



**2015 SUPPLEMENTS TO THE
CALL BOOK FOR TEAM RACING
2013 - 2016**

INCLUDING THE 2014 SUPPLEMENTS

INTERNATIONAL SAILING FEDERATION
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2015 supplements to

The

CALL BOOK

for TEAM RACING

for 2013 – 2016

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International Sailing Federation

Summary of changes:

2014 Changes

TR Call D2 New Question 2 added

TR Call L7 New Call

TR Call M10 New Call

2015 Changes

TR Call L8 New Call

TR Call L10 New Call

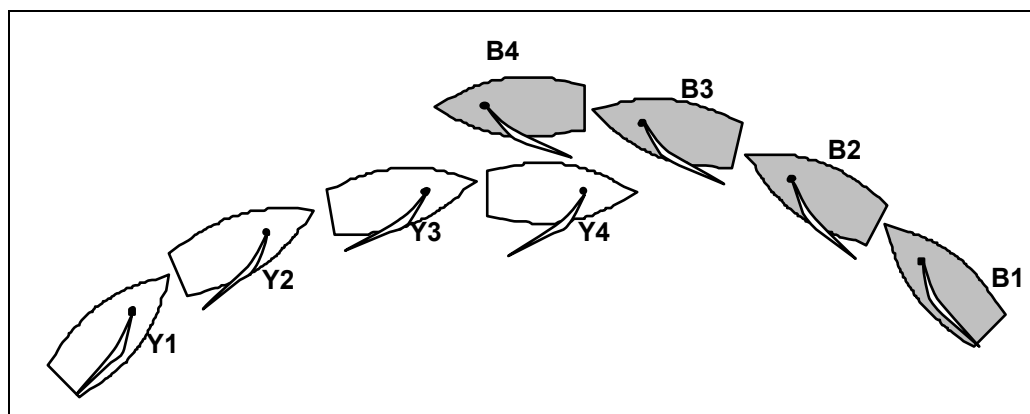
TR Call M11 New Call

TR CALL D2

Rule 10 **On Opposite Tacks**
Rule 16 **Changing Course**

Question 1

On a windward leg in light winds, B on starboard tack and Y on port tack are on converging courses. At approximately three lengths from B, Y bears away to avoid B. B then bears away, so that the boats remain on a collision course. Both Y and B continue to bear away, until they finally pass one another with the wind approximately abeam. Y protests. What should the call be?



Answer 1

Penalize B. After the start rule 16.2 prohibits a starboard tack boat from changing course if that requires a port tack boat, that is keeping clear by sailing to pass astern of her, to have to change course immediately to continue to keep clear.

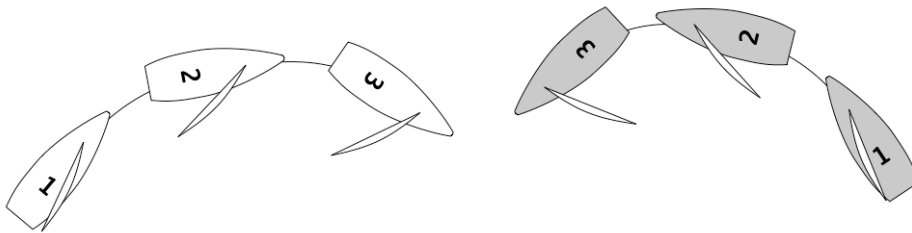
When B alters course between position 1 and 2, Y does not have to make an immediate change of course, so no rule is broken.

When B alters course between positions 2 and 3, she breaks rule 16.2. Boat Y was keeping clear by sailing to pass astern of B, but after B's latest change of course Y has to change course immediately to continue to keep clear.

When the wind is stronger or the boats are moving faster, if B performs a similar manoeuvre she will break rule 16.2 when further from Y.

Question 2

B on starboard tack and Y on port tack are on a beat to windward. Y bears away to pass behind B. While Y's course is still above B's stern, B starts bearing away too. Y does not need to respond immediately to B's course change. The boats bear away until both are sailing downwind courses. B continues to bear away and now Y must respond immediately. Y protests. What should the call be?



Answer 2

When Y starts bearing away she begins sailing to pass astern of B, even though her course is still above B's stern. B is subject to rule 16.2 and must not change course if as a result Y would immediately need to change course to continue keeping clear. However, when B does bears away, Y has no need to change course immediately to continue keeping clear of B; B does not break rule 16.2.

Later, when Y does need to change course immediately to continue keeping clear of B, Y is no longer sailing a course to pass astern of B and therefore rule 16.2 no longer applies.

If Y is unable to continue keeping clear in a seamanlike way, B breaks rule 16.1. Penalise B.

If Y is able to continue keeping clear in a seamanlike way, no penalty.

The expression 'sailing to pass astern' in rule 16.2 refers to the overall actions of the port-tack boat clearly attempting to pass astern of the starboard-tack boat, and not necessarily to the course or heading she is sailing at any moment.

TR CALL L7

- Rule D4.2** **Terminating a Series**
Rule D4.4 **Ties in a Completed Round-Robin Series**
Rule D4.5 **Ties in an Incomplete Round-Robin Series**

An event plans to hold a round robin series followed by a semi-final and a final. The round robin series is scheduled to have three round robins. Light winds force the round robin series to be terminated when 36 out of 45 races of the second round robin have been sailed.

Question 1

Does the decision to terminate the second round robin mean the round robin series is 'complete'?

Answer 1

No. The act of terminating a longer-specified series does not mean the series is completed.

Question 2

Would the answer to Question 1 be different if the number of round robins required to complete the round robin series was not specified in the sailing instructions?

Answer 2

Yes. The act of terminating an unspecified series completes the series.

Question 3

Rule D4.2(b) advises that, if 80% of a round robin has been sailed, that round robin should be considered complete for scoring purposes. Does this mean it is also considered complete for tie-break purposes?

Answer 3

Yes. Tie-breaking is part of the scoring process.

Question 4

Can a round robin that is deemed complete under rule D4.2(b) be used to break a tie under rule D4.5?

Answer 4

No. See Answer 3. The second round robin is deemed to be complete. Only incomplete round robins may be used to break a tie under rule D4.5. Therefore, as per the last sentence of rule D4.5, ties shall be broken in accordance with rule D4.4 and the second round robin would be used in this process.

NOTE: Although no rule prevents a race committee from terminating one round robin and then starting another round robin in the same series, this is not good practice and would be inappropriate in most circumstances.

TR CALL M10

- Rule 2** **Fair sailing**
Rule D1.1(d) **Changes to the Rules of Part 2 — Room to Tack**
Rule D2.3 **Penalties Initiated by Umpires**

Question 1

Rule D1.1(d) requires clear and repeated arm signals, in addition to hails. If there is an arm signal but no hail from Y, what action should the umpires take

- a) if B protests?
- b) on their own initiative?

Answer 1

- a) When the umpires are certain that no hail for room to tack was made, then the signal for room to tack has not been made. (The umpires may be certain there was no hail if they have had no difficulty hearing other calls from a similar position.) For the purpose of the rules of Part 2 they should act as if there has been no signal.
- b) The umpires may decide that Y has broken rule D2.3(g) and penalize her. They could also, in an extreme or repeated case, initiate a hearing under rule 2, Fair Sailing.

Question 2

If there is a hail but no arm signal, is the answer the same?

Answer 2

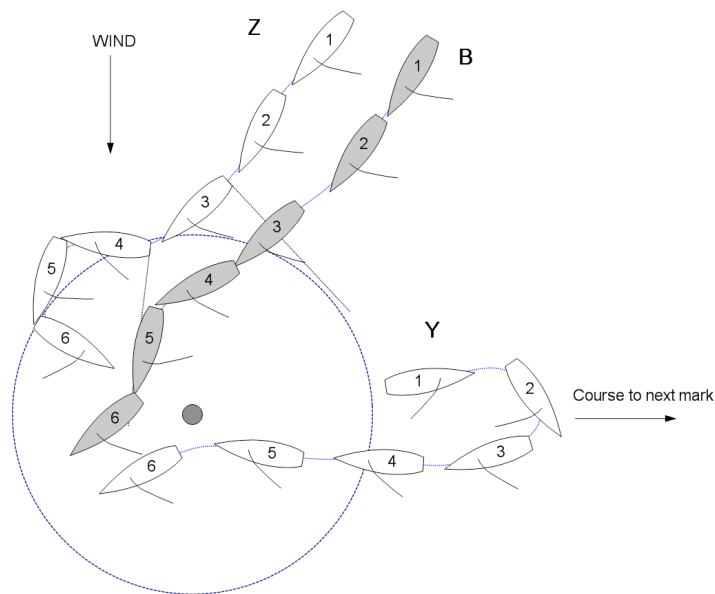
Yes.

TR CALL L8

Rule 16.1 **Changing Course**
Rule 24.2 **Interfering with Another Boat**

Question 1

The boats are at a leeward mark to be rounded to port. Y and Z are on the same team. Y has rounded the mark and is on the leg to the next mark. Y then reverses her course and returns to trap B so that teammate Z can pass B. Between positions 5 and 6, B starts to round the mark, but is prevented from doing so by Y, a right-of-way leeward boat. B changes course to keep clear and there is no contact. B protests. What should the call be?



Answer 1

Penalize Y.

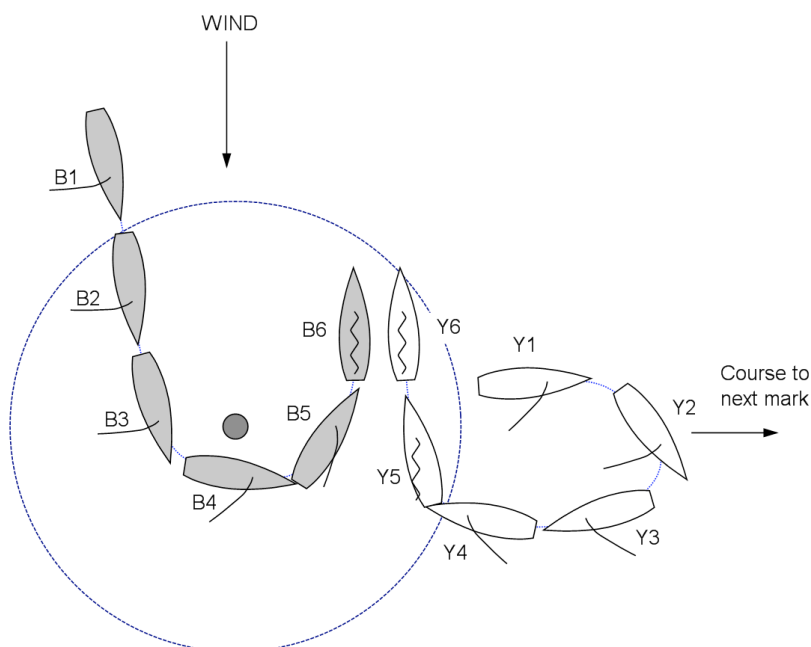
At position 5, B is sailing on another leg of the course than Y. B is still on the downwind leg and Y is on the leg to the next mark. B is windward boat and required to keep clear of Y. B keeps clear by luffing. Y was not sailing her proper course when she caused B to change course to avoid her. Y breaks rule 24.2.

When the umpires are certain that Y and B are on the same leg, rule 24.2 no longer applies

At position 6, Y has returned to the previous leg (see also TR Call L6) and B has not yet rounded the mark, nor is she sailing towards the next mark.

Question 2

The boats are at a leeward mark to be rounded to port. Y has rounded the mark and is on the leg to the next mark. As B enters the zone, Y bears away to gybe and sail back to the mark in order to trap B. B rounds the mark and starts sailing to the next mark. After position 3, Y luffs to a collision course with B. Both boats luff head to wind and there is no contact. Blue protests. What should the call be?



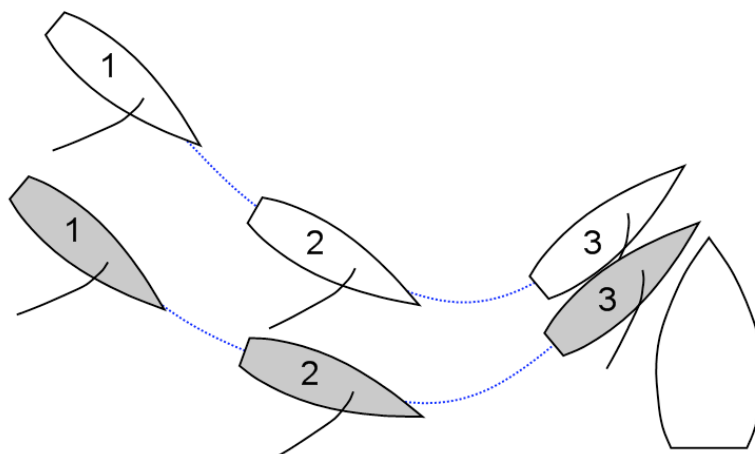
Answer 2

No penalty.

At position 4, B is rounding the mark on the required side and is sailing towards the next mark. The boats are no longer on different legs. Rule 24.2 does not apply. B is subject to rule 10 and Y must comply with rule 16.1 when she changes course. B keeps clear by luffing and Y complies with rule 16.1 by luffing to enable B to keep clear.

TR CALL L10

Rule 16.1 **Giving Room**
Rule 19 **Room to Pass an Obstruction**
Rule 64.1 **Penalties and Exoneration**



Question

Yellow and Blue, overlapped on port tack, are approaching an obstruction which can be passed on either side. Rule 17 does not apply to Blue.

Blue is sailing to pass to leeward of the obstruction, but from position 2 Blue luffs quickly to pass to windward of the obstruction. Yellow responds immediately, but is unable to keep clear of Blue. There is contact between them. Both boats protest. What should the call be?

Answer

Penalise Blue.

When Blue changes course to pass to windward of the obstruction she must give Yellow room to keep clear under rule 16.1. Blue fails to do so and breaks rule 16.1.

As a result of Blue breaking rule 16.1, Yellow is compelled to break rules 11 and 19.2(b). Yellow is therefore exonerated under rule 64.1(a).

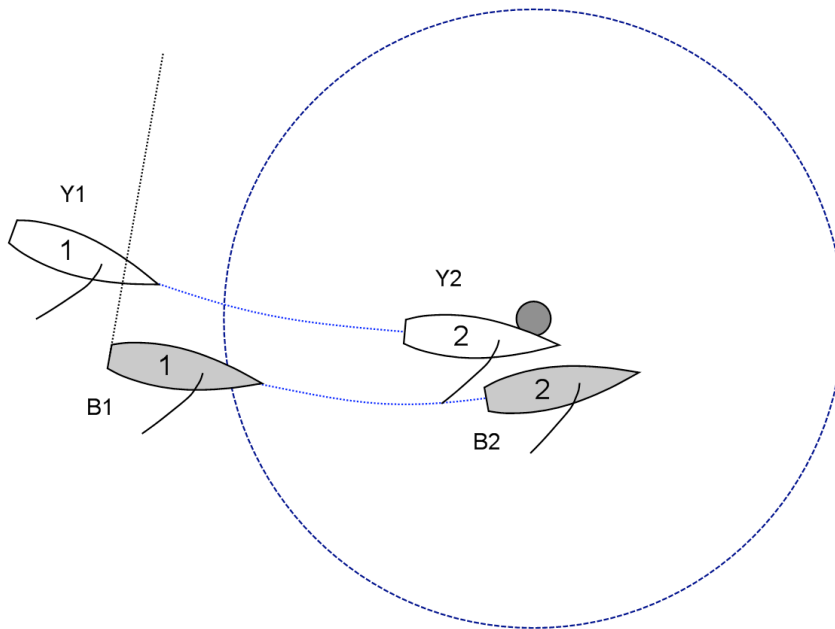
When a right of way boat on a course to pass on one side of an obstruction changes course to pass on the other side, she must comply with any applicable rules of Section A or B.

TR CALL M11

- Rule 18.2(b) Giving Mark-Room**
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 the umpires decide that B gave Y mark-room, they should act under rule D2.3(a) and penalise Y for breaking rule 31.

If the umpires decide that Y touched the mark because B failed to give her mark-room, they should make no signal. Y broke rule 31 by touching the mark; however, she was sailing within the mark-room to which she was entitled and is exonerated under rule 21(b).

Although B broke rule 18.2(b), she cannot be penalised under rule D2.2 because no boat protested, and rule D2.3 does not permit umpires to initiate a penalty when a boat on the other team breaks a rule of Part 2.