

Under 18 Girls  
Limited Overs Matches



**SACA**

## Cricket in South Australia's commitment to the Spirit of Cricket

The Preamble to the Laws of Cricket states that cricket is a game that owes much of its unique appeal to the fact that it should be played not only within the Laws but also within the Spirit of the Game. In December 2018, presidents and other key stakeholders from cricket associations in South Australia considered this Preamble and its importance to cricket in our State. This landmark meeting culminated in the signing of the South Australian Spirit of Cricket pledge: We commit to creating an enduring legacy for South Australian cricket, by ensuring it is played with honour, dignity and respect, in a fun and safe environment for all. SACA Premier Cricket's commitment to the Spirit of Cricket, and all that it stands for, not only applies to the Laws of the Game, but is also fundamental when applying our competition bylaws and playing conditions. We encourage all members of SACA Premier Cricket to uphold this commitment to the Spirit of Cricket.

## Under 18 Girls

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket (2017 Code) shall apply.

All numerical references contained herein correspond with the relevant Law number in the Laws of Cricket.

For the purposes of these Playing Conditions all references under the Laws of Cricket to 'Governing Body' shall be replaced with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate.

## Minor Round Match Program

Applies to matches programmed as Under 18 Shield Twenty 20 Matches.

The match will consist of one (1) innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of twenty (20) overs. The match shall terminate upon a first innings result being achieved. A minimum of five (5) overs per team shall constitute a match.

## Law 1 - The Players

### 1.1 Number of Players

Play shall not commence on any day of a match unless at least nine (9) members of each team are present. The umpires shall report any delay in the start for this reason and in addition:

- (a) If a team does not have at least nine (9) members present within thirty (30) minutes after the time scheduled for the commencement of play, that team shall be deemed to have forfeited the match.
- (b) It is the captain's responsibility to notify the umpires if, at least nine (9) of his/her nominated players are not present for the start.
- (c) Umpires are not required to conduct a formal count of players present on each day, or at each match, but should do so if they have any doubts as to compliance with this Bylaw, or if requested by the captain or team/club management of the opposing team.
- (d) A team may consist of eleven (11) or (twelve) 12 named players. Eleven (11) fielders only may be on the field of play at any one (1) time. Interchange of fielders without restriction is permitted (provided no time is wasted) and there shall be no requirement for a bowler to be on the field for a certain length of time following an absence.
- (e) Only eleven (11) players shall be permitted to bat in any innings. The captain is not required to nominate the player who will not bat in advance and may make such decision at any time.
- (f) Each player in the U18 Shield must be under the age of eighteen (18) as at the 1st September of the current season.

### Clothing

(g) In matches played in the U18 Girls competition, including those programmed and/or rescheduled, coloured clothes (defined as minimal white), and coloured batting pads shall be worn.

### 1.2 Nomination of Players

#### Team Sheets

In all matches played under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws, team sheets approved and supplied by the SACA shall be completed and the following procedures followed:

- (a) Each captain, before the toss for innings, shall hand to the other captain a completed and signed team sheet unambiguously naming the eleven (11) or twelve (12) players in the team
- (b) The team sheet shall clearly **indicate the age (in years)** at 1<sup>st</sup> September in the current season.
- (c) The country representative teams shall have first selection of any player living in a country zone in all underage carnivals.
- (d) (d) Special transfer arrangements with the South Australian Metropolitan Cricket Association (SAMCA) Affiliated clubs (SACA Bylaw D1.6) may apply.
- (e) Each captain, on receiving the completed team sheet of the other team, shall sign it and pass it to the umpires officiating in the match, who shall forward it to the SACA upon request.
- (f) Each captain has a responsibility to ensure that he/she both gives and receives a team sheet before the toss.
- (g) The match shall not commence until the umpires have received the team sheets completed and signed as above.

## Law 2- The Umpires

### 2.1 Appointment and Attendance

- (a) When there is only one (1) SACA-appointed umpire, and no other accredited umpire, he/she shall officiate at the bowler's end at all times. The person who officiates at the striker's end shall be subject to direction by the SACA-appointed umpire. Such direction may include an instruction to withdraw a No ball call, and/or an instruction that the striker's end umpire not make certain No ball decisions. In extreme circumstances, the SACA-appointed umpire may require that the other umpire be replaced.

### 2.7 Fitness for Play and 2.8 Suspension of Play in Dangerous or Unreasonable Conditions

Laws 2.7 and 2.8 shall apply subject to the following:

- (a) If conditions during a rain stoppage improve and the rain is reduced to drizzle, the umpires shall consider if they would have suspended play in the first place under similar conditions. If the on-field umpires agree that the current drizzle would not have caused a stoppage, then play shall resume immediately. However, should the umpires be of the opinion that a resumption of play under these circumstances would contribute to worsening ground conditions, they will resume play only with the approval of both captains.
- (b) The fact that the grass and ball are wet and slippery does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous. If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders the power of free movement, or the batters the ability to play their shots and run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be unreasonable for play to take place.
- (c) The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground. If a shadow from the fielder falls across the striker's half of the pitch, the fielder shall remain stationary from the time the bowler commences his/her run up until the striker has received the ball. In the event of a fielder moving before the striker receives the ball, the umpire shall call and signal "Dead ball" if he/she considers the striker has been disadvantaged by the action. The provisions of Laws 20.6.1 and 20.6.2 shall apply as to whether any additional delivery is to be allowed.

### Law 3 – The Scorers

Law 3 shall apply.

(a) Each club must provide its own book and scorer.

(b) It is the participating clubs responsibility to upload a true and correct score to the SACA approved online scoring system (MyCricket)

### Law 4 – The Ball

Add the following to Law 4:

(a) Prior to the commencement of each season, SACA will confirm the brand of ball that shall be used in Premier Cricket competition matches.

(b) In matches played, a new SACA accepted two-piece ball (Kookaburra Regulation White (142g) - 4 piece) approved by the umpires shall be used.

#### 4.2 Approval and control of the ball

The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place. During play, umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval or any other disruption in play.

#### 4.5 Ball Lost or Becoming Unfit for Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 4.5:

In the event of a ball becoming wet and soggy as a result of play continuing in inclement weather or it being affected by dew, and in the opinion of the umpires being unfit for play, the ball may be replaced by a ball that has had a similar amount of wear. Either bowler or batters may raise the matter with the umpires and the umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise will be final.

### Law 6 – The Pitch

Law 6 shall apply.

### Law 7 – The Creases

For all Twenty20 limited overs matches the “one-day marking” shown in Appendix 3 of the SACA playing conditions – Protected Area and Wide Markings, shall be used.

### Law 8 – The Wickets

The following shall be in addition to Law 8:

The use of stumps with metal shoes is prohibited.

## Law 9 – Preparation and Maintenance of the Playing Area

The following is to be added to or replace Law 9 as appropriate:

- (a) During Minor Round matches the pitch may only be swept, watered, mown and/or rolled prior to play on each day allotted for play. Any work carried out after the commencement of play in the match shall be at the direction of the umpires after consultation with the curator and both captains.
- (b) Except in matches played on neutral grounds, the home club shall be responsible for ground and pitch preparations which provide playing conditions which are as fair and reasonable as is practical for both sides on all playing days.
- (c) In the event of a breach of these conditions, either or both umpires should lodge a report with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of play on the day the breach occurred or preceded.
- (d) Umpires may also forward comments about unsatisfactory conditions, which they consider insufficient to warrant a report.
- (e) If a Club considers these conditions have been breached, it may lodge with the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, as soon as practicable, and through the club Secretary (or, in his/her absence, with the approval of the club's Executive) a written protest. Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play, then although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.
- (f) On receipt of such a report or protest, if the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- (g) In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.
- (h) In the case of comments on conditions received from umpires, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall have the right to upgrade such comments to a report to the Grounds Tribunal should he/she consider it warranted, and may take into account in making this decision any trend or repetition of such comments.

### **Drying of Pitch and Ground**

- (i) Prior to tossing for choice of innings, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the ground staff. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the ground staff, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.
- (j) The umpires may instruct the ground staff to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

**Note:** An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

### **Adverse Weather Conditions**

- (k) In the event of inclement weather, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate is empowered, after inspection of various grounds, to call off play for the day, in any or all Grades, in matches that have not previously commenced. In making this decision the Competitions Manager and/or delegate shall consult with the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or Deputy Chairperson in the unavailability of the Chairperson) and the General Manager – High Performance and/or delegate. Such a decision shall be announced over radio stations, and will be available on 1900-950-598, in each case not later than ninety (90) minutes before the scheduled commencement of any match.
- (l) In all other cases, the fitness of the pitch, ground, weather and light for play shall be decided by the umpires acting in accordance with Laws 2.7 and 2.8 of the Laws of Cricket.
- (m) Before commencement of play on any day, umpires shall see that any necessary steps are taken to improve the ground or pitch with a view to expediting play, and shall not draw stumps until the hour fixed by the Playing Conditions for the conclusion of the day's play unless satisfied that there is no possibility of play.
- (n) If, in the opinion of the umpires, play would cause damage to the pitch or adjacent pitch areas which would seriously affect the pitch in future matches, they should not allow play until such damage is unlikely to occur.

### **Law 10 -Covering the Pitch**

- (a) Each club shall provide pitch covers and a sponge water-removing roller at its main ground and the SACA shall provide these at neutral grounds.
- (b) Covers as provided in the previous clause must be used in all U18 Shield matches. If a match is programmed at a ground without covers, the home team in the match shall make arrangements for the availability of covers for the match.
- (c) Covers shall be at least twelve (12) feet wide and 110 feet long, and shall comply with such minimum standards of construction (including material, hoses and edging) as may be determined by the Premier Cricket Committee.
- (d) In addition, a hessian underlay at least eleven (11) feet wide and seventy (70) feet long shall be provided.
- (e) Covers traditionally used at SACA Grounds may also be used.
- (f) Prior to the time stipulated in the following clause, the use of the covers will be at the option of the club or ground authority; however, such use shall be consistent throughout the season and independent of the state of any match or club positions.
- (g) On the day preceding each playing day, the covers shall be placed on the pitch and bowlers' run ups not later than dusk (and no earlier than necessary if weather conditions are fine). However, the placement of the covers may be deferred if the weather is fine, work on the ground or pitch is in progress and ground staff are available to place the covers after such work, or immediately if weather conditions should change. In all circumstances, the covers shall be placed on the pitch by the time the ground staff, or others responsible for their placement, leave the precincts of the ground.
- (h) The Competitions Manager and/or delegate may grant an exemption to clause (g) above if the weather forecast indicates no possibility of rain. In addition, in exceptional circumstances, a club which believes that the placing of covers on the pitch would be detrimental to the fitness

of the pitch on the following day may seek an exemption to clause (g) above. The exemptions referred to in this clause may be granted with whatever conditions the Competitions Manager and/or delegate decides, and shall be sought/granted not later than 4:00PM on the day prior to play.

- (i) In matches on consecutive days, all such exemptions following the first day's play (or abandonment) shall be in the hands of the umpires rather than the Competitions Manager and/or delegate.
- (j) The dry hessian underlay shall always be laid on the pitch before the covers are placed to absorb sweating. Wet hessian shall not be used.
- (k) On the morning of the match the covers shall be removed no later than 8:30AM, if weather conditions permit; otherwise, they shall be removed as soon as conditions subsequently permit.
- (l) On the day of the match prior to the arrival at the ground of the umpires, the covers shall be placed and/or removed, as conditions require; it is the home Club which is responsible for ensuring these actions are carried out as required. In the case of neutral grounds, the first named club in the program of matches shall have this responsibility in relation to the match day, and the evening prior to the playing day.
- (m) Once the umpires arrive at the match, the further placement or removal of the covers shall be subject to their direction. Players from either or both teams may be requested by the umpires to undertake or assist with this work, and if requested shall perform such work. The umpires shall not participate in the actual placement or removal of the covers.
- (n) Should the need for rapid covering of the pitch arise during play, the use of the hessian underlay may be dispensed with at the umpires' discretion.
- (o) Whenever the covers are to be removed, and there is water lying on top of the covers, this water shall first be removed using the sponge roller referred to in clause (a) above. If this roller is unavailable, this shall be reported to the SACA by the umpires in their match report.

#### **Non-Compliance with These Provisions**

- (p) In the event of any failure to comply with the provisions of this Bylaw, it shall be the responsibility of any club aware of such failure, and of the umpires, should they be aware, to lodge a written report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate as soon as practical, and no later than forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play.
- (q) Unless such protest is received by the Competitions Manager and/or delegate within forty-eight (48) hours following the scheduled end of that day's play, then, although the protest may still be investigated, no variation to match result or points will be permitted.
- (r) Umpires should report any alleged material failure, even though they themselves may have no direct evidence of a breach.
- (s) On receipt of such a report or protest, the Competitions Manager and/or delegate and the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or the Deputy Chairperson, if the Chairperson's club is involved), agree that the matter is insignificant, the breach shall be disregarded, other than a report being made to the next scheduled meeting of the Premier Cricket Committee.
- (t) In all other cases, the non-compliance shall be referred to the Grounds Tribunal under SACA Premier Cricket Bylaws.



## Law 11 – Intervals

In addition to Law 11 (except as provided for under the SACA Heat Policy):

- (a) If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier.
- (b) Where the innings of the side batting first is delayed or interrupted, the length of the interval will be reduced as follows:
  - i. If more than sixty (60) minutes of actual playing time is lost, then the interval of thirty (30) minutes will be reduced to twenty (20) minutes.

## Drinks

In hot weather, it shall be permissible with the approval of the umpires for drinks to be taken twice in each session, and in excessively hot weather, drinks breaks may be arranged such that periods of play between intervals (including drinks) are reduced to not less than thirty-five (35) minutes. In addition, any player(s) whom an umpire considers is indisposed or unduly affected by the heat shall be permitted to receive a drink between overs or at any other break in play, provided the time taken is minimised, and that the umpires are entirely satisfied that no time is deliberately wasted.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the Umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

## Law 12 – Start of Play; Cessation of Play

**Note:** Every endeavour should be made to commence matches promptly at the scheduled time. Umpires shall advise the captains five (5) minutes before the scheduled commencement of play that they are about to take up their positions on the field.

Laws 12.6, 12.7 and 12.8 – Last hour of the match shall not apply.

### **Scheduled Playing Hours, Intervals and Required Overs Shall Be:**

Day Matches: U18 Shield

Evening matches played as twilight fixtures shall have the following playing times:

4:45pm	6:05pm	First Session
6:05pm	6:20pm	Interval (nominal times)
6:20pm	7:40pm	Second Session

(a) The Competitions Coordinator and/or delegate shall have the discretionary power under the SACA Heat Policy to cancel all play in all matches in a Grade or Grades on a particular day when it is anticipated that the weather will be excessively hot.

(b) The Competitions Coordinator and/or delegate shall have the discretionary power under the SACA Heat Policy to vary the start time and/or the number of overs to be bowled in any particular match, or in all matches in a particular grade, when it is anticipated that the weather will be excessively hot.

(c) In making a decision in this regard, the Competitions Coordinator and/or delegate shall refer to the policy guidelines last approved by the Premier Cricket Committee (A13), which may differ between grades and shall consult with the Chairperson of the Premier Cricket Committee (or Deputy in the unavailability of the Chairperson) and the General Manager of Cricket Operations and or/delegate. The Competitions Coordinator and/or delegate may also consult with any persons he/she believes can assist him/her.

(d) The Competitions Coordinator and/or delegate may make a decision to cancel play at any time prior to the day of play, or on the day in time to have a message on the SACA's recorded information service (1900-950-598) by 9.00am on the day of play. Every effort shall also be made to have the decision announced over radio stations.

## Law 13 – Innings

The following shall apply in addition to Law 13.

- a) Each team shall bat for twenty (20) overs unless all out earlier. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.
- b) If the team fielding first fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of twenty (20) overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.
- c) If the team batting first is dismissed in less than twenty (20) overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for twenty (20) overs or until a result is achieved.

Delay or interruptions to the innings of the team batting first

- d) When playing time has been lost the revised number of further overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 3.75 minutes per over in the total remaining time available for play.
- e) Should calculations regarding numbers of overs result in a fraction of an over, the fraction shall be ignored. In the event of a suspension occurring in the middle of an over, the number of total overs to be bowled in the match will be calculated as if the over in progress at the time of the interruption had been completed. The innings of the team batting first will continue from the point of the interruption.
- f) The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity to bat for the same number of overs. Where this is possible, if the total number of overs in the match thereby calculated results in an odd number of total overs in the match, then one (1) over shall be added and the new total divided in half.
- g) The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
- h) To constitute a match, a minimum of five (5) overs has to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to the innings not being completed earlier.
- i) A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and also the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 3.75 minutes per over in respect of each over already bowled and/or scheduled to be bowled in each innings. All relative delays, interruptions in play, and the duration of the interval will be taken into account.
- j) If this calculation produces a close of play time that is earlier than the original time for cessation of play on the scheduled day for play, then one (1) additional over should be allocated to each team, with the interval and close of play times being recalculated accordingly.
- k) If there is more than one (1) interruption to the innings of the side batting first, the above calculations should always be based on the original scheduled close of play, rather than the rescheduled close resulting from the previous interruption.
- l) If either team fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue subject to conditions of ground, weather and light until the required number of overs has been bowled or the innings is completed.

Delay or interruptions to the innings of the team batting second

- m) When playing time has been lost and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 3.75 minutes per over in respect of the aggregated lost playing time. However, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or rescheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.
- n) Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.
- o) In the event of a suspension occurring in the middle of an over, the number of total overs lost will be calculated as above and the innings of the team batting second will continue from the point of the interruption.
- p) A rescheduled time for the close of play will be fixed by applying a rate of 3.75 minutes per over in respect of each over already bowled and/or rescheduled to be bowled in the innings. The timing and duration of all relative delays and interruptions in play with respect to the second innings will be taken into account in specifying this time. This calculation shall not cause the match to finish earlier than the original time for cessation of play on the final scheduled day for play. If required the original time shall be extended to allow for one (1) extra over for the team batting second.
- q) To constitute a match, a minimum of five (5) overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to the innings not being completed earlier. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.
- r) If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or rescheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended subject to conditions of ground, weather and light until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.

#### **13.4 The Toss**

- (a) The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and in the presence of one or both of the umpires, a minimum of 30 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play.

#### **Law 14 – The Follow-On**

Law 14 shall not apply.

#### **Law 15 – Declaration and Forfeiture**

Law 15 shall not apply.

#### **Law 16 – The Result**

The following shall apply in addition to Law 16.

- a) Should the team batting first receive its quota of overs and due to interruptions, the innings of the second team is reduced (but still at least five (5) overs), the score required to tie the match will be calculated as follows:
- I.  $(\text{Score of team batting first}) \times (\text{the quota of overs allotted to the team batting second} \div \text{the quota of overs allotted to the team batting first}) = \text{runs required to tie the match.}$
  - II. In the event of a fraction, all numbers are rounded up.

#### Tied and Drawn matches – Under 18 Girls

- a. In all matches in which the scores are equal (i.e. either the number of runs scored or as a result of a draw or tie) the result shall be determined through a tie-breaker “One1 Eliminator” where by each team bats for one (1) further over.

#### The “One1 Eliminator” shall occur as follows:

- b. Subject to weather conditions the One1 Eliminator will take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the umpires. In normal circumstances it shall commence five (5) minutes after the conclusion of the match.
- c. In the One1 Eliminator will take place on the pitch allocated for the match unless otherwise determined by the umpires with the sides batting in the same order. The umpires shall not change ends. The fielding side shall choose which end to bowl from.
- d. Prior to the commencement of the One1 Eliminator each team shall select three (2) batters and one (1) bowler who shall already have played in the match and the selected players are given in writing to the umpires.
- e. Each team’s over is played with the same fielding restrictions as those that are in place for the last over of a normal Twenty20 match.
- f. The same ball (or a ball of a similar age if the original ball is out of shape) used at the end of the second team’s innings shall be used for both team’s “extra” over.
- g. The loss of two (2) wickets in the over ends the team’s one (1) over innings.
- h. In the event of the teams having the same score after the One1 Eliminator has been completed, the team that hit the most number of sixes (6s) combined from its two (2) innings in both the main match and the One1 Eliminator shall be the winner.
- i. If the number of sixes (6s) hit by both teams is equal, the team that hit the most number of boundaries (fours (4s) and sixes (6s)) in the One1 Eliminator will be declared the winner.
- j. In the event that the result is still a tie after the One1 Eliminator and clauses (g) and (h) above have been applied, the One1 Eliminator (clauses (a)-(h)) shall be repeated until a winner is obtained.

#### “One1 Eliminator” not possible

- k. In Minor Round matches, if the minimum number of overs has been bowled to constitute a match (five (5) overs per team) and circumstances make a “One1 Eliminator” impossible, the match shall be declared a tie.
- l. If circumstances make a “One1 Eliminator” impossible in the Grand Final the team that finished higher on the points table at the conclusion of the preliminary matches shall be declared the winner.

## Law 17 – The Over

The following in addition to Law 17 shall apply:

### Over Limitations

- s) No bowler may bowl more than four (4) overs, however in a delayed start or interrupted match, where the overs are reduced for both sides or for the side bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth (1/5) of the total overs allowed (unless such a number has been exceeded before the interruption), except that where the total overs are not divisible by five (5), an additional over shall be allowed to

the minimum number of bowlers necessary to make up the balance. Example: After eight (8) overs, rain interrupts play and the innings is reduced to twelve (12) overs.

Both opening bowlers have bowled four (4) overs. Two (2) bowlers can bowl three (3) overs and three bowlers can bowl two (2). Bowlers 1 and 2 have already exceeded this limit. They count as the two (2) bowlers who were allowed the extra over (three (3) as opposed to two (2)) and so any other bowlers are limited to two (2) overs.

- t) When an interruption occurs mid-over and on resumption the bowler has exceeded the new maximum allocation, he/she will be allowed to finish the uncompleted over.
- u) In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be bowled by another bowler. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.

## Law 18 – Scoring Runs

Law 18 shall apply.

## Law 19 – Boundaries

The following is in addition to Law 19:

- (a) Grounds shall have the scoring boundary thereof defined by a clearly visible continuous white line with cones or other raised markers fixed or placed at intervals of not more than twenty (20) metres on such line. Where applicable, the boundary shall be a minimum of one (1) metre inside any perimeter fencing, advertising signs or other obstructions.
- (b) Boundaries shall be approximately fifty (50) metres measured from the middle stump

## Law 20 – Dead Ball

Law 20 shall apply.

## Law 21 – No Ball

Law 21.1.2 shall be replaced by the following:

The bowler may not deliver the ball underarm. If a bowler bowls a ball underarm, the umpire shall call and signal "No ball".

The following in addition to Law 21.5 shall apply:

- (a) The delivery following a No ball shall be a free hit for whichever batter is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of No ball or Wide), then the next delivery will become the free hit for whichever batter is facing it.
- (b) For any free hit, the striker can only be dismissed under the circumstances that apply for a No ball even if the delivery for the free hit is called a "Wide ball". Changes to fielding positions are only permitted if a different batter is on strike for the free hit delivery or to correct a fielding position breach which was the reason for the No ball and free hit being awarded.
- (c) The bowler's end umpire will signal a free hit by (after the normal No ball signal) extending one (1) arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

## Law 22 – Wide Ball

Law 22 shall apply with the following addition to Law 22.1 and 25.4:

- (a) Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.
- (b) Lines shall be drawn from the popping crease to the bowling crease, parallel with the return crease, measured seventeen (17) inches (43.18 cm) from the return crease on both sides of the pitch - see Appendix 3.
  - i. A delivery passing the striker on the off side outside the Off Side Wide Line shall be a Wide provided he maintains a normal batting position and has not brought the ball within reach. If, in the opinion of the umpire, the striker has brought the ball within reach, the Off Side Wide Line shall be disregarded and the umpire shall apply a general interpretation consistent with the normal operation of Law 22.
  - ii. Any delivery that passes the striker outside the return crease shall be a Wide regardless of whether he has brought the ball within reach.
- (c) A delivery passing the striker's stumps on the leg side without any contact with the striker's bat or person shall be a Wide unless:
  - i. The ball passes between the striker and the stumps.
  - ii. The striker moves toward the off side and, in the umpire's opinion, the ball would have made contact with the striker in a normal batting position
  - iii. The striker attempting to play, or has aborted an attempt to play, a reverse sweep or switch hit. In this scenario only, a delivery passing the striker outside the Off Side Wide Line on the leg side shall be a Wide.

## Law 23 – Bye and Leg Bye

Law 23 shall apply.

## Law 24 – Fielders’ absence; Substitutes

### 24.1 Fielder Absent or Leaving the Field of Play

- (a) If a player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes, the following restrictions shall apply to their future participation in the match:
- i. The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until he/she has either been able to field, or his/her team has subsequently been batting, for the total length of playing time for which the player was absent. A player’s unexpired penalty time shall be limited to a maximum of 120 minutes. If any unexpired penalty time remains at the end of an innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.
  - ii. The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until his/her team’s batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired penalty time carried forward from the previous innings. However, once his side has lost five wickets in its batting innings, he/she may bat immediately. If any unexpired penalty time remains at the end of that batting innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.

### 24.4 Player Returning Without Permission

The reference in Law 24.4 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

## Law 25 – Batsman’s Innings; Runners

Law 25 shall apply subject to the following:

- (a) A batsman shall wear a helmet at all times when batting against fast or medium-paced bowling.
- (b) The match umpires are the sole judge of whether bowling is fast or medium-paced and will judge the pace of bowling against what is considered “fast,” “medium-paced” or “slow” within the context of that particular match.
- (c) The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by playing condition (a) above.
- (d) The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a batsman failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

## Law 26 – Practice on the Field

The following replaces Law 26.1:

There shall be no bowling or batting practice on the pitch, or on the area parallel and immediately adjacent to the pitch, or anywhere on the square, at any time on any day of the match prior to the conclusion of the match.

## Law 27 – The Wicket-Keeper

Law 27 shall apply subject to the following:

- (a) At all times when wicket-keeping up to the stumps, the wicket-keeper shall wear a helmet.



- (b) The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- (c) The umpires should not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a wicket-keeper failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

### **Law 28 – The Fielder**

A fielder may field the ball with any part of his/her person, but if, while the ball is in play, he/she wilfully fields it otherwise,

The reference in Law 28.2.3 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

#### **Wearing of Helmets**

- a) At all times when fielding in a position closer than seven (7) metres (10 (ten) metres for players under the age of 16) for players from the batsman's position on the popping crease on a middle stump line (for example, short leg or silly point), with the exception of any fielding position behind square of the wicket on the on and off sides, a fielder shall wear a helmet.
- b) The players, captains and umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a helmet is worn when required by this playing condition.
- c) The umpires shall not allow the match to continue if they become aware of a fielder failing to wear a helmet when required by this playing condition.

#### **Field Restrictions and Powerplay Overs**

- a) On grounds where the Fielding Restricted Area has not been marked, e.g. where the first day may have been abandoned, the first named team (home team), shall provide a means of measuring the restricted area (measuring tape, etc.) and mark the restricted area with either a spray can or by placing markers approximately ten (10) metres apart as per the diagram in Appendix 4.
- b) At the instant of delivery there shall not be more than five (5) fielders on the leg side.
- c) In addition to the restriction contained in clause (a), further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply are set out in the following clauses.
- d) Subject to below these additional fielding restrictions shall apply to the first six (6) overs of each innings (Fielding Restriction Overs)
  - I. Two (2) semi-circles shall be drawn on the field of play as per Appendix 4.
  - II. During the Fielding Restriction Overs (as set out below), only two (2) fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.
  - III. During the non Fielding Restriction Overs, no more than four (4) fielders shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in sub-clause i. above.

- e) In circumstances when the number of overs of the batting team is reduced, the number of Fielding Restriction Overs shall be reduced in accordance with the table below. For the sake of clarity, it should be noted that the table shall apply to both the first and second innings of the match.

Total overs in innings	No. of overs for which fielding restrictions in d. i. and d. iii. above will apply
5-6	1
7-9	2
10-13	3
14-16	4
17-19	5

- f) Where, in an interrupted innings, on resumption the recalculated number of Fielding Restriction Overs (as set out above) is no longer achievable, the actual number of Fielding Restriction Overs for that innings will be the closest achievable whole number.
- g) If an innings is interrupted during an over and if on the resumption of play, due to the reduced number of overs of the batting team, the required number of Fielding Restriction Overs have already been bowled, the remaining deliveries in the over to be completed shall not be subject to the fielding restrictions.
- h) In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg umpire shall call and signal “No ball”.

#### Law 29 – Law 40

Laws 29 – 40 shall apply.

#### Law 41 – Unfair Play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41:

##### 41.6 Bowling of Dangerous and Unfair Short Pitched Deliveries

- (a) A bowler shall be allowed to bowl one (1) fast short-pitched balls per over.
- (b) A fast short-pitched ball is defined as a ball which, after pitching, passes or would have passed above shoulder height of the batter standing upright in his/her normal guard position at the crease, but not clearly above his/her head.
- (c) The umpire at the bowler’s end shall advise the bowler and the batter on strike when a fast short-pitched delivery has been bowled.
- (d) In addition, for the purpose of this clause, a ball that passes clearly above head height of the batter, other than a fast short-pitched ball as defined above, that prevents him/her from being able to hit it with his/her bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called “Wide ball” and will also count as an allowable ball above shoulder height for that over.
- (e) In the event of a bowler bowling more than one (1) fast short-pitched deliveries in an over as defined above, the umpire at the bowler’s end shall call and signal “No ball” on each occasion. A distinguishing signal shall be used to signify a No ball from a fast short-pitched delivery: the

umpire shall call and signal “No ball” and then tap the head with the other hand. In addition, when the ball is dead, the umpire shall caution the bowler, inform the captain of the fielding side, the batters at the wicket and the other umpire of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.

- (f) If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled for bowling more than one (1) fast short-pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall repeat the procedure above and advise the bowler that this is his/her final warning.
- (g) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal “No ball” and when the ball is dead, direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over or part thereof nor be allowed to bowl the next over or part thereof.
- (h) The umpires will then report the matter to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take whatever action is considered appropriate against the captain and bowler concerned.
- (i) This regulation is not a substitute for any other Laws of Cricket or Bylaws re Dangerous and Unfair Bowling that umpires may apply at any time.

#### **41.9 and 41.10 Time Wasting**

- (j) Umpires shall be vigilant in ensuring that no time-wasting occurs during any period of play, and particularly in the last hour of play, regardless of whether required over objectives exist and/or are being achieved. Achievement of required over requirements does not make a team immune to time-wasting laws.
- (k) In all cases where the Laws of Cricket require a report to “the Governing Body”, umpires shall submit the report to the Competitions Manager and/or delegate, who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner to take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain and team concerned.

#### **Helmets**

- a) Helmets n. Wearing the helmet - Helmets must be a specifically-designed, properly-fitted cricket helmet with a face guard and compliant with the British Standard for helmet safety (BS7928:2013 Specification for head protectors for cricketers).
- b) A batter may call for a helmet to be brought out to him/her at any time. He/she shall then wear or carry it personally all the time while play is in progress or can have it taken off the field at the fall of a wicket, or at the end of an over, or at any drinks interval. In all cases, no actions involving helmets are to waste playing time. Umpires are not to hold helmets.

#### **41.17 Batter Stealing a Run**

The reference in Law 41.17.1 to the umpires reporting to the Executive and Governing Body shall not apply.

## Law 42 – Players’ Conduct

The following shall apply:

All players shall be bound by the terms of the Cricket Australia Code of Behaviour, Cricket Australia Racial and Religious Vilification Code, Cricket Australia Anti-Harassment Policy and Cricket Australia Anti-Doping Policy.