

DETAIL OF ALTERATIONS – 2017 ROWING AUSTRALIA RULES REVIEW - August 2017

RULE NUMBER	OLD RULE	NEW RULE	COMMENTS
Throughout			Adjustment from the "RA Board", to "RA" (where appropriate) Removal of references of "he" and "his" to a more gender neutral term (where appropriate)
Rule 2.1	These Rules and the relevant By-Laws shall apply to the conduct of all regattas and competitions including where appropriate Ergometer Rowing Competitions conducted under the auspices of RA and provide direction for the administration of competition within the sport.	These Rules and the relevant By-Laws shall apply to the conduct of all regattas and competitions including where appropriate Ergometer (Indoor) rowing competitions and Coastal Rowing conducted under the auspices of RA and provide direction for the administration of competition within the sport.	To include Coastal Rowing and clarify ergometer/indoor rowing
Rule 7.3	Member Associations wish to ensure that all rowers who commenced their rowing career in a State or Territory, and no matter where they are resident in Australia, are available to compete for that State or Territory in the Interstate Events unless he/she has applied for and been granted a change of domicile	Member Associations wish to ensure that all rowers who commenced their rowing career in a State or Territory, and no matter where they are resident in Australia, are available to compete for that State or Territory in the Interstate Events including Masters Interstate Events unless he/she has applied for and been granted a change of domicile	To clarify that State or Territory of Origin rules relate to interstate masters events
Rule 8.5	Nil	"Australian Masters Rowing Championships" shall mean the National Masters Rowing Championships, open to all Masters crews comprised of competitors who are members of Clubs affiliated to Member Associations or Members of Clubs affiliated to other National Rowing Federations recognised by RA	To include a definition of the Australian Masters Rowing Championships
Rule 10.4.4	Nil	The Rules an supporting Regulation and by-laws relating to para-rowing apply to para-rowers in Interstate Event	Due to inclusion of Para Rowing at the Interstate Regatta
Rule 10.4.1	Nil	Inclusion of Para Events in list of Interstate events	Due to inclusion of Para Rowing at the Interstate Regatta
Rule 11	Nil	11.7.3 The Queen Elizabeth II Medallions shall be presented to the members of the crew, coxswain and coach winning the Interstate Women's Eight Oared Championship of Australia for the Queen Elizabeth II Trophy. 11.7.5 The Nell Slatter Medallions shall be presented to the sculler and coach winning the Interstate Women's Single Scull for the Nell Slatter Trophy. 11.7.7 The Victoria Cup Medallions shall be presented to the members of the crew and coach winning the Interstate Women's Lightweight Quad Scull Championship of Australia for the Victoria Cup. 11.7.9 The Bicentennial Medallions shall be presented to the members of the crew and coach winning the Interstate Women's Youth Eight Oared Championships of Australia for the Bicentennial Cup. 11.7.10 The Edward Kenny Memorial Medallions shall be presented to the sculler and coach winning the Interstate Para Men's Single Scull. 11.7.11 The Nell Slatter Medallions shall be presented to the sculler and coach winning the Interstate Para Women's Single Scull.	General updating
Rule 14.1	The Board shall appoint the Technical Delegate. The Chief Executive Officer of RA shall notify the Organising Committee of the Regatta, the Umpire's Committee and the President of the Jury of the appointment of the Technical Delegate	The Board shall appoint up to two Technical Delegates, subject to 14.12 and 14.13, to ensure that the RA Rules of Racing, related By-Laws, and Event Regulations are complied with, and that regattas are satisfactorily operated in terms of safety and competition. The Chief Executive Officer of RA shall notify the Organising Committee of the Regatta, the Umpire's Committee and the President of the Jury of the appointment of the Technical Delegate(s).	Reword to allow for the appointment of two Technical Delegates
Rule 14			Minor rewording to reflect the potential for the appointment of two Technical Delegates
14.3	In general, the duties of the Technical Delegates are to ensure that the RA Rules of Racing and By Laws are complied with, the regatta venue meets the specific RA Event requirements and that the regatta is satisfactorily run both from the safety and competitive points of view.	Nil	Removed as absorbed into 14.1
Rule 14.13	The legal responsibility for matters of safety rests with the Organising Committee and nothing in the Rules of Racing or By-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegate	The Technical Delegate(s) shall satisfy themselves that the organising committee, which has legal responsibility for matters of safety, has made proper provisions for safety. Nothing in the Rules of Racing or By-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegate(s)	Reword
Rule 15	The National Rowing Championships shall, unless otherwise approved by the Board, comprise the events set out in Appendix 8. The order of conduct of the events provided in this Appendix shall be as approved by the Board.	The National Rowing Championships shall, unless otherwise approved by the Board, comprise the events set out in Appendix 8. The order of conduct of the events provided in this Appendix shall be as approved by RA. National Rowing Championships shall be governed by the RA Rules of Racing	Clarify that the National Rowing Championships shall be governed by the RA Rules of Racing
Rule 16	The Australian Masters Rowing Championships shall, unless otherwise approved by the Board, comprise the events set out in Appendix 9.	The Australian Masters Rowing Championships shall, unless otherwise approved by RA, comprise the events set out in Appendix 9. The Australian Rowing Masters Championships shall be governed by the RA Rules of Racing.	Clarify that the National Masters Rowing Championships shall be governed by the RA Rules of Racing
Rule 18.5	Subject to Rule 27.6, no competitor may race for two different Clubs, Institutes or Schools at the same regatta but a competitor may represent his State and his Club and his School at a Regatta.	No competitor may race for more than one Club, Institute, University or School at the same regatta but a competitor may represent their State and their Club and their School or University (where he/she is representing his/her University in a University Event) at a Regatta	Detail allowing rowers to represent their University in a University Event
Rule 18.6	18.1 Open 'Club' events at the National Championships are restricted to: 18.1.1 Athletes who are all the member of the one club, including the coxswain; 18.1.2 Athletes who have not been a member of a National Senior A or Under 23 team in the previous year (athletes who have been a member of a National Para, Junior or Under 21 team in the previous year are eligible to compete in Club events); 18.1.3 Athletes who have not nominated for national selection in the current year (athletes nominating of national selection in a National Junior or Under 21 team are eligible to compete in Club events), at the point of close of nominations for said teams. For clarity, any athlete who is nominated for a National Senior A or Under 23 team when nominations for those teams close is not eligible to compete in Club events in that year regardless of if the nominations for that year close in the year prior.	Open 'Club' events at the National Championships are restricted to: a) Athletes who are all members of the one club, including the coxswain b) Athletes who have not been a member of a National Senior A or Under 23 team in the previous year (athletes who have been a member of a national junior or under 21 team in the previous year are eligible to compete in club events) c) Athletes who are not nominated at 31 January for national selection in the current year (athletes nominating of national selection in a National Junior or Under 21 team are eligible to compete in Club events	Update / Alteration of club event rules to allow athletes that nominate but withdraw their nomination prior to January 31st to compete.

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Rule 20	Nil	MEN'S AND WOMEN'S EVENTS Subject to Rule 27, only men may compete in men's events and only women may compete in women's events. In mixed events men and women may compete in a crew in such proportion as shall be stipulated in these Rules and Regulations or otherwise by the organising committee.	As per FISA
By-Law to Rule 20	Nil	Determination of Eligibility - In cases requiring determination of eligibility in respect of this Rule, including sex re-assignment and hyperandrogenism, the International Olympic Committee guidelines shall be followed.	As per FISA
Rule 24-30			General renumbering of rules
Rule 25.10		University (men and women)	Addition of University as a category
Rule 28 (was Rule 27)	The minimum weight for a coxswain (wearing racing uniform) is 55kg for men's Open, men's, Masters, men's Under 23, men's Under 21 and Under 19 men's crews, and 50 kg for women's Open, women's Masters, women's Under 23, women's Under 21, women's Under 19, Schoolboy, Schoolgirl, Under 17 (men and women), para-rowing and masters mixed crews. The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kg.	The minimum weight for a coxswain (wearing racing uniform) is 55kg for all coxswains. The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kg.	In line with FISA rules.
Rule 30.7	Nil	University Competitors: A University competitor is one who qualifies as a University Competitor according to the Australian University Sport Guidelines.	Due to the inclusion of the University category - required definition (and this therefore in line with Australian University Sport Guidelines.)
Rule 30.8	Nil	Para Competitors: A rower who is formally classified by a full RA, FISA or National Classification Panel and are granted an eligible sport class and sport class status, Para-rowing events are open to rowers of all ages. There are no restrictions on coxswains in respect of para-rowing eligibility, gender or age.	Include definition of a Para Rower.
Rule 31			General rewording, in line with FISA, no effective change to the Rules.
By-Law to Rule 32			Include Mixed Masters event details moved to here from what was previously Rule 33
Rule 33	Mixed masters event details (<i>moved to Rule 32</i>)	University Rowing: A rower may compete in a university event if they are a university rower.	Due to the inclusion of the University category
Rule 34	A rower may compete in a Para-rowing event if his/her disability meets the criteria set out in the RA Classification Policy. The categories and boat classes are defined in the Para-rowing Event Regulations (Appendix 6).	A rower may compete in Para-rowing if they are a para rower.	For clarity
Rule 39	The construction, design and dimensions of boats and oars shall, in principle, be unrestricted subject to the limits laid down in these Rules	The construction, design and dimensions of boats and oars shall, in principle, be unrestricted subject to the limits defined in Rule 1, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Rule 40.	Minor rewording
By-Laws to Rule 39		1.1 Add: (the bow ball) "which covers the point of the bows and is bright white" 1.4.1 Add: "(which shall mean at all times when racing "traffic rules" are in force)" 1.5 Reword detail around quick release foot stretchers 1.11 Add: (in reference to production plaques): "It shall be the sole responsibility of the club including school club or State Association using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement." 1.12 Add: For all para-rowing events, athletes must meet the para rowing equipment specifications as outlined in Appendix 6.	Reword to bring in line with FISA
By-Laws to Rule 39	1.4.2 Allowable Data - During racing, no communication with the crew is permitted from outside the boat using electric or electronic equipment	Nil	Removed this sentence as repeated from 1.4.1
Rule 40		That innovations must be "commercially" available to all competitors. And must be a positive development for the sport.	Bring in line with FISA
By-Laws to Rule 41 (4)	The weighing scale(s) shall be available to the crews 48 hrs before the first race of the regatta for the test weighing of their boats	The weighing scale(s) shall be available to the crews 24 hours before the first race of the regatta for the test weighing of their boats	Bring in line with FISA and standard practice
By-Laws to Rule 41 (6)		Add: (in reference to boat weighing procedure) "The draw shall be kept confidential until the crew of each selected boat is notified of that selection".	Bring in line with FISA
By-Laws to Rule 41 (7)		Add: The jury member responsible for the Control Commission shall award the appropriate penalty to the crew and immediately inform the President of the Jury.	Enable the member of the control commission to award the appropriate penalty, in line with FISA
By-Laws to Rule 41 (7)	The penalty for having raced in an underweight boat shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If two or more boats in the same race are underweight, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their respective boat weights. If the crew races again in an underweight boat in a later round of the same event then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew	The penalty for having raced in an underweight boat shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If two or more boats in the same race are underweight, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their respective boat weights on the second weighing. If their boat weights on the second weighing are identical they shall be ranked by their order of finish in the race. If the crew races again in an underweight boat in a later round of the same event then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew	In line with FISA
	The Board of RA may lay down special requirements for RA Events other than Interstate Events.	RA may approve non-standard requirements for RA Events other than Interstate Events where this is in the interests of the event and the sport of rowing.	Reword in line with FISA
Rule 42	The standard course for a RA Event shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for eight crews racing in separate, parallel lanes over a distance of 2,000 metres and 1,000 metres for Para-rowing and Masters events.	The standard course for a RA Event shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for eight crews racing in separate, parallel lanes over a distance of 2,000 metres and 1,000 metres for Masters events.	Remove reference to para rowing as 1000m racing. Para racing now 2000m. Minor rewording.
Rule 43	The standard racing distances shall be 2,000 metres straight for Men and Women other than Masters and Para-rowing. For Masters and Para-rowing (Men, Women and Mixed crews) the course shall be 1,000 metres straight.	The standard racing distances shall be 2,000 metres straight for Men and Women other than Masters. For Masters (Men, Women and Mixed crews) the course shall be 1,000 metres straight.	Remove reference to para rowing as 1000m racing. Para racing will now be 2000m

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Rule 44	On standard courses, races shall normally be held over eight lanes however this may be reduced with approval by the Board to no less than 6 lanes.	On a standard course there should be a minimum of six lanes available. In principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes usable for racing.	
Rule 46	Nil	Add: (that the Organising Committee will) "Fix the date and programme of the regatta in agreement with the RA Board" and "In conjunction with RA arrange adequate insurance for third party liability, loss or damage to property and equipment and any other insurance cover required by law."	Bring in line with standard practice
Rule 51.5	Any changes in design or colours of racing uniforms or blades registered with RA must be submitted to the Board of RA at least two months before the date of the RA Event.	Nil	Removed as not standard practice
Rule 51.5-10			Renumbering of rules.
	RA Events — No competitor may compete for two different clubs, two different institutes/associations, two different schools, or two different states at the same regatta.	RA Events — No competitor may compete for two different clubs, two different institutes/associations, two different schools, two different universities or two different states at the same regatta.	Inclusion of university events
Rule 53.1.1	Interstate Regatta - No Member Association may enter more than one crew in each event.	Interstate Regatta and Interstate Masters - No Member Association may enter more than one crew in each event.	Clarification that the restriction of number of entries in the interstate regatta also applies to masters events
By-law to Rule 59	Nil	Add: Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that Member Association or club/school	For clarity & in line with FISA
By-law to Rule 59		Nil	Removal around specific rules for lightweights as already covered in lightweight weighing (Rule 31)
Rule 60.1	No change may be made	No substitution of rowers shall be made	Minor rewording
Rule 60.3	Where the change involves a lightweight crew which has already officially weighed in, then the replacement rower is required to be weighed in in racing uniform and meet the relevant weight limits. In such a case the other members of the crew shall not be required to weigh again for the same race, unless as required to meet crew averaging limits.	Nil	Remove as covered in Rule 31 (Lightweights)
Rule 60.4	Nil	Where a consequential substitution is made and there is no substitute for the second rower, then the crew of that second rower may be withdrawn as a consequential medical withdrawal under Rule 58.	For clarity.
By-Law to Rule 63	Nil	Add: In principle there shall be no training during racing at Rowing Australia events.	To bring in line with general practice
Rule 64	Nil	Add: The organising committee is responsible for ensuring that no unauthorised rowers or crews shall be permitted on the water at any time during the course opening times, from the first day the course opens until the end of the regatta without the specific approval of the President of the Jury or Technical Delegate.	To bring in line with general practice
Rule 66		Add: "...and follow instructions of the officials at all times, on the water and within the regatta venue"	Reworded
Rule 66	Remove: stay in their assigned lane throughout the duration of the race and follow instruction of the officials at all times	Nil	This is covered in rule 77.
Rule 67.1	Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the available starting positions, the progression system adopted by RA from time to time or time trials shall be used. The draw shall be random unless the Board decides in the case of a major event that the heats should be seeded.	Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the number of lanes used for racing, a progression system or time trial shall be used. In principle, the draw in the first round shall be random unless otherwise instructed by RA that seeded should be used.	Minor rewording
Rule 67.5	Nil	The Organising Committee shall decide whether or not to hold Finals B, C, D, E and so on, together with the relevant Semi-Finals. In the cases where there are options these shall be chosen by the draw	Added here as a more suitable position than the By-Law to Rule 67
By-Law to Rule 67	Terminology and Abbreviations for heats, repechages, quarter finals, semi finals and time trials etc	removed	Removed as covered in Appendix 3: Progression System.
By-Law to Rule 70 (6)	Nil	Add: Where the Fairness Committee decides that conditions are equal in two lanes, then racing shall take place using those two lanes with crews starting alternatively in adjacent lanes.	Allow for use of two lanes for Time Trials.
By-Law to Rule 70 (8)	Nil	Add: Where two lanes are being used for the Time Trial the crew moving out of their lane must ensure they cause no interference to crews racing in the other lane.	Due to the addition of the ability to use two lanes
By-Law to Rule 71 (1.2)	Nil	Add: To recommend to the Organising Committee to change the timetable of the regatta to avoid adverse weather conditions.	To enable this as an option in adverse weather.
By-Law to Rule 71(2)	After the Fairness Committee has adopted any of the alternatives above, or has determined that those alternatives are not appropriate solutions, it is the duty of the RA Board or the Technical Delegate to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta:	After the Fairness Committee has adopted any of the alternatives at 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 or 1.5, or has determined that those alternatives are not appropriate solutions, it is the duty of them to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta:	Minor rewording
By-Law to Rule 71 (2.2)	To resume racing at a later time when conditions have improved, after consultation with the Fairness Committee	To resume racing at a later time when conditions have improved.	Minor rewording
By-Law to Rule 71 (2.7)	Nil	Add: In each scenario, reasonable time must be given to the teams to prepare and information communicated to the Team Managers, Coaches or through other appropriate communication means.	
By-Law to Rule 71 (2.6)	To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1000m where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible	To reduce the length of the race to no less than 50% of the original race distance where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible	For clarity and to cover masters events
Rule 72			Penalties have been moved to here from their previous position at Rule 81, which brings the Rules in line with FISA
Rule 72 -82			Renumbering of rules due to the addition of Penalties at Rule 72
By-Law to Rule 74	Starting Procedure - with flags	Starting Procedure	Incorporates all starting procedures in the one rule.

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By-Law to Rule 74 (1.1)	The announcement of "two minutes" shall also be an instruction to the crews to prepare to race i.e. remove additional clothing, check equipment.	The announcement of "Two minutes" shall also be an instruction to the crews that they must be ready to race within two minutes. After announcing "two minutes" and if he is satisfied that all the crews are ready to race the starter may, in adverse weather conditions or other special circumstances, proceed with the start without waiting for the designated start time	
By-Law to Rule 74 (1.2)	Nil	Add: Where an Alignment Control Mechanism is in use, the Starter, after all crews are attached to their start pontoon, shall alert crews by announcing "Raising Start System". They shall then activate the alignment mechanism to raise it to the surface.	In case of the introduction of an alignment control mechanism
By-Law to Rule 74 (1.5)	~	Clarification that the starter will then EITHER raise a red flag OR process via lights system	Clarification as starting system processes have been merged in the rules
By-Law to Rule 74 (1.10)	Nil	In para races the starter will follow the procedures set out in Appendix 6.	Reference para races
By-Law to Rule 74 (1.11)	If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason external to the crews or for a false start then the starter must begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call	If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason then the Starter may begin the procedure again, starting with the roll-call.	Rewording
By-Law to Rule 74 (1.12)	Nil	After a false start the starter must begin the procedures again, starting with the roll call. The starter is not required to announce "two minutes" again.	Clarity around the procedure following a false start
By-Law to Rule 74 (2) (was 3)	In exceptional circumstances, the Starter may decide not to use the normal start with the rollcall. If so, the Starter shall inform the crews that the "Quick Start" shall be used. Once the normal start has been used, the Starter shall not change to the quick start for the same race. For the quick start, instead of the roll-call, the Starter shall say: "Quick Start". He shall then say "Attention". The Starter shall then either: raise the red flag; or press the button for the red light. After a clear and variable pause, the Starter shall give the start either: by dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: "Go"; or by pressing the button to turn the red light to green and simultaneously to make an audible signal	Where the Starter considers, for adverse weather conditions or any other valid reason, that the normal start with the roll should not be used, after saying "Two Minutes" they shall inform the crews that they will use the "Quick Start". Once the normal start has been used, the Starter shall, in principle, not change to the quick start for the same race if the race has to be restarted. For the quick start, in place of the roll call, the Starter shall just say: "Quick Start". After a clear pause they shall then say "Attention". They shall then proceed with the remaining start procedure.	In line with FISA
Rule 75		False Start indicated by a Yellow Card rather than a Warning.	Reword to bring in line with card system.
By-Law to Rule 75		various rewording.	
Rule 76	A crew excluded or disqualified at the start may make an objection to the Umpire or the Starter at the time. The Umpire or the Starter shall decide immediately on the objection and shall communicate his decision to the crews in the race and to the other race officials.	A crew awarded a Yellow Card or excluded or disqualified at the start may make an objection to the Umpire or the Starter at the time. The Umpire or the Starter shall decide immediately on the objection and shall communicate their decision to the objecting crew, to the other crews in the race and to the President of the Jury and other race officials.	Rewording
Rule 77	All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with the Rules. Crews are responsible for their own steering. Each crew shall have a lane reserved for its own use and shall remain completely (i.e. including its oars or sculls) within this lane throughout the race. If a crew leaves its own lane then it does so at its own risk. If it impedes or interferes with any of its opponents or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised.	All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with the Rules. Crews are responsible for their own steering. Each crew shall have a lane reserved for its own use and shall remain completely (i.e., including its oars or sculls) within this lane throughout the race. If a crew leaves its own lane, then it does so at its own risk. If it impedes or interferes with any of its opponents or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised <i>without prior warning or other notification from the umpire.</i>	
By-Laws to Rule 78	Stopping a crew — To ensure the safety of the competitors and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising his white flag, naming the crew and giving the command "Stop".	Stopping a crew — To ensure the safety of the competitors and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising their white flag to the vertical position, naming the crew and giving the command "Stop". <i>A crew so instructed shall immediately stop their boat. The crew may begin rowing again to finish the race if permitted by the umpire.</i>	Clarification of Intent

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By-Laws to Rule 78 (4 & 5)	Remedying a disadvantage — If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the first priority is to restore its chances of winning. The imposition of any penalties is a secondary priority. Should a crew's chance of winning be lost, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. He may, for example, stop the race, impose the appropriate penalty and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, he may allow the race to continue and the Umpire will then announce his decision after the race is over. He may not simply penalise the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.	4 Remedying a disadvantage — If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the priority is to restore its chances. The imposition of any penalties is a secondary consideration. Should a crew suffer a disadvantage, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. They may, for example, stop the race, impose the appropriate penalty and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, they may allow the race to continue and the Umpire will then announce their decision after the race is over. They may not only penalise the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it. 5. Nothing in this Rule lessens the responsibility of each crew to remain in its designated lane throughout the race.	In line with FISA
Rule 80	A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has crossed the finish line	A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has reached the finish line	Reword, inline with FISA
By-Laws to Rule 80		Add: This may mean that where there is a difference between crews on the photo-finish system of less than 1/100 th of a second, those crews may have the same recorded times but will have different rankings	To provide clarity
By-Law to Rule 80 (6)	The race was not in order — If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order he shall raise his red flag. If an objection has been raised, he shall speak to the affected crew(s) in order to understand the reasons for the objection. He shall then inform the crews and the Judges at the Finish of his decision. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.	The race was not in order — If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order they shall raise their red flag. If an objection has been raised <i>in accordance with Rule 76 or 82, they shall speak to the affected crew(s) in order to understand the reasons for the objection and may consult the Judges at the Finish to obtain the finishing order of the affected crews.</i> They shall then inform the crews and the Judges at the Finish of their decision. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given their decision.	To provide clarity
By-Law to Rule 80 (7)	Nil	Add: Exclusion by the Umpire – A crew excluded by the Umpire during the race or at the finish of a race shall be notified by the Umpire saying “(name of the crew) – (reason for the exclusion) – red Card – Exclusion!”	In line with FISA
Rule 81	Rule regarding penalties has been removed from here and inserted at Rule 72		In line with FISA
Rule 82	A crew excluded or otherwise penalised at the Start may make an objection to the Starter or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule 75.	A crew excluded or otherwise penalised may make an objection to the Starter (if penalised at the start) or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule 76.	Minor rewording
Rule 84	The Board of the Jury shall decide on the protest and on the measures resulting from its decision including: 1. reprimand; 2. Yellow Card (applying to the next round in which the crew is concerned); 3. relegation (where specifically provided for in these Rules); 4. exclusion, indicated by a Red Card (from all the rounds of the event in question); 5. disqualification (from all events in the regatta); 6. re-row (for a specified number of crews). After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered a disadvantage.	The measures resulting from the decision of the Board of the Jury may include: 1. reprimand; 2. Yellow Card (a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event); 3. Relegation, where specifically provided for in these Rules; 4. Red Card (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question); 5. disqualification (from all events in the regatta); After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure(s) to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered a disadvantage. This may require a re-row of a specified number of crews.	Rewording
Rule 85	An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury by a person affected can only be made to the Board on the same day. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned. Decisions of the Board under this rule are final.	An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose protest has been overturned by the Board of the Jury. The protest must be submitted in written form to the Board of RA on the same day as the decision being appealed, and not less than 60 minutes before the next round of the event concerned. If the decision of the Board of RA on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. Decisions of the Board of RA under this rule are final	Rewording
Rule 90	The President of the Jury shall ensure proper coordination between the Jury and the organising committee.	The President of the Jury shall ensure proper coordination between the Jury and the Technical Delegate, organising committee, in particular with the Safety Advisor, Paramedic and with the Medical Officer..	Bring in line with current practice
Rule 92.1.6	Supervisors of the Control Commission.	Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be senior member.	Minor rewording
By-Law to Rule 95 (11)	Nil	The control commission in conjunction with any technical officials appointed by RA will ensure that all para-rowers are compliant with the equipment and strapping requirements set out in Appendix 6.	Bring in line with Appendix 6
By-Laws to Rule 96 (1.3)	Unfair or unsafe conditions — The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal or unsafe conditions and, if directed as described below or after consulting the President of the Jury shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these rules to ensure a fair and safe race. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes at least two minutes before a start.	Unfair or unsafe conditions — The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal or unsafe conditions and, if directed as described below or after consulting the President of the Jury, <i>and the Fairness Committee where applicable</i> , shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these rules to ensure a fair and safe race. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes, <i>in principle</i> , at least two minutes before a start.	Minor rewording
By-Laws to Rule 96 (1.5)	Nil	Add: If a crew is excluded at the start or does not arrive at the start for its race the Starter shall leave the lane of that crew vacant.	To provide clarity
By-Laws to Rule 96 (1.8)	Nil	Add: In the case of a Yellow Card previously awarded to a crew the penalty shall be announced of “Two Minutes” for the race concerned. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker adjacent to the starting position of that crew	To provide clarity

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RULE NUMBER	OLD RULE	NEW RULE	COMMENTS
By-Laws to Rule 96 (1.9)	Postponement	Delay	Minor rewording
Rule 97	Where the Umpire is satisfied that a crew has been significantly impeded, the Umpire shall endeavour to ensure that its chance of winning is fully restored to it. He shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault but only after a previous warning. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews. Nevertheless, he shall endeavour to ensure that accidents are avoided and to prevent crews from being impeded by their opponents	Where the Umpire considers that a crew has been significantly impeded, they shall endeavour to ensure that its chance is restored to it. They shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault whether or not prior warning or notification has been given to those crews. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews, except as may be required to assist with the avoidance of accidents and to prevent crews from being interfered with by their opponents.	Enabling the umpire to assist crews to avoid an accident.
Rule 97	Nil	Add: Where the President of the Jury considers that weather or other conditions are such that zonal umpiring is about to put the safety of crews at risk he may decide to revert to dynamic umpiring for the remainder of that racing session.	In line with FISA
By-Law to Rule 97			Various renumbering
By-Law to Rule 97 (6) now (7)	Should one or more competitors fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must satisfy himself that the rescue service is in action and, if not, take any necessary measures himself	Should one or more competitors fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must satisfy him or herself that the rescue service is in action and, if not, they shall remain with the capsized crew until they are satisfied that all the members are safe and the rescue service is present.	In line with FISA
By-Law to Rule 97 (10)	Nil	Add: Coaching - As coaching with electric, electronic or other technical devices is not allowed during racing, the Umpire must make a regular check on the area adjacent to the course.	In line with FISA
By-Law to Rule 97 (12)	Nil	Add: Zonal Umpiring - For zonal umpiring, the President of the Jury shall designate the points along the course at which the umpires shall be positioned and shall give such instructions as are necessary, including for contingency or other situations. Zonal umpires when stationed in boats, may move to the centre of the course after the race has passed to confirm that all crews are within their lanes and shall then return to their designated position. If the umpire considers that any crews is about to interfere with another crew the umpire may follow the race for such distance as they consider necessary to take the appropriate actions under these rules.	In line with FISA
By-Law to Rule 97 (13)	Nil	Add: Where zonal umpiring is in force, the provisions of the By-Law shall refer to each of the umpires responsible for their respective zone and outside where appropriate. The extent to which zonal umpires carry out their duties shall be subject to their location and consequent ability to oversee the race.	In line with FISA
By-Law to Rule 99	Nil	Add: It is recommended that rowers participating in Australian Masters Rowing Championships undergo a Health Screening at least annually and prior to the commencement of this event.	
Rule 100	Nil	Add: The version of the World Anti-Doping code, its By-Laws and the RA Anti-Doping By-Laws valid at the time of the violation shall apply.	