

The following calls will apply at the 2025 Prosser Cup and replace the calls of the same number in the 2021 Call Book.

These four calls have substantial changes necessitated by new 2025-2028 Racing Rules of Sailing and have been approved by World Sailing (although not yet officially published).

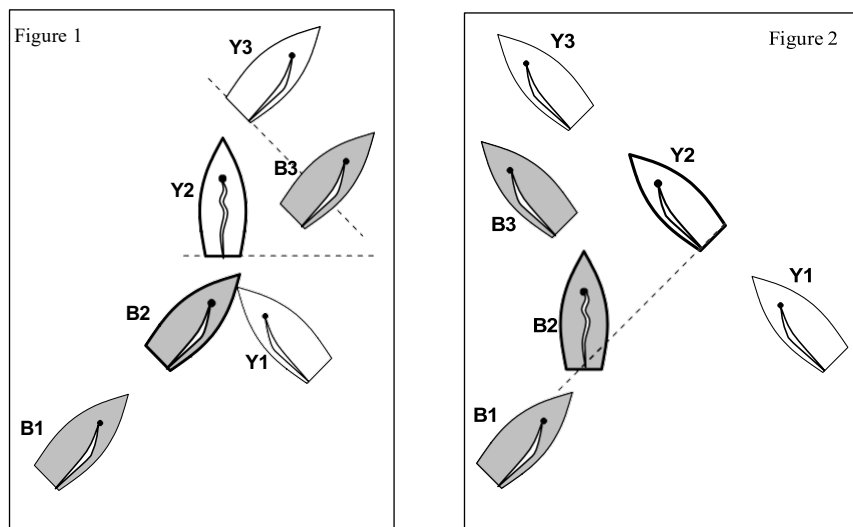
There are many other updates to rule numbers coming in the 2025 TR Call Book (that have not yet been published), but the other calls in the call book remain substantially correct.

TR CALL A1

Rule 13 While Tacking
Rule 17 On the Same Tack; Proper Course

Question

On a beat to windward, an overlap is established while one boat is tacking or shortly thereafter. Under which of the following conditions is B, the leeward boat, permitted to sail above her proper course?



Answer

- Figure 1: Overlap established from clear astern - B does not acquire luffing rights. When Y passes head to wind in position 2 the boats are on the same tack but not overlapped. After B establishes an overlap from clear astern she will break rule 17 if she sails above her proper course during this overlap, and while the boats remain within two hull lengths of each other, unless in doing so she promptly sails astern of Y.
- Figure 2: Overlap established 'instantaneously'. At position 2, when B passes through head to wind, both boats are on the same tack and overlapped. As neither boat established this overlap from clear astern, the overlap is said to be 'instantaneous'. Rule 17 does not apply and B may sail above her proper course.

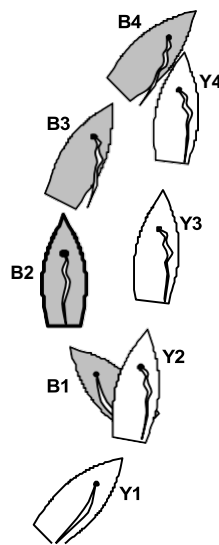
A tacking boat changes tack the moment she passes head to wind. If another boat becomes overlapped to leeward of her from clear astern after the tacking boat passes head to wind, rule 17 applies and the leeward boat may not sail above her proper course.

TR CALL D4

Rule 13 **While Tacking**
Rule 16.1 **Changing Course**

Question 1

B on starboard tack crosses ahead of Y on port tack on a windward leg. As Y passes B's stern, B luffs, and tacks onto port. When B passes head to wind, Y is overlapped to leeward of her. Meanwhile, after sailing behind B and while B is still on starboard, Y luffs above close-hauled and heels to windward to make it difficult for B to complete her tack without making contact with Y. There is contact, and B protests. What should the call be?



Answer 1

Penalize B. After position 2 B gives up right of way, so rule 15 does not apply. Y establishes a leeward overlap instantaneously, so rule 17 does not apply. As Y does not alter course after position 2, rule 16.1 does not apply. B breaks rule 13.

Question 2

If Y luffs after B passes head to wind, and as a result there is contact, will the answer still be the same?

Answer 2

It depends. After B passes head to wind, rule 16.1 applies to Y when she changes course. If Y gives B room to keep clear, but contact occurs, B breaks rule 13. Penalize B.

If Y luffs without giving B room to keep clear even if B promptly reverses her tack, Y breaks rule 16.1. Penalize Y.

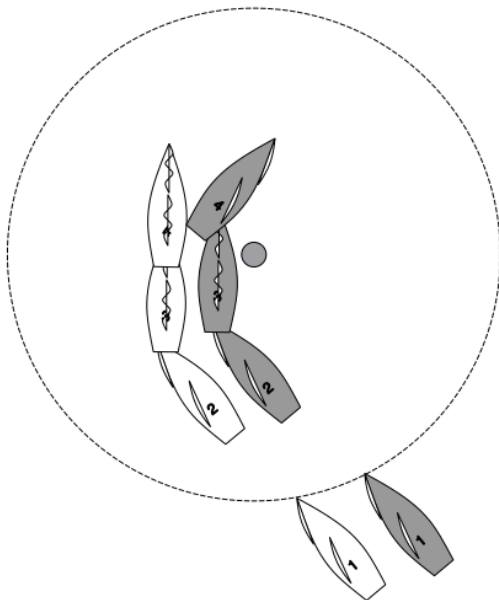
TR CALL E2

Rule 13 **While Tacking**
Rule 18.2 **Giving Mark-Room**
Rule 43 **Exoneration**
Definitions **Mark-Room**

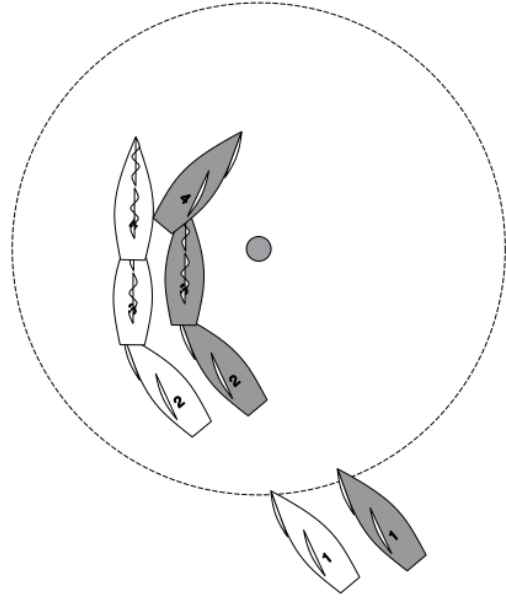
Question 1

Approaching a starboard-hand windward mark on starboard tack, B and Y are overlapped and level at the zone. Y gives B sufficient room to luff to head to wind, but no further. In position 3, B is keeping clear. When B begins to tack, her stern swings and hits Y. Y protests. What should the call be?

QUESTION 1



QUESTION 2



Answer 1

Penalize Y.

Y is outside boat when B reaches the zone and therefore must give B mark-room. Mark-room includes room for B to round or pass the mark on the required side. In position 3, for B to round the mark in a seamanlike way she must tack. Y has not given B sufficient room to do so because B cannot tack without making contact with Y. Therefore in position 3, Y fails to give B mark-room and breaks rule 18.2(a). B is exonerated under rule 43.1(b) for breaking rule 13.

Question 2

The situation is the same except at position 3, B has sufficient room to tack and round the mark on the required side. What should the call be?

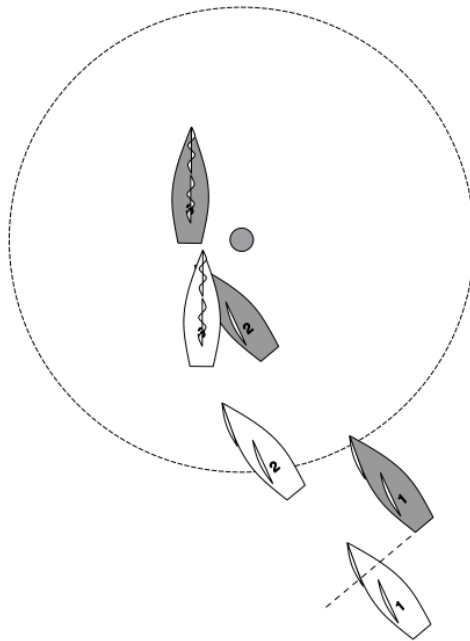
Answer 1

Penalize B.

In position 3, Y has now given B sufficient room to tack and round the mark as there is space for B to tack without making contact with either Y or the mark. Y therefore complies with her obligations under rule 18.2(a). Therefore, when B tacks and makes contact with Y, she cannot be exonerated for her breach of rule 13.

Question 3

At the same mark Y and B are just overlapped on starboard tack at the zone with Y behind. Y quickly becomes clear astern, but then changes course to be directly behind B. As B's stern draws level with the mark, Y hails 'Don't tack' and prevents B from tacking round the mark. B protests. What should the call be?



Answer 3

No penalty.

Y is outside overlapped boat when B reaches the zone and must give B mark-room. In position 3, B has now left the mark on the required side and does not need to tack in order to round or pass it. Y has therefore given B mark-room and keeps clear of her as required by rule 12.

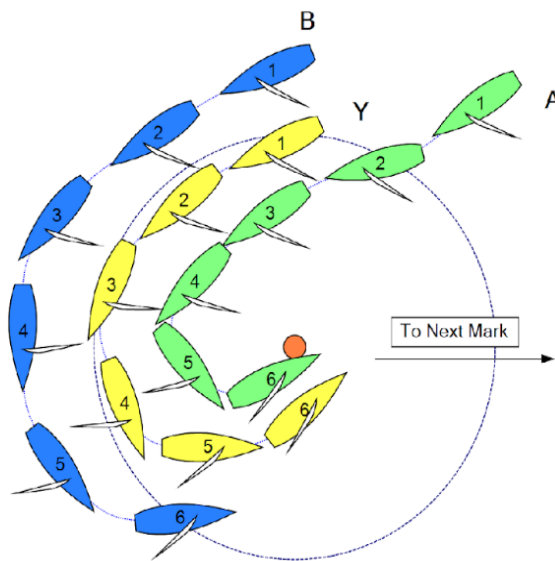
When a boat is entitled to mark-room, room for her to round or pass the mark on the required side includes the space needed to perform a seamanlike manoeuvre to round or pass it, which may be to tack.

TR CALL J7

Rule 11	On the Same Tack, Overlapped
Rule 16.1	Changing Course
Rule 18.2	Giving Mark-Room
Rule 43	Exoneration

Question

When Y reaches the zone of a downwind mark to be left to port, she is clear ahead of A, and overlapped with B to windward. Rule 17 does not apply between Y and B. Y luffs B away from the mark without breaking rule 16. Y remains inside the zone, and then gybes and returns to prevent A from rounding the mark inside her. After the gybe, Y luffs quickly, clearly above the proper course to the next mark, without giving A room to keep clear. There is contact between Y and A. There is a protest. What should the call be?



Answer

Penalize Y.

A is not overlapped with Y when Y reaches the zone first, therefore rule 18.2(a) requires her to give Y mark-room. When A becomes overlapped inside, Y she must continue to give Y mark-room.

When Y luffs and fails to give A room to avoid the mark, she breaks rule 16.1. At position 4, her proper course to the next mark is no longer close to the current mark, so she is not entitled to room to sail to the current mark. Y's course is not consistent with

rounding the mark and leaving it astern, so she is not sailing within the mark-room to which she is entitled. She is therefore not exonerated by 43.1(b) for breaking 16.1.

A boat entitled to mark-room is exonerated under rule 43 for breaking rule 16.1 when her change of course is consistent with sailing within the mark-room to which she is entitled.