

DETAIL OF ALTERATIONS – 2021 RA RULES REVIEW - November 2021

In most cases, the entire rule has not been quoted in here, only the relevant parts containing significant change

RULE NUMBER	TOPIC	OLD RULE	NEW RULE	Detail
Rule 17.3	State or Territory of Origin	<p>17.1 State or Territory of Origin Purpose</p> <p>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 and Masters Interstate Events unless they have applied for and been granted a change of domicile.</p> <p>17.1.1 For the purposes of this Rule: “Domicile or State of Domicile”, shall mean the state of residence, including a person’s housing, and/or work commitment, postal address and period of permanent residence; “Rower” shall mean all competitive oarspersons, including coxswains, in all categories of sweep oared or sculling boats catered for in the Interstate Events, regardless of their status at the time they were first affiliated as provided in 17.3.3. “State of Origin” subject to this Rule shall mean the State or Territory of first affiliation of a rower with RA, through their Member Association.</p> <p>17.1.2 Except as provided in this Rule, all rowers competing in the Interstate Events must row for the State of Territory through which they were first affiliated with RA through their Member Association in accordance with this rule. If a rower: 17.1.2.1 is domiciled in a State or Territory other than their State or Territory of Origin;</p>	<p>State or Territory of Origin Purpose</p> <p>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 they have applied for and been granted a change of domicile.</p> <p>17.1.7 For the purposes of this Rule: “Domicile or State of Domicile”, shall mean the state of residence, including a person’s housing, and/or work commitment, postal address and period of permanent residence; “Rower” shall mean all competitive oarspersons, including coxswains, in all categories of sweep oared or sculling boats catered for in the Interstate Events and the Interstate Masters Events, regardless of their status at the time they were first affiliated as provided in 17.3.3. “State of Origin” subject to this Rule shall mean the State or Territory of first affiliation of a rower with RA, through their Member Association.</p> <p>17.1.8 Except as provided in this Rule, all Rowers competing in the Interstate Events or the Interstate Masters Events must row for the State of Territory through which they were first affiliated with RA through their Member Association in accordance with this rule. If a Rower: 17.1.8.1 is domiciled in a State or Territory other than their State or Territory of Origin for a continuous period of;</p>	<p>Significant wording changes for clarity, some main points highlighted</p>

and

- 17.1.2.2 has been a registered rower with the Member Association in the State or Territory of Domicile for a continuous period of six (6) months in the case of a Youth rower or two (2) years in the case of all other rowers;

then the rower may request, through the Member Association of the State or Territory of Domicile, by written application to RA, by no later than the 31st January in the year of competition, a clearance to compete for the State or Territory of Domicile rather than the State of Origin.

- 17.1.3 An application for clearance must provide evidence of the rower's membership of a Club and the Member Association for a continuous period of not less than six months in the case of a Youth rower, or two years in the case of all other rowers, prior to the date of application for clearance, and the onus of proof shall be with the applicant
- 17.1.4 RA shall forward a copy of the application to the Member Association of the State of Origin within two working days of its receipt, and the Member Association of the State of Origin shall have fourteen (14) days from the date of being forwarded from RA to object to the granting of the requested clearance.
- 17.1.5 If no objection from the Member Association of the State of Origin is received within the period specified, a clearance will be deemed effective from the expiration of that period, and the State of Origin and the State of Domicile will be notified accordingly.
- 17.1.6 Upon receipt of a written objection, RA will appoint a panel of three

17.1.8.1.1 four (4) months in the case of a Rower competing in the Interstate Masters Event;

17.1.8.1.2 six (6) months in the case of a Youth Rower competing in the Interstate Event;

17.1.8.1.3 (subject to rule 17.3.3) two (2) years in the case of all other Rowers competing in the Interstate Event.

and

17.1.8.2 is a registered rower with the Member Association in the State or Territory of Domicile

then the rower may request, through the Member Association of the State or Territory of Domicile, by written application to RA, by no later than 35 days before the close of entries of the relevant Interstate Event or Interstate Masters Event, a clearance to compete for the State or Territory of Domicile rather than the State of Origin. A clearance to compete in an Interstate Masters Event is not a clearance to compete in an Interstate Event

17.1.9 The period that any Rower accepts and holds an invitation to attend a National Training Centre (NTC) in the Australian Capital Territory or New South Wales will not form part of the continuous period of domicile for the purpose of Rule 17.3.2.1.3 unless the Rower was domiciled in the Australian Capital Territory (in the case of men) or New South Wales (in the case of women) at the time the invitation to attend the NTC was extended.

17.1.10 An application for clearance must provide evidence to the satisfaction of RA of the Rower's

17.1.10.1 Domicile for a continuous period of not less than four months in the case of a Masters Rower, six months in the case of a Youth rower, or two years in the case of all

Councillors of RA who represent Member Associations not involved in the application for clearance to receive submissions from the respective Member Associations, who shall then submit their decision to the Board for ratification. The Board shall then advise the parties of their decision, and such decision shall be binding on all parties

other rowers, prior to the date of application for clearance, and

- 17.1.10.2 registration with the Member Association in the State or Territory of Domicile.
- 17.1.11 RA, shall forward a copy of the application to the Member Association of the State of Origin within two working days of its receipt, and the Member Association of the State of Origin shall have fourteen (14) days from the date of being forwarded from RA to object to the granting of the requested clearance.
- 17.1.12 If no objection from the Member Association of the State of Origin is received within the period specified, a clearance will be deemed effective from the expiration of that period, and the State of Origin and the State of Domicile will be notified accordingly.
- 17.1.13 Upon receipt of a written objection from the Member Association of the State of Origin, RA will appoint a panel of three Councillors of RA who represent Member Associations not involved in the application for clearance to receive submissions from the respective Member Associations, who shall then submit their decision to the Board for ratification. The Board shall then advise the parties of their decision, and such decision shall be binding on all parties.
- 17.1.14 Nothing in this Rule 17.3 will prohibit a rower competing for his/her State of Origin after they have been cleared to compete for their State/Territory of Domicile.
- 17.1.15 Any clearance to compete for a State/Territory of Domicile under this Rule 17.3 is withdrawn if a rower competes for their State/Territory of Origin after the date of the clearance and the continuous periods referred to in Rule 17.3.2.1 will reset as if the

			<p>Rower had never resided outside of his/her State of Origin.</p> <p>17.1.16 A Rower dissatisfied by the implementation of this Rule 17.3 (other than a decision under Rule 17.3.6 or 17.3.7) may appeal to the Council for adjudication in the best interests of the Interstate Events and rowing. Any decision by the Council under this Rule 17.3.19 shall be unanimous.</p> <p>17.1.17 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule 17.3 a Rower may not compete for more than one State/Territory in an Interstate Event or an Interstate Masters Event in a calendar year.</p>	
By-Law to Rule 22	Swimming Ability	All rowers competing in a RA Regatta shall be able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes. It is the responsibility of the club or school to ensure and certify that rowers can meet these minimum standards and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by RA. At the Australian Masters Rowing Championships it is the responsibility of the masters' individual rower.	All rowers competing in a RA Regatta shall be able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes. It is the responsibility of the club or school to ensure and certify that rowers can meet these minimum standards and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by RA. At the Australian Masters Rowing Championships and the Australian Coastal Rowing and Beach Sprints Championships it is the responsibility of the individual rower.	Include Coastal Rowing and Beach Sprints Championships
Rule 25.4	Under 21	<p>25.4 Under 21 (men and women)</p> <p>25.4.1 A rower or coxswain shall be classified as an Under 21 rower until 31 December of the year in which the rower reaches the age of 20.</p> <p>25.4.2 Under 21 events, with the exception of the 2-, at the National Championships are restricted to athletes who are all the member of the one club, including coxswain.</p>	<p>25.4 Under 21 (men and women)</p> <p>25.4.1 A rower or coxswain shall be classified as an Under 21 rower until 31 December of the year in which the rower reaches the age of 20.</p>	Enable all Under 21 crews to be raced as composite
Rule 51.2.1	Uniforms (undergarment)	51.2.1 Each member of a Club, School or Association competing in an RA Event shall wear the registered racing uniform of their club or school and other garments which must all be identical in design and colour except for permitted sponsor identifications which shall nonetheless be identical within each crew except as allowed for in By-Laws to Rule 50. Except as provided for composite crews, members of the same crew shall compete in identical clothing.	<p>51.2.1 Each member of a Club, School or Association competing in an RA Event shall wear the registered racing uniform of their club or school and other garments which must all be identical in design (with the exception of 51.2.1.1 below) and colour except for permitted sponsor identifications which shall nonetheless be identical within each crew except as allowed for in By-Laws to Rule 50. Except as provided for composite crews, members of the same crew shall compete in identical clothing.</p> <p>51.2.1.1 Subject to 51.5 below, rowers may wear undergarments of differing lengths as long as any undergarment if an identical colour.</p>	Allow differing length undergarments

Rule 51.4	Uniforms (hats)	51.4 If any members of a crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical.	51.4 If any members of a crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical in colour but not necessarily in design.	Allow all variations of headwear
Rule 85.45	Appeals	4. Appeal Time Limits and Requirements a) An appeal 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. b) An appeal shall be by notice in writing specifying: i) The name of the association/club/school and crew bringing the appeal. ii) The decision appealed against.	4. Appeal Time Limits and Requirements a) An appeal 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. b) An appeal shall be by notice in writing specifying: i) The name of the association/club/school and crew bringing the appeal. ii) The decision appealed against. iii) The grounds being relied on for the appeal	Include the "grounds for the appeal" to be required.
Appendix 1	Courses (General)	In addition to the racing lanes there must be sufficient water width available to allow crews to get to the start, to warm up and to cool down safely.	In addition to the racing lanes there must be sufficient water width available to allow crews to get to the start, to warm up and to cool down safely and without disruption to racing.	
Appendix 1	Courses (Length of Water)	The minimum length of water necessary to contain the standard course is 2,120m. For a course for Masters the minimum length is 1,150m.	The minimum length of water necessary to contain the standard course is 2,120m. For a course for Masters the minimum length is 1,150m. However courses for masters must take into account the additional requirements for warm-up and pre-start marshalling behind the start.	
Appendix 1	Courses (Width of Water)	The standard course for RA events shall be at least 108m wide i.e. $13.5 + (6 \times 13.5) + 13.5 = 108m$. The minimum recommended width of the course for RA Events shall be at least 135m i.e. $13.5 + (8 \times 13.5) + 13.5 = 135m$. This width is a minimum and is only acceptable if a low level TV road is provided alongside the full length of the course. The ideal recommended width of the course for RA Events shall be at least 162m i.e. $27 + (8 \times 13.5) + 27 = 162m$. This width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water.	The standard course for RA events shall be at least 95m wide i.e. $15m$ (water width available to allow crews to get to the start) $+75m$ 6×12.5 $+ 5m$ (free space between the racing lanes and the opposite bank = 95m). This width is a minimum and is only acceptable if a low level TV road is provided alongside the full length of the course. The ideal recommended width of the course for RA Events shall be at least 162m i.e. $27 + (8 \times 13.5) + 27 = 162m$. This width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water.	Clarification of space required to have a transit lane to the start if there are only 6 lanes. Allow narrower lanes to reduce limitations on course construction.
Appendix 1	Courses (Depth of Water)	For a standard course the depth of water must be at least 3 metres throughout all racing lanes at the shallowest point if the depth over the course is unequal. However, it is recommended that a course	Depth of Water – For a standard international course the depth of water must be at least 2 metres throughout all racing lanes if the depth of the course is equal at all points, or 3 m at the shallowest point	

		<p>should have a minimum depth of 3.5 metres. A number of old, artificial courses were constructed with an even depth of 2 metres. As long as they remain with an equal depth at all points on the course then they can still be accepted as a standard course</p>	<p>if the depth over the course is unequal. A course depth of 2 metres represents the minimum competition requirements. A depth greater than 2 metres may be required to allow for aquatic plant growth. However, given the varying nature of aquatic plant growth conditions across the country it is recommended that this is studied on an individual basis for each course.</p>	
Appendix 1	Start Pontoons	<p>Start Pontoons</p> <p>The bows of each boat shall be aligned on the start line. This requires the use of start pontoons which may be moved forwards or backwards in order to allow for boats of different lengths. They must be of a solid construction and able to be firmly fixed in position.</p> <p>For RA Events the start pontoons are recommended to be connected by land or by a Start Bridge, minimum 2m wide, allowing easy access for officials and for representatives of the media.</p>	<p>Start Pontoons</p> <p>The bows of each boat shall be aligned on the start line. This requires the use of start pontoons which support a boat-holder and can be moved forwards or backwards in order to allow for the bow of the boats of different lengths to be aligned on the start line. The pontoons must be of a solid construction and able to be firmly fixed in position and shall meet the specifications described in the RA Event Technical Manual.</p> <p>For RA Events the start pontoons are recommended to be connected by land or by a Start Bridge, minimum 2m wide, allowing easy access for officials, technicians and for media.</p> <p>The Start Bridge shall be connected to the land (or the Aligner's Hut) and to the Start Tower through a floating pontoon.</p> <p>For regattas where Para events are included, the start pontoons must allow for the standard Para 1x boat (as defined by World Rowing) to be aligned on the start line in addition to all other lengths of boat up to 8+.</p>	
Appendix 1	Steering Aids	<p>Steering Aids</p> <p>To assist crews with their steering, the Albano lanes to be buoyed at 5 metre intervals for the first 100 metres of the course. These buoys shall be of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course — see 3.2.3 Buoys.</p>	<p>Steering Aids</p> <p>To assist crews with their steering, the Albano lanes to be buoyed at 5 or 6.25 metre intervals for the first 100 metres of the course. These buoys shall be of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course — see 3.2.3 Buoys.</p>	
Appendix 1	Start Tower	<p>Start Tower</p> <p>The start tower shall be between 40 and 50 metres behind the start line in the centre of the course. The tower shall be equipped with a covered platform for the starter which shall be not less than 3 metres</p>	<p>Start Tower</p> <p>The start tower shall be between 40 and 50 metres behind the start line as close as possible to the centre of the course. The tower shall be equipped with a covered platform for the starter which shall be not</p>	<p>Current Practice with modern traffic lights system there is not need to be in the exact centre of the course.</p>

		<p>and not more than 6 metres above the water level, depending on the distance from the start line. The tower shall be built in such a way that the starter has a clear view over the entire start area, including the aligner's hut.</p>	<p>less than 3 metres and not more than 6 metres above the water level, depending on the distance from the start line. The tower shall be built in such a way that the starter has a clear view over the entire start area, including the aligner's hut. The Start Tower shall be connected to the start bridge through a floating pontoon.</p>	
Appendix 1	Starters' Equipment	<p>Starter's Equipment</p> <p>The tower should be equipped with either one or two large clocks that are clearly visible from a minimum distance of 100m to the crews on the course and those crews waiting for the start, or with other equipment which will allow the starter to inform the crews of the time remaining before the start of their race. In case of delay or postponement, a revised starting time shall be displayed to competitors on a large board by the starter. The starter shall give his instructions and orders by means of a microphone connected to loudspeakers so arranged that they may be heard simultaneously by all competitors.</p> <p>In addition, the start tower must be provided with a red flag, a bell and a megaphone. This additional equipment shall also be provided as a back-up where the start is given by a traffic light system of visible and audible signals. A board and chalks or felt markers should be provided to enable the Starter to provide visual information to crews of any postponement of races.</p>	<p>Starter's Equipment</p> <p>The tower should be equipped with either one or two large clocks that are clearly visible from a minimum distance of 100m to the crews on the course and those crews waiting for the start. The starter shall give their instructions and orders by means of a microphone connected to loudspeakers so arranged that they may be heard simultaneously by all competitors.</p> <p>In addition, the start tower must be provided with a red flag with a white diagonal cross, a bell and a megaphone. This additional equipment shall also be provided as a back-up where the start is given by a traffic light system of visible and audible signals. A notice board and chalks or felt markers should be provided to enable the Starter to provide visual information to crews of any postponement of races.</p>	
Appendix 1	Aligners Hut	<p>Aligner's Hut</p> <p>This shall be a fixed structure placed exactly on the start line, ideally not less than 15m from the first lane and no more than 30m. The floor level of the hut should be between 1m and 2m above the water level. The hut should provide weather protection for up to 4 persons and there should be enough space so that the Judge at the Start and the aligner can both be seated on the line of the start one behind the other, both clearly observing the start line. The Judge at the Start shall sit closer to the first lane with the aligner behind him, at a higher level. There shall be radio links between the aligner and the start pontoon officials who shall be provided with earphones. For</p>	<p>Aligner's Hut</p> <p>This shall be a fixed structure placed exactly on the start line, ideally not less than 15m and no more than 40m from the first lane. The floor level of the hut should be a minimum of 1m above the water level. The hut should provide weather protection for up to 4 persons and their electronic equipment and there should be enough space so that the Judge at the Start and the aligner can both be seated on the line of the start one behind the other, both clearly observing the start area. The Judge at the Start shall sit closer to the first lane with the Aligner behind them, at a higher</p>	

		<p>RA Events, it is preferred if the hut be provided with a false start detection system including a “freeze frame” video system connected directly to the Starter’s start signal. This requires a video camera showing the start line, a computer and two monitors.</p>	<p>level. There shall be radio links between the Aligner and the start pontoon officials.</p> <p>There shall be installed two vertical wires – one permanently fixed behind the video camera and one removable in front of the video camera. The vertical wires must be exactly in line with the horizontal start line. When looking through the vertical wires towards the sight marker at the opposite side of the course, they must all be in one line.</p>	
		<p>The Start Line</p> <p>The start line shall be the line running between a tautly stretched thin vertical wire (1 mm) in the aligner’s hut and a vertical line on a fixed marker on the opposite side of the course. The fixed marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the black half in the direction of the finish. The vertical line shall be the line where the two colours meet. The aligner’s hut must carry a second thin wire (1mm) fixed vertically and along the line of the start (80 to 100cm apart) at the front of the hut and kept in tension. The second wire shall be removable and used for aligning the video camera of the Judge at the Start.</p>	<p>The Start Line</p> <p>The start line shall be the line running between the fixed tautly stretched thin vertical wire (1 mm) located in front of the officials but behind the video camera in the aligner’s hut and a vertical line on a fixed sight marker on the opposite side of the course. An additional removable vertical wire installed a minimum 80 cm in front of the video camera shall be used for aligning the video camera and shall be removed after each alignment. Both vertical wires must be exactly in line with the horizontal start line. When looking through the vertical wires towards the sight marker at the opposite side of the course, all three marks must be in one line. The vertical wires shall be 1 mm thickness in black colour.</p> <p>The fixed sight marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the black half in the direction of the finish. The start line shall be the vertical line where the two colours meet.</p>	
Appendix 1	Other Facilities	<p>Other Facilities</p> <p>There shall be facilities for effecting minor repairs in the neighbourhood of the start, (this will require a substantial pontoon). Adequate toilet facilities should be provided either as a permanent fixture or by using temporary units.</p>	<p>Other Facilities</p> <p>There shall be facilities for effecting minor repairs in the neighbourhood of the start, (this will require a repair pontoon approximately 3m x 6m, upper edge max. 15 cm above the water level, ideally located near to the Aligners Hut – used for urgent boat repairs at the Start). Adequate toilet facilities for officials and media in the start area should be provided either as a permanent fixture or by using temporary units.</p>	
Appendix 1	Start Zone	<p>Start Zone</p> <p>The start zone is the first 100m of the course, from the start line to the 100m line. The start zone shall be marked by Albano system buoys of a different colour</p>	<p>Start Zone</p> <p>The start zone is the first 100m of the course, from the start line to the 100m line. The start zone shall be marked by Albano system buoys of a different colour</p>	

		from those marking the rest of the course and placed at 5m intervals.	from those marking the rest of the course and placed at 5m or 6.25m intervals.	
Appendix 1	Visible Signal and Audible Signal	<p>Visible Signal and Audible Signal</p> <p>At RA Events the start shall be given using a lights system ('starting lights') with a visible and an audible signal.</p> <p>The starting lights showing the visible signal and housing the loudspeaker emitting the audible signal shall be fixed adjacent to each start pontoon.</p> <p>The centre of the starting lights shall be fixed at a height of between 0.7 metres and 1.1 metres above the water level. A starting light shall be positioned 2.5 metres from the centre line of the start pontoon, on the side nearer the centre of the course and visible to the crew on that start pontoon. The visible signals of the starting lights shall operate in only three positions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a neutral (black) position; • a red light signal; • a green light signal. <p>The starter shall start the race by operating just one button. This button shall simultaneously control the green light signal and the sound signal; start the timing system, freeze the video picture for the Judge at the Start and it will release the alignment control mechanism (if provided).</p> <p>The control system for the starting lights shall be designed to allow the following order of events as far as the crews are concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • neutral (black) – no lights, no sound signal; • red light, no sound signal; • if necessary, return straight from red back to neutral; • green light and a sound signal. <p>The mechanism must not have more than three positions for the visible signal (neutral, red and green)</p>	<p>Visible Signal and Audible Signal</p> <p>At RA Events the start shall be given by using a lights system ('starting lights') with a visible and an audible signal.</p> <p>The starting lights showing the visible signal and housing the loudspeaker emitting the audible signal shall be fixed adjacent to each start pontoon.</p> <p>The centre of the starting lights shall be fixed at a height of between 0.7 metres and 1.1 metres above the water level. A starting light shall be positioned 3 metres from the centre line of the start pontoon, on the side nearer to the centre of the course and visible to the crew on that start pontoon. The visual signals of the starting lights shall operate in only three positions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a neutral (no light) position; • a red light signal; • a green light signal. <p>The starter shall start the race by operating just one button. This button shall simultaneously control the green light signal and the sound signal; start the timing system, freeze the video picture (if provided) for the Judge at the Start and it will release the alignment control mechanism (if provided).</p> <p>The control system for the starting lights shall be designed to allow the following order of events as far as the crews are concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • neutral – no lights, no sound signal; • red light, no sound signal; • if necessary, return straight from red back to neutral; • green light and a sound signal. 	

		<p>and the control system must be capable of returning from red to neutral without passing through green.</p> <p>The mechanism must ensure that the green light and the sound signal are given at exactly the same time.</p> <p>Separate starting light units shall be fixed so that they can be seen by the starter and by the Judge at the Start.</p> <p>The electrical system shall be provided with a duplicate, back-up system. Both the red and the green signals shall be clearly visible to the bow person in an eight when positioned on the start even in conditions of bright sunlight.</p>	<p>The mechanism must not have more than three positions for the visual signal (neutral, red and green) and the control system must be capable of returning from red to neutral without passing through green.</p> <p>The mechanism must ensure that the green light and the sound signal are given at exactly the same time.</p> <p>The light system should also provide a false start alert which can be activated by the Starter (and also in principle by the Judge at the Start) and which should be in the form of repeated flashing of the red lights and sound signals</p> <p>Separate starting light units shall be fixed so that they can be seen by the starter and by the Judge at the Start.</p> <p>The electrical system shall be provided with a duplicate, back-up system. Both the red and the green signals shall be clearly visible to the bow person in an eight when positioned on the start even in conditions of bright sunlight.</p>	
Appendix 1	Between Start and Finish	<p>Between Start and Finish</p> <p>Lanes The lanes shall be buoyed according to the Albano system. These lanes must be straight and of the same width over their whole length.</p> <p>The width of each lane shall be 13.5m. (In special circumstances the width of each lane may be reduced to 12.5m).</p> <p>For a standard course it is recommended that there should be eight buoyed lanes, (minimum is six).</p> <p>For RA Events it is recommended that there shall be a minimum of 8 buoyed lanes.</p>	<p>Between Start and Finish</p> <p>Lanes</p> <p>The lanes shall be buoyed according to the Albano system. These lanes must be straight and of the same width over their whole length.</p> <p>The width of each lane shall be no less than 12.5 and no more than 15m all lanes on the course shall be of identical width. (In special circumstances the width of each lane may be reduced to 12.5m).</p> <p>For a standard course it is recommended that there should be eight buoyed lanes, (minimum is six).</p> <p>For RA Events it is recommended that there shall be a minimum of 8 buoyed lanes.</p>	
Appendix 1	Lane Numbering	<p>Lane numbering</p> <p>In principle, Lane No 1 should be on the left hand side of the starter in the Start Tower looking towards the Finish. However, where an event is televised, the</p>	<p>Lane numbering</p> <p>In principle, Lane No 1 should be on the left hand side of the starter in the Start Tower looking towards the Finish.</p>	Removed as per current practice, we would prefer a L->R numbering and have the lanes odd on the broadcast

		lane numbering should generally place Lane 1 at the top of the television picture.	
Appendix 1	Buoys	<p>Buoys</p> <p>The space between buoys along the axis of the course shall be not more than 12.5 metres but preferably 10 metres except in the Start Zone where it should be 5 metres.. The buoys may be spherical or cuboid in shape but shall be of such material and design that when struck by an oar or boat they will deflect easily and not cause damage or undue interference to the boat or crew. The surface of these buoys (whose diameter shall not exceed 15cm) shall be pliant (not hard).</p> <p>The colour of buoys shall be the same in all lanes. The colours should be visible in all weather conditions. In the Start Zone (the first 100 metres) and at every 250m mark the colour of buoys shall be a clearly different colour from the buoys in the majority of the course. In the last 250 metres the colour of buoys shall be the same as those in the first 100m, or such other colour which is clearly distinct from the colour in the majority of the course.</p> <p>There shall be no buoys on the start line nor on the finish line.</p>	<p>Buoys</p> <p>The space between buoys along the axis of the course shall be 12.5 metres or 10 metres except in the Start Zone where it should be 5 metres or 6.25 metres depending on the thickness of the longitudinal wires making up the Albano course, as defined in the RA Events Technical Manual. The buoys may be spherical or cuboid in shape but shall be of such material and design that when struck by an oar or boat they will deflect easily and not cause damage or undue interference to the boat or crew. The surface of these buoys (whose diameter shall be 15cm or square) shall be pliant (not hard).</p> <p>The colour of buoys shall be the same in all lanes at each point on the course. The colours should be visible in all weather conditions. In the Start Zone (the first 100 metres) and at every 250m line the colour of buoys shall be a clearly different colour from the buoys in the majority of the course. In the last 250 metres the colour of buoys shall be the same as those in the first 100m, or such other colour which is clearly distinct from the colour in the majority of the course. Except for the Start Zone and each 250 metre line, each alternate line of buoys may be of alternating colours where this will assist television presentation.</p>
Appendix 1	Intermediate Times	<p>Intermediate Times</p> <p>Equipment shall be provided every 500 metres for recording the intermediate times and placings of all competitors. For RA regattas, video cameras providing less than 100 frames</p>	<p>Intermediate Times</p> <p>Equipment shall be provided every 500 metres for recording the intermediate times and placings of all competitors. For RA regattas, video cameras are only accepted for taking of</p>

		per second are not accepted for the taking of intermediate times.	intermediate times if they provide 100 frames per second, or more	
Appendix 1	Finish Line	<p>Finish Line</p> <p>The finish line shall be the line running between a tautly stretched thin (1mm) vertical wire immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish and the vertical line on a fixed marker on the far side of the course. The fixed marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the yellow half in the direction of the start – the vertical line shall be the line where the two colours meet. Alternatively two vertical wires (80 to 100cm apart) immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish may be used.</p> <p>The finish line may be marked on the water by two red flags placed on white buoys at least 5 metres outside the course on each side. If necessary, the two red flags (or one of them) may be placed on the bank. It is essential that these flags be exactly on the finish line and that they do not impede the view of the judges at the finish or the progress of crews going to the start.</p>	<p>Finish Line</p> <p>The finish line shall be the line running between a tautly stretched thin (1mm) vertical wire immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish and the vertical line on a fixed sight marker on the far side of the course. The fixed sight marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the yellow half in the direction of the start – the finish line shall be the vertical line where the two colours meet.</p> <p>There are two options for the vertical wires for the Photo-finish cameras:</p> <p>(1) Photo-Finish Cameras on different level to Jury & Timing Seats - there shall be installed two vertical wires – either both removable in front of the photofinish cameras or one in front of the photo-finish cameras (removable) and the second one (fixed) behind the photo-finish cameras. The wire in front of the photo-finish cameras must be at a distance of 100 cm, but a minimum 80 cm, in front of the photo-finish cameras. When looking through the two vertical wires to the sight marker at the opposite side of the course, all three points must be in one line There shall be installed a separate fixed wire for the Judges at the Finish and Timing officials to use by sighting against the finish line marker on the far side of the course.</p> <p>(2) Photo-Finish Cameras on same level as Jury & Timing Seats - there shall be installed two vertical wires:</p> <p>(a) one behind the cameras, removeable or permanent Updated to</p>	Additional wording to reflect current requirements.

include current specifications
(depending on the available space)
(b) one at a distance of 100cm
(minimum 80 cm) in front of the photo-
finish cameras, which should be
divided in two sections:

(i) The upper part of the wire, which
is in front of the video cameras, has
to be removed before racing and
should be easily and accurately
fixed back again in order for the
accuracy of the camera position to
be checked at any time.

(ii) The Judges at the finish and
Timing officials should be able to
use the lower part of the wire by
sighting against the finish line
marker on the far side of the course
at all times during the regatta.

(c) The vertical wires must be exactly
in line with the horizontal finish line.
They should be maximum 1 mm thick
and of black colour.

(d) When looking through the vertical
wires towards the sight marker at the
opposite side of the course, they all
have to be in one line.

(e) There should be no glass in front
of the Photo-finish cameras.

In the case where there is no possibility to install
a vertical sight marker on the opposite side of the
course (a very side open lake), the finish line
may be marked instead by two vertical wires (80
to 100cm apart) immediately in front of the
Judges at the Finish may be used.

The finish line may be marked on the water by
two red flags placed on white buoys at least 5
metres outside the course on each side. If
necessary, the two red flags (or one of them)
may be placed on the bank. It is essential that
these flags be exactly on the finish line and that
they do not impede the view of the judges at the
finish or the progress of crews going to the start.

<p>Appendix 2 (By-Laws to Rule 50)</p>	<p>Advertising</p>	<p>1 General Principles 1.1 These rules: 1.1.1 Apply to all regattas conducted under the auspices of Rowing Australia; 1.1.2 Apply to boats and equipment at the regatta venue from the time of the official opening of the venue for training until the end of the regatta. They apply to rowers and rowers' clothing when they are on the water and on or near the presentation pontoon or stage while victory ceremonies are occurring. They apply as well to all regatta officials and umpires. 1.2 Subject to meeting any advertising and signage requirements of Rowing Australia on behalf of its sponsors, all forms of fixed advertising at Australian Championship Regattas and any other event conducted by or on behalf of Rowing Australia shall be under the control of the Organising Committee appointed by the Board for that event. 1.3 Exclusive Rights of RA 1.3.1 The following rights are the exclusive property of RA at all regattas conducted under the auspices of RA, and shall be commercialised in conjunction with each Organising Committee: Television rights, including all means now known or hereafter devised, whether live or recorded, pay or free television including terrestrial, satellite or cable transmission; Commercial rights, including all commercial and sponsorship rights arising in relation to or in any way connected including signage rights, general sponsorship rights, official supplier rights, event programme rights, advertising rights on all promotional materials and publications and hospitality rights. 1.4 If a manufacturer is also a sponsor it may use the space reserved for a sponsor but is not allowed to create a single larger area by combining the two specified areas. 1.5 If the area reserved for the manufacturer is not used by the manufacturer, it cannot be used for another purpose. 1.6 The advertising does not necessarily have to be the same on the boat, the different items of clothing and the oars/sculls, but within each type it must be identical; for example, all the oars/sculls of a crew must carry the same advertising in the same format, and each individual item of clothing must be identified in the same way for all members of the crew. 1.7 This Rule applies for each individual crew — that</p>	<p>1 Application of these Rules a. These By-Laws apply to: i. All regattas conducted under the auspices of Rowing Australia; ii. Boats and equipment at the regatta venue from the time of the official opening of the venue for training until the end of the regatta. iii. Rowers and rowers' clothing when they are on the water and on or near the presentation pontoon or stage while victory ceremonies are occurring. iv. Regatta officials and umpires. v. All sponsorship and advertising displays within the regatta venue. b. Sponsorship and Advertising i. "Sponsorship" shall mean the act of sponsoring or of being sponsored which leads to the display of the sponsor's name or identification or any form of Identification. ii. "Advertising" shall mean all forms of advertising, display or identification including but not limited to any form of commercial identification. iii. Advertising is prohibited except where specifically allowed by Rowing Australia Constitution, Rules of Racing or related By-Laws. iv. Advertising must comply with the laws of state in which the regatta is being staged, and if it is broadcast, the laws that apply to broadcasting in Australia. v. Sponsorship by, or advertising of, tobacco and e-cigarette products and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol) or strong liquor products is prohibited. vi. If an event (including regattas and championships) includes racing events for rowers under the age of 19, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited during those racing events in which rowers under the age of 19 participate. vii. Advertising which is inappropriate, political in nature, or which is harmful to the image of rowing or in contradiction with the Rowing Australia Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws is prohibited. viii. With the exception of state lotteries that are owned or operated on behalf of a state authority, the sponsorship by, or advertising of, any form of betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition, whether or not involving any sport event(s), which involves the wagering of something of value (including real or</p>	<p>Significant Rewording for clarity and to bring in line with World Rowing</p>
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is to say the advertising on the clothing of the rowers of a coxless four of one Club or State Association does not necessarily have to be the same for the rowers of an eight from the same Club or State Association.

virtual currency) on an outcome is prohibited. This prohibition applies irrespective of whether such betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition advertising would otherwise be permitted by the laws of the country or region in which it will appear. The advertising or sponsorship of any organisation conducting such activity is also prohibited.

ix. Where an advertiser deals in a product that is prohibited by these By-Laws but also deals in a non-prohibited product, that non-prohibited product may be advertised providing that it does not incidentally promote the prohibited product.

x. Advertising may not include anything which displays or leads to content which would not be permitted under these Rules (e.g. via website address, QR code or other identification whatsoever, etc.).

c. General Principles

i. A boat or its crew that is not compliant with Rule 50 or Rule 51 or its By-Laws may not be allowed to start a race and may be excluded or otherwise penalised by the Starter or Umpire.

ii. If a crew has raced and it is then found that either the boat or any crew member was not compliant with Rule 50, 51 or these By-Laws, the crew may be relegated to last place in the race concerned. If the crew has been notified of its non-compliance and races again in a later round of the same event with clothing and/or equipment that is again or newly non-compliant, the crew may be excluded from the event concerned.

iii. If any member of a crew participating in a victory ceremony does not comply with Rule 50, 51 or its By-Laws the crew may be relegated to last place in that particular race, excluded from the event concerned or otherwise penalised. Medals already awarded to a crew which has been relegated or excluded may be withdrawn and awarded to the next placed crew in that event.

d. Exclusive Rights of RA

The following rights are the exclusive property of RA at all regattas conducted under the auspices of RA, and shall be commercialised in conjunction with each Organising Committee:

i. Broadcasting rights, which shall be understood to include but not limited to: broadcast, radio, online and interactive media, whether now known or hereinafter

invented/ developed, for reception on all platforms, exploited or distributed on a free or paid basis in any language, in public or private places, via the designated media, whether "Live" (which means the transmission of the content in real time or with only minimum technical delays as to be imperceptible to the viewer); "Delayed" (which means any transmission which is not Live); and "Radio Transmission" (which means the transmission of audio only signals by means of the designated media)

i.ii. i. Commercial Rights, which shall be understood to mean any and all commercial and intellectual property rights of any kind whatsoever, whether now known or hereafter developed, existing at any time anywhere in the world, in any and all media, arising from and/or in connection with any RA Event and any part or aspect of them including, but not limited to: all sponsorship and supplier rights, advertising rights on signage and on all promotional materials and publications, licensing/merchandising rights, concession rights, ticketing rights, hospitality rights, catering rights, publishing rights, data rights and Broadcasting Rights (as defined in 1) d) i) above).

e. "Identification" and how it is measured

i. "Identification" means the display of a name, designation, trademark, logo or any other distinctive sign or mark of any kind. The following types of Identifications are permitted to be displayed on uniforms and equipment where specified under these By-Laws:

1. Identification of a manufacturer;
2. Identification of the product technology;
3. Identification of the state, club or school of the crew concerned;
4. Name of the boat (not the manufacturer of the boat);
5. Identification of the sponsor(s) of the state, club or school;
6. Identification of the sponsor(s) of an individual rower where specifically provided under these By-Laws;
7. Rowing Australia Identification.

Each of (1) to (7) is an "Identification" for the purpose of this By-Law.

ii) Within one sponsors Identification, several different sponsors may be displayed, subject to the overall Identification not exceeding the permitted size and subject to Identifications being identical within a crew where this is stipulated in these By-Laws.

iii) The area of the Identification is calculated by

drawing vertical and horizontal lines at right angles to each other extended from the most extreme points of the name or symbol, or of the background colour if this covers a larger area. Where the identification consists of separated elements, then where these elements are together identified with a sponsor, the measurement shall include the extreme points of all such elements together. The area is therefore measured as a square or rectangle.

f. Rowing Australia Sponsors Advertising / Reserved Space

The Board, on reasonable notice, may require, during the conduct of an Australian Rowing Championship or any other event conducted by or on behalf of Rowing Australia, the identification of a sponsor of Rowing Australia to be displayed as follows:

- i) On a boat on both sides of the boat (including the sax board) and once on either the bow or stern canvas in area up to 800cm². This identification being placed once on the bow canvas (i.e. in the cockpit section) in sizes no larger than 12.5cm in width and 64cm in length. This shall be in addition to space allocated to the identification of manufacturers and the space allocated to the name of the boat or identification of sponsor of club, school or association.
- ii) On scull or sweep oars on the inboard section to an area up to 50cm² with a maximum height of 5cm. This shall be in addition to space allocated to the identification of manufacturers and the space allocation to the club, school or association advertising space.
- iii) On special clothing that RA may require competitors to wear. This may take the form of a specially made T-shirt, to be provided by RA, which shall be worn under the racing shirt or equivalent. Any RA identification may appear once on each sleeve and each may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.

g. A Manufacturer as Sponsor

- i. If a manufacturer is also a sponsor, it may use the space reserved for a sponsor in addition to its use of the manufacturer's space, but it may not create a single larger area by combining the two specified areas.
- ii. If the area reserved for the manufacturer is not used by the manufacturer, it cannot be used for another purpose.

h. Identifications on the boat and within the Crew

A crew may display different sponsor identifications on their boat, their oars and their clothing. However:

- i. identifications on all oars/sculls must be identical within boat/crew with only the exception of the manufacturer identification where individual rowers may choose to row with oars/sculls from different manufacturers;
- ii. Identifications on all other equipment items and fittings in the boat must be identical within a boat/crew; and
- iii. Identifications on all clothing items must be identical within a crew except as specifically provided within these By-Laws with regard to headwear, socks, shoes and eyewear.

i. State, Club and School Identity

- i. Crews competing in the name of their state/club/school are permitted to display their state/club/school identity on their rowers clothing and equipment except in those areas specifically reserved for other use or where Identifications are prohibited under these By-Laws.
- ii. Where state/club/school identity is on the uniform it must be a part of the official design registered with their member association under Rule 51.
- iii. State/Club/School identity may include the official colours, the State/Club/School name or abbreviation and logo
- j. Subject to meeting any advertising and signage requirements of Rowing Australia on behalf of its sponsors, all forms of fixed advertising at Australian Championship Regattas and any other event conducted by or on behalf of Rowing Australia shall be under the control of the Organising Committee appointed by the Board for that event.

Appendix 2 (By-Laws to Rule 50)	Advertising	Previously very detailed	<p>3 Restriction on Advertising on Equipment</p> <p>Boats and equipment shall be subject to the following restrictions:</p> <p>a. On the outside of the boat, the identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s), and each may be no more than 100 sq cm in area. In the first 50cm from the bow of the boat the logo of the manufacturer may appear once on each side of the boat and may be no more than 80 sq cm in area. The logo shall not include text.</p> <p>b. The name of the boat and sponsors of the club shall be allowed within the following parameters.</p> <p>i. To enable Rowing Australia's use of the specified reserved space as outlined in 1.f of these regulations.</p> <p>ii. Limited number of sponsors depending on boat size:</p> <p>3.b.ii.1 1 sponsor on a 1x</p> <p>3.b.ii.2 2 sponsors on a 2x or 2-</p> <p>3.b.ii.3 4 sponsors on a 4+/4-/4x+/4x</p> <p>3.b.ii.4 4 sponsors on an 8+</p> <p>c. On each scull oar the inboard section of the loom or shaft may carry identification of the manufacturer once to a maximum area of 72 sq cm</p> <p>d. On each sweep oar the inboard section of the loom or shaft may carry identification of the manufacturer once to a maximum area of 100 sq cm.</p> <p>e. There shall be no restriction on advertising of club or school sponsors on the shaft of sculls or sweep oars with the exception of those outlined in 1b .</p> <p>f. There shall be no advertising permitted on blades .</p>	All unrestricted advertising on Boats with the exception of a limited number of sponsors: 1 for a 1x, 2 for a 2x or 2-, 4 for a 4x/+, 4-/4- or 8+ Removing restrictions for advertising on an oar shaft of the oar. Retain the RA reserved space.
Appendix 2 (By-Laws to Rule 50)	Advertising	The identification on a racing shirt of the competitors' Club, School or Association may appear once and may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.	2.b.i The identification on a racing shirt of the competitors' Club, School or Association may appear without restriction. There is no restriction on the size.	Remove the restriction on size and quantity of the identification of the club/school/association
		Club, school or Association sponsor identifications may only appear once and may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.	iv. The identification of one or more sponsors of the state/club/school may appear as follows: a) One Identification once on the front of the shirt and be no more than 100 sq cm; and b) One Identification on each side of the shirt in vertical format to be no more than 80 sq cm the shirt when worn but should appear only on the side. The Identifications may be different on each side but must be uniform within a crew. each. Such Identifications should not encroach on the front or back of the shirt when worn but should appear only on the side. The Identifications may be different on each side but must be uniform within a crew	Increasing opportunities for sponsors on racing shirts

Appendix 2 (By-Laws to Rule 50)	Advertising	NA	2.b.iii One product technology Identification of no more than 10 sq cm may appear on the shirt.	Allow for Technology Sponsor in addition to general sponsor
Appendix 2 (By-Laws to Rule 50)	Advertising - Shorts	Racing Shorts or Equivalent 3.2.1 Advertising may not exceed 50 sq cm in area and may appear on one or both sides of the shorts, each side to be identical at 50 sq cm each.	c. Racing Shorts or Equivalent i. The following Identifications are permitted on the racing shorts or equivalent: (1) The identification of the manufacturer may appear once and be no more than 30 sq cm. (2) One product technology Identification may appear once and be no more than 10 sq cm. (3) In addition to the manufacturer and product technology Identifications, the racing shorts may have one sponsor Identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg. These Identifications must be identical within the crew	Allow manufacturer and technology sponsors on shorts
Appendix 2 (By-Laws to Rule 50)	Advertising - Headwear	Headwear 3.3.1 On headwear, one space for club, school or association identification or advertising is allowed that may not exceed 50 sq cm in area. The identification of the manufacturer may appear once in a separate position and may be no larger than 10 sq cm. 3.3.2 The headwear of individual crew members may have two sponsor identifications each of not more than 50 sq cm in area. These identifications are reserved for the sponsor or sponsors of that crew member and may accordingly vary between crew members subject to the agreement between the rowers and their club.	d. Headwear i. Individual members of a crew are permitted to choose whether to wear headwear. ii. If two or more members of a crew wear headwear, such headwear shall be identical in colour except as otherwise provided below (1) For the avoidance of doubt, headwear may differ in design and as such can be a different brand, design or shape. Therefore within one crew a hat/visor etc. may be worn. iii. The identification of the club, school or association is allowed and may not exceed 50 sq cm in area. iv. The Identification of the manufacturer of the headwear may appear once and be no more than 10 sq cm in area. The manufacturer may be different between individual crew members as long as the colour of the headwear is identical. v. The headwear of individual crew members may have two sponsor Identifications each of not more than 50 sq cm in area. These identifications are reserved for the sponsor or sponsors of that crew member and may accordingly,	Enable variations in headwear within a crew
Appendix 2 (By-Laws to Rule 50)	Advertising - Socks	Socks 3.4.1 The socks or leg coverings (but not both) of individual crew members may also display one sponsor identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg and distinctly separate from the manufacturer's identification. These may be different within a crew and, with the agreement between the individual rower(s) and their club, may be offered to sponsors of individual rowers in the crew and may accordingly vary between crew members and be different on each leg. 3.4.2 Subject to 3.3.2 and 3.4.1, the clothing of all members representing the same School, Club,	e. Socks and leg coverings This provision applies to socks and any other item of leg covering that is worn visibly below shorts (for example, leggings or pressure stockings). i. The identification of the manufacturer of the socks and/or leg coverings must be the same on each leg and may appear once on each leg and in each case shall be no more than 10 sq cm. The manufacturer may be different between individual crew members as long as the colour, design and length of the socks or leg coverings are identical. ii. The socks or leg coverings (but not both) of individual crew members may also display one	

		Institute, University or State Association in a crew must be identical and uniform and, any sponsor identification must be worn on the same part of the clothing by each crew member from the same School, Club, Institute, University or State Association.	sponsor identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg and distinctly separate from the manufacturer's identification. These may be different within a crew and, with the agreement between the individual rower(s) and their club, may be offered to sponsors of individual rowers in the crew and may accordingly vary between crew members and be different on each leg.	
Appendix 2 (By-Laws to Rule 50)	Advertising - Shoes	N/A	f. Identifications on Shoes i. Rowing Australia does not have any restrictions on shoes	
Appendix 2 (By-Laws to Rule 50)	Advertising - eyewear	N/A	g. Eyewear i. Rowing Australian does not have any restrictions on eyewear.	
Appendix 3	Progression System			Minor updates to errors
Appendix 3	Progression System	AMRC - 6 Lane Progression (update Case 3: 13 to 18 entries Format: Three heats, one final.Heat: The first two crews of each heat go forward to the final, the remainder are eliminated.	Case 3: 13 to 18 entries Format: Three heats, one final.Heat: The first crew of each heat go forward to the final, the second and third crews go forward to the semi-final, the remainder are eliminated.Semi-final: The first three crews of the semi-final go forward to the final; the remainder are eliminated.	Enable a second chance in the case when the fastest 3 crews are drawn in the same heat

Appendix 3	Progression System	N/A	<p>AUSTRALIAN MASTERS ROWING CHAMPIONSHIP 7 LANE PROGRESSION SYSTEM</p> <p>Case 1: 1 to 7 entries Format: Either no heat or a single optional or compulsory "race for lanes" heat as determined by the Organising Committee, no repechage, no semi-finals, one final. Heat: If a heat is run all crews shall progress to the final.</p> <p>Case 2: 8 to 14 entries Format: Two heats, one final. Heat: The first three crews of each heat go forward to the final, the remainder are eliminated.</p> <p>Case 3: 15 to 18 entries Format: Three heats, one final. Heat: The first two crew of each heat go forward to the final, the third and fourth crews go forward to the semi-final, the remainder are eliminated. Semi-final: The first crew of the semi-final goes forward to the final; the remainder are eliminated.</p> <p>Case 4: 19 to 28 entries Format: Four heats, two semi-finals, one final. Heat: The first three crews of each heat go forward to semi-final A/B; the remainder are eliminated. Semi-finals: The first three crews of each semi-final go forward to the final; the remainder are eliminated.</p> <p>Case 5: 29 to 42 entries Format: Six heats, three semi-finals, one final. Heat: The first three crews of each heat go forward to semi-final A/B/C; the remainder are eliminated. Semi-finals: The first two crews of each semi-final go forward to the final; the remainder are eliminated.</p> <p>Mixed Events Mixed Events are run in divisions 1 to 7 entries: one division. 8 to 14 entries: two divisions 15 to 21 entries: three divisions 22 to 28 entries: four divisions 29 to 35 entries: five divisions 36 to 42 entries: six divisions</p>	7 Lane Progression not previously listed Update of Case 3, where there are 15 - 18 crews
Appendix 3	Progression System	N/A	<p>AUSTRALIAN MASTERS ROWING CHAMPIONSHIP 9 LANE PROGRESSION SYSTEM</p> <p>Case 1: 1 to 9 entries</p>	AMRC - 9 Lane Progression not previously listed

			<p>Format: Either no heat or a single optional or compulsory "race for lanes" heat as determined by the Organising Committee, no repechage, no semi-finals, one final. Heat: If a heat is run all crews shall progress to the final.</p> <p>Case 2: 10 to 18 entries Format: Two heats, one final. Heat: The first four crews of each heat go forward to the final, the remainder are eliminated.</p> <p>Case 3: 19 to 27 entries Format: Three heats, one final. Heat: The first three crews of each heat go forward to the final, the remainder are eliminated.</p> <p>Case 4: 28 to 36 entries Format: Four heats, two semi-finals, one final. Heat: The first four crews of each heat go forward to semi-final A/B; the remainder are eliminated. Semi-finals: The first four crews of each semi-final go forward to the final; the remainder are eliminated.</p> <p>Case 5: 37 to 54 entries Format: Six heats, three semi-finals, one final. Heat: The first four crews of each heat go forward to semi-final A/B; the remainder are eliminated. Semi-finals: The first three crews of each semi-final go forward to the final; the remainder are eliminated.</p> <p>Case 6: 55 to 81 entries Format: Nine heats, three semi-finals, one final. Heat: The first three crews of each heat go forward to semi-final A/B; the remainder are eliminated. Semi-finals: The first three crews of each semi-final go forward to the final; the remainder are eliminated.</p> <p>Mixed Events Mixed Events are run in divisions 1 to 9 entries: one division 10 to 18 entries: two divisions 19 to 27 entries: three divisions 28 to 36 entries: four divisions 37 to 45 entries: five divisions 46 to 54 entries: six divisions</p>	
Appendix 7	Masters Event Regulations	Previously contained the Progression System for 6 lanes	Removed the progression systems	The progression systems are not listed in Appendix 3 with the Australian Rowing

				Championship progression systems
Appendix 7	Masters Event Regulations	Nil	Included the policy relating to how many lanes we will use pending lane availability	
Appendix 11	Coastal Rowing			Multiple updates in line with World Rowing (tracked change document available on request)
Appendix 12	Beach Sprints Rowing			Multiple updates in line with World Rowing (tracked change document available on request)