
The
CALL BOOK
for TEAM RACING
for 2017 – 2020

Supplement 2019
including supplement 2018

World Sailing

Contact details for the World Sailing Executive Office
20 Eastbourne Terrace
Paddington
London W2 6LG
United Kingdom

Telephone: + 44 (0) 20 3940 4888
Email: office@sailing.org

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Summary of Changes

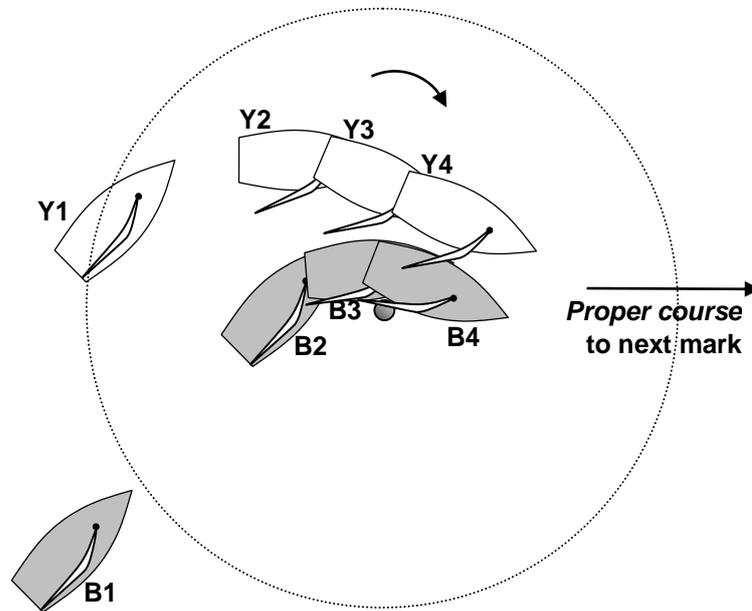
Call	Subject Reason
2018 Changes	
E5 Amended	Exoneration when compelled to hit a mark For consistency with new call J9
E8 Amended	When tacking at a port-hand windward mark For consistency with new call J9
G4 Amended	Proper course beyond layline to leeward mark Clarify call and extend its scope
H2 Amended	When has mark-room been given For consistency with new call J9
H5 New	When has mark-room been given Clarify new words in rule 18.2(d)
J9 New	Rules when a boat is denied mark-room at leeward mark Rapid response call 2017-001
L2 Deleted	Interfering when taking a penalty Delete call which no longer answers the question
M7 Amended	Taking a penalty when OCS and returning to start Correct drafting errors in question and answer 1.
M11 Amended	Umpire action when no protest after a boat hits a mark For consistency with new call J9
2019 Change	
G8 New	Luffing a boat with a spinnaker set

TR CALL E5

- Rule 11** **On the Same Tack, Overlapped**
Rule 18.2 **Giving Mark-Room**
Rule 21 **Exoneration**
Rule 64.1(a) **Penalties and Exoneration**

Question

Y reaches the zone of a starboard-hand windward mark clear ahead of B and slightly above the layline. Both boats are on port tack. The next leg is a beam reach. Y stops with her bow $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths to windward of, and level with, the mark. B, on the port tack layline, tries to sail between Y and the mark. However, Y bears away below her proper course and there is no longer space for B to pass between Y and the mark. B makes contact with Y and the mark and protests. What should the call be?



Answer

Penalize Y.

When Y enters the zone she is clear ahead of B and is entitled to mark-room under rule 18.2(b). Mark-room includes room for Y to round the mark as necessary to sail her course and, when B becomes overlapped inside her, rule 18.2(c)(2) requires that B also gives Y room to sail her proper course. B does so and complies with rules 18.2(b) and (c).

After B becomes overlapped to leeward of Y, Y is required to keep clear. She fails to do so and breaks rule 11. She is not entitled to exoneration under rule 21(a) because she is not sailing her proper course or within the mark-room to which she is entitled.

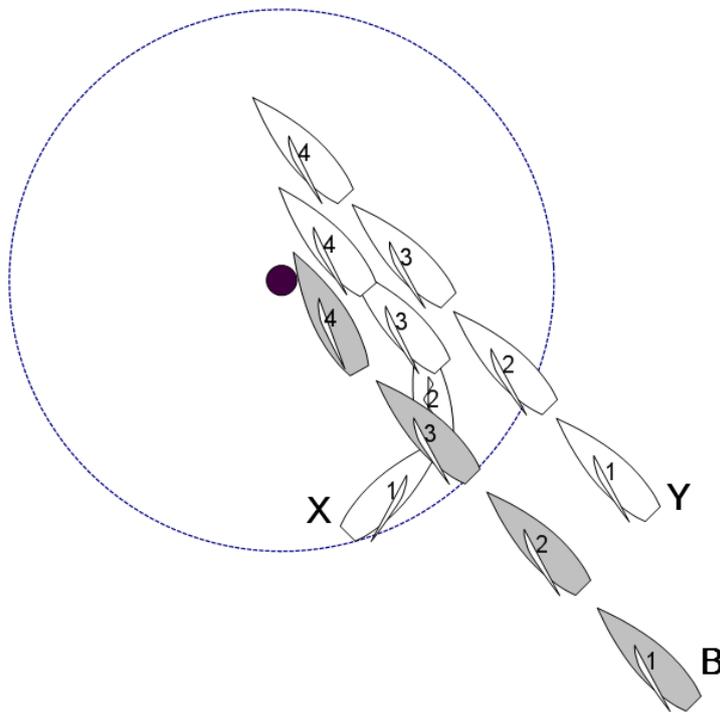
B breaks rule 31 but was compelled to touch the mark as a consequence of Y's breach of rule 11. Exonerate B under rule 64.1(a).

TR CALL E8

Rule 11 **On the Same Tack, Overlapped**
Rule 18.3 **Tacking in the Zone**
Rule 21 **Exoneration**

Question 1

Y enters the zone of a port hand windward mark clear ahead of B. Both boats are on starboard tack. X approaches on port tack and tacks in the zone to leeward of Y and clear ahead of B. When B establishes an overlap to leeward of X, X is then unable to give mark-room to B because of the presence of Y. B makes contact with X and the mark. B protests. What should the call be?



Answer 1

Penalize X and B.

Y on starboard reaches the zone clear ahead of B and B must give her mark-room under rule 18.2(b). When X passes head to wind from port to starboard tack in the zone she is then fetching the mark. B and Y have been on starboard tack since entering the zone, so rule 18.3 applies (and not rule 18.2) between X and Y and between X and B. When B becomes overlapped inside X, X is required to give B mark-room and to keep clear of her. X does neither and breaks rules 11 and 18.3.

When overlapped inside X, B is sailing within the mark-room to which she is entitled. However, when B touches the mark, she breaks rule 31 and is not exonerated under rule 21(b) as she is not compelled to touch it. At position 3, when it becomes clear that X is not giving mark-room, B is still able to avoid the mark in a seamanlike way by passing it on the wrong side.

Question 2

The situation is the same except that after position 3 B bears away and passes the mark on the wrong side. What should the call be?

Answer 2

Penalize X only.

As in Question 1, rule 18.3 applies between X and B. When B becomes overlapped inside X, she is entitled to mark-room which X fails to give, breaking rule 18.3. B breaks no rule.

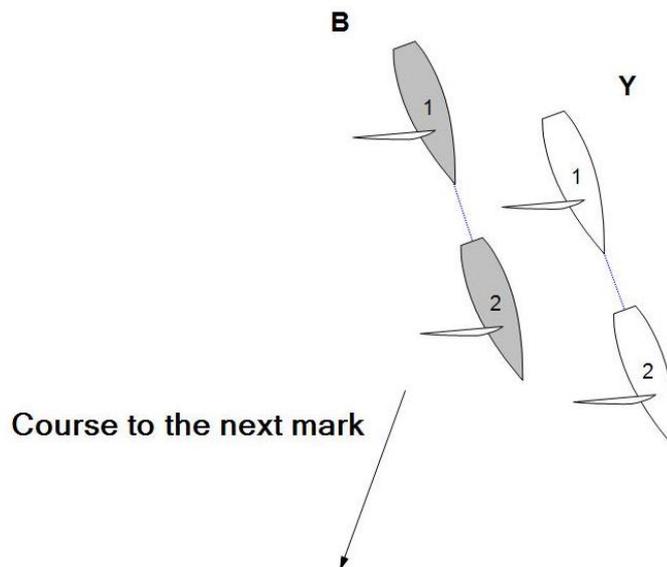
A boat is exonerated under rule 21(b) only if she is sailing within the room or mark-room to which she is entitled and, from the time it becomes clear that room is not being given, she is unable to avoid the mark in a seamanlike way.

TR Call G4

Rule 17 **On the Same Tack; Proper Course**
Definition **Proper Course**

Question 1

On a downwind leg, B and Y are overlapped on the same tack; B is subject to rule 17. B's course to finish as soon as possible is to gybe to sail in the direction of the next mark. Y protests. What should the call be?



Answer 1

Rule 17 requires that B does not sail above her proper course. B must bear away no later than when necessary to finish as soon as possible in the absence of Y. When she delays beyond this point, she breaks rule 17 by sailing above her proper course. Penalize B.

However, if there is doubt whether or not B has reached the point where she must bear away to finish as soon as possible, she is still on a proper course; no penalty.

Question 2

As question 1 except that B bears away to a run but does not gybe. Y protests. What should the call be?

Answer 2

Penalize B. B is still sailing above her proper course and breaks rule 17.

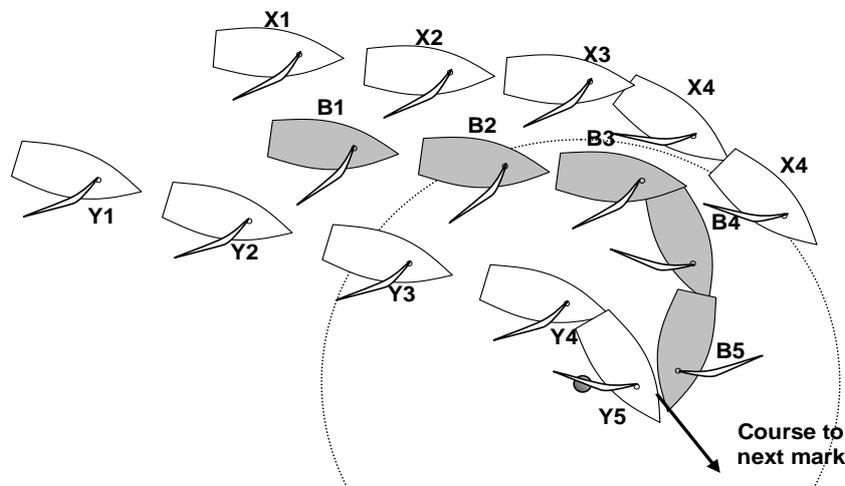
On a downwind leg, a boat is sailing above her proper course when her proper course is to bear away, even if this requires her to gybe.

TR Call H2

Rule 15	Acquiring Right of Way
Rule 18.2	Giving Mark-Room
Rule 21	Exoneration
Rule 31	Touching a Mark

Question

Three boats B, X, and Y are approaching an off-wind mark to be left to starboard. The proper course after the mark is a broad reach on port tack. Rule 17 does not apply to B. When B reaches the zone, Y is clear astern. When Y is alongside the mark, B bears away and gybes to prevent Y from passing between her and the mark. Y touches B and the mark and protests. What should the call be?



Answer

Penalize B.

When B reaches the zone she is clear ahead of Y who is required thereafter to give B mark-room. When Y establishes an inside overlap, she shall also give B room to sail her proper course. Y does so and does not break rule 18.2(b) or (c).

When B gybes she must initially give Y room to keep clear; she fails to do so and breaks rule 15. After position 4, B is not entitled to exoneration under rule 21(a) because she is no longer sailing her proper course or within the mark-room to which she is entitled. Y is exonerated under rule 21(a) for breaking rule 10 and under rule 21(b) because she was compelled to break rule 31.

TR CALL H5

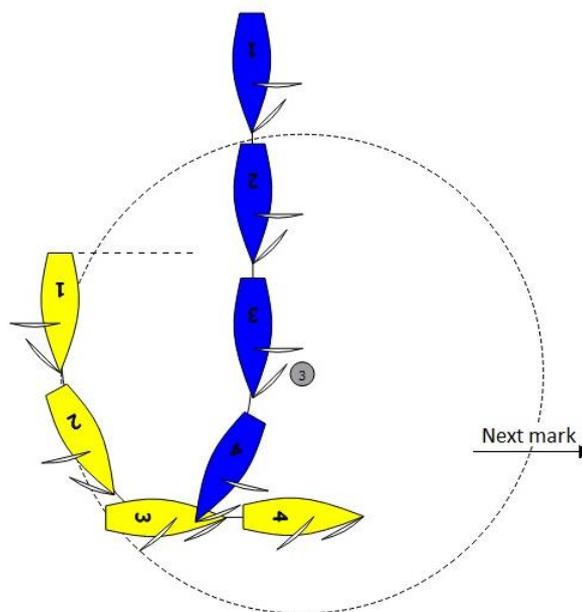
Definition Mark-Room

Rule 18.2 Giving Mark-Room

Rule 21 Exoneration

Question

Y on port tack is clear ahead of B on starboard tack when Y enters the zone of a port hand leeward mark. Y sails to leeward of the mark and turns onto her course to the next mark before position 3. B holds her course until, just before position 4, she luffs to avoid Y. B protests. What should the call be?



Answer

No penalty.

Mark-room includes "room to leave a mark on the required side". If a boat is still approaching a mark, or is passing a mark, she is still in the process of leaving it on the required side.

Y is clear ahead of B when she enters the zone and rule 18.2(b) requires B to give Y mark-room thereafter. When Y is at position 4, mark-room has not yet been fully given, so rule 18.2(b) still applies and rule 18.2(d) does not. B gives Y mark-room and room for Y to sail her proper course as required by rule 18.2(c)(2). B breaks no rule.

At positions 3 and 4 Y is sailing her proper course so she is sailing within the room to which she is entitled from B. Exonerate Y under rule 21(a) for breaking rule 10 with B.

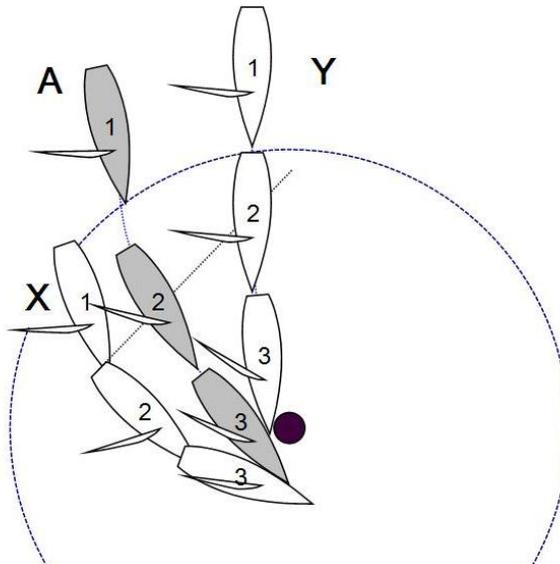
When a boat rounds a mark wide, especially an off-wind mark, her proper course may cease to be close to the mark before she has left the mark on the required side. In such a case rule 18.2(b) still applies but the mark-room to which she is entitled no longer includes room to sail to the mark.

TR CALL J9

- Rule 11** **On the Same Tack, Overlapped**
- Rule 18.2** **Giving Mark-Room**
- Rule 21** **Exoneration**
- Rule 31** **Touching a Mark**

Question 1

X enters the zone at a leeward mark to be left to port clear ahead of A and Y. X slows down to leeward of the mark in an attempt to trap A outside of her and let teammate Y pass A. There is contact between all three boats and Y hits the mark. Y protests. What should the call be?



Answer 1

Penalize A and Y.

Although Y breaks rule 11 (against A) she is exonerated as she is sailing within the mark-room to which she is entitled from A. Y hits the mark but she cannot be exonerated for breaking rule 31 as she could have passed the wrong side of the mark in a seamanlike way and was not compelled to hit it. Y also breaks rule 18.2(b) as she failed to give mark-room to X.

A breaks rules 11 (against X) and 18.2(b) against both X and Y. In no case is she entitled to exoneration.

Although X is an obstruction to A and Y, rule 19 does not apply (see rule 19.1(b)).

Question 2

If Y sails the wrong side of the mark to avoid a multiple collision, would the call be the same?

Answer 2

No. Penalize A only. Y breaks no rule.

TR CALL L2

Rule 24.2 Interfering with Another Boat

CALL DELETED

TR CALL M7

Rule 44.2	One-Turn and Two-Turns Penalties
Rule D1.3(a)	Penalties, Taking a Voluntary Penalty
Rule D2.2(f)	Umpired Races: Penalty Description
Rule D2.3(f)	Penalties Initiated by Umpires: Fails to take a Penalty
Rule D2.4(b)	Signals by an Umpire, Penalty

At the start of a race, B is OCS and has been given a two-turns penalty under rule D2.2(f). B immediately bears away, gybes and tacks, but then sails towards the pin end of the starting line before she again bears away, gybes around the mark and then tacks.

Question 1

Has B taken her penalty correctly?

Answer 1

No. Rule 44.2 requires B to make two turns promptly and in the same direction. By breaking away after the first turn and sailing to a different area, B has not promptly taken a Two-Turns Penalty. Therefore she has not complied with rule 44.2.

Question 2

What action should the umpire take?

Answer 2

Boat B failed to take the penalty in accordance with rule 44.2. Therefore, she has not complied with rule D2.2(f). Under rule D2.3(f), an umpire may now initiate a penalty without a protest from another boat. In this case it is correct to do so. The umpire could either give another Two-Turns Penalty by signalling under rule D2.4(b), or, when appropriate, signal under rule D2.4(b) and at the same time hailing the boat 'One-Turn Penalty'.

Question 3

Would the procedures be the same if B had not been given a penalty by the umpire, but rather attempted to take a voluntary penalty, except that the penalty did not comply with rule 44.2?

Answer 3

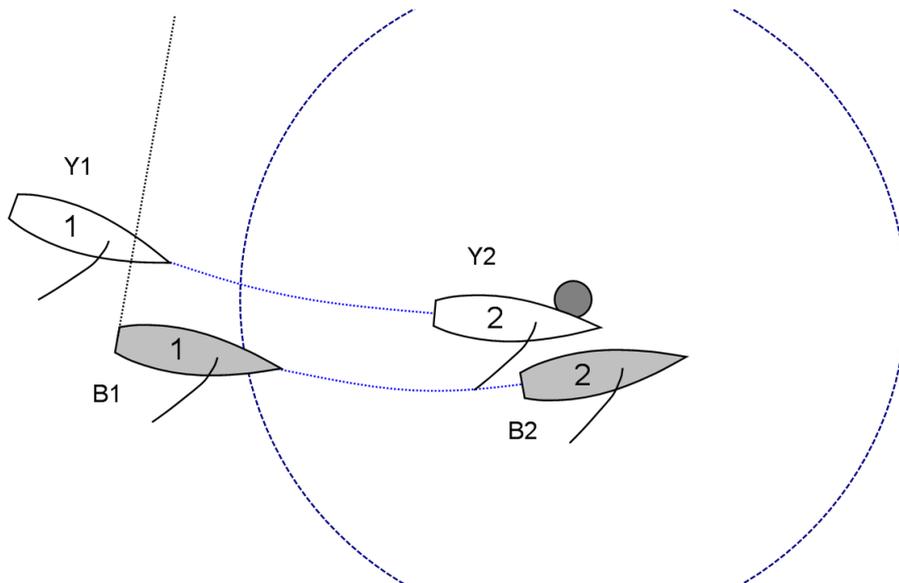
No. The boat has been protested and no boat has taken a penalty. Rule D2.2(c) applies and, as the boat has broken a rule (see first paragraph above), the umpire shall penalize her under rule D2.2(f). See also call M9.

TR CALL M11

Rule 21 **Exoneration**
Rule D2.2 **Protests by Boats**
Rule D2.3(a) **Penalties Initiated by Umpires**

Question

Y is overlapped on the inside of B when B enters the zone of a mark to be rounded to port. The umpires agree that Y touched the mark. No boat protests and no boat takes a penalty. What action should the umpires take?



Answer

If Y could have avoided contact with the mark in a seamanlike way, umpires should act under rule D2.3(a) and penalize Y for breaking rule 31. Otherwise exonerate Y under rule 21(b) and make no signal. See also calls E8 and J9.

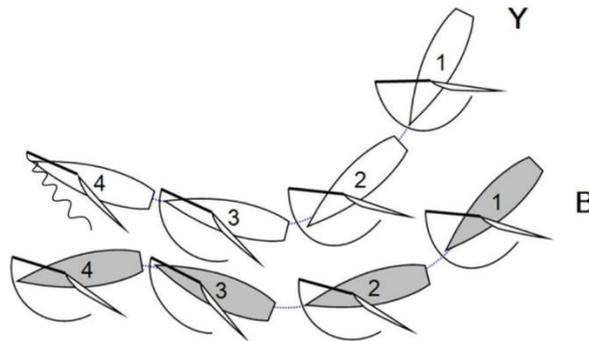
B cannot be penalized under rule D2.2 because no boat protested.

TR CALL G8

Rule 11 **On the Same Tack, Overlapped**
Rule 16.1 **Changing Course**
Definitions **Room**

Question

Two keelboats B and Y are overlapped on a run with spinnakers set. Rule 17 does not apply. B luffs continuously and Y keeps clear by luffing. When Y is no longer able to keep the majority of her spinnaker filled and drawing, she holds course and drops her spinnaker. While she does so, B bears away to avoid contact and protests. There is no contact. What should the call be?



Answer

No penalty.

When B changes course, rule 16.1 requires her to give Y room to keep clear, which includes space to manoeuvre promptly in a seamanlike way. After position 3, Y needs to drop her spinnaker to continue manoeuvring in a seamanlike way. At position 4, B complies with rule 16.1 by bearing away to give Y room to keep clear.

This answer also applies if B has no spinnaker set, or a different type of spinnaker set.

See also Call A3.

Room for a windward boat to keep clear includes room to drop her spinnaker when it is seamanlike to do so. This will depend on factors such as wind strength, size and shape of spinnaker.