack or gybe to sail her *proper course*.
- (b) When an inside *overlapped* right-of-way boat must change *tack* at a *mark* to sail her *proper course*, until she changes *tack* she shall sail no farther from the *mark* than needed to sail that course if this affects the course of another boat before the right-of-way boat changes *tack*. This rule 18.4(b) does not apply at a gate *mark* or a finishing *mark*.

18.5 Sailing Within Mark-Room

When the boat entitled to *mark-room* has sailed farther from the *mark* than needed to sail its *proper course*, it is no longer sailing within the *mark-room* it was entitled to while rule 18 continues to apply.

19 ROOM TO PASS AN OBSTRUCTION

19.1 When Rule 19 Applies

- (a) Rule 19 applies between boats when at least one of them is in the zone of an *obstruction*.
- (b) Rule 19 does not apply between boats when:
 - (1) the *obstruction* is also a *mark* the boats are required to leave on the same side;
 - (2) rule 18 applies between the boats and the obstruction is another boat overlapped with each of them.
 - (3) the *obstruction* is the *boundary* prior to the starting signal and the boats are passing it on opposite sides; or
 - (4) rule 20 applies (note rule 20.1(b)(2)).

19.2 Giving Room at an Obstruction

- (a) When rule 19 first applies, the right-of-way boat at that time may choose to pass an *obstruction* on either side. Except that, after *starting*, boats shall pass a *boundary* on the side to sail a *proper course*.
- (b) When boats are *overlapped*, the outside boat shall give the inside boat *room* between her and the *obstruction*, unless:
 - (1) she has been unable to do so from the time the *overlap* began;
 - (2) she is unable to do so because she is giving or taking *mark-room* under rule 18.2(a); or
 - (3) she is unable to do so because she is taking *room* under rule 20.2.

However, *room* in rule 19.2 does not include *room* to tack unless it is the only option to pass and clear the *obstruction*.

20 ROOM TO PASS A BOUNDARY

20.1 When Rule 20 Applies

- (a) Rule 20 applies between boats when at least one of them is in the zone of a *boundary*.
- (b) Rule 20 does not apply between boats:
 - (1) when at least one of them has not started;
 - (2) when sailing instructions state that rule 19 applies to an identified part of the *boundary*; or
 - (3) if the boat required to give *room* is unable to do so because she is giving or taking *mark-room* under rule 18.2(a).

20.2 Giving Room at a Boundary

- (a) In a match race, when rule 20 first applies, an outside *overlapped* or *clear astern* boat at that moment shall thereafter give an inside or *clear ahead* boat *room* to sail her *proper course*, while that boat is in the *zone* of the *boundary*;
- (b) In a fleet race, when rule 20 first applies, an outside *overlapped* or *clear-astern* boat at that moment shall:
 - (1) thereafter give an inside or *clear-ahead* boat *room* to sail her *proper course*, while that boat is in the *zone of the boundary*; and
 - (2) she shall initially give the other boat *room* to *keep clear* when it is no longer in the *boundary*
- (c) When boats are passing a *boundary* on opposite sides, a boat sailing on a leg to a windward *mark* or windward gate shall be considered the inside boat.

SECTION D

OTHER RULES

When rule 22 applies between two boats, Section A rules do not.

21 [deleted]

22 CAPSIZED, ANCHORED OR AGROUND; RESCUING

If possible, a boat shall avoid a boat that is *capsized* or has not regained control after *capsizing*, vessels that are assisting a boat that had *capsized*, a boat that is anchored or aground, or a boat or a vessel that is trying to help a person or vessel in danger.

23 INTERFERING WITH ANOTHER BOAT

23.1 If reasonably possible, a boat not racing shall not interfere with a boat that is racing, its match racing opponent prior to the preparatory signal, or an umpire vessel.

23.2 Except when sailing her *proper course*, a boat shall not interfere with a boat sailing on another leg.

23.3 When boats in different matches meet, any course sailed by either boat shall be consistent with complying with a *rule* or trying to win her own match.

PART 3

CONDUCT OF A RACE

25 SAILING INSTRUCTIONS AND SIGNALS

- 25.1** The Regatta Director shall publish written sailing instructions for a regatta in accordance with Protocol Article 35.
- 25.2** The sailing instructions may be changed. Changes to the sailing instructions that bring a scheduled start time for the first race of the day forward will be published before 20:30 on the day before the change takes effect. Other changes to the sailing instructions will be communicated to each boat not less than 5 minutes before the starting signal of the race that is affected via the *RO Comms*.
- 25.3** The race committee shall schedule races so that each round-robin is completed in order, as soon as possible, based on the available schedule.

26 STARTING RACES

- 26.1** Races shall be started by using the following signals.

Minutes : seconds before start

3:00	Warning signal
2:10	Preparatory signal;
1:00	End of pre-start entry time
0:00	Starting Signal

- 26.2** The race committee shall communicate via the *RO Comms* the time of the warning signal for each match.
- 26.3** In the match racing pairing list, the boat listed on the left or on the top is assigned the port end of the entry line; the other boat is assigned the starboard end of the entry line.

27 OTHER ACTIONS BEFORE THE STARTING SIGNAL

- 27.1** No later than the warning signal, the race committee shall signal via the *RO Comms* the course to be sailed.
- 27.2** No later than the warning signal, the race committee may move a starting *mark*.
- 27.3** Before the starting signal, the race committee may for any reason *postpone* or stop the race via the *RO Comms*.

27.4 Requirements before the start in a match race.

- (a) The port entry boat shall
 - (1) have her *platform border* outside the line that is at a 90° angle to the starting line through the port side starting *mark* at the preparatory signal, and
 - (2) in the period from the preparatory signal to 1 minute prior to the starting signal, have her *platform border* cross the starting line, the first time from the windward side to the leeward side.
- (b) The starboard entry boat shall
 - (1) have her *platform border* outside the line that is at a 90° angle to the starting line through the starboard side starting *mark* at 10 seconds after the preparatory signal, and
 - (2) in the period from 10 seconds after the preparatory signal to 1 minute prior to the starting signal, have her *platform border* cross the starting line, the first time from the windward side to the leeward side.

27.5 Boats shall not be under tow between the Warning signal and the Preparatory signal.

28 SAILING THE COURSE

28.1 A boat shall *sail the course*. While doing so, she may leave on either side a *mark* that does not begin, bound or end the leg she is sailing. After *finishing* she need not cross the finishing line completely.

28.2 A boat may correct any errors in *sailing the course*, provided she has not *finished*.

28.3 While *racing*, a boat shall be within the *boundary*.

29 RECALLS

When a boat is *OCS*, it will be promptly identified and notified via the *RO Comms*.

30 [deleted]

31 [deleted]

32 SHORTENING, ABANDONING OR STOPPING RACING

32.1 The race committee may shorten a course by reducing the number of legs to a course no fewer than the *scoring distance*. A shortened course will be signalled via the *RO Comms* and indicate the leg that the shortened course applies to. The boats shall *finish* at a finishing line between the staffs on the gate *marks* that end the leg signalled.

32.2 After the starting signal, the race committee may stop a race for a reason directly affecting the safety or fairness of the competition. The race committee may also stop a race for scheduling reasons. If a match race is stopped under this rule before a boat has *finished*, the race is *abandoned*. This shall be communicated via the *RO Comms*.

32.3 An *abandoned* race may be re-sailed.

32.4 If a boat *starts* and reaches the *zone* of either windward gate *marks* without the need to tack, then the race is stopped and *abandoned*.

33 CHANGING THE NEXT LEG OF THE COURSE

- 33.1** While boats are *racing* the race committee may change a leg of the course that begins at a rounding *mark* or at a gate by changing the position of the next *mark* (or the finishing line) and signalling all boats before they begin the leg. The next *mark* need not be in position at that time.
- 33.2** A change of course will be signalled via the *RO Comms* and will include the approximate new position.
- 33.3** Subsequent legs may be changed without further signalling to maintain the course shape.

34 MARK MISSING

- 34.1** If a *mark* is missing or out of position while boats are *racing* the race committee shall, if possible, replace it in its correct position or substitute a race committee vessel or inflatable buoy. If a *mark* is substituted, a description of the substitute *mark* will be communicated via the *RO Comms*.
- 34.2** In the event that the race committee is unable to set a gate, the existing single *mark* shall be rounded to starboard.

35 TIME LIMITS

- 35.1** The sailing instructions will detail the following time limits:
- (a) The leg 1 time limit; and
 - (b) The race time limit.
- 35.2** If no boat crosses a line that is from the mark that ends leg 1, on the course axis extending away from the course direction of the next leg, within the leg 1 time limit, the race is stopped and *abandoned*.
- 35.3** If no boat *finishes* within the race time limit, the race is stopped and if a match race, *abandoned*
- 35.4** If a boat *sails the course* and *finishes* within the race time limit, the race committee shall stop the race 5 minutes after the first boat has *finished*;

36 RACES TO BE RE-STARTED OR RE-SAILED

If a race is re-started or re-sailed, a breach of a *rule* in the original race, or in any previous restart or re-sail of that race, shall not:

- (a) prohibit a boat from competing; or
- (b) cause a boat to be penalized except under rule 2, or 69 or under rule 14 when she has caused injury or serious damage.

37 [deleted]

PART 4

OTHER REQUIREMENTS WHEN RACING

*Part 4 rules apply only to boats **racing** unless the rule states otherwise.*

SECTION A

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

40 [deleted]

41 OUTSIDE HELP

A boat shall not receive help from any outside source, except

- (a) help for the removal of an injured or ill person. Once a person has been removed from the boat, that person shall not be returned or replaced;
- (b) after a collision, help from the crew of the other boat or vessel to get clear;
- (c) [deleted];
- (d) unsolicited information from a disinterested source that is not received via electronic means, which may be another boat in the same race;
- (e) communication via the *RO Comms* with the race committee and umpires and another boat in the same race;
- (f) satellite navigation systems used solely to ascertain the boat's position including "aiding" signals such as DGPS (differential GPS), SBAS (space-based augmentation signals), or RTK (real time kinematic) correction data.

42 PROPULSION

A boat shall compete only by using the wind and water to increase, maintain or decrease her speed. Subject to the limits imposed by the AC75 Class Rule, her crew may adjust the trim of the boat including its components and perform other acts of seamanship. This includes repeated trimming or pumping of the sails.

43 EXONERATION

- 43.1**
 - (a) When as a consequence of breaking a *rule* a boat has compelled another boat to break a *rule*, the other boat is exonerated for her breach.
 - (b) When a boat is sailing within the *room* or *mark-room* to which she is entitled and, as a consequence of an incident with a boat required to give her that *room* or *mark-room* she breaks a rule of Section A of Part 2, rule 15, or 16, she is exonerated for her breach.
 - (c) A right-of-way boat or one entitled to *room* or *mark-room* is exonerated for breaking rule 14 if the contact does not cause serious damage, or injury.
- 43.2** A boat exonerated for breaking a *rule* need not take a penalty and shall not be penalized for breaking that *rule*.

44 PENALTIES GIVEN BY UMPIRES

44.1 After a 'Y flag protest' is communicated to the umpires, they shall decide whether to penalize any boat, or they may act under rule 60.4. They shall communicate via the *RO Comms* one of the following decisions:

- (a) 'No penalty.'
- (b) The identified boat shall take a penalty by complying with rules 44.2 and 44.3.
- (c) The identified boat is disqualified or has retired, and if the race is a Match Race, the match is stopped and awarded to the other boat, unless rule 100.4 applies.

44.2 Penalties

(a) OCS Penalties

Penalty for boats that are *OCS*:

- (1) while inside the *boundary*, the penalized boat shall act to reduce her VMG / VMC until she is 75 metres behind the other boat or boats that have started without a penalty and, in a fleet race, have crossed the starting line to start no more than five seconds after the starting signal, or
- (2) the penalized boat shall *start* as per definition start (a).

A boat that crossed the starting line from the pre-start side to the course side within 3 seconds prior to the starting signal shall take penalty option (1) or (2), otherwise a boat shall take OCS penalty option (2).

(b) Penalties for breaches of a rule in the pre-start, or Part 2 breaches for boats on the same leg of the course or within the zone of a mark

Penalty for breaches of a *rule* in the pre-start, or Part 2 breaches for boats on the same leg of the course or within the *zone* of a *mark*: after her starting signal and while inside the *boundary*, the penalized boat shall act immediately to reduce her VMG / VMC until she is 75 metres behind the other boat, or in a fleet race, a boat as determined by an umpire.

(c) Other Penalties after the starting signal

Penalty for breaches of a *rule* (other than penalties under rule 44.2(a) or 44.2(b)) that is signalled after the starting signal: while inside the *boundary*, the penalized boat shall act immediately to reduce her VMG / VMC until she loses 75 metres compared to a boat (as determined by the Umpires) that has *started* correctly and without a penalty.

44.3 Penalty Limitations

A boat shall complete her penalty within 60 seconds of the signal of the penalty, or within 60 seconds of the starting signal if the penalty was signaled prior to the start. A boat failing to do this will get an additional penalty unless the umpires decide that there are good reasons that prevented the penalty being completed. When a boat has multiple penalties, the time limit for the subsequent penalty will start when the prior penalty is completed.

44.4 Penalty completion

- (a) A boat completes her penalty when the umpires determine that a boat has lost the required distance and they have signalled that the penalty is completed via the *RO Comms*;
- (b) **[Deleted];**
- (c) In a match race, if a boat has a penalty and the other boat is penalized, each penalty shall be cancelled, and this shall be signalled via the *RO Comms*. This rule does not apply to penalties for *OCS*.

- (d) **OCS with other penalties:** In a match race, if at least one boat is penalized for *OCS* and the boat(s) penalized for *OCS* crossed the starting line from the pre-start side to the course side within 3 seconds prior to the starting signal: the umpires shall cancel one penalty on the trailing boat and
 - (1) if the trailing boat still has a penalty, the penalty on the lead boat will be cancelled, leaving the trailing boat the requirement to complete its outstanding penalties; or
 - (2) if the trailing boat no longer has an outstanding penalty, one penalty on the lead boat shall then be cancelled when both boats are on the same ladder rung of the trailing boat.
- (e) When it is clear to the umpires that the penalized boat is reducing her VMG / VMC but the loss of distance is not being incurred as intended, or the situation is not covered in rule 44.2, 44.3, or 44.4(b), the umpires shall make their best effort to calculate what the VMG / VMC reduction should be. When they are satisfied with the loss of distance, the umpires shall signal that the penalty is completed via the *RO Comms*; or
- (f) In a match race, if one boat has *finished* and is no longer *racing*, and the other boat has an outstanding penalty, the umpires may cancel the outstanding penalty.
- (g) In a fleet race, a boat that *finishes* in accordance with the definition of *finish* (c) shall have the time it crossed the finishing line increased by 20 seconds for each outstanding penalty.

44.5 All Penalties

The following applies to penalties described in rules 44.2 and 44.3:

- (a) Distance regarding penalties is measured between the most advanced points of the *platform border* measured along the true wind axis of the non-penalized boat, or as chosen by the umpires.
- (b) If a boat has multiple penalties, then
 - (1) the distance a boat is required to be behind in rule 44.2(a) and 44.2(b), or the distance a boat is required to lose in rule 44.2(c), is multiplied by the number of the penalties given; and
 - (2) when a boat has both a 44.2(a) or 44.2(b) penalty and a 44.2(c) penalty, the 44.2(a) or 44.2(b) penalty shall be taken prior to the boat taking the 44.2(c) penalty.
- (c) **Umpire Errors:**
 - (1) If the umpires immediately decide the umpire signal communicated via RO Comms is not the intended signal, they shall immediately communicate the correct signal via RO Comms;
 - (2) If the umpires are certain that a penalty that is not yet completed was an incorrect umpire decision, the penalty shall be removed and signalled as completed via the *RO Comms*.

45 HAULING OUT; MAKING FAST; ANCHORING

A boat shall be afloat and off moorings at her preparatory signal. Thereafter, she shall not be hauled out or made fast except to bail out, reef sails or make repairs. She may anchor or the crew may stand on the bottom. She shall recover the anchor before continuing in the race unless she is unable to do so.

46 PERSON IN CHARGE

A boat shall have on board a person in charge designated by the member or organization that entered the boat. See rule 75.

47 TRASH DISPOSAL

Competitors and *support persons* shall not intentionally put trash in the water. This rule applies at all times while afloat in the *racing* area and on a scheduled race day. The penalty for a breach of this rule may be less than disqualification.

SECTION B

EQUIPMENT-RELATED REQUIREMENTS

48 LIMITATIONS ON EQUIPMENT AND CREW

48.1 A boat shall use only the equipment on board at her preparatory signal.

48.2 A boat shall not permit any person on board to intentionally leave unless ill, injured, or temporarily swimming in order to perform a necessary function. Except after temporarily swimming, a person leaving shall not be accepted back on board nor replaced during the race.

49 [deleted]

50 [deleted]

51 [deleted]

52 [deleted]

53 [deleted]

54 [deleted]

55 [deleted]

56 [deleted]

PART 5

PROTESTS, REDRESS, HEARINGS AND MISCONDUCT

SECTION A

PROTESTS; REDRESS; RULE 69 ACTION

60 RIGHT TO PROTEST OR RULE 69 ACTION

60.1 A boat

- (a) may 'Y flag protest' another boat under a rule of Part 2 except rule 14, for an incident in which she was involved;
- (b) may 'Red Flag *protest*' another boat for a breach of a *rule*, except for:
 - (1) rules 1, 14, 27, 28, 42, 44, 47, 87 or a *rule* allowed to be protested under rule 60.1(a);
 - (2) a Class Rule; and
 - (3) sailing instructions where race management prohibits boats from protesting that instruction; and
- (c) may report to the jury requesting action under rule 60.3(d), or to the Arbitration Panel requesting action under rule 69.2(b).

60.2 The Regatta Director

- (a) may *protest* a boat for a breach of a *rule*, but not:
 - (1) for a rule of Part 2;
 - (2) for a rule listed in 60.4(a);
 - (3) for a Class Rule; and
 - (4) as a result of information arising from an invalid *protest*, or from a report from a competitor other than the representative of the boat herself;
- (b) [deleted]; and
- (c) may report to the jury requesting action under rule 60.3(d), or to the Arbitration Panel requesting action under rule 69.2(b).

60.3 The jury

- (a) may *protest* a boat for a breach of a *rule* when 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) after receiving a report from the Measurement Committee that a boat has serious damage or injury, and after consulting with the umpires, may disqualify one or both boats for breaking rule 14 without a hearing.
- (c) shall consider redress when the Measurement Committee reports that a boat has serious physical damage or injury. This consideration of redress does not require a hearing.
- (d) may call a hearing to consider whether a *support person* has broken a *rule*, based on its own observation or information received from any source, including evidence taken during a hearing.
- (e) may protest a boat in the Youth or Women's America's Cup regatta for breaking rule 14,

- 60.4** When the umpires decide that a boat has:
- (a) broken rules 27.4, 27.5, 28.3, 42, 44.2, or 47;
 - (b) gained an advantage by breaking a *rule* after allowing for a penalty;
 - (c) committed a breach of sportsmanship;
 - (d) been identified as *OCS*; or
 - (e) broken rule 41 by receiving physical help;
- she shall be penalized under rule 44.1(b) or 44.1(c);
- (f) or is *capsized* when *racing*, unless there is an outstanding incident to be decided; or
 - (g) broken rule 14 and the serious damage or injury has been confirmed by the Measurement Committee;
- she shall be penalized under rule 44.1(c).
- 60.5** However, neither a boat nor a committee may *protest* for an alleged breach of rule 69 or a Regulation referred to in rule 6, unless permitted by the Regulation concerned.
- 60.6** The Arbitration Panel may call a hearing to consider an allegation of a breach of rule 69.1(a) and act under rule 69.2(b).
- 60.7** After one boat has *started*, if the umpires are satisfied that the other boat will not *finish*, they may signal under rule 44.1(c) that the boat that will not *finish* is disqualified.
- 60.8** No proceedings of any kind may be taken in relation to any action or non-action by the umpires, except as permitted in rule 62.

61 PROTEST REQUIREMENTS

61.1 Informing the Protestee and Umpires

For 'Y flag protests' a boat shall signal immediately after an incident in which she was involved by pressing the appropriate button on the RMS display. If this signal is not received, boats shall communicate via the *RO Comms*.

61.2 Protest Contents

A *protest* under 60.1(b), 60.2 and 60.3 shall be delivered in writing to the jury (including by email to 'protest@acofficials.org') and be copied to the boat being protested and identify:

- (a) the protestor and protestee; and
- (b) the incident, including where and when it occurred.

61.3 Protest Time Limit

A *protest* under 60.1(b) shall be lodged no later than sixty (60) minutes after the last race of the day is stopped. Other *protests* shall be lodged within two hours after the receipt of the relevant information. The jury shall extend the time if there is good reason to do so.

62 REDRESS

62.1 Consideration of redress shall be based on a claim or possibility that a boat's score in a race or series has been or may be, through no fault of her own, made significantly worse by:

- (a) [deleted]
- (b) injury to the crew or serious physical damage to a boat; while she was *racing* because of the action of a boat that was breaking a *rule* of Part 2 and took an appropriate penalty or was penalized; or of a vessel not *racing* that was required to *keep clear* or is determined to be at fault under the *IRPCAS* or a government right-of-way rule;
- (c) [deleted]

- (d) an action of another boat, or a crew member or *support person* of that boat resulted in a penalty under rule 2 or a penalty or warning under rule 69.2; or
- (e) an action by a third party (including a race official) that causes injury to the crew or serious physical damage to a boat while that boat was *racing*.

SECTION B

HEARINGS AND DECISIONS

63 HEARINGS

63.1 Requirement for a Hearing

A boat or person shall not be penalized without a protest hearing, except as provided in rules 44, 60.3(b), 60.3(c), 60.4, 64.3(a), and 69.2(h)(2). The jury shall hear all *protests* that have been delivered unless the *protest* is withdrawn.

63.2 Type, Time and Place of the Hearing; Time for Parties to Prepare

- (a) The jury shall decide if the hearing is an oral hearing or a hearing on papers.
- (b) All *parties* to the hearing shall be notified of:
 - (1) the time and place of the oral hearing; or
 - (2) the procedures should the hearing be heard on papers.
- (c) the *protest* information shall be made available to all *parties*;
- (d) the *parties* shall be allowed reasonable time to prepare for the hearing.

63.3 Right to Be Present at an Oral Hearing

- (a) The *parties* to the hearing (up to two representatives of each) have the right to be present throughout the hearing of the evidence at an oral hearing (unless such evidence is deemed by the jury to breach design confidentiality). Any witness, other than a member of the jury, shall be excluded except when giving evidence.
- (b) If a *party* to the hearing of a *protest* does not come to the hearing, the jury may nevertheless proceed with the hearing. If the *party* was unavoidably absent, the jury may reopen the hearing.

63.4 Conflict of Interest

- (a) A jury or Arbitration Panel member shall declare any possible *conflict of interest* as soon as he is aware of it. A *party* to the hearing who believes a member of the jury or Arbitration Panel has a *conflict of interest* shall object as soon as possible. A *conflict of interest* declared by the jury or Arbitration Panel member shall be included in the written information provided under rule 65.2.
- (b) A member of the jury or Arbitration Panel with a *conflict of interest* shall not be a member of the committee for a hearing.

63.5 Validity of the Protest

At the beginning of the hearing the jury shall take any evidence it considers necessary to decide whether all requirements for the *protest* have been met. If they have been met, the *protest* is valid and the hearing shall be continued. If not, the committee shall declare the *protest* invalid and close the hearing.

63.6 Taking Evidence and Communicating a Decision

- (a) The jury shall take the evidence, including hearsay evidence, of the parties and of their witnesses present at the hearing and other evidence it considers necessary. However, the jury may exclude evidence which it considers is irrelevant or unduly repetitive.
- (b) A member of the jury who saw the incident shall, while the parties are present, state that fact and may give evidence.
- (c) A *party* present at the hearing may question any person who gives evidence.
- (d) The jury shall then give the weight it considers appropriate to the evidence presented, find the facts and base its decision on them.

63.7 [deleted]

63.8 [deleted]

63.9 Hearings under Rule 60.3(d) – Support Persons

If the jury decides to call a hearing under rule 60.3(d), it shall promptly follow the procedures in rules 63.2, 63.3, 63.4 and 63.6, except that the information given to the *parties* shall be details of the alleged breach and a person may be appointed by the jury to present the allegation.

64 DECISIONS

64.1 Standard of Proof, Majority Decisions and Reclassifying Requests

- (a) The jury shall make its decision based on a balance of probabilities, unless provided for otherwise in the *rule* alleged to have been broken.
- (b) Decisions of the jury shall be by simple majority vote of all members. When there is equal division of votes cast, the chair of the hearing may cast an additional vote.
- (c) The jury shall proceed with each case, as a *protest*, request for redress or other type of request, based on the information in the written request or allegation and testimony during the hearing. This permits the type of case to be changed if appropriate.

64.2 Penalties

- (a) When the jury decides that a boat that is a *party* to a protest hearing has broken a *rule*, it shall disqualify her unless it decides that the breach has not (or could not reasonably be expected to have) improved the performance of the boat or has not (or could not reasonably be expected to have) had a significant effect on the outcome of a race, in which case it may make another arrangement it decides is equitable which may be to impose no penalty.
- (b) However, the jury will not penalize a boat if the Arbitration Panel are dealing with a case regarding the same incident or if the Arbitration Panel has awarded a penalty for a breach of a *rule* regarding the same incident.
- (c) In addition to rule 64.2(a), when the jury decide that a boat in the Youth or Women's America's Cup regatta has broken rule 14, it may impose a discretionary points penalty.

64.3 Decisions on Redress

When the jury decides that a boat is entitled to redress under rule 62, it shall consult with the Regatta Director and Measurement Committee and be bound by the opinions of the Measurement Committee regarding times to make repair or replacement. The Jury shall then make as fair an arrangement as possible for all boats affected, whether or not they asked for redress, subject to the redress available to the jury being limited to:

- (a) adjusting the score of the race in which the incident being considered occurred. In a Match Race, this is limited to effectively awarding the race to the boat entitled to redress;
- (b) granting a delay in the scheduled races involving the boat that are on the same day of the incident being considered;

- (c) granting a delay in the scheduled races involving the boat for up to:
 - (1) two calendar days following the incident if the incident was in the Round Robin Stage of the Challenger Selection Series; or
 - (2) one calendar day following the incident; and
- (d) order a re-sail of a race if redress is granted under rule 62;

except that redress cannot delay the schedule for the start of the next stage or the start of the Match, and in a Preliminary Regatta and the Youth or Women's America's Cup regattas, only option (a) is available.

64.4 [deleted]

64.5 Decisions Concerning Support Persons

- (a) When the jury decides that a support person who is a *party* to a hearing under rule 60.3(d) or 69 has broken a rule, it may
 - (1) issue a warning,
 - (2) exclude the person from the event or venue or remove any privileges or benefits, or
 - (3) take other action within its jurisdiction as provided by the *rules*.
- (b) The jury may also penalize a boat that is a *party* to a hearing under rule 60.3(d) or 69 for the breach of a rule by a support person by changing the boat's score in a single race, up to and including the score for disqualification, when the jury decides that
 - (1) the boat may have gained a competitive advantage as the result of the breach by the *support person*, or
 - (2) the *support person* committed a further breach after the jury warned the boat in writing, following a previous hearing, that a penalty may be imposed.

65 INFORMING THE PARTIES AND OTHERS

65.1 After making its decision, the jury shall promptly inform the *parties* to the hearing of the facts found, the applicable *rules*, the decision, the reasons for it, and any penalties imposed or redress given.

65.2 A party to the hearing is entitled to receive the above information in writing as soon as reasonably possible.

65.3 Unless there is good reason not to do so, after any hearing, including a hearing under rule 69, the jury may publish the information set out in rule 65.1. The jury may direct that the information is to be confidential to the parties.

66 REOPENING A HEARING

66.1 The jury may reopen a hearing when it decides that it may have made a significant error, or when significant new evidence becomes available within a reasonable time. A *party* to the hearing may not ask for a reopening.

66.2 [deleted]

66.3 [deleted]

67 [deleted]

SECTION C
MISCONDUCT

69 MISCONDUCT

69.1 Obligation not to Commit Misconduct; Resolution

- (a) A competitor or *support person* shall not commit an act of misconduct.
- (b) Misconduct is:
 - (1) conduct that is a breach of good manners, a breach of good sportsmanship, or unethical behaviour; or
 - (2) conduct that may bring, or has brought, the sport into disrepute.
- (c) An allegation of a breach of rule 69.1(a) shall be resolved in accordance with the provisions of rule 69. It shall not be grounds for a *protest* and rule 63.1 does not apply.

69.2 Action by the Arbitration Panel acting under rule 69

- (a) The Arbitration Panel acting under this rule shall have at least three members.
- (b) When the Arbitration Panel, from its own observation or from information received from any source, including evidence taken during a hearing, believes a person may have broken rule 69.1(a), it shall report the matter to the Event Disciplinary Investigating Officer under World Sailing Disciplinary Code 35.4.3 in schedule 3.
- (c) [deleted]
- (d) If the Event Disciplinary Investigating Officer issues a charge of misconduct, all relevant information the Event Disciplinary Investigation Officer gathers, favourable or unfavourable, shall be disclosed to the Arbitration Panel and to the *parties*.
- (e) If the Event Disciplinary Investigating Officer issues a charge of misconduct, the Arbitration Panel shall promptly inform the person of the time and place of the hearing and follow the procedures in rules 63.2, 63.3(a), 63.4, 63.6, 65.1, 65.2, 66, and Appendix N4 except that:
 - (1) the 'jury' referenced in rules 63.2, 63.3(a), 63.4 and 63.6 shall be the Arbitration Panel;
 - (2) the Event Disciplinary Investigation Officer shall present the allegation; and
 - (3) a person against whom an allegation has been made under this rule shall be entitled to have an advisor and a representative with him.
- (f) If the person
 - (1) provides good reason why he is unable to come to the hearing at the scheduled time, the Arbitration Panel shall reschedule it; or
 - (2) does not provide good reason and does not come to the hearing, the Arbitration Panel may conduct it without the person present.
- (g) The standard of proof to be applied is the test of the comfortable satisfaction of the Arbitration Panel, bearing in mind the seriousness of the alleged misconduct.
- (h) If the allegation or any part of the allegation is upheld, the Arbitration Panel may take one or more of the following actions
 - (1) issue a warning;
 - (2) take any other action within its jurisdiction (refer Protocol Article 67.3).

- (i) A competitor may be penalized under rule 69.2 for the misconduct of a *support person*. However, a penalty may only be imposed on a competitor for the misconduct of a *support person* if
 - (1) the competitor may have gained a competitive advantage as a result of the misconduct; or
 - (2) the *support person* has committed a further act of misconduct after the competitor has been warned by the Arbitration Panel; or
 - (3) the Arbitration Panel decides that such a penalty is necessary to prevent future misconduct of the *support person*.
- (j) If the Arbitration Panel
 - (1) imposes a penalty greater than a disqualification from one race;
 - (2) excludes the person from the event or venue; or
 - (3) in any other case if it considers it appropriate,
 it shall report its findings, including the facts found, its conclusions and decision to World Sailing in accordance with World Sailing Disciplinary Code 35.4.7 in schedule 3. If the Arbitration Panel has acted under rule 69.2(f)(2), the report shall also include that fact and the reasons for it.
- (k) [deleted]

69.3 Action by World Sailing

The disciplinary powers, procedures and responsibilities of World Sailing that apply are specified in the World Sailing Disciplinary Code in schedule 3. World Sailing may impose further penalties, including suspension of eligibility, under that Code.

70 [deleted]

71 [deleted]

PART 6

ENTRY AND QUALIFICATION

75 Competitors shall comply with World Sailing Regulation 19, Eligibility Code.

76 [deleted]

77 [deleted]

78 [deleted]

79 [deleted]

PART 7

RACE ORGANIZATION

84 OFFICIAL NOTICEBOARD

The Official Noticeboard is at the address: <http://noticeboard.americascup.com/>

85 [deleted]

86 CHANGES TO THE RACING RULES

86.1 A rule (as defined in *rule* (a)) may only be changed with the agreement of COR/D and the approval of World Sailing, except that the Regatta Director may change rule 87.

87 TEAM SUPPORT VESSELS

87.1 A boat

- (a) shall have the primary team support vessel inside the flag area while it is *racing*;
- (b) and its support vessels shall comply with instructions given by the Regatta Director or the Course Marshal in regards to team support vessels;
- (c) Sailing Instructions may change rule 87.1(a)

87.2 Team support vessels:

- (a) shall be clearly identifiable with the boat they support;
- (b) shall have a rescue net able to be fitted on or near the bow for the purpose of crew recovery; and
- (c) that are allowed in the *racing* area under rule 87.3 shall not exceed fifteen meters in length and three meters in height (not including mast / antennae) unless otherwise approved by the Regatta Director.

87.3 The primary team support vessel required to be in the flag area under rule 87.1(a) shall have:

- (a) one person to be the incident co-coordinator;
- (b) one person to be a rescue swimmer;
- (c) one person to support the rescue swimmer;
- (d) one person with appropriate first aid training;
- (e) an AED device (defibrillator);
- (f) a first aid kit that the boat believes is fit for purpose and that includes resuscitation equipment; and
- (g) a spinal board.

No person shall be responsible for more than one role described in rules 87.3(a) to (d).

87.4 Except in the case of an emergency, a team support vessel shall not interfere with boats that are *racing*.

87.5 A boat is responsible for the actions of her support vessel and shall be considered a *party* in any *protest* under this rule 87.

88 [deleted]

89 [deleted]

90 RACE COMMITTEE; SAILING INSTRUCTIONS; SCORING

90.1 [deleted]

90.2 [deleted]

90.3 Scoring

- (a) The race committee shall score a race or series as provided in Part 8 and Part 9.
- (b) [deleted]
- (c) When the race committee determines from its own records or observations that it has scored a boat incorrectly, it shall correct the error and make the corrected scores available to competitors. Only the Jury may take other scoring actions that worsen a boat's score.
- (d) The race committee shall implement scoring changes directed by the jury, the Arbitration Panel, or World Sailing as a result of decisions made in accordance with the rules.
- (e) Notwithstanding the provisions in rule 90.3(a), (c) and (d), there shall be no changes to race or series scores resulting from action, including the correction or errors, initiated more than 24 hours after;
 - (1) the *protest* time limit of last race of the series (including a single race series);
 - (2) being informed of a jury decision after the last race of the series; or
 - (3) the results of the series are published.

However, in exception, changes to scores shall be made resulting from action under rules regarding Anti-Doping, Betting and Anti-Corruption, or 69, or by a jury acting under a valid hearing.

91 INTERNATIONAL JURY

91.1 There will be an international jury. It shall be composed as required by rule N1 and have the authority and responsibilities stated in rule N2.

91.2 There shall be no appeal from decisions of the international jury constituted in compliance with Appendix N.

92 [deleted]

PART 8

SCORING A MATCH RACING EVENT or STAGE

See rule 90.3

100 SCORING A MATCH RACE

In a match race:

- 100.1 The winner is the first boat to comply with rule 28.1 or has a race awarded to her under rule 44.1(c), unless she is disqualified or retires. When that boat is disqualified or retires, then the other boat is the winner unless it is disqualified or retires. If both boats are disqualified or retire then both boats will be scored as the loser of the race (both boats scored 0).
- 100.2 If boats that have complied with rule 28.1 are tied at the finishing line, and neither retires after *finishing* or is disqualified, the race may be re-sailed if the Regatta Director decides that this can be practically completed. If not, each boat will share the points available for that race.
- 100.3 When only one boat has started and the race is stopped under rule 32.2 due to conditions affecting the safety of the competition, the race shall not be re-sailed, and the boat that has started shall be the winner of the race unless she is disqualified or retires. If neither boat has started within 5 minutes after the starting signal, then the boats will be scored as the loser of the race (both boats scored 0).
- 100.4 If the umpires penalize a boat for a *capsize* under rule 60.4(f) prior to that boat starting, and the other boat is outside the flag area or is breaking rule 41, the boats will be scored as the loser of the race (both boats scored 0)

101 SCORING A SERIES

- 101.1 When a boat withdraws from part of a match racing event the scores of all completed races shall stand.

101.2 Scoring the Louis Vuitton Cup Round-Robin Stage

- (a) Boats in the Challenger Selection Series Round Robin Stage shall be placed in order of their total scores, highest score ranked first. A round robin will only be scored if races between all the Challengers in that round has been completed.
- (b) Ties shall be broken according to rule 102.

101.3 Scoring a Knockout Stage

- (a) The Protocol or sailing instructions shall state the minimum number of points required to win a knockout stage between two competitors. The first competitor to achieve the minimum number of points is the winner.
- (b) If a boat has not achieved the minimum number of points by the end of the final scheduled day of that series, then the winner shall be the boat with the highest score. However, this rule does not apply to the Match.
- (c) Ties shall be broken according to rule 102.

101.4 In a Preliminary Regatta Round-Robin Stage:

- (a) Boats shall be placed in order of their total scores, highest score ranked first.
- (b) When a round-robin series is not complete;
 - (1) if each boat in the round robin has been scored in three or more races of a round-robin series by the end of the final scheduled day, the maximum points in the round-robin that are available to all boats is equal to the number of races sailed by the boat having been scored in the fewest number of races (A). The points available for each race win is equal to a fraction determined by dividing (A) by the number of races each Team sailed in (B). These adjusted points are used to score the incomplete round-robin, and

- (2) if any boat in the round robin has not been scored in at least three races of a round-robin series, then that round-robin series is excluded from the stage score.
- (c) Ties shall be broken according to rule 102.

102 TIES

102.1 Breaking a tie in the Louis Vuitton Cup Round-Robin Stage

In the Challenger Selection Series, ties will only be broken when scoring the Challengers as required by Protocol Article 7.4(a). Ties will only be broken to determine the first and last placed Challenger. References to scores and tie breaking of the Final Preliminary Regatta will only include races between two Challengers (excluding all races between a Challenger and the Defender).

Ties between two or more boats in the Challenger Selection Series round-robin stage shall be broken by the following methods, in order, until all ties are broken:

- (a) **Sail Off (where possible).**
 - (1) When two Challengers are tied, the higher place will be decided in favour of the winner of one race between the tied Challengers.
 - (2) When three Challengers are tied for first place, the highest place Challenger in the Final Preliminary Regatta progresses to the sail-off second race. If there is no highest place Challenger, the winner of a draw progresses to the sail-off second race. The other two boats race each other, and the winner progresses to the sail-off second race. The winner of the second race is then first place;
 - (3) When three Challengers are tied for third place, the lowest place Challenger in the Final Preliminary Regatta progresses to the sail-off second race. If there is no lowest place Challenger, the loser of a draw progresses to the sail-off second race. The other two boats race each other, and the loser progresses to the sail-off second race. The loser of the second race is then last place;
 - (4) When four Challengers are tied for first place, based on the Final Preliminary Regatta, the highest Challenger races the fourth highest Challenger, and the second highest Challenger races the third highest Challenger. The winner of each race then race each other. The winner of this third race is then first place;
 - (5) When four Challengers are tied for second place, based on the Final Preliminary Regatta, the highest Challenger races the fourth highest Challenger and the second highest Challenger Races the third highest Challenger. The loser of each race then race each other. The loser of this third race is then last place.
 - (6) If the second or third race of the sail-off process described in rule 102.1(a)(2) to 102.1(a)(5) is not scored, then the process described in rule 102.3 is used to break the tie in the outstanding races of the sail-off process that was not scored
- (b) the Regatta Director shall endeavour to schedule the sail off as required by Protocol 7.3 (d), however if it is not possible to complete the sail off prior to 19:00 on 11 September 2024, then he shall resort to the process described in rule 102.3.

102.2 Breaking a tie in a Knockout Stage (including the Louis Vuitton Cup semi-finals and finals but excluding the Match)

Ties (including 0–0) between competitors in a knockout stage other than the Match shall be broken by the following methods, in order, until the tie is broken. The tie shall be decided in favour of the boat who

- (a) wins a one race sail-off if the Regatta Director determines that such a race can be run within the schedule reserved for racing the stage. If there is a tie score before the first race of the final scheduled reserve day, there will be only one race;
- (b) has won the most recent match in that knockout stage between the tied competitors;
- (c) has the highest place (amongst the Challengers only) in the round-robin stage, applying rule 102.1 if necessary.

102.3 Breaking a tie in a Preliminary Regatta Round-Robin Stage

Ties between two or more competitors in a round-robin stage of a Preliminary Regatta, or as required by rule 102.1(b) shall be broken by the following methods, in order, until all ties are broken. When one or more ties are only partially broken, rules 102.3(a) to 102.3(d) shall be reapplied to them. Ties shall be decided in favour of the boat(s) who

- (a) placed in order, has the highest score in the matches between the tied competitors;
- (b) when the tie is between two competitors, has won the last match between the two competitors;
- (c) has the most points against the boat placed highest in the round-robin stage or, if necessary, second highest, and so on until the tie is broken. When two separate ties have to be resolved but the resolution of each depends upon resolving the other, the following principles shall be used in the rule 102.3(c) procedure:
 - (1) the higher-place tie shall be resolved before the lower- place tie, and
 - (2) all the competitors in the lower-place tie shall be treated as a single competitor for the purposes of rule 102.3(c).
- (d) between two competitors, has the overall standing of each competitor in the first two Preliminary Regattas held in Vilanova and Jeddah in 2023, or the winner of a draw if there is no highest place competitor;
- (e) when placed in order, has the highest overall standing in the Final Preliminary Regatta; and
- (f) is the winner of a draw, using the same principles used to determine a sail off in full.

102.4 There is no tie break in the 37th America's Cup Match.

PART 9

SCORING A FLEET RACING EVENT or STAGE

See rule 90.3

105 SCORING A FLEET RACE

105.1 A race shall be scored if the scoring distance has been reached.

105.2 The points scored for a fleet race are as follows:

Place	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Points	10	7	5	3	2	1

105.3 A boat's place is determined by its time relative to the other boats in the race. The boat with the shortest time will be placed higher.

105.4 The race committee shall determine the place or scores by applying the following, in order:

- (a) each boat that complied with rule 28.1 and not thereafter retiring or being penalized will be placed as per rule 105.3;
- (b) each boat that *starts* within 3 minutes of the starting signal, who has not complied with rule 28, and is not *capsized*, retired, or disqualified when the race is stopped, will be placed in order as follows:
 - (i) boats that have crossed through the gates of more legs when the race is stopped will be placed higher; and
 - (ii) boats that crossed through the same number of gates to complete the same number of legs in a shorter time will be placed higher.

A boat crosses through the gate when it crosses a line between the gate marks, except if the string representing her track, when drawn taut, subsequently fails to cross that line when the race is stopped. If a boat crossed through their most recent gate with a penalty or was penalized in an incident at that gate, the time they crossed through the gate shall be increased by 20 seconds for each outstanding penalty;

- (c) A boat that *starts* within 3 minutes of the starting signal but has not crossed through any gate shall be scored one point;
- (d) A boat that *starts* within 3 minutes of the starting signal but is *capsized* when the race is stopped or has retired shall be scored one point; then
- (e) A boat that does not *start* within 3 minutes of the starting signal or has been disqualified shall be scored zero points.

105.5 If a boat is disqualified from a race or retires after *finishing*, each boat with a worse finishing place shall be moved up one place.

105.6 If boats are tied at the finishing line the points for the place for which the boats have tied and for the place(s) immediately below shall be added together and divided equally. Boats tied for a race prize shall share it or be given equal prizes.

106 SCORING A FLEET RACING SERIES

106.1 Boats will be ranked in order of their points. The boat with the highest point score will be the winner of the stage and all other boats ranked according to their point score.

107 FLEET RACING SERIES TIES

If there is a tie between two or more boats in a series, the boats shall be ranked in order of their finishing places in the last race both boats were scheduled to compete in. Any remaining ties shall be broken by using the tied boats' finishing places in the next-to-last race and so on until all ties are broken.

APPENDIX N

INTERNATIONAL JURIES

See rule 91.1. This appendix shall not be changed by the notice of race or sailing instructions.

N1 COMPOSITION, APPOINTMENT AND ORGANIZATION

- N1.1** An international jury shall be composed of experienced sailors with excellent knowledge of the racing rules and extensive jury experience. It shall be independent of and have no members from the race committee, Rules Committee, or Measurement Committee. The jury shall be appointed by World Sailing.
- N1.2** The jury shall consist of a chairman, a vice chairman if desired, and other members for a total of at least five. A majority shall be International Judges.
- N1.3** No more than two members (three, in Groups M, N and Q) shall be from the same national authority.
- N1.4** (a) The chairman of a jury may appoint one or more panels composed in compliance with rules N1.1, N1.2 and N1.3. This can be done even if the full jury is not composed in compliance with these rules.
- (b) The chairman of a jury may appoint panels of at least three members each, of which the majority shall be International Judges. Members of each panel shall be from at least three different national authorities except in Groups M, N and Q, where they shall be from at least two different national authorities. If dissatisfied with a panel's decision, a *party* is entitled to a hearing by a panel composed in compliance with rules N1.1, N1.2 and N1.3, except concerning the facts found, if requested within 5 minutes of receiving a panel's decision.
- N1.5** When a full jury, or a panel, has fewer than five members, because of illness or emergency, and no qualified replacements are available, it remains properly constituted if it consists of at least three members and if at least two of them are International Judges. When there are three or four members they shall be from at least three different national authorities except in Groups M, N and Q, where they shall be from at least two different national authorities.
- N1.6** When it is considered desirable that some members not participate in discussing and deciding a *protest* or request for redress, and no qualified replacements are available, the jury remains properly constituted if at least three members remain and at least two of them are International Judges.
- N1.7** [deleted]
- N1.8** [deleted]
- N1.9** If the jury or a panel acts while not properly constituted, its decisions may be appealed.

N2 RESPONSIBILITIES

- N2.1** An international jury is responsible for hearing and deciding all *protests*, requests for redress and other matters arising under the rules of Part 5. When asked by the organizing authority, the race committee, the Rules Committee, the Measurement Committee, or the Arbitration panel, it shall advise and assist them on any matter directly affecting the fairness of the competition.
- N2.2** Deleted
- N2.3** The jury shall also decide matters referred to it by the organizing authority, the race committee, the Rules Committee, the Measurement Committee, or the Arbitration Panel.

N3 PROCEDURES

- N3.1** Members shall not be regarded as having a significant *conflict of interest* (see rule 63.4) by reason of their nationality, club membership or similar. When otherwise considering a significant *conflict of interest* as required by rule 63.4, considerable weight must be given to the fact that decisions of an international jury cannot be appealed and this may affect the perception of fairness and lower the level of conflict that is significant. In case of doubt, the hearing should proceed as permitted by rule N1.6.
- N3.2** If a panel fails to agree on a decision it may adjourn, in which case the chairman shall refer the matter to a properly constituted panel with as many members as possible, which may be the full jury.

N4 MISCONDUCT (Rule 69)

- N4.1** The World Sailing Disciplinary Code contains procedures that apply to specific international events with regard to the appointment of a person to conduct any investigation. These procedures override any conflicting provision of this appendix.
- N4.2** A person shall be responsible for presenting to the hearing panel any allegations of misconduct under rule 69. This person shall not be a member of the hearing panel but may be a member of the jury. Such a person shall be required to make full disclosure of all material that may come into his possession in the course of his investigation to the person subject to allegations of a breach of rule 69.
- N4.3** Prior to a hearing, the hearing panel, to the extent practically possible, shall not act as an investigator of any allegations made under rule 69. However, during the hearing the panel shall be entitled to ask any investigative questions it may see fit.
- N4.4** If the panel decides to call a hearing, all material disclosed to the panel in order for them to make that decision must be disclosed to the person subject to the allegations before the hearing begins.