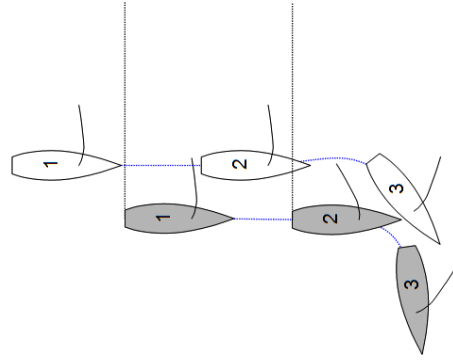


Question 3



When Yellow establishes an overlap, Blue luffs and passes the obstruction on her port side. What should the call be?

Answer 3

If when Yellow establishes the overlap Blue is not yet passing the continuing obstruction and is able to give room but does not, penalize Blue under rule 19.2(b).

However, if the overlap is established when Blue is passing the continuing obstruction and there is not room for Yellow to pass between Blue and the obstruction, penalize Yellow under rule 19.2(c).

If when Blue luffs she breaks the overlap, rule 19.2(c) will apply while the boats are passing the continuing obstruction and Yellow will only be entitled to room if she re-establishes the overlap and there is room for her to pass between Blue and the continuing obstruction.



2010 SUPPLEMENTS TO THE

CALL BOOK FOR MATCH RACING 2009 - 2012

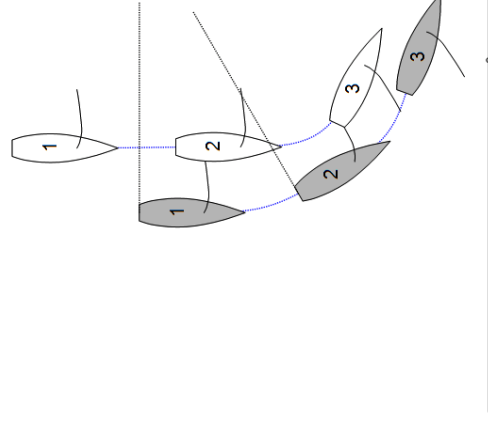
2010 supplements to

The CALL BOOK for MATCH RACING for 2009 – 2012

November 2010

International Sailing Federation

Question 2



Would the answer be different if the boats became overlapped on the same tack before Blue gybed?

Answer 2

No - penalize Blue.

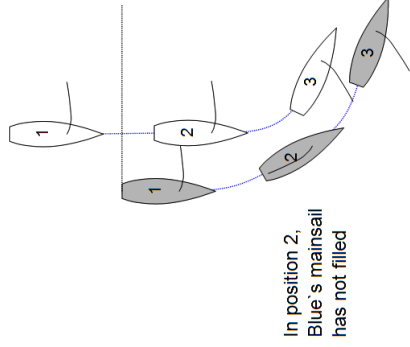
Before the boats become overlapped, Blue has right of way and can choose to pass the obstruction on either side. As soon as the boats become overlapped, Yellow acquires right of way and now she may choose to pass the obstruction on either side.

When the boats become overlapped Yellow is required by rule 19.2(b) to give Blue room, and Blue is required by rule 11 and then rule 13.2 to keep clear of Yellow. When Blue continues to bear away and gybe, Yellow has to alter course to keep clear of her and Blue breaks rules 11 and 13.2. Blue could have luffed and passed the obstruction on the other side. Blue is not compelled to break rule 11 or rule 13.2 so she cannot be exonerated under rule 64.1(c). Rule 15 does not apply to Yellow as she acquired right of way because of Blue's action.

If, by continuing to bear away Blue compels Yellow to break rule 19, Yellow will be exonerated for that breach under 64.1(c).

CALL MR 43

- Rule 19 Room to Pass an Obstruction
- Rule 64.1(c) Penalties and Exonerations
- Rule C2.4 While Tacking or Gybing



Question 1

Blue and Yellow are sailing directly downwind on starboard tack with Blue clear ahead of Yellow. The boats are heading directly toward a long seawall. Blue gybes to port when she is at the obstruction. While Blue is gybing Yellow has to alter course to avoid a collision. There is a Y-flag. What should the call be?

Answer 1

Penalize Blue.

While Blue is gybing she must keep clear of Yellow, which she fails to do. Yellow is not obliged to give room until the boats become overlapped and, as Yellow has to take avoiding action before this time, Blue breaks 13.2. Because Blue was not compelled to break rule 13.2, she cannot be exonerated under rule 64.1(c).

Summary of changes:

Call GEN 2	Missing reference to rule C8.6 inserted.
Call UMP 43	New Call.
Call UMP 44	New Call.
Call UMP 45	New Call.
Call UMP 46	New Call.
Call UMP 47	New Call.
Call MR 41	New Call.
Call MR 42	New Call.
Call MR 43	New Call.

CALL GEN 2

Rule 14 Avoiding Contact

Question

When an incident results in contact how should the umpires act with regard to rule 14?

Answer

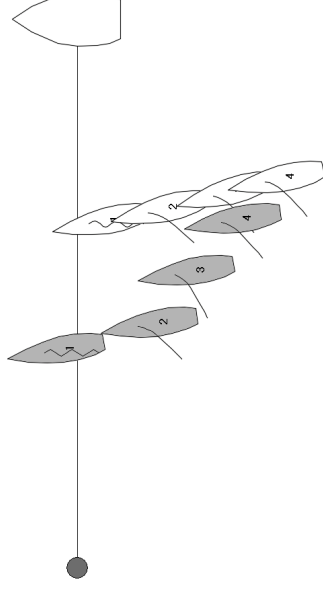
When there has been contact there is a possibility that rule 14 has been broken. However, a breach of rule 14 will not affect any decision made by the umpires in response to a Y-flag.

When the umpires decide that a boat required to keep clear or give room or mark-room is to be penalized for breaking another rule of Part 2, a breach of rule 14 does not result in an additional penalty under C6.5. When a right-of-way boat or a boat entitled to room or mark-room breaks rule 14 she is only liable for a penalty when damage is caused and this is subject to protest under C 6.1.

However, the umpires should initiate a check for damage to be carried out immediately after finishing. If damage is found, the umpires may impose a penalty under rule C8.6 or, if a greater penalty is appropriate, act under rule C8.4 to inform the protest committee.

CALL MR 42

Rule 11 On the same Tack, Overlapped Rule 16.1 Changing Course



Question 1

Initially both boats are stationary on starboard tack, but then start moving astern by backing their mainsails.

From position 2, Blue pushes harder on her mainsail and at the same time sculls forcefully on the windward side to make the boat move rapidly sideways (crabbing). There is a Y-flag. What should the call be?

Answer 1

When Blue begins travelling to windward between position 2 and 3, she is changing course and must give Yellow room to keep clear under rule 16.1.

If, when Blue begins crabbing, Yellow immediately responds and continues to do all she can to keep clear (including crabbing to windward herself) but is unable to keep clear, then Blue is not giving Yellow room to keep clear and breaks rule 16.1. Penalize Blue.

If Yellow could have kept clear, but either responded too slowly or not enough, then Yellow has broken rule 11. Penalize Yellow.

Question 2

Would the answer be different if Blue began crabbing from her stationary position 1?

Answer 2

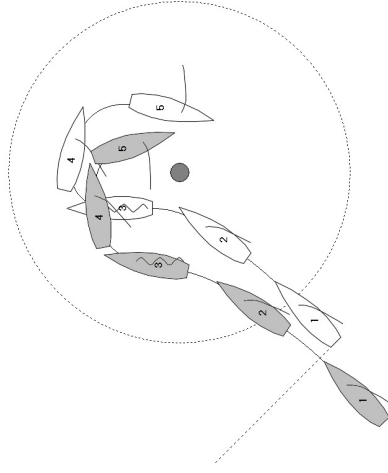
No

CALL MR 41

- Rule 10** On Opposite Tacks
- Rule 11** On the Same Tack, Overlapped
- Rule 18.2(b)** Giving Mark-Room
- Rule 18.5** Exonerated
- Rule C2.4** While Tacking or Gybing
- Definitions** Mark-Room and Proper Course

Question

Yellow and Blue are approaching the windward mark on port tack. Yellow enters the zone clear ahead of Blue. Yellow then luffs above her proper course before rounding the mark. Blue bears away to a course between Yellow and the mark. Yellow gybes onto starboard. When next to the mark and while sailing her proper course, Yellow was forced to bear away to avoid Blue. There is Y-flag. What should the call be?



Answer

When Yellow enters the zone clear ahead, rule 18.2(b) applies and requires Blue to thereafter give Yellow mark-room. Shortly after position 2, when Yellow's bow is abreast of the mark, Yellow is 'at the mark' and from that time on, Blue is then required to give Yellow 'room to sail her proper course while she is at the mark.' Between position 2 and 3, Yellow's course is not consistent with rounding the mark on her proper course so when she luffs she will not be exonerated if she breaks rule 16.1.

At position 4, when Blue overlaps Yellow to leeward she is still required to give Yellow mark-room. If, while taking that mark-room Yellow breaks a rule of Part 2 Section A or rule 15 or 16, she will be exonerated under rule 18.5. Blue has not given Yellow mark-room. Penalize Blue.

CALL UMP 43

- Definitions** Mark-Room

Question 1

When is a boat entitled to mark-room sailing 'to the mark'?

Answer 1

A boat entitled to mark-room is sailing 'to the mark' when she is sailing a course towards the mark, that will leave the mark on the required side, until she reaches a position where she becomes 'at the mark'.

Question 2

When does a boat sailing 'to the mark' become 'at the mark'?

Answer 2

A boat that is sailing 'to the mark' will be 'at the mark' when one or more of the following conditions apply:

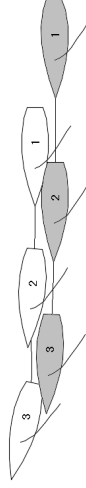
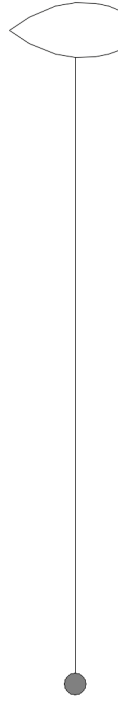
- (a) She is no longer able to alter course, in a seamanlike way, towards the mark and pass it on the wrong side.
- (b) Any part of her hull overlaps the mark and she is closer than half of her hull length to the mark.
- (c) She reaches a position where she would usually alter course to round or pass the mark on the required side in order to start sailing the next leg of the course.

CALL UMP 44

- Rule 11** **On the Same Tack, Overlapped**
Rule 12 **On the Same Tack, Not Overlapped**
Rule 15 **Acquiring Right of Way**

Question

Yellow and Blue are beam reaching on starboard tack in the pre-start with Yellow clear ahead and slightly to windward of Blue's course line. Yellow releases her sail, and Blue creates an overlap to leeward, without either boat changing course. The separation between the boats is only a few centimetres. Yellow luffs to keep clear and there is immediately contact. Both boats Y-flag. What should the call be?



Answer

Blue obtains right of way as a result of Yellow reducing speed. While the change in speed is a consequence of an action by Yellow, an increase or decrease in speed is not in itself an 'action' within the meaning of the second part of rule 15.

Therefore, rule 15 applies when Blue acquires right of way. As Blue creates the overlap so close that Yellow has no possibility of keeping clear, Blue does not give Yellow room to keep clear and breaks rule 15. Penalize Blue.

If, when the overlap is established, Yellow makes every effort to keep clear but is unable to do so, then Blue breaks rule 15. Yellow breaks rule 11 but will be exonerated under rule 64.1(c).

However, if Yellow does not make every effort to keep clear and Blue, after initially giving room, is then required to take avoiding action or there is contact, then Yellow breaks rule 11.

Question 2

Would the answer be different if Yellow completed the tack clear ahead and further to windward, but was moving forward at slower speed than Blue and slipping sideways reducing the separation between Blue and Yellow.

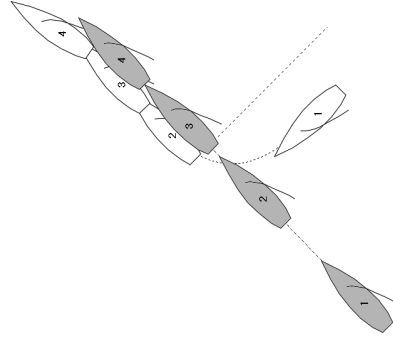
Answer 2

No.

- Rule 10** On Opposite Tacks
- Rule 11** On the Same Tack, Overlapped
- Rule 12** On the Same Tack, not Overlapped
- Rule 15** Acquiring Right of Way
- Rule 64.1(c)** Exoneration

Question 1

Yellow and Blue are on a beat to windward with Yellow on starboard tack and Blue on port tack. Yellow goes through head to wind and completes a tack clear ahead and slightly to windward of Blue's course line. Her tack slows Yellow down, and Blue creates an overlap to leeward, without either boat changing course. The separation between the boats is only a few centimetres. Yellow luffs to keep clear and there is immediately contact. Both boats Y-flag. What should the call be?



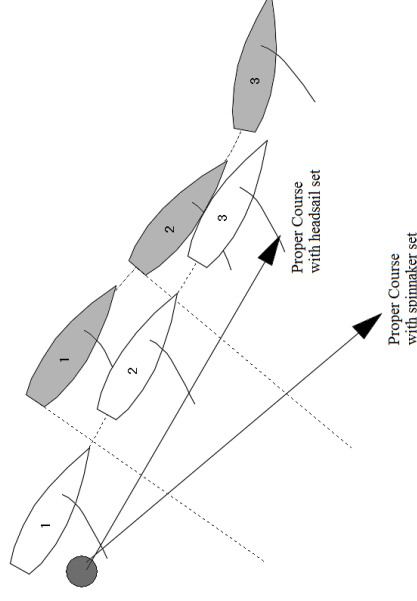
Answer 1

Blue has no need to alter course before Yellow completes her tack. After Yellow completes her tack Blue has room to keep clear by bearing away if needed, so Yellow fulfils her obligation under rule 15 to initially give Blue room to keep clear. When Blue shortly thereafter acquires right of way by establishing a leeward overlap, Blue must give Yellow room to keep clear under rule 15.

- Rule 17** On the Same tack; Proper Course
- Definitions** Proper Course

Question 1

Shortly after rounding the windward mark, Yellow establishes a leeward overlap on Blue from clear astern. The conditions are such that the boats would normally set a spinnaker to finish as soon as possible. Yellow does not set a spinnaker and sails a course that is a proper course for a boat with a headsail, but above a proper course for a boat with a spinnaker. Blue luffs and keeps clear. There is a Y-flag. What should the call be?



Answer 1

Display the green and white flag. When Yellow establishes a leeward overlap at position 2 she is subject to rule 17 and shall not sail above her proper course. However, there is no requirement for her to sail with a spinnaker. Her proper course is determined by the course she would sail, in the absence of Blue, to finish as soon as possible with the sails she is using at that time. Yellow is not sailing above her proper course and does not break rule 17.

Question 2

Would the answer be different if Yellow had an outstanding penalty?

Answer 2

No.

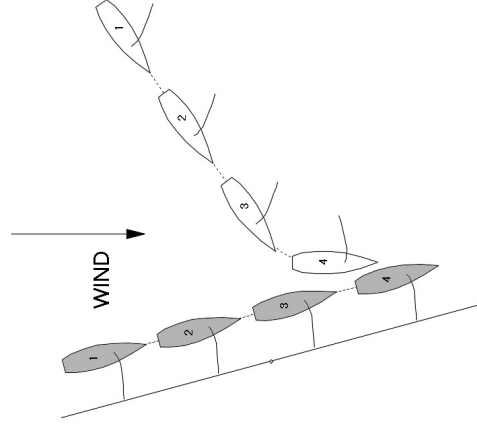
CALL UMP 46

Rule 10 On Opposite Tacks Rule 19 Room to Pass an Obstruction Definitions Overlap

Question 1

Yellow and Blue are both sailing more than ninety degrees from the true wind. Blue, on port tack is sailing along a continuing obstruction. Yellow, on starboard tack is approaching the obstruction on a collision course with Blue. Yellow bears away and avoids Blue.

There is a Y-flag. What should the call be?



Answer 1

Display the green and white flag.

Both boats are sailing more than ninety degrees from the true wind and are overlapped. Yellow is the outside boat and is required by rule 19.2(b) to give Blue room between her and the obstruction.

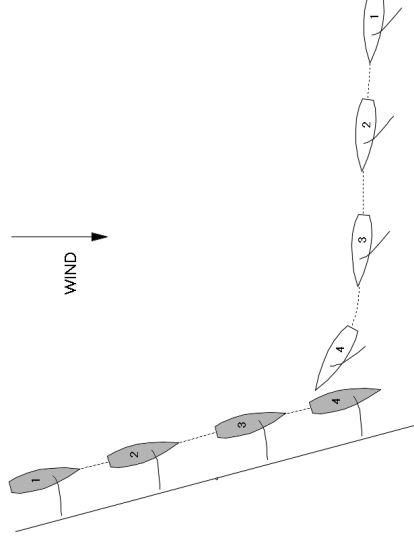
By bearing away to give room between positions 3 and 4 Yellow fulfilled her obligation under rule 19.2(b).

Yellow did not need to take avoiding action until the moment when she needed to change course to fulfil her obligation under rule 19.2(b). Had Yellow failed to then give room, she would have forced Blue to break rule 10 and Blue would have been exonerated under rule 64.1(c).

Question 2

Blue is sailing downwind on port tack along a continuing obstruction. Yellow is sailing an upwind course on starboard tack and is approaching the obstruction on a collision course with Blue. When it is obvious that Blue is not going to change course, Yellow luffs and avoids Blue.

There is a Y-flag. What should the call be?



Answer 2

Penalize Blue.

The definition Overlap only applies between boats on opposite tacks when both are sailing more than ninety degrees from the true wind. Since Yellow is not sailing at more than ninety degrees from the wind, the boats are not overlapped and rule 19.2(b) does not apply. Yellow does not have to give room to Blue. When Yellow has to luff, Blue does not keep clear and breaks rule 10.