



# **Cricket Council USA - US Open**

## **Men's T20 Playing Conditions**

**(Revised 1<sup>st</sup> October 2022)**



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### Table of Contents

<b>THE PREAMBLE - THE SPIRIT OF CRICKET .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Clause 1 THE PLAYERS .....</b>	<b>9</b>
1.1 Number of players .....	9
1.2 Nomination and replacement of players .....	9
1.3 Captain .....	10
1.4 Responsibility of captains.....	11
<b>Clause 2 THE UMPIRES .....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 Appointment and attendance .....	11
2.2 Change of umpire.....	11
2.3 Consultation with US Open Tournament Committee.....	11
2.4 The wickets, creases and boundaries.....	11
2.5 Conduct of the match, implements and equipment.....	11
2.6 Fair and unfair play.....	12
2.7 Fitness for play .....	12
2.8 Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable circumstances .....	12
2.9 Position of umpires.....	13
2.10 Umpires changing ends .....	13
2.11 Disagreement and dispute .....	13
2.12 Umpire's decision .....	13
2.13 Signals.....	13
2.14 Informing the umpires .....	14
2.15 Correctness of scores.....	14
<b>Clause 3 THE SCORERS .....</b>	<b>14</b>
3.1 Appointment of scorers .....	14
3.2 Correctness of scores.....	14
3.3 Acknowledging signals .....	14
<b>Clause 4 THE BALL .....</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1 Weight and size .....	14
4.2 Approval and control of balls .....	15
4.3 New ball.....	15
4.4 Ball lost or becoming unfit for play .....	15
<b>Clause 5 THE BAT .....</b>	<b>15</b>
5.1 The bat .....	15
5.2 The handle .....	15
5.3 The blade.....	15
5.4 Protection and repair .....	15
5.5 Damage to the ball.....	16
5.6 Contact with the ball.....	16
5.7 Bat size limits.....	16
5.8 Categories of bat.....	16
<b>Clause 6 THE PITCH .....</b>	<b>16</b>
6.1 Area of pitch .....	16
6.2 Fitness of pitch for play .....	16
6.3 Selection and preparation .....	17
6.4 Changing the pitch.....	17
6.5 Non-turf pitches.....	18



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

6.6	Junior Cricket .....	18
<b>Clause 7</b>	<b>THE CREASES.....</b>	<b>18</b>
7.1	The creases.....	18
7.2	The bowling crease .....	18
7.3	The popping crease.....	18
7.4	The return creases .....	18
7.5	Additional Crease Markings.....	18
<b>Clause 8</b>	<b>THE WICKETS .....</b>	<b>18</b>
8.1	Description, width, and pitching.....	18
8.2	Size of stumps.....	18
8.3	The bails.....	18
8.4	Dispensing with bails .....	19
8.5	LED Wickets.....	19
<b>Clause 9</b>	<b>PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA.....</b>	<b>19</b>
9.1	Rolling.....	19
9.2	Clearing debris from the pitch.....	19
9.3	Mowing .....	19
9.4	Watering the pitch .....	20
9.5	Re-marking creases .....	20
9.6	Maintenance of footholes .....	20
9.7	Securing of footholds and maintenance of pitch .....	20
9.8	Protection and preparation of adjacent pitches during matches.....	20
<b>Clause 10</b>	<b>COVERING THE PITCH.....</b>	<b>20</b>
10.1	Before the match .....	20
10.2	During the match .....	20
10.3	Removal of covers.....	20
<b>Clause 11</b>	<b>INTERVALS .....</b>	<b>21</b>
11.1	An interval.....	21
11.2	Duration of intervals.....	21
11.3	Allowance for interval between innings.....	21
11.4	Changing agreed times of intervals.....	21
11.5	Scorers to be informed.....	21
<b>Clause 12</b>	<b>START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY .....</b>	<b>21</b>
12.1	Call of Play .....	21
12.2	Call of Time .....	21
12.3	Removal of bails.....	21
12.4	Starting a new over.....	21
12.5	Completion of an over.....	21
12.6	Conclusion of match .....	22
12.7	Hours of Play; Minimum Overs Requirement.....	22
12.8	Minimum Over Rates.....	22
<b>Clause 13</b>	<b>INNINGS .....</b>	<b>22</b>
13.1	Number of innings .....	22
13.2	Alternate innings.....	22
13.3	Completed innings .....	22
13.4	The toss.....	23
13.5	Decision to be notified.....	23



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

13.6	Duration of Match .....	23
13.7	Length of Innings .....	23
13.8	Number of Overs per Bowler .....	24
<b>Clause 14</b>	<b>THE FOLLOW-ON .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Clause 15</b>	<b>DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Clause 16</b>	<b>THE RESULT .....</b>	<b>25</b>
16.1	A Win.....	25
16.2	US Open Tournament Committee awarding a match .....	25
16.3	All other matches - A Tie or No Result .....	26
16.4	Calculation of the Target Score.....	26
16.5	Winning hit or extras .....	26
16.6	Statement of result.....	26
16.7	Correctness of result.....	27
16.8	Mistakes in scoring.....	27
16.9	Result not to be changed.....	27
16.10	Points .....	27
16.11	Points Table.....	27
<b>Clause 17</b>	<b>THE OVER .....</b>	<b>27</b>
17.1	Number of balls .....	28
17.2	Start of an over .....	28
17.3	Validity of balls .....	28
17.4	Call of Over .....	28
17.5	Umpire miscounting .....	28
17.6	Bowler changing ends.....	28
17.7	Finishing an over .....	28
17.8	Bowler incapacitated or suspended during an over .....	28
<b>Clause 18</b>	<b>SCORING RUNS .....</b>	<b>29</b>
18.1	A run.....	29
18.2	Runs disallowed and runs not scored .....	29
18.3	Short runs.....	29
18.4	Unintentional short runs .....	29
18.5	Deliberate short runs .....	29
18.6	Runs awarded for penalties .....	30
18.7	Runs scored for boundaries .....	30
18.8	Runs scored when a batter is dismissed.....	30
18.9	Runs scored when the ball becomes dead other than at the fall of a wicket .....	30
18.10	Crediting of runs scored.....	30
18.11	Batter returning to original end.....	31
18.12	Batter returning to wicket he has left.....	31
<b>Clause 19</b>	<b>BOUNDARIES .....</b>	<b>31</b>
19.1	Determining the boundary of the field of play.....	31
19.2	Identifying and marking the boundary .....	32
19.3	Restoring the boundary.....	32
19.4	Ball grounded beyond the boundary.....	32
19.5	Felder grounded beyond the boundary .....	32
19.6	Boundary allowances.....	32
19.7	Runs scored from boundaries .....	33



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

19.8	Overthrow or willful act of fielder .....	33
<b>Clause 20</b>	<b>DEAD BALL .....</b>	<b>33</b>
20.1	Ball is dead.....	33
20.2	Ball finally settled.....	34
20.3	Call of Over or Time.....	34
20.4	Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball .....	34
20.5	Ball ceases to be dead .....	35
20.6	Dead ball not to be revoked .....	35
20.7	Dead ball; ball counting as one of over.....	35
<b>Clause 21</b>	<b>NO BALL .....</b>	<b>35</b>
21.1	Mode of delivery.....	35
21.2	Fair delivery - The arm .....	35
21.3	Ball thrown or delivered underarm - Action by umpires .....	35
21.4	Bowler throwing towards striker's end before delivery .....	36
21.5	Fair delivery - The feet .....	36
21.6	Bowler breaking wicket in delivering ball.....	36
21.7	Ball bouncing more than once, rolling along the ground, or pitching off the pitch.....	36
21.8	Ball causing the striker to leave the pitch or ball coming to rest in front of striker's wicket .....	36
21.9	Fielder intercepting a delivery .....	37
21.10	Ball bouncing overhead height of striker.....	37
21.11	Call of No ball for infringement of other Clauses.....	37
21.12	Revoking a call of No ball .....	37
21.13	No ball to over-ride Wide.....	37
21.14	Ball not dead.....	37
21.15	Penalty for a No ball.....	37
21.16	Runs resulting from a No ball - How scored .....	37
21.17	No ball not to count .....	37
21.18	Out from a No ball.....	37
21.19	Free Hit.....	37
<b>Clause 22</b>	<b>WIDE BALL .....</b>	<b>38</b>
22.1	Judging a Wide.....	38
22.2	Call and signal of Wide ball.....	38
22.3	Revoking a call of Wide ball .....	38
22.4	Delivery not a Wide .....	38
22.5	Ball not dead.....	38
22.6	Penalty for a Wide.....	38
22.7	Runs resulting from a Wide - How scored .....	38
22.8	Wide not to count .....	38
22.9	Out from a Wide.....	38
<b>Clause 23</b>	<b>BYE AND LEG BYE .....</b>	<b>39</b>
23.1	Byes .....	39
23.2	Leg byes .....	39
23.3	Leg byes not to be awarded.....	39
<b>Clause 24</b>	<b>FIELDER'S ABSENCE; SUBSTITUTES.....</b>	<b>39</b>
24.1	Substitute fielders.....	39
24.2	Fielder absent or leaving the field of play .....	40
24.3	Penalty time not incurred.....	40



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

24.4	Player returning without permission .....	40
<b>Clause 25</b>	<b>BATTER'S INNINGS .....</b>	<b>41</b>
25.1	Eligibility to act as a batter .....	41
25.2	Commencement of a batter's innings .....	41
25.3	Restriction on batter commencing an innings .....	41
25.4	Batter retiring.....	41
25.5	Runners .....	41
25.6	Striker's right to play the ball .....	41
<b>Clause 26</b>	<b>PRACTICE ON THE FIELD .....</b>	<b>41</b>
26.1	Practice on the pitch or the rest of the square .....	41
26.2	Practice on the outfield .....	42
26.3	Trial run-up .....	42
26.4	Penalties for contravention.....	42
<b>Clause 27</b>	<b>THE WICKET-KEEPER .....</b>	<b>42</b>
27.1	Protective equipment.....	42
27.2	Gloves.....	43
27.3	Position of wicket-keeper.....	43
27.4	Movement by wicket-keeper.....	43
27.5	Restriction on actions of wicket-keeper .....	43
27.6	Interference with wicket-keeper by striker .....	44
<b>Clause 28</b>	<b>THE FIELDER.....</b>	<b>44</b>
28.1	Protective equipment.....	44
28.2	Fielding the ball.....	44
28.3	Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side .....	44
28.4	Limitation of on side fielders.....	45
28.5	Fielders not to encroach on pitch.....	45
28.6	Movement by any fielder other than the wicket-keeper.....	45
28.7	Restriction on the placement of fielders .....	45
<b>Clause 29</b>	<b>THE WICKET IS BROKEN .....</b>	<b>47</b>
29.1	The wicket is broken .....	47
29.2	Breaking the wicket fairly .....	47
29.3	One bail off.....	47
29.4	Remaking wicket .....	47
29.5	Dispensing with bails .....	47
<b>Clause 30</b>	<b>BATTER OUT OF HIS GROUND .....</b>	<b>47</b>
30.1	When out of his ground .....	47
30.2	Which is a batter's ground .....	48
30.3	Position of non-striker .....	48
<b>Clause 31</b>	<b>APPEALS .....</b>	<b>48</b>
31.1	Umpire not to give batter out without an appeal .....	48
31.2	Batter dismissed .....	48
31.3	Timing of appeals.....	48
31.4	Appeal "How's That?" .....	48
31.5	Answering appeals .....	48
31.6	Consultation by umpires .....	48
31.7	Batter leaving the wicket under a misapprehension .....	48
31.8	Withdrawal of an appeal.....	49



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

<b>Clause 32</b>	<b>BOWLED</b> .....	<b>49</b>
32.1	Out Bowled.....	49
32.2	Bowled to take precedence.....	49
<b>Clause 33</b>	<b>CAUGHT</b> .....	<b>49</b>
33.1	Out Caught.....	49
33.2	A fair catch.....	49
33.3	Making a catch.....	49
33.4	No runs to be scored.....	50
33.5	Caught to take precedence.....	50
<b>Clause 34</b>	<b>HIT THE BALL TWICE</b> .....	<b>50</b>
34.1	Out Hit the ball twice.....	50
34.2	Not out Hit the ball twice.....	50
34.3	Ball lawfully struck more than once.....	50
34.4	Runs permitted from ball lawfully struck more than once.....	50
34.5	Bowler does not get credit.....	50
<b>Clause 35</b>	<b>HIT WICKET</b> .....	<b>50</b>
35.1	Out Hit wicket.....	50
35.2	Not out Hit wicket.....	51
35.3	Runs scored.....	51
<b>Clause 36</b>	<b>LEG BEFORE WICKET</b> .....	<b>51</b>
36.1	Out LBW.....	51
36.2	Interception of the ball.....	51
36.3	Off side of wicket.....	51
<b>Clause 37</b>	<b>OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD</b> .....	<b>52</b>
37.1	Out Obstructing the field.....	52
37.2	Not out Obstructing the field.....	52
37.3	Obstructing a ball from being caught.....	52
37.4	Returning the ball to a fielder.....	52
37.5	Runs scored.....	52
37.6	Bowler does not get credit.....	52
<b>Clause 38</b>	<b>RUN OUT</b> .....	<b>53</b>
38.1	Out Run out.....	53
38.2	Batter not out Run out.....	53
38.3	Non-striker leaving his ground early.....	53
38.4	Which batter is out.....	53
38.5	Runs scored.....	53
38.6	Bowler does not get credit.....	53
<b>Clause 39</b>	<b>STUMPED</b> .....	<b>54</b>
39.1	Out Stumped.....	54
39.2	Ball rebounding from wicket-keeper's person.....	54
39.3	Not out Stumped.....	54
39.4	Runs Scored.....	54
<b>Clause 40</b>	<b>TIMED OUT</b> .....	<b>54</b>
40.1	Out Timed out.....	54
40.2	Bowler does not get credit.....	54
<b>Clause 41</b>	<b>UNFAIR PLAY</b> .....	<b>54</b>
41.1	Fair and unfair play - Responsibility of captains.....	54



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

41.2	Fair and unfair play - Responsibility of umpires .....	54
41.3	The match ball - Changing its condition .....	55
41.4	Deliberate attempt to distract striker .....	56
41.5	Deliberate distraction, deception, or obstruction of batter .....	56
41.6	Bowling of dangerous and unfair short-pitched deliveries .....	57
41.7	Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries .....	58
41.8	Bowling of deliberate front-foot No ball .....	59
41.9	Time wasting by the fielding side .....	59
41.10	Batter wasting time .....	59
41.11	The protected area .....	60
41.12	Fielder damaging the pitch .....	60
41.13	Bowler running on protected area .....	60
41.14	Batter damaging the pitch .....	61
41.15	Striker in protected area .....	61
41.16	Batters stealing a run .....	62
41.17	Penalty runs .....	62
<b>Clause 42</b>	<b>PLAYERS' CONDUCT .....</b>	<b>63</b>
42.1	Serious misconduct .....	63
42.2	Level 4 offences and action by umpires .....	63
42.3	Captain refusing to remove a player from the field .....	64
42.4	Additional points relating to Level 4 offences .....	64
<b>Appendix A</b>	<b>Definitions .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>The match .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Implements and equipment .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>The playing area .....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Positioning .....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Umpires and decision-making .....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Batters .....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Fielders .....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Substitutes and Concussion Replacements .....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Bowlers .....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>The ball .....</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Runs .....</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>The person .....</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Off side/On side; In front of/Behind the popping crease .....</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Appendix B</b>	<b>Equipment .....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>The Bat .....</b>	<b>69</b>
1.1	General guidance .....	69
1.2	Specifications for the Handle .....	69
1.3	Specifications for the Blade .....	69
1.4	Protection and repair .....	70
1.5	Commercial identifications .....	70
1.6	Bat Gauge .....	70
<b>2.</b>	<b>The wickets .....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Wicket-keeping gloves .....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Appendix C</b>	<b>Venue Setup .....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>The pitch and the creases .....</b>	<b>72</b>



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

<b>2.</b>	<b>Restriction on the placement of fielders.....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Advertising on grounds, perimeter boards and sight-screens.....</b>	<b>73</b>
3.1	Advertising on grounds .....	73
3.2	Perimeter boards.....	73
3.3	Sight-screens .....	73
<b>4.</b>	<b>Markings on outfield.....</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Appendix D - GWL Interruptions Calculations.....</b>		<b>74</b>
<b>Appendix E - Super Over Procedure .....</b>		<b>76</b>
<b>Appendix F - Application of the Reserve Day.....</b>		<b>79</b>
<b>Appendix G - Use of Electronic Communications Equipment .....</b>		<b>80</b>



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### THE PREAMBLE - THE SPIRIT OF CRICKET

Cricket owes much of its appeal and enjoyment to the fact that it should be played not only according to the Laws (which are incorporated within these Playing Conditions), but also within the Spirit of Cricket.

The major responsibility for ensuring fair play rests with the captains, but extends to all players, match officials and, especially in junior cricket, teachers, coaches, and parents.

Respect is central to the Spirit of Cricket.

Respect your captain, team-mates, opponents, and the authority of the umpires.

Play hard and play fair.

Accept the umpire's decision.

Create a positive atmosphere by your own conduct and encourage others to do likewise.

Show self-discipline, even when things go against you.

Congratulate the opposition on their successes and enjoy those of your own team.

Thank the officials and your opposition at the end of the match, whatever the result.

Cricket is an exciting game that encourages leadership, friendship, and teamwork, which brings together people from different nationalities, cultures, and religions, especially when played within the Spirit of Cricket.

### Clause 1 THE PLAYERS

#### 1.1 Number of players

A match is played between two sides, each of eleven players, one of whom shall be captain.

#### 1.2 Nomination and replacement of players

1.2.1 Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus a maximum of 4 substitute fielders in writing to the US Open Umpires before the toss. Other than set out in [Clause 1.2.7 \(Concussion Replacement\)](#), no player (member of the playing eleven) may be changed after the nomination and prior to the start of play without the consent of the opposing captain.

1.2.2 Only those nominated as substitute fielders shall be entitled to act as substitute fielders during the match, unless the US Open Umpires, in exceptional circumstances, allows subsequent additions.

1.2.3 All those nominated including those nominated as substitute fielders, as well as any Concussion Replacements, must be eligible to play for that particular team and by such nomination the nominees shall warrant that they are so eligible.

1.2.4 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable US Open Regulations pertaining to cricket and in particular, [US Open Clothing and Equipment Regulations](#), [US Open Code of Conduct for Players](#), and [Player Support Personnel](#) (Hereafter referred to as the [US Open Code of Conduct](#)), [US Open Anti-Discrimination Code for Players and Player Support Personnel](#), [US Open Anti-Doping Code](#), and [US Open Anti-Corruption Code](#).

1.2.5 A player or player support personnel who has been suspended from participating in a match shall not, from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter:

1.2.5.1 Be nominated as, or carry out any of the duties or responsibilities of a substitute fielder, or

1.2.5.2 Enter any part of the playing area (which shall include the field of play and the area between the boundary and the perimeter boards) at any time, including any scheduled or unscheduled breaks in play.

1.2.6 A player who has been suspended from participating in a match shall be permitted from the toss of the coin and for the remainder of the match thereafter be permitted to enter the players' dressing room provided that the players' dressing room (or any part thereof) for the match is not within the playing area described in [Clause 1.2.5.2](#) above (for example, the player is not permitted to enter the on-field 'dug-out').

#### 1.2.7 Concussion Replacement



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- 1.2.7.1 If a player sustains a concussion or suspected concussion because of a head or neck injury during the relevant match, a Concussion Replacement may be permitted in the following circumstances:
- 1.2.7.1.1 The head or neck injury must have been sustained during play and within the playing area described in [Clause 1.2.5.2](#) above.
  - 1.2.7.1.2 A concussion or suspected concussion must have been formally diagnosed by the Team Medical Representative, or Match Day Doctor.
  - 1.2.7.1.3 The Team Medical Representative or Team Manager shall submit a Concussion Replacement Request to the US Open Umpires on a standard form, which shall:
    - 1.2.7.1.3.1 Identify the player who has sustained the concussion or suspected concussion.
    - 1.2.7.1.3.2 Specify the incident in which the concussion or suspected concussion was sustained, including the time at which it occurred.
    - 1.2.7.1.3.3 Confirm that, following an examination, the Team Medical Representative, or Match Day Doctor, believes or suspects that the player has sustained a concussion because of the incident specified in [Clause 1.2.7.1.3.2](#) above.
    - 1.2.7.1.3.4 Identify the requested Concussion Replacement, who shall be a like-for-like replacement for the player who has sustained the concussion or suspected concussion.
- 1.2.7.2 The Concussion Replacement Request must be submitted as soon as possible after the incident specified in [Clause 1.2.7.1.3.2](#) if a Concussion Replacement is to be permitted.
- 1.2.7.3 The US Open Umpires should ordinarily approve a Concussion Replacement Request if the replacement is a like-for-like player whose inclusion will not excessively advantage his team for the remainder of the match.
- 1.2.7.4 In assessing whether the nominated Concussion Replacement should be considered a like-for-like player, the US Open Umpires should consider the likely role the concussed player would have played during the remainder of the match, and the normal role that would be performed by the nominated Concussion Replacement.
- 1.2.7.5 If the US Open Umpires believe that the inclusion of the nominated Concussion Replacement, when performing their normal role, would excessively advantage their team, the US Open Umpires may impose such conditions upon the identity and involvement of the Concussion Replacement as he/she sees fit, in line with the overriding objective of facilitating a like-for-like replacement for the concussed player.
- 1.2.7.6 The US Open Umpires may, in reviewing a Concussion Replacement Request made in accordance with [Clause 1.2.7.1.3](#), request any such further information as may be required to make the determination required under [Clauses 1.2.7.4](#), and [1.2.7.5](#).
- 1.2.7.7 The decision of the US Open Umpires in relation to any Concussion Replacement Request shall be final and neither team shall have any right of appeal.
- 1.2.7.8 Once the Concussion Replacement has been approved by the US Open Umpires, the replaced player shall play no further part in the match.
- 1.2.7.9 Both the Concussion Replacement and the replaced player shall be considered to have played in the match for records and statistical purposes.

### 1.3 Captain

- 1.3.1 If at any time the captain is not available, a deputy shall act for him.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- 1.3.2 If a captain is not available to nominate the players, then any person associated with that team may act as his deputy to do so. See [Clause 1.2 \(Nomination and replacement of players\)](#).
- 1.3.3 At any time after the nomination of the players, only a nominated player can act as deputy in discharging the duties and responsibilities of the captain as stated in these Playing Conditions, including at the toss. See [Clause 13.4 \(The toss\)](#).

### 1.4 Responsibility of captains

The captains are always responsible for ensuring that play is conducted within The Spirit of Cricket as well as within these Playing Conditions. See [The Preamble - The Spirit of Cricket](#), and [Clause 41.1 \(Fair and unfair play - Responsibility of captains\)](#).

## Clause 2 THE UMPIRES

### 2.1 Appointment and attendance

The following rules for the selection and appointment of T20 umpires shall be followed as far as it is practicable to do so:

- 2.1.1 The umpires shall control the game as required by these Playing Conditions, with absolute impartiality and shall be present at the ground at least 120 minutes before the scheduled start of play.
- 2.1.2 The following Match Officials are to be appointed for each T20 match:  
- Two (2) on-field umpires, shall be appointed by US Open Tournament Committee from their representatives on US Open Panel of Umpires.
- 2.1.3 As early as possible before each match, the US Open Tournament Committee shall advise the participating teams of the names of all US Open umpires.
- 2.1.4 Neither team shall have a right of objection to the appointment of any Umpire.

### 2.2 Change of umpire

An umpire shall not be changed during the match, other than in exceptional circumstances, unless he/she is injured or ill.

### 2.3 Consultation with US Open Tournament Committee

2.3.1 Before the match, the umpires shall consult with the US Open Tournament Committee to determine:

- 2.3.1.1 The balls to be used during the match. See [Clause 4 \(The ball\)](#).
- 2.3.1.2 The hours of play and the times and durations of any agreed intervals.
- 2.3.1.3 Which clock or watch and back-up timepiece is to be used during the match.
- 2.3.1.4 The boundary of the field of play. See [Clause 19 \(Boundaries\)](#).
- 2.3.1.5 The use of covers. See [Clause 10 \(Covering the pitch\)](#).
- 2.3.1.6 Any special conditions of play affecting the conduct of the match.

2.3.2 Inform the scorers of agreements in [Clauses 2.3.1.2, 2.3.1.3, 2.3.1.4, and 2.3.1.6](#).

### 2.4 The wickets, creases, and boundaries

Before the toss and during the match, the umpires shall satisfy themselves that:

- 2.4.1 The creases are correctly marked. See [Clause 7 \(The creases\)](#).
- 2.4.2 The wickets are properly pitched. See [Clause 8 \(The wickets\)](#).
- 2.4.3 The boundary of the field of play complies with the requirements of [Clauses 19.1 \(Determining the boundary of the field of play\)](#), [19.2 \(Identifying and marking the boundary\)](#), and [19.3 \(Restoring the boundary\)](#).

### 2.5 Conduct of the match, implements and equipment

Before the toss and during the match, the umpires shall satisfy themselves that:

- 2.5.1 The conduct of the match is strictly in accordance with these Playing Conditions.
- 2.5.2 The implements used in the match conform to the following:  
2.5.2.1 [Clause 4 \(The ball\)](#).



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

2.5.2.2 Externally visible requirements of [Clause 5 \(The bat\)](#), and [Paragraph 1 of Appendix B \(Equipment\)](#).

2.5.2.3 Either [Clauses 8.2 \(Size of stumps\)](#), and [8.3 \(The bails\)](#).

2.5.3 No player uses equipment other than that permitted. See [Paragraph 2 of Appendix A \(Definitions\)](#). Note particularly therein the interpretation of 'protective helmet'.

2.5.4 The wicket-keeper's gloves comply with the requirements of [Clause 27.2 \(Gloves\)](#).

### 2.6 Fair and unfair play

The umpires shall be the sole judges of fair and unfair play.

### 2.7 Fitness for play

2.7.1 It is solely for the umpires together to decide whether either condition of ground, weather or light or exceptional circumstances mean that it would be dangerous or unreasonable for play to take place.

Conditions shall not be regarded as either dangerous or unreasonable merely because they are not ideal.

The fact that the grass and the ball are wet does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous.

2.7.2 Conditions shall be regarded as dangerous if there is actual and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire.

2.7.3 Conditions shall be regarded as unreasonable if, although posing no risk to safety, it would not be sensible for play to proceed.

2.7.4 If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders of the power of free movement, or the batters of the ability to play their strokes or to run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be dangerous and unreasonable for play to take place.

### 2.8 Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable circumstances

2.8.1 All references to ground include the pitch. See [Clause 6.1 \(Area of pitch\)](#).

2.8.2 If at any time, the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light, or any other circumstances are dangerous or unreasonable, they shall immediately suspend play, or not allow play to start or to recommence. The decision as to whether conditions are so bad as to warrant such action is one for the umpires alone to make, following consultation with the US Open Tournament Committee.

2.8.3 If circumstances are warranted, the umpires shall stop play and instruct the Ground Authority to take whatever action they can and use whatever equipment is necessary to remove as much dew as possible from the outfield when conditions become unreasonable or dangerous. The umpires may also instruct the ground staff to take such action during scheduled and unscheduled breaks in play.

2.8.4 The umpires shall disregard any shadow on the pitch from the stadium or from any permanent object on the ground.

#### 2.8.5 Light Meters

Light meters shall not be used.

#### 2.8.6 Use of artificial lights

If in the opinion of the umpires, natural light is deteriorating to an unfit level, they shall authorize the Ground Authority to use the available artificial lighting so that the match can commence or continue in acceptable conditions.

In the event of power failure or lights malfunction, the provisions relating to the delay or interruption of play due to bad weather or light shall apply.

2.8.7 When there is a suspension of play it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate, unaccompanied by any players or officials. Immediately the umpires together agree that the conditions are no longer dangerous or unreasonable they shall call upon the players to resume play.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- 2.8.8 The safety of all persons within the ground is of paramount importance to the US Open Tournament Committee. In the event that of any threatening circumstance, whether actual or perceived (including for example weather, pitch invasions, act of God, etc.), then the umpires, on the advice of the US Open Tournament Committee, should suspend play and all players and officials should immediately be asked to leave the field of play in a safe and orderly manner and to relocate to a secure and safe area (depending on each particular threat) pending the satisfactory passing or resolution of such threat or risk to the reasonable satisfaction of the umpires, the US Open Tournament Committee, the head of the relevant Ground Authority, the head of ground security and/or the police as the circumstances may require.
- 2.8.9 Where play is suspended under [Clause 2.8.8](#) above the decision to abandon or resume play shall be the responsibility of the US Open Tournament Committee who shall act only after consultation with the head of ground security and the police.

### 2.9 Position of umpires

The umpires shall stand where they can best see any act upon which their decision may be required.

Subject to this over-riding consideration, the bowler's end umpire shall stand in a position so as not to interfere with either the bowler's run-up or the striker's view.

The striker's end umpire may elect to stand on the offside instead of the on side of the pitch, provided he/she informs the captain of the fielding side, the striker, and the other umpire.

### 2.10 Umpires changing ends

[Law 2.10 \(Umpires changing ends\)](#) of the Laws of Cricket shall not apply.

### 2.11 Disagreement and dispute

Where there is disagreement or dispute about any matter, the umpires together shall make the final decision. Also see [Clause 31.6 \(Consultation by umpires\)](#).

### 2.12 Umpire's decision

An umpire may alter any decision provided that such alteration is made promptly and does not contradict [Clause 20.6 \(Dead ball not to be revoked\)](#). This apart, an umpire's decision, once made, is final.

### 2.13 Signals

2.13.1 The following code of signals shall be used by umpires.

2.13.1.1 Signals made while the ball is in play:

<b>Dead ball</b>	By crossing and recrossing the wrists below the waist.
<b>No ball</b>	By extending one arm horizontally.
<b>Out</b>	By raising an index finger above the head. (If not out, the umpire shall call Not out.)
<b>Wide</b>	By extending both arms horizontally.

2.13.1.2 When the ball is dead, the bowler's end umpire shall repeat the signals in [Clause 2.13.1.1](#), except for the signal for Out, to the scorers.

2.13.1.3 The signals listed below shall be made to the scorers only when the ball is dead:

<b>Boundary 4</b>	By waving an arm from side-to-side finishing with the arm across the chest
<b>Boundary 6</b>	By raising both arms above the head.
<b>Bye</b>	By raising an open hand above the head.
<b>Five Penalty runs awarded to the batting side</b>	By repeated tapping of one shoulder with the opposite hand.
<b>Five Penalty runs awarded to the fielding side</b>	By placing one hand on the opposite shoulder.
<b>Leg bye</b>	By touching a raised knee with the hand.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

<b>Revoke last signal</b>	By touching both shoulders, each with the opposite hand.
<b>Short run</b>	By bending one arm upwards and touching the nearer shoulder with the tips of the fingers.
<b>Free Hit</b>	Bowler's end umpire, by extending one arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion, after signaling the No ball.
<b>Powerplay Over</b>	By rotating one arm in a large circle.
The following signal is for Level 4 offence in <a href="#">Clause 42 (Players' conduct)</a> . The signal has two parts, both of which should be acknowledged separately by the scorers.	
<b>Level 4 conduct</b>	
<b>Part 1</b>	By putting one arm out to the side of the body and repeatedly raising it and lowering it.
<b>Part 2</b>	By raising an index finger, held at shoulder height, to the side of the body.

2.13.1.4 All the signals in [Clause 2.13.1.3](#) are to be made by the bowler's end umpire except that for Short run, which is to be signaled by the umpire at the end where short running occurs. However, the bowler's end umpire shall be responsible both for the final signal of Short run to the scorers and, if more than one run is short, for informing them as to the number of runs to be recorded.

2.13.2 The umpire shall wait until each signal to the scorers has been separately acknowledged by a scorer before allowing play to proceed.

If several signals are to be used, they should be given in the order that the events occurred.

### 2.14 Informing the umpires

Wherever the umpires are to receive information from captains or other players under these Playing Conditions, it will be sufficient for one umpire to be so informed and for him/her to inform the other umpire.

### 2.15 Correctness of scores

Consultation between umpires and scorers on doubtful points is essential. The umpires shall, throughout the match, satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the number of runs scored, the wickets that have fallen and, where appropriate, the number of overs bowled.

The umpires shall ensure that they are able to contact the scorers at any time during the match and at its conclusion to address any issues relating to the correctness of scores.

## Clause 3 THE SCORERS

### 3.1 Appointment of scorers

Two scorers shall be appointed to record all runs scored, all wickets taken and, where appropriate, number of overs bowled.

### 3.2 Correctness of scores

The scorers shall frequently check to ensure that their records agree and consult with the umpires if necessary. See [Clause 2.15 \(Correctness of scores\)](#).

### 3.3 Acknowledging signals

The scorers shall accept all instructions and signals given to them by the umpires and shall immediately acknowledge each separate signal.

## Clause 4 THE BALL

### 4.1 Weight and size

The ball, when new, shall meet below specifications:

<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
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# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

<b>Weight</b>	5.5 oz/155.9 g	5.75 oz/163 g
<b>Circumference</b>	8.81 in/22.4 cm	9 in/22.9 cm

### 4.2 Approval and control of balls

- 4.2.1 The US Open Tournament Committee shall provide white cricket balls of an approved standard for T20 cricket and spare used balls for changing during a match, which shall also be of the same brand.
- 4.2.2 The fielding captain or his nominee may select the ball with which he wishes to bowl from the supply provided by the US Open Tournament Committee. The US Open umpire shall take a box containing at least 6 new balls and supervise the selection of the ball.
- 4.2.3 The umpires shall retain possession of the match ball(s) throughout the duration of the match when play is not actually taking place.
- 4.2.4 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, or any other disruption in play.

### 4.3 New ball

- 4.3.1 One new ball shall be used at the start of each innings.

### 4.4 Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

If, during play, the ball cannot be found or recovered or the umpires agree that it has become unfit for play through normal use, the umpires shall replace it with a ball which has had wear comparable with that which the previous ball had received before the need for its replacement. When the ball is replaced, the umpire shall inform the batters and the fielding captain.

## Clause 5 THE BAT

### 5.1 The bat

- 5.1.1 The bat consists of two parts, a handle, and a blade.
- 5.1.2 The basic requirements and measurements of the bat are set out in this [Clause](#) with detailed specifications in [Paragraph 1](#) of [Appendix B \(Equipment\)](#).

### 5.2 The handle

- 5.2.1 The handle is to be made principally of cane and/or wood.
- 5.2.2 The part of the handle that is wholly outside the blade is defined to be the upper portion of the handle. It is a straight shaft for holding the bat.
- 5.2.3 The upper portion of the handle may be covered with a grip as defined in [Paragraph 1.2.2](#) of [Appendix B \(Equipment\)](#).

### 5.3 The blade

- 5.3.1 The blade comprises the whole of the bat apart from the handle as defined in [Clause 5.2 \(The handle\)](#), and [Paragraph 1.3](#) of [Appendix B \(Equipment\)](#).
- 5.3.2 The blade shall consist solely of wood.

### 5.4 Protection and repair

Subject to the specifications in [Paragraph 1.4](#) of [Appendix B \(Equipment\)](#) and providing [Clause 5.5 \(Damage to the ball\)](#) is not contravened,

- 5.4.1 Solely for the purposes of
  - either protection from surface damage to the face, sides, and shoulders of the blade
  - or repair to the blade after surface damageMaterial that is not rigid, either at the time of its application to the blade or subsequently, may be placed on these surfaces.
- 5.4.2 For repair of the blade after damage other than surface damage:
  - 5.4.2.1 Solid material may be inserted into the blade.
  - 5.4.2.2 The only material permitted for any insertion is wood with minimal essential adhesives.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

5.4.3 To prevent damage to the toe, material may be placed on that part of the blade but shall not extend over any part of the face, back or sides of the blade.

### 5.5 Damage to the ball

5.5.1 For any part of the bat, covered or uncovered, the hardness of the constituent materials and the surface texture thereof shall not be such that either or both could cause unacceptable damage to the ball.

5.5.2 Any material placed on any part of the bat, for whatever purpose, shall similarly not be such that it could cause unacceptable damage to the ball.

5.5.3 For the purpose of this Clause, unacceptable damage is any change that is greater than normal wear and tear caused by the ball striking the uncovered wooden surface of the blade.

### 5.6 Contact with the ball

In these Clauses,

5.6.1 Reference to the bat shall imply that the bat is held in the batter's hand, or a glove worn on his hand, unless stated otherwise.

5.6.2 Contact between the ball and any of Clauses 5.6.2.1 to 5.6.2.4 shall be regarded as the ball striking or touching the bat or being struck by the bat:

5.6.2.1 The bat itself.

5.6.2.2 The batter's hand holding the bat.

5.6.2.3 Any part of a glove worn on the batter's hand holding the bat.

5.6.2.4 Any additional materials permitted under Clause 5.4 (Protection and repair).

### 5.7 Bat size limits

5.7.1 The overall length of the bat, when the lower portion of the handle is inserted, shall not be more than 38 in/96.52 cm.

5.7.2 The blade of the bat shall not exceed the following dimensions:

**Width:** 4.25 in/10.8 cm

**Depth:** 2.64 in/6.7 cm

**Edges:** 1.56 in/4.0cm

Furthermore, it should also be able to pass through a bat gauge as described in Paragraph 1.6 of Appendix B (Equipment).

5.7.3 The handle shall not exceed 52% of the overall length of the bat.

5.7.4 The material permitted for covering the blade in Clause 5.4.1 shall not exceed 0.04 in/0.1 cm in thickness.

5.7.5 The maximum permitted thickness of protective material placed on the toe of the blade is 0.12 in/0.3 cm.

### 5.8 Categories of bat

5.8.1 Type A bats conform to Clauses 5.1 (The bat) to 5.7 (Bat size limits) inclusive.

5.8.2 Only Type A bats may be used in T20 matches.

## Clause 6 THE PITCH

### 6.1 Area of pitch

The pitch is a rectangular area of the ground 22 yards/20.12 m in length and 10 ft/3.05 m in width. It is bounded at either end by the bowling creases and on either side by imaginary lines, one each side of the imaginary line joining the centers of the two middle stumps, each parallel to it and 5 ft/1.52 m from it. If the pitch is next to an artificial pitch which is closer than 5 ft/1.52 m from the middle stumps, the pitch on that side will extend only to the junction of the two surfaces. See Clauses 7.2 (The bowling crease), 8.1 (Description, width, and pitching), and Appendix C (Venue Setup).

### 6.2 Fitness of pitch for play

The umpires shall be the sole judges of the fitness of the pitch for play. See Clauses 2.7 (Fitness for play), and 2.8 (Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions).



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### 6.3 Selection and preparation

Before the match, the Ground Authority shall be responsible for the selection and preparation of the pitch. During the match, the umpires shall control its use and maintenance.

6.3.1 The Ground Authority shall ensure that during the period prior to the start of play and during intervals, the pitch area shall be roped off to prevent unauthorized access. (The pitch area shall include an area at least 2 meters beyond the rectangle made by the crease markings at both ends of the pitch).

6.3.2 The umpires shall ensure that, prior to the start of play and during any intervals, only authorized staff, the umpires, players, team coaches and authorized television personnel shall be allowed access to the pitch area. Such access shall be subject to the following limitations:

6.3.2.1 Only captains and team coaches may walk on the actual playing surface of the pitch area (outside of the crease markings).

6.3.2.2 Access to the pitch area by television personnel shall be restricted to one camera crew (including one or two television commentators) of the official licensed television broadcaster(s) (but not news crews).

6.3.2.3 No spiked footwear shall be permitted.

6.3.2.4 No one shall be permitted to bounce a ball on the pitch, strike it with a bat or cause damage to the pitch in any other way.

6.3.2.5 Access shall not interfere with pitch preparation.

6.3.3 In the event of any dispute, the US Open Tournament Committee will rule, and his ruling will be final.

### 6.4 Changing the pitch

6.4.1 If the on-field umpires decide that it is dangerous or unreasonable for play to continue on the match pitch, they shall stop play and immediately advise the US Open Tournament Committee.

6.4.2 The on-field umpires and the US Open Tournament Committee shall then consult with both captains.

6.4.3 If the captains agree to continue, play shall resume.

6.4.4 If the decision is not to resume play, the on-field umpires together with the US Open Tournament Committee shall consider whether the existing pitch can be repaired, and the match resumed from the point it was stopped. In considering whether to authorize such repairs, the US Open Tournament Committee must consider whether this would place either side at an unfair advantage, given the play that had already taken place on the dangerous pitch.

6.4.5 If the decision is that the existing pitch cannot be repaired, then the match is to be abandoned with the following consequences:

6.4.5.1 In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match having been completed at the time the match is abandoned, the result shall be determined according to the provisions of [Clause 16.4.2](#).

6.4.5.2 In the event of the required number of overs to constitute a match not having been completed, the match will be abandoned as a no result.

6.4.6 If the abandonment occurs on the day of the match, the US Open Tournament Committee shall consult with the participating teams with the objective of finding a way for a new match (including a new nomination of teams and toss) to commence on the same date and venue. Such a match may be played either on the repaired pitch or on another pitch, subject to the US Open Tournament Committee and the relevant Ground Authority both being satisfied that the new pitch will be of the required T20 standard. The playing time lost between the scheduled start time of the original match and the actual start time of the new match will be covered by the provisions of [Clause 12 \(Start of play; Cessation of play\)](#).

6.4.7 If it is not possible to start a new match on the scheduled day of the match, the relevant officials from the participating teams shall agree on whether the match can be replayed within the existing tour schedule.

6.4.8 Throughout the above decision-making processes, the US Open Tournament Committee shall keep informed both captains and the head of the Ground Authority. The head of the Ground Authority shall ensure that suitable and prompt public announcements are made.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### 6.5 Non-turf pitches

6.5.1 All T20 matches may be played on natural turf pitches.

**Note:** Prior to the commencement of the competition, US Open Tournament Committee may approve to use an artificial pitch as an alternate to a natural turf pitch.

6.5.2 The use of PVA and other adhesives in the preparation of pitches is not permitted.

### 6.6 Junior Cricket

Shall not apply.

## Clause 7 THE CREASES

### 7.1 The creases

The positions of a bowling crease, a popping crease and two return creases shall be marked by white lines, as set out in [Clauses 7.2 \(The bowling crease\)](#), [7.3 \(The popping crease\)](#), and [7.4 \(The return creases\)](#), at each end of the pitch. See [Paragraph 1 of Appendix C \(Venue Setup\)](#).

### 7.2 The bowling crease

The bowling crease, which is the back edge of the crease marking, is the line that marks the end of the pitch, as in [Clause 6.1 \(Area of pitch\)](#). It shall be 8 ft 8 in/2.64 m in length.

### 7.3 The popping crease

The popping crease, which is the back edge of the crease marking, shall be in front of and parallel to the bowling crease and shall be 4 ft/1.22 m from it. The popping crease shall be marked to a minimum of 15 yards/13.71 m on either side of the imaginary line joining the centers of the two middle stumps and shall be considered to be unlimited in length.

### 7.4 The return creases

The return creases, which are the inside edges of the crease markings, shall be at right angles to the popping crease at 4 ft 4 in/1.32 m on either side of the imaginary line joining the centers of the two middle stumps. Each return crease shall be marked from the popping crease to a minimum of 8 ft/2.44 m behind it and shall be considered to be unlimited in length.

### 7.5 Additional Crease Markings

As a guideline to the umpires for the calling of Wides on the offside, the crease markings detailed in [Paragraph 1 of Appendix C \(Venue Setup\)](#) may be marked in white at each end of the pitch.

## Clause 8 THE WICKETS

### 8.1 Description, width, and pitching

Two sets of wickets shall be pitched opposite and parallel to each other in the centers of the bowling creases. Each set shall be 9 in/22.86 cm wide and shall consist of three wooden stumps with two wooden bails on top. See [Paragraph 2 of Appendix B \(Equipment\)](#).

### 8.2 Size of stumps

The tops of the stumps shall be 28 in/71.12 cm above the playing surface and shall be dome shaped except for the bail grooves. The portion of a stump above the playing surface shall be cylindrical apart from the domed top, with circular section of diameter not less than 1.38 in/3.50 cm nor more than 1.5 in/3.81 cm. See [Paragraph 2 of Appendix B \(Equipment\)](#).

### 8.3 The bails

8.3.1 The bails, when in position on top of the stumps:

- Shall not project more than 0.5 in/1.27 cm above them.
- Shall fit between the stumps without forcing them out of the vertical.

8.3.2 Each bail shall conform to the following specifications:

<b>Overall length:</b>	4.31 in/10.95 cm
<b>Length of barrel:</b>	2.13 in/5.40 cm



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

**Longer spigot:** 1.38 in/3.50 cm

**Shorter spigot:** 0.81 in/2.06 cm

See [Paragraph 2](#) of [Appendix B \(Equipment\)](#).

8.3.3 The two spigots and the barrel shall have the same center line.

8.3.4 Devices aimed at protecting player safety by limiting the distance that a bail can travel off the stumps will be allowed, subject to the approval of US Open Tournament Committee.

### 8.4 Dispensing with bails

The umpires may agree to dispense with the use of bails, if necessary. If they so agree, then no bails shall be used at either end. The use of bails shall be resumed as soon as conditions permit. See [Clause 29.5 \(Dispensing with bails\)](#).

### 8.5 LED Wickets

Where possible, the use of approved LED Wickets is permitted.

## Clause 9 PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA

### 9.1 Rolling

The pitch shall not be rolled during the match except as permitted in [Clauses 9.1.1 \(Frequency and duration of rolling\)](#), and [9.1.2 \(Rolling after a delayed start\)](#).

#### 9.1.1 Frequency and duration of rolling

During the match the pitch may be rolled at the request of the captain of the side batting second, for a period of not more than 7 minutes, before the start of the second innings.

#### 9.1.2 Rolling after a delayed start

In addition to the rolling permitted above, if, after the toss and before the first innings of the match, the start is delayed, the captain of the batting side may request that the pitch be rolled for not more than 7 minutes. However, if the umpires together agree that the delay has had no significant effect on the state of the pitch, they shall refuse such request for rolling of the pitch.

#### 9.1.3 Choice of rollers

If there is more than one roller available, the captain of the batting side shall choose which one is to be used.

The following shall apply in addition to [Clause 9.1 \(Rolling\)](#):

9.1.4 Prior to the scheduled time for the toss, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the Ground Authority. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the Ground Authority, 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.

9.1.5 The umpires may instruct the Ground Authority to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

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

### 9.2 Clearing debris from the pitch

9.2.1 The pitch shall be cleared of any debris

9.2.1.1 Between innings. This shall precede rolling if any is to take place.

9.2.2 The clearance of debris in [Clause 9.2.1](#) shall be done by sweeping, except where the umpires consider that this may be detrimental to the surface of the pitch. In this case the debris must be cleared from that area by hand, without sweeping.

9.2.3 In addition to [Clause 9.2.1](#), debris may be cleared from the pitch by hand, without sweeping, before mowing and whenever either umpire considers it necessary.

### 9.3 Mowing

#### 9.3.1 Responsibility for mowing

9.3.1.1 All mowing which are carried out before the match shall be the sole responsibility of the Ground Authority.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### 9.4 Watering the pitch

The pitch shall not be watered during the match.

### 9.5 Re-marking creases

Creases shall be re-marked whenever either umpire considers it necessary.

### 9.6 Maintenance of footholes

The umpires shall ensure that the holes made by the bowlers and batters are cleaned out and dried whenever necessary to facilitate play.

The umpires shall allow, if necessary, the reurfing of footholes made by the bowlers in their delivery strides, or the use of quick-setting fillings for the same purpose.

In addition, the umpires shall see that wherever possible and whenever it is considered necessary, action is taken during all intervals in play to do whatever is practicable to improve the bowler's footholes.

### 9.7 Securing of footholds and maintenance of pitch

During play, umpires shall allow the players to secure their footholds using sawdust provided that no damage to the pitch is caused and that [Clause 41 \(Unfair play\)](#) is not contravened.

### 9.8 Protection and preparation of adjacent pitches during matches

The protection (by way of an appropriate cover) and preparation of pitches which are adjacent to the match pitch will be permitted during the match subject to the following:

- 9.8.1 Such measures will only be possible if requested by the Ground Authority and approved by the umpires before the start of the match.
- 9.8.2 Approval should only be granted where such measures are unavoidable and will not compromise the safety of the players or their ability to execute their actions with complete freedom.
- 9.8.3 The preparation work shall be carried out under the supervision of the umpires.
- 9.8.4 The consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains and the US Open Tournament Committee before the start of the match on what has been agreed.

## Clause 10 COVERING THE PITCH

### 10.1 Before the match

The use of covers before the match is the responsibility of the Ground Authority and may include full covering if required.

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play.

However, the Ground Authority shall grant suitable facility to the captains to inspect the pitch before the nomination of their players and to the umpires to discharge their duties as laid down in [Clauses 2 \(The umpires\)](#), [6 \(The pitch\)](#), [7 \(The creases\)](#), [8 \(The wickets\)](#), and [9 \(Preparation and maintenance of the playing area\)](#).

### 10.2 During the match

The pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play, and for the duration of the period of the match:

- 10.2.1 The covers must totally protect the pitch and the pitch surroundings, to a minimum of 5 meters either side of the pitch, and any worn or soft areas in the outfield.
- 10.2.2 The bowlers' run-ups shall be covered during inclement weather, to keep them dry, to a distance of at least 10 x 10 meters.

### 10.3 Removal of covers

All covers (including "hessian" or "scrim" covers used to protect the pitch against the sun) shall be removed not later than 2 ½ hours before the scheduled start of play provided it is not raining at the time, but the pitch will be covered again if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### Clause 11 INTERVALS

#### 11.1 An interval

11.1.1 The following shall be classed as intervals:

- Interval between innings.
- Any other agreed interval.

11.1.2 Only these intervals shall be considered as scheduled breaks for the purposes of [Clause 24.2.6 \(Fielders absent or leaving the field of play\)](#).

#### 11.2 Duration of intervals

11.2.1 There shall be a 10-minute interval between innings, taken from the call of Time before the interval until the call of Play on resumption after the interval.

#### 11.3 Allowance for interval between innings

[Law 11.3 \(Allowance for interval between innings\)](#) of the Laws of Cricket shall not apply.

#### 11.4 Changing agreed times of intervals

11.4.1 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. In circumstances where the side bowling first has not completed the allotted number of overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled cessation time for the first innings, the interval shall be taken for 10 minutes, and the second innings shall commence thereafter.

11.4.2 If the rescheduled finishing time for the match is earlier than the latest possible finishing time, then these minutes should be deducted from the length of any interruption during the second innings before determining the overs remaining.

#### 11.5 Scorers to be informed

The umpires shall ensure that the scorers are informed of all agreements about hours of play and intervals and of any changes made thereto as permitted under this [Clause](#).

### Clause 12 START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

#### 12.1 Call of Play

The bowler's end umpire shall call Play before the first ball of the match and on the resumption of play after any interval or interruption.

#### 12.2 Call of Time

The bowler's end umpire shall call Time, when the ball is dead, at the end of any session of play or as required by these Playing Conditions. Also see [Clause 20.3 \(Call of Over or Time\)](#).

#### 12.3 Removal of bails

After the call of Time, the bails shall be removed from both wickets.

#### 12.4 Starting a new over

Another over shall always be started at any time during the match, unless an interval is to be taken in the circumstances set out in [Clause 12.5.2](#), if the umpire, walking at normal pace, has arrived at the position behind the stumps at the bowler's end before the time agreed for the next interval has been reached.

#### 12.5 Completion of an over

Other than at the end of the match:

12.5.1 If the agreed time for an interval is reached during an over, the over shall be completed before the interval is taken, except as provided for in [Clause 12.5.2](#).

12.5.2 When less than 3 minutes remains before the time agreed for the next interval, the interval shall be taken immediately, if

- either a batter is dismissed or retires
- or the players have occasion to leave the field



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

Whether this occurs during an over or at the end of an over. Except at the end of an innings, if an over is thus interrupted it shall be completed on the resumption of play.

### 12.6 Conclusion of match

12.6.1 The match is concluded:

12.6.1.1 As soon as a result as defined in [Clauses 16.1 \(A win\) to 16.5 \(Winning hit or extras\)](#) is reached.

12.6.1.2 As soon as the prescribed number of overs have been completed

12.6.2 The match is concluded if, without a conclusion having been reached under [Clause 12.6.1](#), the players leave the field for adverse conditions of ground, weather, or light, or in exceptional circumstances, and no further play is possible.

### 12.7 Hours of Play; Minimum Overs Requirement

12.7.1 To be determined by the US Open Tournament Committee subject to there being 2 sessions of 1 hour 25 minutes each, separated by a 10-minute interval between innings. Refer [Clauses 11.2.1](#), and [11.2.2](#).

**Note:** The playing hours of matches scheduled to take place at venues where dew is likely to be a factor should be determined to ensure that the effect of any dew is minimized.

### 12.8 Minimum Over Rates

12.8.1 The minimum over rate to be achieved in T20 Matches shall be 14.11 overs per hour.

12.8.2 The actual over rate shall be calculated at the end of each innings by the umpires.

12.8.3 In calculating the actual over rate for the match, allowances shall be given as follows:

12.8.3.1 The time lost because of treatment given to a player by authorized medical personnel on the field of play.

12.8.3.2 The time lost because of a player being required to leave the field as a result of a serious injury.

12.8.3.3 The time lost because of time wasting by the batting side.

12.8.3.4 The time lost due to all other circumstances that are beyond the control of the fielding side.

12.8.4 In the event of any time allowances being granted to the fielding team under [Clause 12.8.3.4](#) above (time wasting by batting team), then such time shall be deducted from the allowances granted to such batting team in the determination of its over rate.

12.8.5 In addition to the allowances as provided for above,

12.8.5.1 An additional allowance of 1 minute will be given for each of the 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup> wickets taken during an innings.

12.8.6 If a batting team is bowled out within the time determined for that innings pursuant to these playing conditions, considering all the time allowances set out above), the fielding side shall be deemed to have complied with the required minimum over rate.

## Clause 13 INNINGS

### 13.1 Number of innings

13.1.1 A match shall be one innings for each side.

### 13.2 Alternate innings

Each side shall take their innings alternately.

### 13.3 Completed innings

A side's innings is to be considered as completed if any of the following applies:

13.3.1 The side is all out.

13.3.2 At the fall of a wicket or the retirement of a batter, further balls remain to be bowled but no further batter is available to come in.

13.3.3 The prescribed number of overs have been bowled to the batting side.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### 13.4 The toss

The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play and under the supervision of the US Open Umpires, not earlier than 30 minutes, nor later than 15 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play. However, note the provisions of [Clause 1.3 \(Captain\)](#).

### 13.5 Decision to be notified

As soon as the toss is completed, the captain of the side winning the toss shall decide whether to bat or to field and shall notify the opposing captain and the umpires of this decision. Once notified, the decision cannot be changed.

### 13.6 Duration of Match

13.6.1 All matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of 20 overs. All matches shall be of one day's scheduled duration provided that US Open Tournament Committee may agree to provide for a reserve day on which an incomplete match may be replayed or continued from the scheduled day.

13.6.2 If the match is to be continued on the reserve day, every effort shall be made to complete the match on the scheduled day with any necessary reduction in overs taking place and only if the minimum number of overs necessary to constitute a match cannot be bowled on the scheduled day will the match be completed on the reserve day.

13.6.3 If the match has started on the scheduled day and overs are subsequently reduced following an interruption, but no further play is possible, the match will resume on the reserve day under the same assumption that the last ball was played on the scheduled day. Refer [Appendix F \(Application of the Reserve Day\)](#).

### 13.7 Length of Innings

#### 13.7.1 Uninterrupted Matches

13.7.1.1 Each team shall bat for 20 overs unless all out earlier.

13.7.1.2 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. Subject to [Clause 11.4 \(Changing agreed times of intervals\)](#), the interval shall be reduced, and the second innings shall commence at the scheduled time, subject to there being a minimum interval of 10 minutes. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of 20 overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.

13.7.1.3 If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 20 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 20 overs.

13.7.1.4 If the team fielding second fails to bowl 20 overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result is achieved.

13.7.1.5 Penalties shall apply for slow over rates. Refer [US Open Code of Conduct](#).

#### 13.7.2 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

##### 13.7.2.1 Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First

See [Paragraph 1 of Appendix D \(GWL Interruptions Calculations\)](#):

13.7.2.1.1 When playing time has been lost the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 14.11 overs per hour, in the total remaining time available for play.

13.7.2.1.2 The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. 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. To constitute a match, a minimum of 5 overs must be bowled to the side batting second, subject to a result not being achieved earlier.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

13.7.2.1.3 As soon as the total minutes of playing time remaining is less than the completed overs faced by Team 1 multiplied by 4.25, then the first innings is terminated and the provisions of [Clause 13.7.2.2](#) below take effect.

13.7.2.1.4 A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval, and the close of play for the match, by applying a rate of 14.11 overs per hour. When calculating the length of playing time available for the match, or the length of either inning, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours, interruptions in play, and intervals will be taken into consideration. This calculation must not cause the match to finish earlier than the original or rescheduled time for cessation of play on the final scheduled day for play. If required, the original time shall be extended to allow for one extra over for each team.

13.7.2.1.5 If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue until the required number of overs have been bowled or the innings is completed.

13.7.2.1.6 Penalties shall apply for slow over rates. Refer [US Open Code of Conduct](#).

13.7.2.2

### **Delay or Interruption to the innings of the Team Batting Second**

See [Paragraph 2](#) of [Appendix D \(GWL Interruptions Calculations\)](#):

13.7.2.2.1 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 14.11 overs per hour, in respect of the lost playing time. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.

13.7.2.2.2 In addition, should the innings of the team batting first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or re-scheduled 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.

13.7.2.2.3 To constitute a match, a minimum of 5 overs must be bowled to the team batting second subject to a result not being achieved earlier.

13.7.2.2.4 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.

13.7.2.2.5 A fixed time will be specified for the close of play by applying a rate of 14.11 overs per hour. The timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours and interruptions in play, will be taken into consideration in specifying this time.

13.7.2.2.6 If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled close of play, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.

13.7.2.2.7 Penalties shall apply for slow over rates. Refer [US Open Code of Conduct](#).

### 13.7.3 **Extra Time**

The US Open Tournament Committee may provide extra time for up to 30 minutes where the start of play is delayed, or play is suspended. For clarity, the changeover period (Maximum: 5 mins) for a Super Over after the main match is not to be considered when applying any permitted extra time available.

### 13.8 **Number of Overs per Bowler**

13.9.1 No bowler shall bowl more than 4 overs in an innings.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- 13.9.2 In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second:
- 13.9.2.1 For innings of rescheduled length of at least 10 overs, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed. Where the total overs are not divisible by 5, one additional over shall be allowed to the maximum number per bowler necessary to make up the balance.
- 13.9.2.2 For innings of rescheduled length between 5 and 9 overs, no bowler may bowl more than two overs.
- 13.9.3 In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be allowed 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.
- 13.9.4 The scoreboard shall show the total number of overs bowled and the number of overs bowled by each bowler.

### **Clause 14 THE FOLLOW-ON**

Shall not apply.

### **Clause 15 DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE**

Shall not apply.

### **Clause 16 THE RESULT**

#### **16.1 A Win**

- 16.1.1 Unless the winner is determined by the current DLS professional method, under [Clause 16.4 \(Calculation of the Target Score\)](#), the side which has scored in its one innings a total of runs more than that scored by the opposing side in its one completed innings shall win the match. See [Clause 13.3 \(Completed innings\)](#). Also note [Clause 16.5 \(Winning hit or extras\)](#).
- 16.1.2 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team because of the opposing team's refusal to play under [Clause 16.2 \(US Open Tournament Committee awarding a match\)](#), a result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 5 overs, unless one team has been all out in less than 5 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 5 overs.
- 16.1.3 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team because of the opposing team's refusal to play under [Clause 16.2 \(US Open Tournament Committee awarding a match\)](#), all matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 5 overs, shall be declared a No Result.

#### **16.2 US Open Tournament Committee awarding a match**

- 16.2.1 A match shall be lost by a side which:
- 16.2.1.1 Concedes defeat; or
- 16.2.1.2 In the opinion of the US Open Tournament Committee refuses to play and the US Open Tournament Committee shall award the match to the other side.
- 16.2.2 If an umpire considers that an action by any player or players might constitute a refusal by either side to play then the umpires together shall inform the US Open Tournament Committee of this fact. The US Open Tournament Committee shall together with the umpires ascertain the cause of the action. If the US Open Tournament Committee, after due consultation with the umpires, then decides that this action does constitute a refusal to play by one side, he/she shall so inform the captain of that side. If the captain persists in the action the US Open Tournament Committee shall award the match in accordance with [Clause 16.2.1.2](#).
- 16.2.3 If action as in [Clause 16.2.2](#) above takes place after play has started and does not constitute a refusal to play the delay or interruption in play shall be dealt with in the same manner as provided for in [Clauses 13.7.2 \(Delayed and Interrupted Matches\)](#), and [11.4 \(Changing agreed times for intervals\)](#).

**Note:** In addition to the consequences of any refusal to play prescribed under this [Clause](#), any such refusal, whether temporary or final, may result in disciplinary action being taken against the captain and team responsible under the [US Open Code of Conduct](#).



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### 16.3 All other matches - A Tie or No Result

#### 16.3.1 A Tie

16.3.1.1 The result of a match shall be a Tie when all innings have been completed and the scores are equal.

If the teams' scores are equal after both innings have been completed (If applicable under current DLS professional method, See [Clause 16.4 \(Calculation of the Target Score\)](#)), then a Super Over shall be played. If the Super Over is a tie, then unless exceptional circumstances arise, subsequent Super Overs shall be played until there is a winner. Should it not be possible to play or to complete the Super Overs needed to determine a winner, the match shall be tied, and points allocated as in [Clause 16.10.1](#). See [Paragraph 26 of Appendix E \(Super Over Procedure\)](#)

#### 16.3.2 No Result

See [Clause 16.1.3](#).

### 16.4 Calculation of the Target Score

#### 16.4.1 Interrupted Matches

16.4.1.1 If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match, the number of overs in the innings of either team must be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted (minimum of 5 overs), then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This revised target is to be calculated using current DLS professional method. The target set will always be a whole number and one run less will constitute a Tie.

#### 16.4.2 Prematurely Terminated Matches

16.4.2.1 If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least 5 overs bowled) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the current DLS professional method 'Par Score' determined at the instant of the suspension using current DLS professional method. If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a Tie. Otherwise, the result is a victory, or defeat, by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Par Score.

### 16.5 Winning hit or extras

16.5.1 As soon as a result is reached as defined in [Clauses 16.1 \(A Win\)](#), [16.2 \(US Open Tournament Committee awarding a match\)](#), or [16.3.1 \(All other matches - A Tie or No Result\)](#), the match is at an end. Nothing that happens thereafter, except as in [Clause 41.17 \(Penalty runs\)](#), shall be regarded as part of it. Also note [Clause 16.8 \(Mistakes in scoring\)](#).

16.5.2 The side batting last will have scored enough runs to win only if its total of runs is sufficient without including any runs completed by the batters before the completion of a catch, or the obstruction of a catch, from which the striker could be dismissed.

16.5.3 If a boundary is scored before the batters have completed sufficient runs to win the match, the whole of the boundary allowance shall be credited to the side's total and, in the case of a hit by the bat, to the striker's score.

### 16.6 Statement of result

If the side batting last wins the match without losing all its wickets, the result shall be stated as a win by the number of wickets still then to fall, unless [Clause 16.4.2.1 \(Calculation of the Target Score\)](#) applies.

If, without having scored a total of runs more than the total scored by the opposing side, the innings of the side batting last has been completed, but as the result of an award of 5 Penalty runs its total of runs is then sufficient to win, the result shall be stated as a win to that side by Penalty runs.

If the side fielding last wins the match, the result shall be stated as a win by runs.

If the match is decided by one side conceding defeat or refusing to play, the result shall be stated as Match Conceded or Match Awarded, as the case may be.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### 16.7 Correctness of result

Any decision as to the correctness of the scores shall be the responsibility of the umpires. See [Clause 2.15 \(Correctness of scores\)](#).

### 16.8 Mistakes in scoring

If, after the players and umpires have left the field in the belief that the match has been concluded, the umpires discover that a mistake in scoring has occurred which affects the result then, subject to [Clause 16.9 \(Result not to be changed\)](#), they shall adopt the following procedure:

16.8.1 If, when the players leave the field, the side batting last has not completed its innings, and either the number of overs to be bowled in that innings has not been completed or the end of the innings has not been reached

Then, unless one side concedes defeat, the umpires shall order play to resume.

Unless a result is reached sooner, play will then continue, if conditions permit, until the prescribed number of overs has been completed. The number of overs shall be taken as they were at the call of Time for the supposed conclusion of the match. No account shall be taken of the time between that moment and the resumption of play.

16.8.2 If, at this call of Time, the overs have been completed and no Playing time remains, or if the side batting last has completed its innings, the umpires shall immediately inform both captains of the necessary corrections to the scores and to the result.

### 16.9 Result not to be changed

Once the umpires have agreed with the scorers the correctness of the scores at the conclusion of the match, the result cannot thereafter be changed. See [Clauses 2.15 \(Correctness of scores\)](#), and [3.2 \(Correctness of scores\)](#).

### 16.10 Points

16.10.1 Points shall be allocated for each match played as follows:

Awarded/Conceded/Win:	4 Points
Abandoned/No result/Tie:	2 Points
Loss:	0 Points

### 16.11 Points Table

16.11.1 The Points Table shall rank the teams in order of the Total Points earned in the competition. Total Points earned shall be the points won or awarded under [Clause 16.10](#), less the points deducted through any Penalty Overs incurred. See [Clause 16.10.2 \(Points\)](#).

16.11.2 Where two or more teams are level on points at the end of the competition, the following criteria shall be used to determine positions in the Points Table:

16.11.2.1 The team that has won the greater number of matches shall be placed higher.

16.11.2.2 If still equal, the team with the higher Net Run Rate will be placed higher. Refer [Clause 16.11.3](#) for the calculation of net run rate.

### 16.11.3 Net Run Rate

16.11.3.1 A team's net run rate is calculated by deducting from the average runs per over scored by that team throughout the competition, the average runs per over scored against that team throughout the competition.

16.11.3.2 In the event of a team being all out in less than its full quota of overs, the calculation of its net run rate shall be based on the full quota of overs to which it would have been entitled and not on the number of overs in which the team was dismissed.

16.11.3.3 Only those matches where results are achieved will count for the purpose of net run rate calculations. Where a match is abandoned, but a result is achieved under current DLS professional method, for net run rate purposes Team 1 will be credited with Team 2's Par Score on abandonment off the same number of overs faced by Team 2. Where a match is concluded with current DLS professional method having been applied at an earlier point in



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

the match, Team 1 will be credited with 1 run less than the final Target Score for Team 2 off the total number of overs allocated to Team 2 to reach the target.

16.11.3.4

If a match is awarded to the visiting team under [Clause 16.11.2](#) above, the runs scored / balls bowled in that match shall not be included in the calculation of the Net Run Rate for the two teams involved in that match.

### Clause 17 THE OVER

#### 17.1 Number of balls

The ball shall be bowled from each end alternately in overs of 6 valid balls.

#### 17.2 Start of an over

An over has started when the bowler starts his run-up or, if there is no run-up, starts his action for the first delivery of that over.

#### 17.3 Validity of balls

17.3.1 A ball shall not count as one of the 6 balls of the over unless it is delivered, even though, as in [Clause 38.3 \(Non-striker leaving his ground early\)](#) a batter may be dismissed, or some other incident occurs without the ball having been delivered.

17.3.2 A ball delivered by the bowler shall not count as one of the 6 balls of the over:

17.3.2.1 If it is called dead, or is to be considered dead, before the striker has had an opportunity to play it. See [Clause 20.7 \(Dead ball; ball counting as one of over\)](#).

17.3.2.2 If it is called dead in the circumstances of [Clause 20.4.2.6](#). Also note the special provisions of [Clause 20.4.2.5 \(Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball\)](#).

17.3.2.3 If it is a No ball. See [Clause 21 \(No ball\)](#).

17.3.2.4 If it is a Wide. See [Clause 22 \(Wide ball\)](#).

17.3.2.5 When any of [Clauses 24.4 \(Player returning without permission\)](#), [28.2 \(Fielding the ball\)](#), [41.4 \(Deliberate attempt to distract striker\)](#), or [41.5 \(Deliberate distraction, deception, or obstruction of batter\)](#) is applied.

17.3.3 Any deliveries other than those listed in [Clauses 17.3.1](#), and [17.3.2](#) shall be known as valid balls. Only valid balls shall count towards the 6 balls of the over.

#### 17.4 Call of Over

When 6 valid balls have been bowled and when the ball becomes dead, the umpire shall call Over before leaving the wicket. Also see [Clause 20.3 \(Call of Over or Time\)](#).

#### 17.5 Umpire miscounting

17.5.1 If the umpire miscounts the number of valid balls, the over as counted by the umpire shall stand.

17.5.2 If, having miscounted, the umpire allows an over to continue after 6 valid balls have been bowled, he/she may subsequently call Over when the ball becomes dead after any delivery, even if that delivery is not a valid ball.

#### 17.6 Bowler changing ends

A bowler shall be allowed to change ends as often as desired, provided he does not bowl two overs consecutively, nor bowl parts of each of two consecutive overs, in the same innings.

#### 17.7 Finishing an over

17.7.1 Other than at the end of an innings, a bowler shall finish an over in progress unless incapacitated or suspended under these Playing Conditions.

17.7.2 If for any reason, other than the end of an innings, an over is left uncompleted at the start of an interval or interruption, it shall be completed on resumption of play.

#### 17.8 Bowler incapacitated or suspended during an over

If for any reason a bowler is incapacitated while running up to deliver the first ball of an over, or is incapacitated or suspended during an over, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball. If a bowler is incapacitated or suspended



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

during an over, another bowler shall complete the over from the same end, if he does not bowl two overs consecutively, nor bowl parts of each of two consecutive overs, in that innings.

### Clause 18 SCORING RUNS

#### 18.1 A run

The score shall be reckoned by runs. A run is scored:

- 18.1.1 So often as the batters, at any time while the ball is in play, have crossed and made good their ground from end to end.
- 18.1.2 When a boundary is scored. See [Clause 19 \(Boundaries\)](#).
- 18.1.3 When Penalty runs are awarded. See [Clause 18.6 \(Runs awarded for penalties\)](#).

#### 18.2 Runs disallowed and runs not scored

Wherever in these Playing Conditions provision is made for the scoring of runs or awarding of penalties, such runs and penalties will be subject to any provisions that may be applicable for a run to be disallowed, a run not to be scored, or for the non-award of penalties. See [Appendix A.11 \(Runs\)](#).

When runs are disallowed under the [Clauses 18.5 \(Deliberate short runs\)](#), [23.3 \(Leg byes not to be awarded\)](#), [34.4 \(Runs permitted from ball lawfully struck more than once\)](#), [41.14 \(Batter damaging the pitch\)](#), and [41.15 \(Striker in protected area\)](#), the one run penalty for No ball or Wide shall stand and 5 run penalties shall be allowed, except for Penalty runs under [Clause 28.3 \(Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side\)](#).

#### 18.3 Short runs

- 18.3.1 A run is short if a batter fails to make good his ground in turning for a further run.
- 18.3.2 Although a short run shortens the succeeding one, the latter if completed shall not be regarded as short. A striker setting off for the first run from in front of the popping crease may do so also without penalty.

#### 18.4 Unintentional short runs

Except in the circumstances of [Clause 18.5 \(Deliberate short runs\)](#):

- 18.4.1 If either batter runs a short run, the umpire concerned shall, unless a boundary is scored, call and signal Short run as soon as the ball becomes dead and that run shall not be scored.
- 18.4.2 If, after either or both batters run short, a boundary is scored the umpire concerned shall disregard the short running and shall not call or signal Short run, unless the boundary is a result of an overthrow or willful act of a fielder. See [Clause 19.8 \(Overthrow or willful act of fielder\)](#).
- 18.4.3 If both batters run short in one and the same run, this shall be regarded as only one short run.
- 18.4.4 If more than one run is short then, subject to [Clauses 18.4.2](#), and [18.4.3](#), all runs called as short shall not be scored.
- 18.4.5 If there has been more than one short run, the umpire shall inform the scorers as to the number of runs to be recorded.

#### 18.5 Deliberate short runs

- 18.5.1 If either umpire considers that one or both batters deliberately ran short at that umpire's end, the umpire concerned shall, when the ball is dead, call and signal Short run and inform the other umpire of what has occurred and apply [Clause 18.5.2](#).
- 18.5.2 The bowler's end umpire shall:
  - Disallow all runs to the batting side.
  - Return any not out batter to his original end.
  - Signal No ball or Wide to the scorers, if applicable.
  - Repeat the Short run signal to the scorers.
  - Award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.
  - Award any other 5 Penalty runs that is applicable except for Penalty runs under [Clause 28.3 \(Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side\)](#).
  - Inform the scorers of the number of runs to be recorded.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- Inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

### 18.6 Runs awarded for penalties

Runs shall be awarded for penalties to batting side under [Clauses 21 \(No ball\)](#), [22 \(Wide ball\)](#), [24.4 \(Player returning without permission\)](#), [26.4 \(Penalties for contravention\)](#), [27.4 \(Movement by wicket-keeper\)](#), [28.2 \(Fielding the ball\)](#), [28.3 \(Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side\)](#), [28.6 \(Movement by any fielder other than the wicket-keeper\)](#), [41.2 \(Unfair play\)](#), [41.3 \(The match ball - changing its condition\)](#), [41.4 \(Deliberate attempt to distract striker\)](#), [41.5 \(Deliberate distraction, deception, or obstruction of batter\)](#), [41.9 \(Time wasting by the fielding side\)](#), [41.12 \(Fielder damaging the pitch\)](#), and [42.2 \(Level 4 offences and action by umpires\)](#).

However, note the restrictions on the award of Penalty runs under [Laws 18.5 \(Deliberate short runs\)](#), [23.3 \(Leg byes not to be awarded\)](#), [28.3 \(Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side\)](#), [34.4 \(Runs permitted from ball lawfully struck more than once\)](#), [41.14 \(Batter damaging the pitch\)](#), and [41.15 \(Striker in protected area\)](#).

Runs shall be awarded for penalties to fielding side under [Laws 18.5 \(Deliberate short runs\)](#), [26.4 \(Penalties for contravention\)](#), [41.2 \(Fair and unfair play - Responsibility of umpires\)](#), [41.3 \(The match ball - changing its condition\)](#), [41.10 \(Batter wasting time\)](#), [41.14 \(Batter damaging the pitch\)](#), [41.15 \(Striker in protected area\)](#), [41.16 \(Batters stealing a run\)](#), and [42.2 \(Level 4 offences and action by umpires\)](#).

### 18.7 Runs scored for boundaries

Runs shall be scored for boundary allowances under [Clause 19 \(Boundaries\)](#).

### 18.8 Runs scored when a batter is dismissed

When a batter is dismissed, any runs for penalties awarded to either side shall stand.

No other runs shall be credited to the batting side, except as follows:

18.8.1 If a batter is dismissed Obstructing the field, the batting side shall also score any runs completed before the offence.

However, if the obstruction or distraction prevented a catch being made, no runs other than penalties shall be scored.

18.8.2 If a batter is dismissed Run out, the batting side shall also score any runs completed before the wicket was fairly broken.

### 18.9 Runs scored when the ball becomes dead other than at the fall of a wicket

When the ball becomes dead for any reason other than the fall of a wicket, or is called dead by an umpire, unless there is specific provision otherwise in these Playing Conditions, any runs for penalties awarded to either side shall be scored. However, note the provisions of [Laws 18.5 \(Deliberate short runs\)](#), [23.3 \(Leg byes not to be awarded\)](#), [28.3 \(Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side\)](#), [34.4 \(Runs permitted from ball lawfully struck more than once\)](#), [41.14 \(Batter damaging the pitch\)](#), and [41.15 \(Striker in protected area\)](#).

Additionally, the batting side shall be credited with:

- All runs completed by the batters before the incident or call of Dead ball; and
- The run in progress if the batters had already crossed at the instant of the incident or call of Dead ball.

However, note the provisions of [Clause 41.5.8 \(Deliberate distraction, deception, or obstruction of batter\)](#).

### 18.10 Crediting of runs scored

Unless stated otherwise in these Playing Conditions:

18.10.1 If the ball is struck by the bat, all runs scored by the batting side shall be credited to the striker, except for the following:

- An award of 5 Penalty runs, which shall be scored as Penalty runs.
- The one run penalty for a No ball, which shall be scored as a No ball extra.

18.10.2 If the ball is not struck by the bat, runs shall be scored as Penalty runs, Byes, Leg byes, No ball extras or Wides as the case may be. If Byes or Leg byes accrue from a No ball, only the one run penalty for No ball shall be scored as such, and the remainder as Byes or Leg byes as appropriate.

18.10.3 The bowler shall be debited with:



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- All runs scored by the striker.
- All runs scored as No ball extras.
- All runs scored as Wides.

### 18.11 Batter returning to original end

- 18.11.1 When the striker is dismissed in any of the circumstances in [Clauses 18.11.1.1 to 18.11.1.7](#), the not out batter shall return to his original end.
- 18.11.1.1 Bowled. See [Clause 32 \(Bowled\)](#).
- 18.11.1.2 Caught. See [Clause 33 \(Caught\)](#).
- 18.11.1.3 Hit the ball twice. See [Clause 34 \(Hit the ball twice\)](#).
- 18.11.1.4 Hit wicket. See [Clause 35 \(Hit wicket\)](#).
- 18.11.1.5 LBW. See [Clause 36 \(Leg before wicket\)](#).
- 18.11.1.6 Obstructing the field, where the obstruction or distraction prevents the striker being out Caught. See [Clause 37 \(Obstructing the field\)](#).
- 18.11.1.7 Stumped. See [Clause 39 \(Stumped\)](#).
- 18.11.2 The batters shall return to their original ends in any of the circumstances in [Clauses 18.11.2.1 to 18.11.2.3](#).
- 18.11.2.1 A boundary is scored, unless because of an overthrow or willful act of a fielder. See [Clause 19.8 \(Overthrow or willful act of fielder\)](#).
- 18.11.2.2 Runs are disallowed for any reason.
- 18.11.2.3 The batters at the wicket decide to do so, under [Clause 41.5 \(Deliberate distraction, deception, or obstruction of batter\)](#).

### 18.12 Batter returning to wicket he has left

- 18.12.1 When a batter is dismissed in any of the ways in [Clauses 18.12.1.1 to 18.12.1.2](#), the not out batter shall return to the wicket he has left but only if the batters had not already crossed at the instant of the incident causing the dismissal. However, if runs are to be disallowed, the not out batter shall return to his original end.
- 18.12.1.1 Obstructing the field, where the obstruction or distraction does not prevent the striker being out Caught. See [Clause 37 \(Obstructing the field\)](#).
- 18.12.1.2 Run out. See [Clause 38 \(Run out\)](#).
- 18.12.2 If, while a run is in progress, the ball becomes dead for any reason other than the dismissal of a batter, the batters shall return to the wickets they had left, but only if they had not already crossed in running when the ball became dead. However, if any of the circumstances of [Clauses 18.11.2.1 to 18.11.2.3](#) apply, the batters shall return to their original ends.

## Clause 19 BOUNDARIES

### 19.1 Determining the boundary of the field of play

- 19.1.1 Before the toss, the umpires shall determine the boundary of the field of play, which shall be fixed for the duration of the match. See [Clause 2.3.4 \(Consultation with US Open Tournament Committee\)](#).
- 19.1.2 The boundary shall be determined such that no part of any sight-screen, will, at any stage of the match, be within the field of play.
- 19.1.3 The aim shall be to maximize the size of the playing area at each venue. With respect to the size of the boundaries, no boundary shall be longer than 90 yards (82.29 meters), and no boundary should be shorter than 65 yards (59.43 meters) from the center of the pitch to be used.
- 19.1.4 At all times, there must be 3 yards (2.74 meters) from the boundary rope to the first solid object (advertising boards/LEDs, photographers, cameramen, dug outs, covers, perimeter fence) for the player's safety run off.
- 19.1.5 If the boundary is positioned less than 90 yards (82.29 meters) from the center of the pitch, the boundary rope cannot be set at more than 10 yards (9.14 meters) from the perimeter fence. The 10 yards shall be inclusive of the 3 yards (2.74 meters) provided for the player's safety run off.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

19.1.6 Any ground which has previously been approved to host international cricket which is unable to conform to the minimum boundary dimension shall be exempt. In such cases the boundary shall be positioned to maximize the size of the playing area.

### 19.2 Identifying and marking the boundary

19.2.1 All boundaries must be designated by a rope, or similar object of a minimum standard as authorized by the US Open Tournament Committee from time to time. The rope should be positioned a required minimum distance (3 yards (2.74 meters) minimum) inside the perimeter fencing or advertising signs, or from any solid object located between the rope and the fence/signs. For grounds with a large playing area, the maximum length of boundary should be used before applying the minimum 3 yards (2.74 meters) between the boundary and the fence.

19.2.2 If the boundary is marked by means of an object that is in contact with the ground the boundary will be the edge of the grounded part of the object which is nearest the pitch.

19.2.3 An obstacle within the field of play shall not be regarded as a boundary unless so determined by the umpires before the toss. See [Clause 2.3.4 \(Consultation with US Open Tournament Committee\)](#).

19.2.4 If an unauthorized person enters the playing arena and handles the ball, the umpire at the bowler's end shall be the sole judge of whether the boundary allowance should be scored, or the ball be treated as still in play or called dead ball if a batter is liable to be out because of the unauthorized person handling the ball. Also see [Clause 20.4.2.12 \(Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball\)](#).

### 19.3 Restoring the boundary

If a solid object used to mark the boundary is disturbed for any reason, then:

19.3.1 The boundary shall be considered to be in its original position.

19.3.2 The object shall be returned to its original position as soon as is practicable; if play is taking place, this shall be as soon as the ball is dead.

19.3.3 If some part of a fence or other marker has come within the field of play, that part shall be removed from the field of play as soon as is practicable; if play is taking place, this shall be as soon as the ball is dead.

### 19.4 Ball grounded beyond the boundary

19.4.1 The ball in play is grounded beyond the boundary if it touches:

- The boundary or any part of an object used to mark the boundary; or
- The ground beyond the boundary; or
- Any object that is grounded beyond the boundary.

19.4.2 The ball in play is to be regarded as being grounded beyond the boundary if:

- A fielder, grounded beyond the boundary as in [Clause 19.5 \(Fielder beyond the boundary\)](#), touches the ball; or
- A fielder, after catching the ball within the boundary, becomes grounded beyond the boundary while in contact with the ball, before completing the catch.

### 19.5 Fielder grounded beyond the boundary

19.5.1 A fielder is grounded beyond the boundary if some part of his person is in contact with any of the following:

- The boundary or any part of an object used to mark the boundary; or
- The ground beyond the boundary; or
- Any object that is in contact with the ground beyond the boundary; or
- Another fielder who is grounded beyond the boundary.

19.5.2 A fielder who is not in contact with the ground is considered to be grounded beyond the boundary if his final contact with the ground, before his first contact with the ball after it has been delivered by the bowler, was not entirely within the boundary.

### 19.6 Boundary allowances

19.6.1 6 runs shall be allowed for a Boundary 6; and 4 runs for a Boundary 4. Also see [Clause 19.7 \(Runs scored from boundaries\)](#).



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### 19.7 Runs scored from boundaries

- 19.7.1 Boundary 6 shall be scored if and only if the ball has been struck by the bat and is first grounded beyond the boundary without having been in contact with the ground within the field of play. This shall apply even if the ball has previously touched a fielder.
- 19.7.2 Boundary 4 shall be scored when a ball that is grounded beyond the boundary:
- Whether struck by the bat or not, was first grounded within the boundary; or
  - Has not been struck by the bat.
- 19.7.3 When a boundary is scored, the batting side, except in the circumstances of Clause 19.8 (Overthrow or willful act of fielder), shall be awarded whichever is the greater of
- 19.7.3.1 The allowance for the boundary; and
- 19.7.3.2 The runs completed by the batters together with the run in progress if the batters had already crossed at the instant the boundary is scored.
- 19.7.4 When the runs in Clause 19.7.3.2 exceed the boundary allowance they shall replace the boundary allowance for the purposes of Clause 18.12.2 (Batter returning to wicket he has left).
- 19.7.5 The scoring of Penalty runs by either side is not affected by the scoring of a boundary.

### 19.8 Overthrow or willful act of fielder

If the boundary results from an overthrow or from the willful act of a fielder, the runs scored shall be:

- Any runs for penalties awarded to either side; and
- The allowance for the boundary; and
- The runs completed by the batters; and
- The run in progress if the batters had already crossed at the instant of the throw or willful act of the fielder.

Clause 18.12.2 (Batter returning to wicket he has left) shall apply as from the instant of the throw or willful act of a fielder.

## Clause 20 DEAD BALL

### 20.1 Ball is dead

- 20.1.1 The ball becomes dead when:
- 20.1.1.1 It is finally settled in the hands of the wicket-keeper or of the bowler.
- 20.1.1.2 A boundary is scored. See Clause 19.7 (Runs scored from boundaries).
- 20.1.1.3 A batter is dismissed. The ball will be deemed to be dead from the instant of the incident causing the dismissal.
- 20.1.1.4 Whether played or not it becomes trapped between the bat and person of a batter or between items of his clothing or equipment.
- 20.1.1.5 Whether played or not it lodges in the clothing or equipment of a batter or the clothing of an umpire.
- 20.1.1.6 Under either of Clauses 24.4 (Player returning without permission), or 28.2 (Fielding the ball). The ball shall not count as one of the over.
- 20.1.1.7 There is contravention of Clause 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side).
- 20.1.1.8 The match is concluded in any of the ways stated in Clause 12.6 (Conclusion of match).
- 20.1.2 The ball shall be considered to be dead when it is clear to the bowler's end umpire that the fielding side and both batters at the wicket have ceased to regard it as in play.
- 20.1.3 In a match where cameras are being used on or over the field of play (e.g., Spidercam), should a ball that has been hit by the batter make contact, while still in play, with the camera, its apparatus, or its cable, either umpire shall call and signal 'dead ball'. The ball shall not count as one of the over and no runs shall be scored. If the delivery was called a No ball, it shall count, and the No ball penalty shall be applied. No other runs (including penalty runs) apart from the No ball penalty shall be scored.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

20.1.4 Should a ball thrown by a fielder contact a camera on or over the field of play, its apparatus, or its cable, either umpire shall call and signal dead ball. Unless this was already a No ball or Wide, the ball shall count as one of the over. All runs scored to that point shall count, plus the run in progress if the batters have already crossed.

### 20.2 Ball finally settled

Whether the ball is finally settled or not is a matter for the umpire alone to decide.

### 20.3 Call of Over or Time

Neither the call of Over, nor the call of Time is to be made until the ball is dead, either under Clauses 20.1 (Ball is dead), or 20.4 (Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball). See Clauses 12.2 (Call of time), and 17.4 (Call of over).

### 20.4 Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball

20.4.1 When the ball has become dead under Clause 20.1 (Ball is dead), the bowler's end umpire may call and signal Dead ball if it is necessary to inform the players.

20.4.2 Where either umpire is required to call and signal Dead ball under Clauses 20.4.2.1 to 20.4.2.14, the ball shall be considered to be dead at the instant of the incident causing the ball to become dead. However, where the Playing Conditions specifically provide for the call to be delayed, so as not to disadvantage the non-offending side, the ball shall be considered to be dead at the point of the call, under:

Clause 18.5 (Deliberate short runs)

Clause 23.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded)

Clause 34.4 (Runs permitted from the ball lawfully struck more than once),

Clause 41.2 (Unfair actions)

Clause 41.1.4 (Batter damaging the pitch)

Clause 41.15 (Striker in protected area)

Clause 41.16 (Batters stealing a run)

Clause 42.1.2 (Unacceptable conduct)

Either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball when:

20.4.2.1 Intervening in a case of unfair play.

20.4.2.2 A possibly serious injury to a player or umpire occurs.

20.4.2.3 Leaving his/her normal position for consultation.

20.4.2.4 One or both bails fall from the striker's wicket before the striker has had the opportunity of playing the ball.

20.4.2.5 The striker is not ready for the delivery of the ball and, if the ball is delivered, makes no attempt to play it. Provided the umpire is satisfied that the striker had adequate reason for not being ready, the ball shall not count as one of the over.

20.4.2.6 The striker is distracted by any noise or movement or in any other way while preparing to receive or receiving a delivery. This shall apply whether the source of the distraction is within the match or outside it. Also note Clause 20.4.2.7. The ball shall not count as one of the over.

20.4.2.7 There is an instance of a deliberate attempt to distract under either of Clauses 41.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker), or 41.5 (Deliberate distraction, deception, or obstruction of batter). The ball shall not count as one of the over.

20.4.2.8 The bowler drops the ball accidentally before delivery.

20.4.2.9 The bowler throws the ball towards the striker's end before entering his delivery stride

20.4.2.10 The ball does not leave the bowler's hand for any reason other than an attempt to run out the non-striker under Clause 38.3 (Non-striker leaving his ground early).

20.4.2.11 Satisfied that the ball in play cannot be recovered.

20.4.2.12 He/she considers that either side has been disadvantaged by a person, animal, or other object within the field of play. However, if both umpires consider the ball would have reached



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

the boundary regardless of the intervention, the boundary should stand. See [Clause 19.2.4 \(Identifying and marking the boundary\)](#).

20.4.2.13 The striker attempts to play the ball and no part of his person, whether grounded or raised, remains within the pitch as defined in [Clause 6.1 \(Area of pitch\)](#).

20.4.2.14 He/she is required to do so under any of the Playing Conditions not included above.

### **20.5 Ball ceases to be dead**

The ball ceases to be dead - that is, it comes into play - when the bowler starts his run-up or, if there is no run-up, starts his bowling action.

### **20.6 Dead ball not to be revoked**

Once the ball is dead, no revoking of any decision can bring the ball back into play for that delivery.

### **20.7 Dead ball; ball counting as one of over**

20.7.1 When a ball which has been delivered is called dead or is to be considered dead then, other than as in [Clause 20.7.2](#):

20.7.1.1 It will not count in the over if the striker has not had an opportunity to play it.

20.7.1.2 Unless No ball or Wide has been called, it will be a valid ball if the striker has had an opportunity to play it, except in the circumstances of [Clauses 20.4.2.6, 24.4 \(Player returning without permission\), 28.2 \(Fielding the ball\), 41.4 \(Deliberate attempt to distract striker\), and 41.5 \(Deliberate distraction, deception, or obstruction of batter\)](#).

20.7.2 In [Clause 20.4.2.5](#), the ball will not count in the over only if both conditions of not attempting to play the ball and having an adequate reason for not being ready are met. Otherwise, the delivery will be a valid ball.

## **Clause 21 NO BALL**

### **21.1 Mode of delivery**

21.1.1 The umpire shall ascertain whether the bowler intends to bowl right-handed or left-handed, over the wicket or round the wicket, and shall so inform the striker.

It is unfair if the bowler fails to notify the umpire of a change in his mode of delivery. In this case the umpire shall call and signal No ball.

21.1.2 Underarm bowling shall not be permitted.

### **21.2 Fair delivery - The arm**

For a delivery to be fair in respect of the arm the ball must not be delivered with an Illegal Bowling Action.

An Illegal Bowling Action is defined as a bowling action where a bowler's Elbow Extension exceeds 15 degrees, measured from the point at which the bowling arm reaches the horizontal until the point at which the ball is released. Any Elbow Hyperextension shall be discounted for the purposes of determining an Illegal Bowling Action.

Should either umpire suspect that a bowler has used an Illegal Bowling Action, they shall complete the US Open Bowling Action Report Form at the conclusion of the match, as set out in the Illegal Bowling Regulations.

### **21.3 Ball thrown or delivered underarm - Action by umpires**

21.3.1 After the bowler has entered his delivery stride, if in the opinion of either umpire, the ball has been thrown (where such mode of delivery does not correspond to the bowler's normal bowling action) or delivered underarm, he/she shall call and signal No ball and, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire of the reason for the call.

The bowler's end umpire shall then:

- Warn the bowler, indicating that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.
- Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.
- Inform the batters at the wicket of what has occurred.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

21.3.2 If either umpire considers that, in that innings, a further delivery by the same bowler is thrown (where such mode of delivery does not correspond to the bowler's normal bowling action) or delivered underarm, he/she shall call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead inform the other umpire of the reason for the call.

The bowler's end umpire shall then:

- Direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling. The over shall, if applicable, be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over or part thereof nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over. The bowler thus suspended shall not bowl again in that innings.

- Inform the batters at the wicket and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

21.3.3 The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the US Open Tournament Committee, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

### **21.4 Bowler throwing towards striker's end before delivery**

If the bowler throws the ball towards the striker's end before entering the delivery stride, it is not a No ball and the procedure stated in [Clause 21.3 \(Ball thrown or delivered underarm - Action by umpires\)](#) shall not apply. However, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball under [Clause 20.4.2.9](#).

### **21.5 Fair delivery - The feet**

For a delivery to be fair in respect of the feet, in the delivery stride

21.5.1 The bowler's back foot must land within and not touching the return crease on the side of his stated mode of delivery.

21.5.2 The bowler's front foot must land with some part of the foot, whether grounded or raised:

21.5.2.1 On the same side of the imaginary line joining the two middle stumps as the return crease described in [Clause 21.5.1](#); and

21.5.2.2 Behind the popping crease.

If the bowler's end umpire is satisfied that the requirements of [Clause 21.5.2](#) have not been met, he/she shall call and signal No ball. See [Clause 41.8 \(Bowling of deliberate front foot No ball\)](#).

### **21.6 Bowler breaking wicket in delivering ball**

If the ball is delivered, and the non-striker is not dismissed under [Clause 38.3 \(Non-striker leaving his ground early\)](#), either umpire shall call and signal No ball if the bowler breaks the wicket at any time after the ball comes into play and before completion of the stride after the delivery stride. This shall include any clothing or other object that falls from his person and breaks the wicket. See [Appendix A.12 \(The person\)](#), [Clauses 20.4.2.8, 20.4.2.10 \(Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball\)](#), and [21.12 \(Revoking a call of No ball\)](#) will apply.

### **21.7 Ball bouncing more than once, rolling along the ground, or pitching off the pitch**

The umpire shall call and signal No ball if a ball which he/she considers having been delivered, without having previously touched bat or person of the striker:

- Bounces more than once; or

- Rolls along the ground before it reaches the popping crease; or

- Pitches wholly or partially off the pitch as defined in [Clause 6.1 \(Area of pitch\)](#) before it reaches the line of the striker's wicket.

### **21.8 Ball causing the striker to leave the pitch or ball coming to rest in front of striker's wicket**

If a ball delivered by the bowler comes to rest in front of the line of the striker's wicket or is so far from the pitch that the striker would need to leave the pitch to attempt to play the ball without having previously touched the bat or person of the striker, the umpire shall call and signal No ball and immediately call and signal Dead ball. See [Clause 25.6 \(Striker's right to play the ball\)](#).



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### 21.9 Fielder intercepting a delivery

If except in the circumstances of [Clause 27.3 \(Position of wicket-keeper\)](#) a ball, delivered by the bowler, makes contact with any part of a fielder's person before it either makes contact with the striker's bat or person, or it passes the striker's wicket, the umpire shall call and signal No ball and immediately call and signal Dead ball.

### 21.10 Ball bouncing over head height of striker

See [Clauses 22.1.1.2](#), and [41.6.1.7](#).

### 21.11 Call of No ball for infringement of other Clauses

In addition to the instances above, No ball is to be called and signaled as required by the following [Clauses](#):

[Clause 27.3 \(Position of wicket-keeper\)](#).

[Clause 28.4 \(Limitation of on side fielders\)](#).

[Clause 28.5 \(Fielders not to encroach on pitch\)](#).

[Clause 41.6 \(Bowling of dangerous and unfair short-pitched deliveries\)](#).

[Clause 41.7 \(Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries\)](#).

[Clause 41.8 \(Bowling of deliberate front foot No ball\)](#).

### 21.12 Revoking a call of No ball

An umpire shall revoke the call of No ball if Dead ball is called under any of [Clauses 20.4.2.4](#), [20.4.2.5](#), [20.4.2.6](#), [20.4.2.8](#), or [20.4.2.10 \(Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball\)](#).

### 21.13 No ball to override Wide

A call of No ball shall over-ride the call of Wide ball at any time. See [Clauses 22.1 \(Judging a Wide\)](#), and [22.2 \(Call and signal of Wide ball\)](#).

### 21.14 Ball not dead

The ball does not become dead on the call of No ball.

### 21.15 Penalty for a No ball

A penalty of one run shall be awarded instantly on the call of No ball. Unless the call is revoked, the penalty shall stand even if a batter is dismissed. It shall be in addition to any other runs scored, any boundary allowance and any other runs awarded for penalties.

### 21.16 Runs resulting from a No ball - How scored

The one run penalty shall be scored as a No ball extra and shall be debited against the bowler. If other Penalty runs have been awarded to either side these shall be scored as stated in [Clause 41.17 \(Penalty runs\)](#). Any runs completed by the batters, or any boundary allowance shall be credited to the striker if the ball has been struck by the bat; otherwise, they shall also be scored as Byes or Leg byes as appropriate.

### 21.17 No ball not to count

A No ball shall not count as one of the over. See [Clause 17.3 \(Validity of balls\)](#).

### 21.18 Out from a No ball

When No ball has been called, neither batter shall be out under any of the Playing Conditions except [Clauses 34 \(Hit the ball twice\)](#), [37 \(Obstructing the field\)](#), or [38 \(Run out\)](#).

### 21.19 Free Hit

21.19.1 In addition to the above, the delivery following a No ball called (all modes of 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 a Wide ball) then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batter is facing it.

21.19.2 For any free hit, the striker can be dismissed only under the circumstances that apply for a No ball, even if the delivery for the free hit is called Wide.

21.19.3 Neither field changes nor the exchange of individuals between fielding positions are permitted for free hit deliveries unless:

21.19.3.1 There is a change of striker; or

21.19.3.2 The No ball was the result of a fielding restriction breach; in which case the field may be changed to the extent of correcting the breach.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- 21.19.4 For clarity, the bowler can change his mode of delivery for the free hit delivery. In such circumstances [Clause 21.1 \(Mode of delivery\)](#) shall apply.
- 21.19.5 After the normal No ball signal, the umpires will signal a free hit by extending one arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

### Clause 22 WIDE BALL

#### 22.1 Judging a Wide

- 22.1.1 If the bowler bowls a ball, not being a No ball, the umpire shall adjudge it a Wide if, according to the definition in [Clause 22.1.2](#):
- 22.1.1.1 The ball passes wide of where the striker is standing, and which also would have passed wide of the striker standing in a normal batting position; or
- 22.1.1.2 The ball passes above the head height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.
- 22.1.2 The ball will be considered as passing wide of the striker unless it is sufficiently within reach for him to be able to hit it with the bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.
- 22.1.3 Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation regarding this [Clause](#) to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.

#### 22.2 Call and signal of Wide ball

If the umpire adjudges a delivery to be a Wide, he/she shall call and signal Wide ball as soon as the ball passes the striker's wicket. However, it shall be considered to have been a Wide from the instant that the bowler entered his delivery stride, even though it cannot be called Wide until it passes the striker's wicket.

#### 22.3 Revoking a call of Wide ball

- 22.3.1 The umpire shall revoke the call of Wide ball if there is any contact between the ball and the striker's bat or person before the ball contacts any fielder.
- 22.3.2 The umpire shall revoke the call of Wide ball if a delivery is called a No ball. See [Clause 21.13 \(No ball to over-ride Wide\)](#).

#### 22.4 Delivery not a Wide

- 22.4.1 The umpire shall not adjudge a delivery as being a Wide, if the striker, by moving either causes the ball to pass wide of him, as defined in [Clause 22.1.2](#) or brings the ball sufficiently within reach to be able to hit it by means of a normal cricket stroke
- 22.4.2 The umpire shall not adjudge a delivery as being a Wide if the ball touches the striker's bat or person, but only as the ball passes the striker.

#### 22.5 Ball not dead

The ball does not become dead on the call of Wide ball.

#### 22.6 Penalty for a Wide

A penalty of one run shall be awarded instantly on the call of Wide ball. Unless the call is revoked, under [Clause 22.3 \(Revoking a call of Wide ball\)](#), this penalty shall stand even if a batter is dismissed and shall be in addition to any other runs scored, any boundary allowance and any other runs awarded for penalties.

#### 22.7 Runs resulting from a Wide - How scored

All runs completed by the batters or a boundary allowance, together with the penalty for the Wide, shall be scored as Wide balls. Apart from any award of 5 Penalty runs, all runs resulting from a Wide shall be debited against the bowler.

#### 22.8 Wide not to count

A Wide shall not count as one of the over. See [Clause 17.3 \(Validity of balls\)](#).

#### 22.9 Out from a Wide

When Wide ball has been called, neither batter shall be out under any of the Playing Conditions except [Clauses 35 \(Hit wicket\)](#), [37 \(Obstructing the field\)](#), [38 \(Run out\)](#), or [39 \(Stumped\)](#).



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### Clause 23 BYE AND LEG BYE

#### 23.1 Byes

If the ball, delivered by the bowler, not being a Wide, passes the striker without touching his bat or person, any runs completed by the batters from that delivery, or a boundary allowance, shall be credited as Byes to the batting side. Additionally, if the delivery is a No ball, the one run penalty for such a delivery shall be incurred.

#### 23.2 Leg byes

23.2.1 If a ball delivered by the bowler first strikes the person of the striker, runs shall be scored only if the umpire is satisfied that the striker has

- either attempted to play the ball with the bat
- or tried to avoid being hit by the ball

23.2.2 If the umpire is satisfied that either of these conditions has been met runs shall be scored as follows:

23.2.2.1 If there is

- either no subsequent contact with the striker's bat or person
- or only inadvertent contact with the striker's bat or person

Any runs completed by the batters, or a boundary allowance shall be credited to the striker in the case of subsequent contact with his bat but otherwise to the batting side as in [Clause 23.2.3](#).

23.2.2.2 If the striker willfully makes a lawful second strike, [Clauses 34.3 \(Ball lawfully struck more than once\)](#), and [34.4 \(Runs permitted from ball lawfully struck more than once\)](#) shall apply.

23.2.3 The runs in [Clause 23.2.2.1](#), unless credited to the striker, shall be scored as Leg byes. Additionally, if the delivery is a No ball, the one run penalty for the No ball shall be incurred.

#### 23.3 Leg byes not to be awarded

If in the circumstance of [Clause 23.2.1](#) the umpire considers that neither of the conditions therein has been met, then Leg byes shall not be awarded.

If the ball does not become dead for any other reason, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as the ball reaches the boundary or at the completion of the first run.

The umpire shall then:

- Disallow all runs to the batting side.
- Return any not out batter to his original end.
- Signal No ball to the scorers if applicable.
- Award any 5 Penalty runs that is applicable except for Penalty runs under [Clause 28.3 \(Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side\)](#).

### Clause 24 FIELDER'S ABSENCE; SUBSTITUTES

#### 24.1 Substitute fielders

24.1.1 The umpires shall allow a substitute fielder:

- 24.1.1.1 If they are satisfied that a fielder has been injured or become ill and that this occurred during the match; or
- 24.1.1.2 For any other wholly acceptable reason.

In all other circumstances, a substitute is not allowed.

24.1.2 A substitute shall not bowl or act as captain but may act as wicket-keeper only with the consent of the umpires. However, note [Clause 42.4.1 \(Additional points relating to Level 4 offences\)](#).

24.1.3 A nominated player may bowl or field even though a substitute has previously acted for him, subject to [Clauses 24.2 \(Fielder absent or leaving the field of play\)](#), and [24.3 \(Penalty time not incurred\)](#).

24.1.4 Squad members of the fielding or batting team who are not playing in the match and who are not acting as substitute fielders shall be required to wear a team training bib whilst on the playing area (including the area between the boundary and the perimeter fencing).



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### 24.2 Fielder absent or leaving the field of play

- 24.2.1 A player going briefly outside the boundary while carrying out any duties as a fielder is not absent from the field of play nor, for the purposes of this Clause, is he to be regarded as having left the field of play.
- 24.2.2 If a fielder fails to take the field at the start of play or at any later time, or leaves the field during play:
- 24.2.2.1 An umpire shall be informed of the reason for this absence.
- 24.2.2.2 He shall not thereafter come on to the field of play during a session of play without the consent of the umpire. See Clause 24.4 (Player returning without permission). The umpire shall give such consent as soon as it is practicable.
- 24.2.3 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:
- 24.2.3.1 The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until he has either been able to field, or his team has subsequently been batting, for the total length of playing time for which the player was absent (hereafter referred to as Penalty time). A player's unexpired Penalty time shall be limited to a maximum of 40 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.
- 24.2.3.2 The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until his 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 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.
- 24.2.4 If the player leaves the field before having served all his Penalty time, the balance is carried forward as unserved Penalty time.
- 24.2.5 On any occasion of absence, the amount of playing time for which the player is off the field shall be added to any Penalty time that remains unserved, subject to a maximum cumulative Penalty time of 40 minutes, and that player shall not bowl until all his Penalty time has been served.
- 24.2.6 For the purposes of Clauses 24.2.3.1, and 24.2.3.2, playing time shall comprise the time play is in progress excluding intervals between innings, and other agreed intervals. For clarity, a player's Penalty time will continue to expire after he is dismissed, for the remainder of his team's batting innings.
- 24.2.7 If there is an unscheduled break in play, the stoppage time shall count as Penalty time served, if:
- 24.2.7.1 The fielder who was on the field of play at the start of the break either takes the field on the resumption of play, or his side is now batting; or
- 24.2.7.2 The fielder who was already off the field at the start of the break notifies an umpire in person as soon as he can participate, and either takes the field on the resumption of play, or his side is now batting. Stoppage time before an umpire has been so notified shall not count towards unserved Penalty time.
- 24.2.8 Any unserved Penalty time shall be carried forward into the next innings of the match, as applicable.

### 24.3 Penalty time not incurred

A nominated player's absence will not incur Penalty time if:

- 24.3.1 He has suffered an external blow during the match and, as a result, has justifiably left the field or is unable to take the field; or
- 24.3.2 In the opinion of the umpires, the player has been absent or has left the field for other wholly acceptable reasons, which shall not include illness or internal injury; or
- 24.3.3 The player is absent from the field for a period of 8 minutes or less.

### 24.4 Player returning without permission

If a player comes on to the field of play in contravention of Clause 24.2.2 and contacts the ball while it is in play:

- The ball shall immediately become dead.
- The umpires shall signal No ball or Wide to the scorers, if applicable.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- The umpire shall award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.
- Runs completed by the batters shall be scored together with the run in progress if the batters had already crossed at the instant of the offence.
- The ball shall not count as one of the over.
- The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side, the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

### Clause 25 BATTER'S INNINGS

#### 25.1 Eligibility to act as a batter

Only a nominated player may bat and, subject to [Clause 25.3 \(Restriction on batter commencing an innings\)](#), may do so even though a substitute fielder has previously acted for him.

#### 25.2 Commencement of a batter's innings

The innings of the first two batters, and that of any new batter on the resumption of play after a call of Time, shall commence at the call of Play. At any other time, a batter's innings shall be considered to have commenced when that batter first steps onto the field of play.

#### 25.3 Restriction on batter commencing an innings

25.3.1 If a member of the batting side has unserved Penalty time, that player shall not be permitted to bat until that Penalty time has been served. However, even if the unserved Penalty time has not expired, that player may bat after his side has lost 5 wickets. See [Clause 24.2.7 \(Fielder absent or leaving the field of play\)](#).

25.3.2 A member of the batting side's Penalty time is served during Playing time, subject to the conditions in [Clause 25.3.2.1](#).

25.3.2.1 In the event of an unscheduled stoppage, the stoppage time after the batter notifies an umpire in person that he can participate shall count as Penalty time served.

25.3.3 If any unserved Penalty time remains at the end of a team's innings, it shall be carried forward to the next innings of the match if appropriate.

#### 25.4 Batter retiring

25.4.1 A batter may retire at any time during his innings when the ball is dead. The umpires, before allowing play to proceed, shall be informed of the reason for a batter retiring.

25.4.2 If a batter retires because of illness, injury, or any other unavoidable cause, that batter is entitled to resume his innings. If for any reason this does not happen, that batter is to be recorded as 'Retired - not out'.

25.4.3 If a batter retires for any reason other than as in [Clause 25.4.2](#), the innings of that batter may be resumed only with the consent of the opposing captain. If for any reason his innings is not resumed, that batter is to be recorded as 'Retired - out'.

25.4.4 If after retiring a batter resumes his innings, subject to the requirements of [Clauses 25.4.2](#), and [25.4.3](#), it shall be only at the fall of a wicket or the retirement of another batter.

#### 25.5 Runners

[Law 25.5 \(Runners\)](#) of the Laws of Cricket shall not apply.

#### 25.6 Striker's right to play the ball

The striker has a right to play the ball, or to make a legitimate second strike, after it has been delivered, without interference from the wicket-keeper or any other fielder. See [Clauses 27.5 \(Restrictions on actions of wicket-keeper\)](#), and [27.6 \(Interference with wicket-keeper by striker\)](#).

However, the striker may only attempt to play the ball if some of his bat or person, whether grounded or raised, remains within the pitch, as defined in [Clause 6.1 \(Area of pitch\)](#). Should no part of the striker's bat or person remain within the pitch, whilst the striker is playing the ball, either umpire shall immediately call and signal Dead ball.

### Clause 26 PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

#### 26.1 Practice on the pitch or the rest of the square

26.1.1 There shall not be any practice on the pitch at any time.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- 26.1.2 There shall not be any practice on the rest of the square at any time except with the approval of the umpires.
- 26.1.2.1 If approved by the umpires, the use of the square for practice on any day of any match will be restricted to any netted practice area or bowling strips specifically prepared on the edge of the square for that purpose.
- 26.1.2.2 Bowling practice on the bowling strips referred to above shall also be permitted during the interval (and change of innings if not the interval) unless the umpires consider that, in the prevailing conditions of ground and weather, it will be detrimental to the surface of the square.

### 26.2 Practice on the outfield

26.2.1 On any day of the match, all forms of practice are permitted on the outfield:

- Before the start of play.
- After the close of play.
- During the interval between innings.

Providing the umpires are satisfied that such practice will not cause significant deterioration in the condition of the outfield.

26.2.2 Between the call of Play and the call of Time, practice shall be permitted on the outfield, providing that all the following conditions are met:

- Only the fielders as defined in [Paragraph 7 of Appendix A \(Definitions\)](#) participate in such practice.
- No ball other than the match ball is used for this practice.
- No bowling practice takes place in the area between the square and the boundary in a direction parallel to the match pitch.
- The umpires are satisfied that it will not contravene [Clauses 41.3 \(The match ball - Changing its condition\)](#), or [41.9 \(Time wasting by the fielding side\)](#).

Bowling a ball, using a short run up to a player in the outfield is not to be regarded as bowling practice but shall be subject to the other conditions in this [Clause](#).

### 26.3 Trial run-up

A bowler is permitted to have a trial run-up provided the umpire is satisfied that it will not contravene [Clauses 41.9 \(Time wasting by the fielding side\)](#), or [41.12 \(Fielder damaging the pitch\)](#).

### 26.4 Penalties for contravention

All forms of practice are subject to the provisions of [Clauses 41.3 \(The match ball - Changing its condition\)](#), [41.9 \(Time wasting by the fielding side\)](#), and [41.12 \(Fielder damaging the pitch\)](#).

26.4.1 If there is a contravention of any of the provisions of [Clause 26.1 \(Practice on the pitch or the rest of the square\)](#), or [26.2 \(Practice on the outfield\)](#), the umpire shall:

- Warn the player that the practice is not permitted.
- Inform the other umpire and, as soon as practicable, both captains of the reason for this action.

26.4.1.1 If the contravention is by a batter at the wicket, the umpire shall inform the other batter and each incoming batter that the warning has been issued. The warning shall apply to the team of that player throughout the match.

26.4.2 If during the match there is any further contravention by any player of that team, the umpire shall:

- Award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing side.
- Inform the other umpire, the scorers and, as soon as practicable, both captains, and, if the contravention is during play, the batters at the wicket.

## Clause 27 THE WICKET-KEEPER

### 27.1 Protective equipment

The wicket-keeper is the only fielder permitted to wear gloves and external leg guards. If these are worn, they are to be regarded as part of his person for the purposes of [Clause 28.2 \(Fielding the ball\)](#). If by the wicket-keeper's actions



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

and positioning when the ball comes into play it is apparent to the umpires that he will not be able to carry out the normal duties of a wicket-keeper, he shall forfeit this right and also the right to be recognized as a wicket-keeper for the purposes of [Clauses 28.1 \(Protective equipment\)](#), [28.4 \(Limitation of on-side fielders\)](#), and [28.5 \(Fielders not to encroach on pitch\)](#), [33.2 \(A fair catch\)](#), and [39 \(Stumped\)](#).

### 27.2 Gloves

27.2.1 If, as permitted under [Clause 27.1 \(Protective equipment\)](#), the wicket-keeper wears gloves, they shall have no webbing between the fingers except joining index finger and thumb, where webbing may be inserted as a means of support.

27.2.2 If used, the webbing shall be a single piece of non-stretch material which, although it may have facing material attached, shall have no reinforcements or tucks.

27.2.3 The top edge of the webbing shall not protrude beyond the straight line joining the top of the index finger to the top of the thumb and shall be taut when a hand wearing the glove has the thumb fully extended. See Paragraph 3 of [Appendix B \(Equipment\)](#).

### 27.3 Position of wicket-keeper

27.3.1 The wicket-keeper shall remain wholly behind the wicket at the striker's end from the moment the ball comes into play until a ball delivered by the bowler:

- Touches the bat or person of the striker; or
- Passes the wicket at the striker's end; or
- The striker attempts a run.

27.3.2 In the event of the wicket-keeper contravening this [Clause](#), the striker's end umpire shall call and signal No ball as soon as applicable after the delivery of the ball.

### 27.4 Movement by wicket-keeper

27.4.1 After the ball comes into play and before it reaches the striker, it is unfair if the wicket-keeper significantly alters his position in relation to the striker's wicket, except for the following:

- 27.4.1.1 Movement of a few paces forward for a slower delivery, unless in so doing it brings him within reach of the wicket.
- 27.4.1.2 Lateral movement in response to the direction in which the ball has been delivered.
- 27.4.1.3 Movement in response to the stroke that the striker is playing or that his actions suggest he intends to play. However, the provisions of [Clause 27.3 \(Position of wicket-keeper\)](#) shall apply.

27.4.2 In the event of unfair movement by the wicket-keeper, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball and inform the other umpire of the reason for doing so.

The bowler's end umpire shall then:

- 27.4.2.1 Award the one-run penalty for Wide or No ball, if applicable.
- 27.4.2.2 Award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.
- 27.4.2.3 Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.
- 27.4.2.4 Inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the US Open Tournament Committee, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the wicket-keeper concerned.

### 27.5 Restriction on actions of wicket-keeper

If, in the opinion of either umpire, the wicket-keeper interferes with the striker's right to play the ball and to guard his wicket, [Clause 20.4.2.6 \(Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball\)](#) shall apply.

However, if either umpire considers that the interference by the wicket-keeper was willful, then [Clause 41.4 \(Deliberate attempt to distract striker\)](#) shall also apply.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### 27.6 Interference with wicket-keeper by striker

If, in playing at the ball or in the legitimate defense of his wicket, the striker interferes with the wicket-keeper, he shall not be out except as provided for in [Clause 37.3 \(Obstructing a ball from being caught\)](#).

## Clause 28 THE FIELDER

### 28.1 Protective equipment

No fielder other than the wicket-keeper shall be permitted to wear gloves or external leg guards. In addition, protection for the hand or fingers may be worn only with the consent of the umpires.

### 28.2 Fielding the ball

28.2.1 A fielder may field the ball with any part of his person, except as in [Clause 28.2.1.2](#). See [paragraph 12 of Appendix A \(Definitions\)](#). However, he will be deemed to have fielded the ball illegally if, while the ball is in play, he willfully:

28.2.1.1 Uses anything other than part of his person to field the ball.

28.2.1.2 Extends his clothing with his hands and uses this to field the ball.

28.2.1.3 Discards a piece of clothing, equipment or any other object which subsequently contacts the ball.

28.2.2 It is not illegal fielding if the ball in play contacts a piece of clothing, equipment or any other object which has accidentally fallen from the fielder's person or been dropped by an umpire.

28.2.3 If a fielder illegally fields the ball:

- The ball shall immediately become dead.

- The penalty for a No ball or a Wide shall stand.

- Any runs completed by the batters shall be credited to the batting side, together with the run in progress if the batters had already crossed at the instant of the offence.

- The ball shall not count as one of the over.

In addition, the umpire shall:

- Award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.

- Inform the other umpire and the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.

- Inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

### 28.3 Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side

28.3.1 Protective helmets, when not in use by fielders, may not be placed on the ground, above the surface except behind the wicket-keeper and in line with both sets of stumps.

28.3.2 If the ball while in play strikes the protective helmet, placed as described in [Clause 28.3.1](#) the ball shall immediately become dead and, unless [Clause 28.3.3](#) applies:

- The umpire shall signal No ball or Wide to the scorers, if applicable.

- The umpire shall award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.

28.3.2.1 Any runs completed by the batters before the ball strikes the protective helmet shall be scored, together with the run in progress if the batters had already crossed at the instant of the ball striking the protective helmet.

28.3.3 If the ball while in play strikes the protective helmet, placed as described in [Clause 28.3.1](#), and the circumstances of [Clauses 18.5 \(Deliberate short runs\)](#), [23.3 \(Leg byes not to be awarded\)](#), [34.4 \(Runs permitted from ball lawfully struck more than once\)](#), [41.14 \(Batter damaging the pitch\)](#), or [41.15 \(Striker in protected area\)](#) apply, the umpire shall:

- Disallow all runs to the batting side

- Return any not out batter to his original end

- Signal No ball or Wide to the scorers if applicable

- Award any 5 Penalty runs that is applicable except for Penalty runs under [Clause 28.3.2](#).



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### 28.4 Limitation of on side fielders

At the instant of delivery:

28.4.1 There may not be more than 5 fielders on the leg side.

28.4.2 There shall not be more than two fielders, other than the wicket-keeper, behind the popping crease on the on side. A fielder will be considered to be behind the popping crease unless the whole of his person whether grounded or in the air is in front of this line.

In the event of infringement of this Clause by any fielder, the striker's end umpire shall call and signal No ball.

### 28.5 Fielders not to encroach on pitch

While the ball is in play and until the ball has contacted the striker's bat or person, or has passed the striker's bat, no fielder, other than the bowler, may have any part of his person grounded on or extended over the pitch.

In the event of infringement of this Clause by any fielder other than the wicket-keeper, the bowler's end umpire shall call and signal No ball as soon as possible after delivery of the ball. However, note Clause 27.3 (Position of wicket-keeper).

### 28.6 Movement by any fielder other than the wicket-keeper

28.6.1 Any movement by any fielder, excluding the wicket-keeper, after the ball comes into play and before the ball reaches the striker, is unfair except for the following:

28.6.1.1 Minor adjustments to stance or position in relation to the striker's wicket.

28.6.1.2 Movement by any fielder, other than a close fielder, towards the striker or the striker's wicket that does not significantly alter the position of the fielder.

28.6.1.3 Movement by any fielder in response to the stroke that the striker is playing or that his actions suggest he intends to play.

28.6.2 In all circumstances Clause 28.4 (Limitation of on side fielders) shall apply.

28.6.3 In the event of such unfair movement, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball and inform the other umpire of the reason for doing so.

The bowler's end umpire shall then:

28.6.3.1 Award the one-run penalty for Wide or No ball, if applicable

28.6.3.2 Award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side

28.6.3.3 Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.

28.6.3.4 Inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the US Open Tournament Committee, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the fielder concerned.

28.6.4 Also note the provisions of Clause 41.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker). Also see Clause 27.4 (Movement by wicket-keeper).

### 28.7 Restriction on the placement of fielders

28.7.1 In addition to the restrictions contained in Clause 28.4 (Limitation of on side fielders) above, 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 Paragraphs.

28.7.2 Subject to Clause 28.7.2.3 below these additional fielding restrictions shall apply:

28.7.2.1 Two semi-circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The semi-circles shall have as their center the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles shall be 30 yards (27.43 meters). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. See Paragraph 2 of Appendix C (Venue Setup).

These fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or 'dots' at 5 yard (4.57 meters) intervals, each 'dot' to be covered by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter.



## US Open Playing Conditions

### Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- 28.7.2.2 At the instant of delivery:
- 28.7.2.2.1 **Powerplay 1** No more than two (2) fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 20 overs, these are overs 1 to 6 inclusive.
- 28.7.2.2.2 **Powerplay 2** No more than five (5) fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 20 overs, these are overs 7 to 20 inclusive.

28.7.2.3 In circumstances when the number of overs of the batting team is reduced, the number of overs within each phase of the innings 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 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> innings of the match.

TOTAL OVERS IN INNINGS	POWERPLAY 1	POWERPLAY 2
5	2	3
6	2	4
7	2	5
8	2	6
9	3	6
10	3	7
11	3	8
12	4	8
13	4	9
14	4	10
15	5	10
16	5	11
17	5	12
18	5	13
19	6	13
20	6	14

28.7.2.4 If play is interrupted during an innings and the table above applies, subsequent Powerplay takes immediate effect. For the avoidance of doubt this applies even if the interruption has occurred mid-over.

**Illustrations**

- A 20 over innings is interrupted after 3.3 overs and reduced to 10 overs. The new phases are 3+7. When play resumes, the final phase fielding restrictions take immediate effect and last for a further 6.3 overs.
- A 16 over innings is interrupted after 12.5 overs and reduced to 14 overs. The new phases are 4+10. When play resumes, the final phase fielding restrictions take immediate effect and last for a further 1.1 overs.

28.7.2.5 At the commencement of Powerplay 2, the Umpire shall signal such commencement to the scorers by rotating his/her arm in a large circle.

28.7.2.6 In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg Umpire shall call and signal No ball.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### Clause 29 THE WICKET IS BROKEN

#### 29.1 The wicket is broken

The wicket is broken when at least one bail is completely removed from the top of the stumps, or one or more stumps is removed from the ground.

#### 29.2 Breaking the wicket fairly

29.2.1 The wicket is broken fairly if a bail is completely removed from the top of the stumps, or a stump is struck out of the ground:

29.2.1.1 By the ball.

29.2.1.2 By the striker's bat if held or by any part of the bat that he is holding.

29.2.1.3 For the purpose of this Clause only, by the striker's bat not in hand, or by any part of the bat which has become detached.

29.2.1.4 By the striker's person or by any part of his clothing or equipment, including the helmet, grille and/or neck guard becoming detached from his person.

29.2.1.5 By a fielder with his hand or arm, providing that the ball is held in the hand or hands so used, or in the hand of the arm so used.

29.2.1.6 The wicket is also broken fairly if a fielder strikes or pulls a stump out of the ground as in Clause 29.2.1.5.

29.2.2 The disturbance of a bail, whether temporary or not, shall not constitute its complete removal from the top of the stumps, but if a bail in falling lodges between two of the stumps this shall be regarded as complete removal.

#### 29.3 One bail off

If one bail is off, it shall be sufficient for the purpose of breaking the wicket to remove the remaining bail or to strike or pull any of the three stumps out of the ground, in any of the ways stated in Clause 29.2 (Breaking the wicket fairly).

#### 29.4 Remaking wicket

If a wicket is broken while the ball is in play, it shall not be remade by an umpire until the ball is dead. See Clause 20 (Dead ball). However, any fielder may, while the ball is in play:

- Replace a bail or bails on top of the stumps.

- Put back one or more stumps into the ground where the wicket originally stood.

#### 29.5 Dispensing with bails

If the umpires have agreed to dispense with bails in accordance with Clause 8.4 (Dispensing with bails), it is for the umpire concerned to decide whether the wicket has been broken or not.

29.5.1 After a decision to play without bails, the wicket has been broken fairly if the umpire concerned is satisfied that the wicket has been struck by the ball, by the striker's bat, person or items of his clothing or equipment as described in Clauses 29.2.1.2, 29.2.1.3, or 29.2.1.4, or by a fielder in the manner described in Clause 29.2.1.5.

29.5.2 If the wicket has already been broken, Clause 29.5.1 shall apply to any stump or stumps still in the ground. Any fielder may replace a stump or stumps, in accordance with Clause 29.4 (Remaking wicket), to have an opportunity of breaking the wicket fairly.

### Clause 30 BATTER OUT OF HIS GROUND

#### 30.1 When out of his ground

30.1.1 A batter shall be considered to be out of his ground unless some part of his person or bat is grounded behind the popping crease at that end.

30.1.2 However, a batter shall not be considered to be out of his ground if, in running or diving towards his ground and beyond, and having grounded some part of his person or bat beyond the popping crease, there is subsequent loss of contact:

- Between the ground and any part of his person or bat; or



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- Between his person and the bat

### 30.2 Which is a batter's ground

- 30.2.1 If only one batter is within a ground, it is his ground and will remain so even if he is later joined there by the other batter.
- 30.2.2 If both batters are in the same ground and one of them subsequently leaves it, the ground belongs to the batter who remains in it.
- 30.2.3 If there is no batter in either ground, then each ground belongs to whichever batter is nearer to it, or, if the batters are level, to whichever batter was nearer to it immediately prior to their drawing level.
- 30.2.4 If a ground belongs to one batter, then the other ground belongs to the other batter, irrespective of his position.

### 30.3 Position of non-striker

The non-striker, when standing at the bowler's end, should be positioned on the opposite side of the wicket to that from which the ball is being delivered, unless a request to do otherwise is granted by the umpire.

## Clause 31 APPEALS

### 31.1 Umpire not to give batter out without an appeal

Neither umpire shall give a batter out, even though he may be out under these Playing Conditions, unless appealed to by a fielder. This shall not debar a batter who is out under these Playing Conditions from leaving the wicket without an appeal having been made. However, note the provisions of [Clause 31.7 \(Batter leaving the wicket under a misapprehension\)](#).

### 31.2 Batter dismissed

A batter is dismissed if he is

either given out by an umpire, on appeal

or out under these Playing Conditions and leaves the wicket as in [Clause 31.1 \(Umpire not to give batter out without an appeal\)](#).

### 31.3 Timing of appeals

For an appeal to be valid, it must be made before the bowler begins his run-up or, if there is no run-up, his bowling action to deliver the next ball, and before Time has been called.

The call of Over does not invalidate an appeal made prior to the start of the following over, provided Time has not been called. See [Clauses 12.2 \(Call of Time\)](#), and [17.2 \(Start of an over\)](#).

### 31.4 Appeal "How's That?"

An appeal "How's That?" covers all ways of being out.

### 31.5 Answering appeals

The striker's end umpire shall answer all appeals arising out of any of [Clauses 35 \(Hit wicket\)](#), [38 \(Run out\)](#) when this occurs at the wicket-keeper's end, or [39 \(Stumped\)](#). The bowler's end umpire shall answer all other appeals.

When an appeal is made, each umpire shall answer on any matter that falls within his/her jurisdiction.

When a batter has been given Not out, either umpire may answer an appeal, made in accordance with [Clause 31.3 \(Timing of appeals\)](#) if it is on a further matter and is within his/her jurisdiction.

### 31.6 Consultation by umpires

Each umpire shall answer appeals on matters within his/her own jurisdiction. If an umpire is doubtful about any point that the other umpire may have been in a better position to see, he/she shall consult the latter on this point of fact and shall then give the decision. If, after consultation, there is still doubt remaining, the decision shall be Not out.

### 31.7 Batter leaving the wicket under a misapprehension

An umpire shall intervene if satisfied that a batter, not having been given out, has left the wicket under a misapprehension of being out. The umpire intervening shall call and signal Dead ball to prevent any further action by the fielding side and shall recall the batter.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

A batter may be recalled at any time up to the instant when the ball comes into play for the next delivery, unless it is the final wicket of the innings, in which case it should be up to the instant when the umpires leave the field.

### 31.8 Withdrawal of an appeal

The captain of the fielding side may withdraw an appeal only after obtaining the consent of the umpire within whose jurisdiction the appeal falls. If such consent is given, the umpire concerned shall, if applicable, revoke the decision and recall the batter.

The withdrawal of an appeal must be before the instant when the ball comes into play for the next delivery or, if the innings has been completed, the instant when the umpires leave the field.

## Clause 32 BOWLED

### 32.1 Out Bowled

32.1.1 The striker is out Bowled if his wicket is broken by a ball delivered by the bowler, not being a No ball, even if it first touches the striker's bat or person.

32.1.2 However, the striker shall not be out Bowled if before striking the wicket the ball has been in contact with any other player or an umpire. However, the striker will be subject to [Clauses 37 \(Obstructing the field\)](#), [38 \(Run out\)](#), and [39 \(Stumped\)](#).

### 32.2 Bowled to take precedence

The striker is out Bowled if his wicket is broken as in [Clause 32.1 \(Out Bowled\)](#), even though a decision against him for any other method of dismissal would be justified.

## Clause 33 CAUGHT

### 33.1 Out Caught

The striker is out Caught if a ball delivered by the bowler, not being a No ball, touches his bat without having previously been in contact with any fielder, and is subsequently held by a fielder as a fair catch, as described in [Clauses 33.2 \(A fair catch\)](#), and [33.3 \(Making a catch\)](#), before it touches the ground.

### 33.2 A fair catch

33.2.1 A catch will be fair only if, in every case  
either the ball, at any time  
or any fielder in contact with the ball

Is not grounded beyond the boundary before the catch is completed. Note [Clauses 19.4 \(Ball grounded beyond the boundary\)](#), and [19.5 \(Fielder grounded beyond the boundary\)](#).

33.2.2 Furthermore, a catch will be fair if any of the following conditions applies:

33.2.2.1 The ball is held in the hand or hands of a fielder, even if the hand holding the ball is touching the ground, or is hugged to the body, or lodges in the external protective equipment worn by a fielder, or lodges accidentally in a fielder's clothing.

33.2.2.2 A fielder catches the ball after it has been lawfully struck more than once by the striker, but only if it has not been grounded since it was first struck. See [Clause 34 \(Hit the ball twice\)](#).

33.2.2.3 A fielder catches the ball after it has touched the wicket, an umpire, another fielder, or the other batter.

33.2.2.4 A fielder catches the ball after it has crossed the boundary in the air, provided that the conditions in [Clause 33.2.1](#) are met.

33.2.2.5 The ball is caught off an obstruction within the boundary that is not designated a boundary by the umpires.

### 33.3 Making a catch

The act of making a catch shall start from the time when the ball first contacts a fielder's person and shall end when a fielder obtains complete control over both the ball and his own movement.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### 33.4 No runs to be scored

If the striker is dismissed Caught, runs from that delivery completed by the batters before the completion of the catch shall not be scored but any runs for penalties awarded to either side shall stand. The non-striker shall return to his original end. See [Clause 18.11 \(Batter returning to original end\)](#).

### 33.5 Caught to take precedence

If the criteria of [Clause 33.1 \(Out Caught\)](#) are met and the striker is not out Bowled, then he is out Caught, even though a decision against either batter for another method of dismissal would be justified.

## Clause 34 HIT THE BALL TWICE

### 34.1 Out Hit the ball twice

34.1.1 The striker is out Hit the ball twice if, while the ball is in play, it strikes any part of his person or is struck by his bat and, before the ball has been touched by a fielder, the striker willfully strikes it again with his bat or person, other than a hand not holding the bat, except for the sole purpose of guarding his wicket. See [Clauses 34.3 \(Ball lawfully struck more than once\)](#), and [37 \(Obstructing the field\)](#).

34.1.2 For the purpose of this [Clause](#) 'struck' or 'strike' shall include contact with the person of the striker.

34.1.3 This [Clause](#) will apply whether No ball is called or not.

### 34.2 Not out Hit the ball twice

The striker will not be out under this [Clause](#) if he

34.2.1 Strikes the ball a second or subsequent time to return the ball to any fielder.

However, note the provisions of [Clause 37.4 \(Returning the ball to a fielder\)](#).

34.2.2 Willfully strikes the ball after it has touched a fielder. However, note the provisions of [Clause 37.1 \(Out Obstructing the field\)](#).

### 34.3 Ball lawfully struck more than once

The striker may, solely to guard his wicket and before the ball has been touched by a fielder, lawfully strikes the ball a second or subsequent time with the bat, or with any part of his person other than a hand not holding the bat. The striker may guard his wicket even if the delivery is a No ball.

However, the striker may not prevent the ball from being caught by striking the ball more than once in defense of his wicket. See [Clause 37.3 \(Obstructing a ball from being caught\)](#).

### 34.4 Runs permitted from ball lawfully struck more than once

When the ball is lawfully struck more than once, as permitted in [Clause 34.3 \(Ball lawfully struck more than once\)](#), if the ball does not become dead for any reason, the umpire shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as the ball reaches the boundary or at the completion of the first run. However, the umpire shall delay the call of Dead ball to allow the opportunity for a catch to be completed.

The umpire shall:

- Disallow all runs to the batting side.

- Return any not out batter to his original end.

- Signal No ball to the scorers, if applicable.

- Award any 5 Penalty runs that is applicable except for Penalty runs under [Clause 28.3 \(Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side\)](#).

### 34.5 Bowler does not get credit

The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

## Clause 35 HIT WICKET

### 35.1 Out Hit wicket

35.1.1 The striker is out Hit wicket if, after the bowler has entered the delivery stride and while the ball is in play, his wicket is broken by either the striker's bat or person as described in [Clauses 29.2.1.2 to 29.2.1.4 \(Breaking the wicket fairly\)](#) in any of the following circumstances:



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- 35.1.1.1 In the course of any action taken by him in preparing to receive or in receiving a delivery.
- 35.1.1.2 In setting off for the first run immediately after playing or playing at the ball.
- 35.1.1.3 If no attempt is made to play the ball, in setting off for the first run, providing that in the opinion of the umpire this is immediately after the striker has had the opportunity of playing the ball.
- 35.1.1.4 In lawfully making a second or further stroke for the purpose of guarding his wicket within the provisions of [Clause 34.3 \(Ball lawfully struck more than once\)](#).

35.1.2 If the striker breaks his wicket in any of the ways described in [Clauses 29.2.1.2 to 29.2.1.4 \(Breaking the wicket fairly\)](#) before the bowler has entered the delivery stride, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball.

### 35.2 Not out Hit wicket

The striker is not out under this [Clause](#) should his wicket be broken in any of the ways referred to in [Clause 35.1 \(Out Hit wicket\)](#) if any of the following applies:

- It occurs after the striker has completed any action in receiving the delivery, other than in [Clauses 35.1.1.2 to 35.1.1.4](#).
- It occurs when the striker is in the act of running, other than setting off immediately for the first run.
- It occurs when the striker is trying to avoid being Run out or Stumped.
- It occurs when the striker is trying to avoid a throw in at any time.
- The bowler after entering the delivery stride does not deliver the ball. In this case either umpire shall immediately call and signal Dead ball. See [Clause 20.4 \(Umpire calling and signaling Dead ball\)](#).
- The delivery is a No ball.

### 35.3 Runs scored

No runs shall be scored when the striker is dismissed Hit wicket other than the one-run penalty for a Wide and any award of 5 Penalty runs.

## Clause 36 LEG BEFORE WICKET

### 36.1 Out LBW

The striker is out LBW if all the circumstances set out in [Clauses 36.1.1 to 36.1.5](#) apply:

- 36.1.1 The bowler delivers a ball, not being a No ball.
- 36.1.2 The ball, if it is not intercepted full-pitch, pitches in line between wicket and wicket or on the off side of the striker's wicket.
- 36.1.3 The ball not having previously touched his bat, the striker intercepts the ball, either full-pitch or after pitching, with any part of his person.
- 36.1.4 The point of impact, even if above the level of the bails either is between wicket and wicket or if the striker has made no genuine attempt to play the ball with the bat, is Between wicket and wicket or outside the line of the off stump.
- 36.1.5 But for the interception, the ball would have hit the wicket.

### 36.2 Interception of the ball

- 36.2.1 In assessing [Clauses 36.1.3, 36.1.4, and 36.1.5](#), only the first interception is to be considered.
- 36.2.2 In assessing [Clause 36.1.3](#), if the bowler's end umpire is not satisfied that the ball intercepted the batter's person before it touched the bat, the batter shall be given Not out.
- 36.2.3 In assessing [Clause 36.1.5](#), it is to be assumed that the path of the ball before interception would have continued after interception, irrespective of whether the ball might have pitched subsequently or not.

### 36.3 Off side of wicket

The off side of the striker's wicket shall be determined by the striker's batting position when the ball comes into play for that delivery. See [Paragraph 13 of Appendix A \(Definitions\)](#).



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### Clause 37 OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

#### 37.1 Out Obstructing the field

37.1.1 Either batter is out Obstructing the field if, except in the circumstances of [Clause 37.2 \(Not out Obstructing the field\)](#), and while the ball is in play, he willfully attempts to obstruct or distract the fielding side by word or action. Also see [Clause 34 \(Hit the ball twice\)](#).

37.1.2 The striker is out Obstructing the field if, except in the circumstances of [Clause 37.2 \(Not out Obstructing the field\)](#), in the act of receiving a ball delivered by the bowler, he willfully strikes the ball with a hand not holding the bat. This will apply whether it is the first strike or a second or subsequent strike. The act of receiving the ball shall extend both to playing at the ball and to striking the ball more than once in defense of his wicket.

37.1.3 This [Clause](#) will apply whether No ball is called or not.

37.1.4 For the avoidance of doubt, if an umpire feels that a batter, in running between the wickets, has significantly changed his direction without probable cause and thereby obstructed a fielder's attempt to affect a run out, the batter should, on appeal, be given out, obstructing the field. It shall not be relevant whether a run out would have occurred or not.

If the change of direction involves the batter crossing the pitch, [Clause 41.14 \(Batter damaging the pitch\)](#) shall also apply.

#### 37.2 Not out Obstructing the field

A batter shall not be out Obstructing the field if:

- Obstruction or distraction is accidental; or

- Obstruction is to avoid injury; or

- In the case of the striker, he makes a second or subsequent strike to guard his wicket lawfully as in [Clause 34.3 \(Ball lawfully struck more than once\)](#). However, see [Clause 37.3 \(Obstructing a ball from being caught\)](#).

#### 37.3 Obstructing a ball from being caught

37.3.1 If the delivery is not a No ball, the striker is out Obstructing the field if willful obstruction or distraction by either batter prevents the striker being out Caught.

37.3.2 [Clause 37.3.1](#) shall apply even if an obstruction is caused by the striker in lawfully guarding his wicket under the provision of [Clause 34.3 \(Ball lawfully struck more than once\)](#).

37.3.3 If an obstruction or distraction takes place from a No ball then the batter who caused the obstruction or distraction will be out Obstructing the field.

However, the striker is not out if the obstruction of a catch occurs while defending his wicket from a No ball with a lawful second strike.

#### 37.4 Returning the ball to a fielder

Either batter is out Obstructing the field if, at any time while the ball is in play and, without the consent of a fielder, he uses the bat or any part of his person to return the ball to any fielder.

#### 37.5 Runs scored

When either batter is dismissed Obstructing the field:

37.5.1 Unless the obstruction or distraction prevents the striker being out Caught, any runs completed by the batters before the offence shall be scored, together with one-run Penalty for No ball or Wide, or any other award of 5 Penalty runs to either side. See [Clauses 18.6 \(Runs awarded for penalties\)](#), and [18.8 \(Runs scored when a batter is dismissed\)](#).

37.5.2 If the obstruction or distraction prevents the striker being out Caught, any runs completed by the batters shall not be scored but any award of 5 Penalty runs to either side shall stand. [Clause 18.11 \(Batter returning to original end\)](#) will apply.

#### 37.6 Bowler does not get credit

The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### Clause 38 RUN OUT

#### 38.1 Out Run out

Either batter is out Run out, except as in [Clause 38.2 \(Batter not out Run out\)](#), if, at any time while the ball is in play:

- He is out of his ground; and
- His wicket is fairly broken by
  - either the action of a fielder
  - or the ball rebounding off a fielder's person

Even though No ball has been called, except in the circumstances of [Clause 38.2.2.2](#), and whether a run is being attempted or not.

#### 38.2 Batter not out Run out

38.2.1 A batter is not out Run out in the circumstances of [Clauses 38.2.1.1](#), or [38.2.1.2](#):

38.2.1.1 He has been within his ground and has subsequently left it to avoid injury when the wicket is fairly broken.

Also note the provisions of [Clause 30.1.2 \(When out of his ground\)](#).

38.2.1.2 The ball, delivered by the bowler, has not contacted a fielder, before the wicket is fairly broken.

38.2.2 The striker is not out Run out in any of the circumstances in [Clauses 38.2.2.1](#), and [38.2.2.2](#):

38.2.2.1 He is out Stumped. See [Clause 39.1.2 \(Out Stumped\)](#).

- 38.2.2.2
- No ball has been called; and
  - He is out of his ground not attempting a run; and
  - The wicket is fairly broken by the wicket-keeper without the intervention of another fielder.

#### 38.3 Non-striker leaving his ground early

38.3.1 If the non-striker is out of his ground at any time from the moment the ball comes into play until the instant when the bowler would normally have been expected to release the ball, the non-striker is liable to be Run out. In these circumstances, the non-striker will be out Run out if he is out of his ground when his wicket is broken by the bowler throwing the ball at the wicket or by the bowler's hand holding the ball, whether the ball is subsequently delivered or not.

38.3.2 If the ball is not delivered:

- If there is an appeal, the umpire shall make his/her decision on the Run out.
- If there is no appeal, or if the decision is not out, he/she shall call and signal Dead ball as soon as possible.
- The ball shall not count as one in the over.

38.3.3 If the ball is delivered and there is an appeal:

- The umpire shall make his/her decision on the Run out.
- If the non-striker is not dismissed, the ball remains in play and [Clause 21.6 \(Bowler breaking wicket in delivering ball\)](#) shall apply.
- If the non-striker is dismissed, the ball shall not count as one in the over.

#### 38.4 Which batter is out

The batter out in the circumstances of [Clause 38.1 \(Out Run out\)](#) is the one whose ground is at the end where the wicket is fairly broken. See [Clause 30.2 \(Which is a batter's ground\)](#).

#### 38.5 Runs scored

If either batter is dismissed Run out, the run in progress when the wicket is broken shall not be scored, but any runs completed by the batters shall stand, together with any runs for penalties awarded to either side. See [Clauses 18.6 \(Runs awarded for penalties\)](#), and [18.8 \(Runs scored when a batter is dismissed\)](#).

#### 38.6 Bowler does not get credit

The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### Clause 39 STUMPED

#### 39.1 Out Stumped

39.1.1 The striker is out Stumped, except as in [Clause 39.3 \(Not out Stumped\)](#), if:

- A ball which is delivered is not called No ball; and
- He is out of his ground, other than as in [Clause 39.3.1](#); and
- He has not attempted a run

When his wicket is fairly broken by the wicket-keeper without the intervention of another fielder. However, note [Clause 27.3 \(Position of wicket-keeper\)](#).

39.1.2 The striker is out Stumped if all the conditions of [Clause 39.1.1](#) are satisfied, even though a decision of Run out would be justified.

#### 39.2 Ball rebounding from wicket-keeper's person

If the wicket is broken by the ball, it shall be regarded as having been broken by the wicket-keeper if the ball

- Rebounds on to the stumps from any part of the wicket-keeper's person or equipment; or
- Has been kicked or thrown on to the stumps by the wicket-keeper.

#### 39.3 Not out Stumped

39.3.1 The striker will not be out Stumped if, after having received the delivery, he has left his ground to avoid injury.

39.3.2 If the striker is not out Stumped he may, except in the circumstances of [Clause 38.2.2.2 \(Batter not out Run out\)](#), be out Run out if the conditions of [Clause 38.1 \(Out Run out\)](#) apply.

#### 39.4 Runs Scored

When a striker is dismissed Stumped from a Wide ball, the one-run penalty shall stand. Note [Clauses 12.9 \(Conclusion of match\)](#), [16.6 \(Winning hit or extras\)](#), and [22.2 \(Call and signal of Wide ball\)](#) mean that if the penalty for a Wide concludes the match, then a stumping is not possible, but the one-run penalty for the Wide remains.

### Clause 40 TIMED OUT

#### 40.1 Out Timed out

40.1.1 After the fall of a wicket or the retirement of a batter, the incoming batter must, unless Time has been called, be ready to receive the ball, or for the other batter to be ready to receive the next ball within 1 minute 30 seconds of the dismissal or retirement. If this requirement is not met, the incoming batter will be out, Timed out.

40.1.2 The incoming batter is expected to be ready to make his way to the wicket immediately a wicket falls. Dugouts shall be provided.

40.1.3 In the event of an extended delay in which no batter comes to the wicket, the umpires shall adopt the procedure of [Clause 16.2 \(US Open Tournament Committee awarding a match\)](#). For the purposes of that [Clause](#) the start of the action shall be taken as the expiry of the 1 minute 30 seconds referred to above.

#### 40.2 Bowler does not get credit

The bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

### Clause 41 UNFAIR PLAY

#### 41.1 Fair and unfair play - Responsibility of captains

The captains are responsible for ensuring that play is conducted within The Spirit of Cricket, as described in [The Preamble - The Spirit of Cricket](#), as well as within these Playing Conditions.

#### 41.2 Fair and unfair play - Responsibility of umpires

41.2.1 The umpires shall be the sole judges of fair and unfair play. If either umpire considers that any action by a player, not covered by these Playing Conditions, is unfair, he/she shall call and signal Dead ball, if appropriate as soon as it becomes clear that the call will not disadvantage the non-offending side and report the matter to the other umpire.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- 41.2.1.1 If this is a first offence by that side, the bowler's end umpire shall then:
- Summon the offending player's captain and issue a first and final warning which shall apply to all members of the team for the remainder of the match.
  - Warn the offending player's captain that any further such offence by any member of his team shall result in the award of 5 Penalty runs to the opposing team.
- 41.2.1.2 If this is a second or subsequent offence by that side, the bowler's end umpire shall then:
- Summon the offending player's captain and inform him that there has been a further such offence.
  - Award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing side.
- 41.2.1.3 The umpires may then report the matter to the US Open Tournament Committee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the player concerned.

### 41.3 The match ball - Changing its condition

- 41.3.1 The umpires shall make frequent and irregular inspections of the ball. In addition, they shall immediately inspect the ball if they suspect anyone of attempting to change the condition of the ball, except as permitted in [Clause 41.3.2](#).
- 41.3.2 It is an offence for any player to take any action which changes the condition of the ball. Except in carrying out his normal duties, a batter is not allowed to willfully damage the ball other than, when the ball is in play, in striking it with the bat. Also see [Clause 5.5 \(Damage to the ball\)](#). However, a fielder may:
- 41.3.2.1 Polish the ball on his clothing provided that no artificial substance is used, that the only natural substance used is sweat, and that such polishing wastes no time.
- 41.3.2.2 Remove mud from the ball under the supervision of an umpire.
- 41.3.2.3 Dry a wet ball on a piece of cloth that has been approved by the umpires.
- 41.3.3 The umpires shall consider the condition of the ball to have been unfairly changed if any action by any player does not comply with the conditions in [Clause 41.3.2](#).
- 41.3.4 If the umpires together agree that the condition of the ball has been unfairly changed by a member or members of either side, or that its condition is inconsistent with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this [Clause](#) and decide together whether they can identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct.
- 41.3.5 If it is possible to identify the player(s) responsible for changing the condition of the ball, the umpires shall:
- 41.3.5.1 Change the ball forthwith.
- 41.3.5.1.1 If the umpires together agree that the condition of the ball has been unfairly changed by a member or members of the fielding side, the batter at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.
- 41.3.5.1.2 If the umpires together agree that the condition of the ball has been unfairly changed by a member or members of the batting side, the umpires shall select and bring into use immediately, a ball which shall have wear comparable to that of the previous ball immediately prior to the contravention.
- 41.3.5.2 Additionally, the bowler's end umpire shall:
- 41.3.5.2.1 Award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing side.
- 41.3.5.2.2 If appropriate, inform the batters at the wicket and the captain of the fielding side that the ball has been changed and the reason for their action.
- 41.3.5.2.3 Inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable of what has occurred.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

41.3.5.3 The umpires shall then report the matter to the US Open Tournament Committee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the player(s) concerned.

41.3.6 If it is not possible to identify the player(s) responsible for changing the condition of the ball, the umpires shall:

41.3.6.1 Change the ball forthwith. The umpires shall choose the replacement ball for one of similar wear and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

41.3.6.2 The bowler's end umpire shall issue the captain with a first and final warning.

41.3.6.3 Advise the captain that should there be any further instances of changing the condition of the ball by that team during the remainder of the series, [Clause 41.3.5.2](#) above will be adopted, with the captain deemed to be the player responsible for the contravention.

### 41.4 Deliberate attempt to distract striker

41.4.1 It is unfair for any fielder deliberately to attempt to distract the striker while he is preparing to receive or receiving a delivery.

41.4.2 If either umpire considers that any action by a fielder is such an attempt, he/she shall immediately call and signal Dead ball and inform the other umpire of the reason for the call. The bowler's end umpire shall:

- Award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.

- Inform the captain of the fielding side, the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for the action.

Neither batter shall be dismissed from that delivery and the ball shall not count as one of the over. However, if either umpire had reason to call and signal No ball, he/she shall do so regardless of the attempt to distract, and this call shall stand

The umpires may then report the matter to the US Open Tournament Committee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the fielder concerned.

### 41.5 Deliberate distraction, deception, or obstruction of batter

41.5.1 In addition to [Clause 41.4 \(Deliberate attempt to distract striker\)](#), it is unfair for any fielder willfully to attempt, by word or action, to distract, deceive or obstruct either batter after the striker has received the ball.

41.5.2 It is for either one of the umpires to decide whether any distraction, deception or obstruction is willful or not.

41.5.3 If either umpire considers that a fielder has caused or attempted to cause such a distraction, deception, or obstruction, he/she shall immediately call and signal Dead ball and inform the other umpire of the reason for the call.

41.5.4 Neither batter shall be dismissed from that delivery.

41.5.5 The umpires together shall decide whether an offence under [Clause 42 \(Players' conduct\)](#) has been committed or not, if an obstruction involves physical contact:

41.5.5.1 If an offence under [Clause 42 \(Players' conduct\)](#) has been committed, they shall apply the relevant procedures in [Clause 42 \(Players' conduct\)](#) and shall also apply each of [Clauses 41.5.7 to 41.5.9](#).

41.5.5.2 If they consider that there has been no offence under [Clause 42 \(Players' conduct\)](#), they shall apply each of [Clauses 41.5.6 to 41.5.10](#).

41.5.6 The bowler's end umpire shall:

- Signal No ball or Wide to the scorers, if applicable.

- Award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.

- Inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action and as soon as practicable inform the captain of the batting side.

41.5.7 The ball shall not count as one of the over.

41.5.8 Any runs completed by the batters before the offence shall be scored, together with any runs for penalties awarded to either side. Additionally, the run in progress shall be scored whether or not the batters had already crossed at the instant of the offence.

41.5.9 The batters at the wicket shall decide which of them is to face the next delivery.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

41.5.10 The umpires may then report the matter to the US Open Tournament Committee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the fielder concerned.

### 41.6 Bowling of dangerous and unfair short-pitched deliveries

41.6.1 Notwithstanding [Clause 41.6.2](#), the bowling of short-pitched deliveries is dangerous if the bowler's end umpire considers that, taking into consideration the skill of the striker, by their speed, length, height, and direction they are likely to inflict physical injury on him. The fact that the striker is wearing protective equipment shall be disregarded.

41.6.1.1 In the first instance, the umpire decides that the bowling of short-pitched deliveries has become dangerous under [Clause 41.6.1](#), the umpire shall:

- Call and signal No ball.
- When the ball is dead, caution the bowler, and inform the captain of the fielding side.
- Inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.
- Inform the batters of what has occurred.

This caution shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

41.6.1.2 If there is a second instance, the umpire shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning, which shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

41.6.1.3 Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall:

- Call and signal No ball.
- When the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling.
- Inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.

The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.

- The umpire shall inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side.

The umpires may then report the matter to the US Open Tournament Committee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

41.6.1.4 A bowler shall be limited to one fast short-pitched delivery per over.

41.6.1.5 A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball, which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.

41.6.1.6 The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batter on strike when each fast short-pitched delivery has been bowled.

41.6.1.7 In addition, a ball that passes above head height of the batter, standing upright at the popping crease, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a Wide. Also see [Clause 22.1.1.2](#).

41.6.1.7.1 For the avoidance of doubt any fast short-pitched delivery that is called a Wide under this [Clause](#) shall also count as one of the allowable short-pitched deliveries in that over.

41.6.1.8 In the event of a bowler bowling more than one fast short-pitched delivery in an over as defined in [Clause 41.6.1.5](#) above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal No ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short-pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal 'No ball' and then tap the head with the other hand.

41.6.1.9 If a bowler delivers a second fast short-pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of No ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batters at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.



## US Open Playing Conditions

### Men's T20 Playing Conditions

41.6.1.10 If there is a second instance of the bowler being No balled in the innings for bowling more than one fast short-pitched delivery in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is his final warning for the innings.

41.6.1.11 Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall:

- Call and signal No ball
- When the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling
- Inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.

The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.

- The umpire shall inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side.

The umpires may then report the matter to the US Open Tournament Committee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

41.6.2 Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in [Clauses 41.6.1.3](#), [41.6.1.9](#), and [41.7](#), such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

#### **41.7 Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries**

41.7.1 Any delivery, which passes or would have passed, without pitching, above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease, is deemed to be unfair, whether it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker or not. Whenever such a delivery is bowled, the umpire shall call:

- Call and signal No ball.

If the umpire considers, a non-pitching delivery is likely to inflict physical injury on the batter by its speed and direction, it shall be considered dangerous.

- When the ball is dead, the umpire shall caution the bowler, indicating that this is a first and final warning, and inform the captain of the fielding side.

- Inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.

- Inform the batters of what has occurred.

This caution shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

41.7.2 Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall:

- Call and signal No ball.

- When the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling

- Inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.

The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.

Additionally, the umpire shall:

- Inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side.

The umpires may then report the matter to the US Open Tournament Committee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

41.7.3 The warning and action sequences in [Clauses 41.7.1](#), and [41.7.2](#) are independent of those in [Clause 41.6 \(Bowling of dangerous and unfair short-pitched deliveries\)](#).

41.7.4 If the umpire considers that a bowler deliberately bowled a non-pitching delivery, deemed to be dangerous and unfair as defined in [Clause 41.7.1](#), then the caution and warning in [Clause 41.7.1](#) shall be dispensed with. The umpire shall:

- Immediately call and signal No ball.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- When the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling and inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.

The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.

- Inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence to the US Open Tournament Committee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

### **41.8 Bowling of deliberate front-foot No ball**

If the umpire considers that the bowler has delivered a deliberate front-foot No ball, he/she shall:

- Immediately call and signal No ball.

- When the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling

- Inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.

The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.

- Inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence to the US Open Tournament Committee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

### **41.9 Time wasting by the fielding side**

41.9.1 It is unfair for any fielder to waste time.

41.9.2 If either umpire considers that the progress of an over is unnecessarily slow, or time is being wasted in any other way, by the captain of the fielding side or by any other fielder, at the first instance the umpire concerned shall:

- If the ball is in play, call and signal Dead ball.

- Inform the other umpire of what has occurred.

The bowler's end umpire shall then

- Warn the captain of the fielding side, indicating that this is a first and final warning.

- Inform the batters of what has occurred.

41.9.3 If either umpire considers that there is any further waste of time in that innings by any fielder, the umpire concerned shall:

- If the ball is in play, call and signal Dead ball.

- Inform the other umpire of what has occurred.

The bowler's end umpire shall then

- Award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side and inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.

Additionally, the umpire shall:

- Inform the batters and as soon as is practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

If the umpires believe that the act of time wasting was deliberate or repetitive, they may lodge a report under the [US Open Code of Conduct](#). In such circumstances the Captain and/or any individual members of the fielding team responsible for the time wasting will be charged.

### **41.10 Batter wasting time**

41.10.1 It is unfair for a batter to waste time. In normal circumstances, the striker should always be ready to take strike when the bowler is ready to start his run-up.

In addition, an incoming batter should be in position to take guard or his partner ready to receive the next ball within 1 minute 30 seconds of the fall of the previous wicket.



## US Open Playing Conditions

### Men's T20 Playing Conditions

41.10.2 Should either batter waste time by failing to meet this requirement, or in any other way, the following procedure shall be adopted. At the first instance, either before the bowler starts his run-up or when the ball becomes dead, as appropriate, the umpire shall:

- Warn both batters and indicate that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply throughout the innings. The umpire shall so inform each incoming batter.
- Inform the other umpire of what has occurred.
- Inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

41.10.3 If there is any further time wasting by any batter in that innings, at the appropriate time while the ball is dead the umpire shall:

- Award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.
- Inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.
- Inform the other batter, the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

If the umpires believe that the act of time wasting was deemed to be deliberate or repetitive, they may lodge a report under the [US Open Code of Conduct](#). In such circumstances the batter concerned will be charged.

#### **41.11 The protected area**

The protected area is defined as that area of the pitch contained within a rectangle bounded at each end by imaginary lines parallel to the popping creases and 5 ft/1.52 m in front of each, and on the sides by imaginary lines, one each side of the imaginary line joining the centers of the two middle stumps, each parallel to it and 1 ft/30.48 cm from it.

#### **41.12 Fielder damaging the pitch**

41.12.1 It is unfair to cause deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch. A fielder will be deemed to be causing avoidable damage if either umpire considers that his presence on the pitch is without reasonable cause.

41.12.2 If a fielder causes deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch, other than as in [Clause 41.13.1](#), at the first instance the umpire seeing the contravention shall, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire.

The bowler's end umpire shall then:

- Caution the captain of the fielding side and indicate that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply throughout the innings.
- Inform the batters of what has occurred.

41.12.3 If, in that innings, there is any further instance of deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch, by any fielder, the umpire seeing the contravention shall, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire.

The bowler's end umpire shall then:

- Signal No ball or Wide to the scorers, if applicable.
- Award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.
- Award any other 5 Penalty runs that is applicable.
- Inform the fielding captain of the reason for this action.
- Inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence to the US Open Tournament Committee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the fielder concerned.

#### **41.13 Bowler running on protected area**

41.13.1 It is unfair for a bowler to enter the protected area in his follow-through without reasonable cause, whether the ball is delivered or not.

41.13.2 If a bowler contravenes this [Clause](#), at the first instance and when the ball is dead, the umpire shall:

- Caution the bowler and inform the other umpire of what has occurred. This caution shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.



## US Open Playing Conditions

### Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- Inform the captain of the fielding side and the batters of what has occurred.

41.13.3 If, in that innings, the same bowler again contravenes this Clause, the umpire shall repeat the above procedure indicating that this is a final warning. This warning shall also apply throughout the innings.

41.13.4 If, in that innings, the same bowler contravenes this Clause a third time, when the ball is dead, the umpire shall:

- Direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling. If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over. The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

- Inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.

- Inform the batters and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

The umpires may then report the matter to the US Open Tournament Committee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

#### 41.14 Batter damaging the pitch

41.14.1 It is unfair to cause deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch. If the striker enters the protected area in playing or playing at the ball, he must move from it immediately thereafter. A batter will be deemed to be causing avoidable damage if either umpire considers that his presence on the pitch is without reasonable cause.

41.14.2 If either batter causes deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch, other than as in Clause 41.15 (Striker in protected area), at the first instance the umpire seeing the contravention shall, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire of the occurrence.

The bowler's end umpire shall then:

- Warn both batters that the practice is unfair and indicate that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply throughout the innings. The umpire shall so inform each incoming batter.

- Inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

41.14.3 If there is any further instance of deliberate or avoidable damage to the pitch by any batter in that innings, the umpire seeing the contravention shall, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire of the occurrence.

The bowler's end umpire shall then:

- Disallow all runs to the batting side

- Return any not out batter to his original end

- Signal No ball or Wide to the scorers, if applicable.

- Award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.

- Award any other 5 Penalty runs that is applicable except for Penalty runs under Clause 28.3 (Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side).

- Inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence to the US Open Tournament Committee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the batter concerned.

#### 41.15 Striker in protected area

41.15.1 The striker shall not adopt a batting position in the protected area or so close to it that frequent encroachment is inevitable.

The striker may make a mark on the pitch for the purpose of indicating his batting position provided that no mark is unreasonably close to the protected area.

41.15.2 If there is breach of any of the conditions in Clause 41.15.1 by the striker, the umpire seeing the contravention shall, if the bowler has not entered his delivery stride, immediately call and signal Dead ball, otherwise, he/she shall wait until the ball is dead and then inform the other umpire of the occurrence.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

The bowler's end umpire shall then:

- Warn the striker that the practice is unfair and indicate that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply throughout the innings. The umpire shall so inform the non-striker and each incoming batter.
- Inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

- 41.15.3 If there is any further breach of any of the conditions in [Clause 41.15.1](#) by any batter in that innings, the umpire seeing the contravention shall, if the bowler has not entered his delivery stride, immediately call and signal Dead ball, otherwise, he/she shall wait until the ball is dead and then inform the other umpire of the occurrence.

The bowler's end umpire shall then:

- Disallow all runs to the batting side
- Return any not out batter to his original end
- Signal No ball or Wide to the scorers, if applicable.
- Award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.
- Award any other 5 Penalty runs that is applicable except for Penalty runs under [Clause 28.3 \(Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side\)](#).
- Inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence to the US Open Tournament Committee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the batter concerned.

### 41.16 Batters stealing a run

- 41.16.1 It is unfair for the batters to attempt to steal a run during the bowler's run-up.

Unless the bowler attempts to run out the non-striker, see [Clause 38.3 \(Non-striker leaving his ground early\)](#), the umpire shall:

- Call and signal Dead ball as soon as the batters cross in such an attempt.
- Inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.

The bowler's end umpire shall then:

- Return the batters to their original ends and disallow the attempted run.
- Award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.
- Award any other 5 Penalty runs that is applicable.
- Inform the batters, the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side, of the reason for this action.

The umpires may then report the matter to the US Open Tournament Committee who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the batter concerned.

### 41.17 Penalty runs

- 41.17.1 When penalty runs are awarded to either side, when the ball is dead, the umpire shall signal the Penalty runs to the scorers. See [Clause 2.13 \(Signals\)](#).

- 41.17.2 Penalty runs shall be awarded in each case where these Playing Conditions require the award, even if a result has already been achieved. See [Clause 16.6 \(Winning hit or extras\)](#).

- 41.17.3 When 5 Penalty runs are awarded to the batting side under [Clauses 24.4 \(Player returning without permission\)](#), [26.4 \(Penalties for contravention\)](#), [27.4 \(Movement by wicket-keeper\)](#), [28.2 \(Fielding the ball\)](#), [28.3 \(Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side\)](#), [28.6 \(Movement by any fielder other than the wicket-keeper\)](#), [41.2 \(Fair and unfair play - responsibility of Umpires\)](#), [41.3 \(The match ball - changing its condition\)](#), [41.4 \(Deliberate attempt to distract striker\)](#), [41.5 \(Deliberate distraction, deception, or obstruction of batter\)](#), [41.9 \(Time wasting by the fielding side\)](#), [41.12 \(Fielder damaging the pitch\)](#), or [42.2 \(Level 4 offences and action by Umpires\)](#), then:

- They shall be scored as Penalty extras and shall be in addition to any other penalties.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- They are awarded when the ball is dead and shall not be regarded as runs scored from either the immediately preceding delivery or the immediately following delivery and shall be in addition to any runs from those deliveries.

- The batters shall not change ends solely by reason of the 5 run penalty.

However, note the restrictions on the award of Penalty runs under [Clauses 18.5 \(Deliberate short runs\)](#), [23.3 \(Leg byes not to be awarded\)](#), [28.3 \(Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side\)](#), [34.4 \(Runs permitted from ball lawfully struck more than once\)](#), [41.14 \(Batter damaging the pitch\)](#), and [41.15 \(Striker in protected area\)](#).

41.17.4 When 5 Penalty runs are awarded to the fielding side, under [Clauses 18.5 \(Deliberate short runs\)](#), [26.4 \(Penalties for contravention\)](#), [41.2 \(Fair and unfair play - responsibility of Umpires\)](#), [41.3 \(The match ball - changing its condition\)](#), [41.10 \(Batter wasting time\)](#), [41.14 \(Batter damaging the pitch\)](#), [41.15 \(Striker in protected area\)](#), [41.16 \(Batters stealing a run\)](#), or [42.2 \(Level 4 offences and action by Umpires\)](#), then:

- They shall be added as Penalty extras to that side's total of runs in its most recently completed innings.
- They shall be added to the score in its next innings if the fielding side has not completed an innings.

### Clause 42 PLAYERS' CONDUCT

#### 42.1 Serious misconduct

- 42.1.1 The umpires shall act upon any serious misconduct. Relevant offences and corresponding actions by the umpires are identified as Level 4 offence in [Clause 42.2.1](#). These offences correspond with Level 4 offences in the [US Open Code of Conduct](#). Level 1 to Level 3 offences continue to be dealt with separately under the [US Open Code of Conduct](#).
- 42.1.2 If either umpire considers that the conduct of a player, at any time during the match, constitutes misconduct, the umpire concerned shall call and signal Dead ball. This call may be delayed until the umpire is satisfied that it will not disadvantage the non-offending side.
- 42.1.3 The umpire concerned shall report the matter to the other umpire and together they shall decide whether misconduct has occurred. The umpires may also consult with the US Open Tournament Committee, who may review any audio or video replays to confirm whether an offence has been committed. If so, the umpires shall then apply the related sanctions.
- 42.1.4 Any call of No ball or Wide before the offence shall stand.
- 42.1.5 If the offence is committed by a batter, the umpires shall summon the offending player's captain to the field. Solely for the purpose of this [Clause](#), the batters at the wicket may not deputize for their captain.

#### 42.2 Level 4 offences and action by umpires

- 42.2.1 Any of the following actions by a player shall constitute a Level 4 offence:
- Threatening to assault an umpire.
  - Making inappropriate and deliberate physical contact with an umpire.
  - Physically assaulting a player or any other person.
  - Committing any other act of violence.
- 42.2.2 If such an offence is committed, [Clauses 42.2.2.1 to 42.2.2.5](#) shall be implemented:
- 42.2.2.1 The umpire shall call Time.
- 42.2.2.2 Together the umpires shall summon and inform the offending player's captain that an offence at this Level has occurred.
- 42.2.2.3 The umpires shall direct the captain to remove the offending player immediately from the field of play for the remainder of the match and shall apply the following:
- 42.2.2.3.1 If the offending player is a fielder, no substitute shall be allowed for him. He is to be recorded as Retired - out at the commencement of any subsequent innings in which his team is the batting side.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

42.2.2.3.2 If a bowler is suspended mid-over, then that over must be completed by a different bowler, who shall not have bowled the previous over nor shall be permitted to bowl the next over.

42.2.2.3.3 If the offending player is a batter he is to be recorded as Retired - out in the current innings, unless he has been dismissed under any of [Clauses 32 \(Bowled\) to 39 \(Stumped\)](#), and at the commencement of any subsequent innings in which his team is the batting side. If no further batter is available to bat, the innings is completed.

42.2.2.4 As soon as practicable, the umpire shall:

- Award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing team.
- Signal the Level 4 conduct to the scorers.
- Call Play.

42.2.2.5 The umpires shall then report the matter to the US Open Tournament Committee under the [US Open Code of Conduct](#).

### 42.3 Captain refusing to remove a player from the field

42.3.1 If a captain refuses to carry out an instruction under [Clause 42.2.2.3](#), the umpires shall invoke [Clause 16.2 \(US Open Tournament Committee awarding a match\)](#).

42.3.2 If both captains refuse to carry out instructions under [Clause 42.2.2.3](#) in respect of the same incident, the umpires shall instruct the players to leave the field. The match is not concluded as in [Clause 12.6 \(Conclusion of match\)](#) and there shall be no result under [Clause 16 \(The result\)](#).

### 42.4 Additional points relating to Level 4 offences

42.4.1 If a player, while acting as wicket-keeper, commits a Level 4 offence, [Clause 24.1.2](#) shall not apply, meaning that only a nominated player may act as wicket-keeper, even if another fielder becomes injured or ill and is replaced by a substitute.

42.4.2 A nominated player who has a substitute will also suffer the penalty for any Level 4 offence committed by the substitute. However, only the substitute will be reported under [Clause 42.2.2.5](#).



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### Appendix A - Definitions

#### 1 The match

- 1.1 **The game** is used in these Playing Conditions as a general term meaning the Game of Cricket.
- 1.2 **A match** is a single Twenty20 International match between two teams, played under these Playing Conditions.
- 1.3 **T20** is an abbreviation for Twenty20 Match.
- 1.4 **Super Over** is a procedure that may be adopted for determining the result of a tied match, as set out in [Appendix E \(Super Over Procedure\)](#).
- 1.5 **The toss** is the toss for choice of innings.
- 1.6 **Before the toss** is at any time before the toss on the day of the match.
- 1.7 **Before the match** is at any time before the toss, not restricted to the day of the match.
- 1.8 **DLS professional method** is the Duckworth/Lewis/Stern method for determining the target score for the team batting second in an interrupted match, details of which are set out on the ICC website.
- 1.9 **During the match** is at any time after the toss until the conclusion of the match, whether play is in progress or not.
- 1.10 **Playing time** is any time between the call of Play and the call of Time. See [Clauses 12.1 \(Call of Play\)](#), and [12.2 \(Call of Time\)](#).
- 1.11 **Conduct of the match** includes any action relevant to the match at any time.
- 1.12 **Ground Authority** is the entity responsible for the selection and preparation of the pitch and other functions relating to the hosting and management of the match, including any agents acting on their behalf (including but not limited to the curator or other ground staff).
- 1.13 **Reserve Day** is, where scheduled, an additional day for the completion of the match.
- 1.14 **The Spirit of Cricket** refers to the values of respect and fair play that underpin the game of cricket, as set out in the Preamble to these Playing Conditions.
- 1.17 **US Open Code of Conduct** is the US Open Code of Conduct for Players and Player Support Personnel, as amended from time to time.

#### 2 Implements and equipment

- 2.1 **Implements used in the match** are the bat, the ball, the stumps, and bails.
- 2.2 **External protective equipment** is any visible item of apparel worn for protection against external blows.  
For a batter, items permitted are a protective helmet, external leg guards (batting pads), batting gloves and, if visible, forearm guards.  
For a fielder, only a protective helmet is permitted, except in the case of a wicket-keeper, for whom wicket-keeping pads and gloves are also permitted.
- 2.3 **Protective helmet** is headwear made of hard material and designed to protect the head or the face or both, which shall (in line with the Clothing and Equipment Regulations) be certified to BS7928:2013. For the purposes of interpreting these Playing Conditions, such a description will include faceguards, head, neck and/or face grilles and neck guards.
- 2.4 **Equipment** - A batter equipment is his bat as defined above, together with any external protective equipment he is wearing.  
A fielder's equipment is any external protective equipment that he is wearing.
- 2.5 **The bat** - The following are to be considered as part of the bat:  
- The whole of the bat itself.  
- The whole of a glove (or gloves) worn on the hand (or hands) holding the bat.  
- The hand (or hands) holding the bat if the batter is not wearing a glove on that hand or on those hands.
- 2.6 **Held in batter's hand** Contact between a batter's hand, or glove worn on his hand, and any part of the bat shall constitute the bat being held in that hand.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### 3 The playing area

- 3.1 **The field of play** is the area contained within the boundary.
- 3.2 **The square** is a specially prepared area of the field of play within which the match pitch is situated.
- 3.3 **The outfield** is that part of the field of play between the square and the boundary.

### 4 Positioning

- 4.1 **Behind the popping crease** at one end of the pitch is that area of the field of play, including any other marking, objects, and persons therein, that is on that side of the popping crease that does not include the creases at the opposite end of the pitch. Behind, in relation to any other marking, object or person, follows the same principle. See the diagram in [Paragraph 13](#).
- 4.2 **In front of the popping crease** at one end of the pitch is that area of the field of play, including any other marking, objects, and persons therein, that is on that side of the popping crease that includes the creases at the opposite end of the pitch. In front of, in relation to any other marking, object or person, follows the same principle. See the diagram in [Paragraph 13](#).
- 4.3 **The striker's end** is the place where the striker stands to receive a delivery from the bowler only insofar as it identifies, independently of where the striker may subsequently move, one end of the pitch.
- 4.4 **The bowler's end** is the end from which the bowler delivers the ball. It is the other end of the pitch from the striker's end and identifies that end of the pitch that is not the striker's end as described in [Paragraph 4.3](#).
- 4.5 **The wicket-keeper's end** is the same as the striker's end as described in [Paragraph 4.3](#).
- 4.6 **In front of the line of the striker's wicket** is in the field of play in front of the imaginary line joining the fronts of the stumps at the striker's end; this line to be considered extended in both directions to the boundary. See [Paragraph 4.2](#).
- 4.7 **Behind the wicket** is in the field of play behind the imaginary line joining the backs of the stumps at the appropriate end; this line to be considered extended in both directions to the boundary. See [Paragraph 4.1](#).
- 4.8 **Behind the wicket-keeper** is behind the wicket at the striker's end, as defined above, but in line with both sets of stumps and further from the stumps than the wicket-keeper.
- 4.9 **Off side/on (leg) side** - See diagram in [Paragraph 13](#).
- 4.10 **Inside edge** is the edge on the same side as the nearer wicket.

### 5 Umpires and decision-making

- 5.1 **Umpire** - Where the description the umpire is used on its own, it always means 'the bowler's end umpire' though this full description is sometimes used for emphasis or clarity.  
**The umpires** always means both umpires.  
**An umpire**, and **umpires** are generalized terms.  
Otherwise, a fuller description indicates which one of the umpires is specifically intended.  
Each umpire will be **Bowler's end umpire**, and **Striker's end umpire** in alternate overs.
- 5.2 **Bowler's end umpire** is the umpire who is standing at the bowler's end for the current delivery. See [Paragraph 4.4](#).
- 5.3 **Striker's end umpire** is the umpire who is standing at the striker's end, to one side of the pitch or the other, depending on his/her choice, for the current delivery. See [Paragraph 4.3](#).
- 5.4 **On-field umpires** shall mean, collectively, the bowler's end umpire and the striker's end umpire.
- 5.5 **Umpires together agree** applies to decisions which the umpires are to make jointly, independently of the players.

### 6 Batters

- 6.1 **Batting side** is the side currently batting, whether play is in progress or not.
- 6.2 **Member of the batting side** is one of the players nominated by the captain of the batting side, or any authorized replacement for such nominated player.
- 6.3 **Striker** is the batter who receives the ball delivered by the bowler.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- 6.4 **Non-striker** is the batter who ground is at the bowler's end when the ball is delivered.
- 6.5 **Batter's ground** - At each end of the pitch, the whole area of the field of play behind the popping crease is the ground at that end for a batter.
- 6.6 **Original end** is the end where a batter was when the ball came into play for that delivery.
- 6.7 **Wicket he has left** is the wicket at the end where a batter was at the start of the run in progress.
- 6.8 **Batting position** is the position and posture adopted by the striker to receive a ball delivered by the bowler
- 6.9 For the purposes of these Playing Conditions, waist height is defined as the point at which the top of the batter trousers would conventionally be when he is standing upright at the popping crease.

### 7 Fielders

- 7.1 **Fielding side** is the side currently fielding, whether play is in progress or not.
- 7.2 **Member of the fielding side** is one of the players nominated by the captain of the fielding side, or any authorized replacement or substitute for such nominated player.
- 7.3 **Fielder** is one of the 11 or fewer players who together represent the fielding side on the field of play. This definition includes not only both the bowler and the wicket-keeper but also nominated players who are legitimately on the field of play, together with players legitimately acting as substitutes for absent nominated players. It excludes any nominated player who is absent from the field of play, or who has been absent from the field of play and who has not yet obtained the umpire's permission to return.
- A player going briefly outside the boundary while discharging his/her duties as a fielder is not absent from the field of play nor, for the purposes of [Clause 24.2 \(Fielder absent or leaving the field of play\)](#), is he to be regarded as having left the field of play.

### 8 Substitutes and Concussion Replacements

- 8.1 **Substitute** is a player who takes the place of a fielder on the field of play but does not replace the player for whom he substitutes on that side's list of nominated players. A substitute's activities are limited to fielding.
- 8.2 **Concussion Replacement** is a player who takes the place of a player who has been replaced in accordance with the process set out in [Clause 1.2.7 \(Concussion Replacement\)](#), and who for the remainder of the match replaces that player on that side's list of nominated players, being able to take a full part in the match (subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the US Open umpires in accordance with [Clause 1.2.7.4](#)).
- 8.3 **Concussion Replacement Request** is the notification made to the US Open umpires in accordance with the process set out in [Clause 1.2.7.3](#).
- 8.4 **Team Medical Representative** or **Match Day Doctor** is the individual designated as having responsibility for the assessment of any head or neck injury sustained by a player as set out in [Clause 1.2.7.2](#).

### 9 Bowlers

- 9.1 **Over the wicket / round the wicket** - If, as the bowler runs up between the wicket and the return crease, the wicket is on the same side as his bowling arm, he is bowling over the wicket. If the return crease is on the same side as his bowling arm, he is bowling round the wicket.
- 9.2 **Delivery swing** is the motion of the bowler's arm during which he normally releases the ball for a delivery.
- 9.3 **Delivery stride** is the stride during which the delivery swing is made, whether the ball is released or not. It starts when the bowler's back foot lands for that stride and ends when the front foot lands in the same stride. The stride after the delivery stride is completed when the next foot lands, i.e., when the back foot of the delivery stride lands again.
- 9.4 **Illegal Bowling Regulations** are the regulations governing Illegal Bowling Actions.
- 9.5 **Illegal Bowling Action** is a bowling action where a bowler's Elbow Extension exceeds 15 degrees, measured from the point at which the bowling arm reaches the horizontal until the point at which the ball is released (any Elbow Hyperextension shall be discounted for the purposes of determining an Illegal Bowling Action).
- 9.6 **Elbow Extension** means the motion that occurs when a bowler's arm moves from a flexed (bent) position at the elbow, to a more extended (straight) position (full Elbow Extension occurs when the arm is straight).



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

- 9.7 **Elbow Hyperextension** is the motion that occurs when a bowler's elbow extends beyond the straight position.
- 9.8 **Bowling Action Report Form** is the form provided for by Article 3 of the Illegal Bowling Regulations, by which an umpire may submit a report relating to a suspected Illegal Bowling Action.

### 10 The ball

- 10.1 **The ball is struck/strikes the ball** unless specifically defined otherwise, mean 'the ball is struck by the bat'/'strikes the ball with the bat'.
- 10.2 **Full-pitch** describes a ball delivered by the bowler that reaches or passes the striker without having touched the ground. Sometimes described as non-pitching.

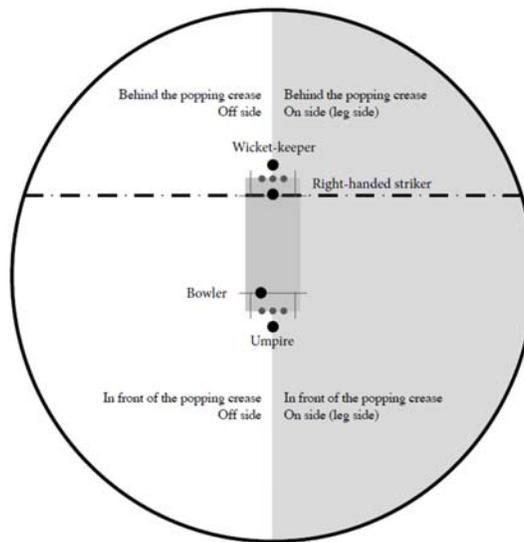
### 11 Runs

- 11.1 **Run to be disallowed** is one that in these Playing Conditions should not have been taken. It is not only to be cancelled but the batters are to be returned to their original ends.
- 11.2 **Run not to be scored** is one that is not illegal but is not recognized as a properly executed run. It is not a run that has been made, so the question of cancellation does not arise. The loss of the run so attempted is not a disallowance and the batters will not be returned to their original ends on that account.

### 12 The person

- 12.1 **Person** - A player's person is his physical person (flesh and blood) together with any clothing or legitimate external protective equipment that he is wearing except, in the case of a batter, his bat.  
A hand, whether gloved or not, that is not holding the bat is part of the batter's person.  
No item of clothing or equipment is part of the player's person unless it is attached to him.  
For a batter, a glove being held but not worn is part of his person.  
For a fielder, an item of clothing or equipment he is holding in his hand or hands is not part of his person.
- 12.2 **Clothing** - Anything that a player is wearing, including such items as spectacles or jewelry, that is not classed as external protective equipment is classed as clothing, even though he may be wearing some items of apparel, which are not visible, for protection. A bat being carried by a batter does not come within this definition of clothing.
- 12.3 **Hand** for batter or wicket-keeper shall include both the hand itself and the whole of a glove worn on the hand.

### 13 Off side/On side; In front of/Behind the popping crease





# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### Appendix B - Equipment

#### 1 The Bat

##### 1.1 General guidance

- 1.1.1 **Measurements** - All provisions in [Paragraphs 1.2 to 1.6](#) below are subject to the measurements and restrictions stated in the Playing Conditions and [Appendix B \(Equipment\)](#).
- 1.1.2 **Adhesives** - Throughout, adhesives are permitted only where essential and only in minimal quantity.

##### 1.2 Specifications for the Handle

- 1.2.1 One end of the handle is inserted into a recess in the blade as a means of joining the handle and the blade.
- This lower portion is used purely for joining the blade and the handle together. It is not part of the blade but, solely in interpreting [Paragraphs 1.3](#), and [1.4](#) below, references to the blade shall be considered to extend also to this lower portion of the handle where relevant.
- 1.2.2 The handle may be glued where necessary and bound with twine along the upper portion.
- Providing [Clause 5.4.3](#) is not contravened, the upper portion may be covered with materials solely to provide a surface suitable for gripping. Such covering is an addition and is not part of the bat, except in relation to [Clause 5.6 \(Contact with the ball\)](#). The bottom of this grip should not extend below the point defined in [Paragraph 1.2.4](#) below.
- Twine binding and the covering grip may extend beyond the junction of the upper and lower portions of the handle, to cover part of the shoulders of the bat as defined in [Paragraph 1.3.1](#).
- No material may be placed on or inserted into the lower portion of the handle other than as permitted above together with the minimal adhesives or adhesive tape used solely for fixing these items, or for fixing the handle to the blade.
- 1.2.3 **Materials in handle** - As a proportion of the total volume of the handle, materials other than cane, wood or twine are restricted to one-tenth. Such materials must not project more than 3.25 in/8.26 cm into the lower portion of the handle
- 1.2.4 **Binding and covering of handle** - The permitted continuation beyond the junction of the upper and lower portions of the handle is restricted to a maximum, measured along the length of the handle, for:
- Twine binding:** 2.5 in/6.35 cm
- Covering grip:** 2.75 in/6.99 cm

##### 1.3 Specifications for the Blade

- 1.3.1 The blade has a face, a back, a toe, sides and shoulders
- 1.3.1.1 The face of the blade is its main striking surface and shall be flat or have a slight convex curve resulting from traditional pressing techniques. The back is the opposite surface.
- 1.3.1.2 The shoulders, sides and toe are the remaining surfaces, separating the face and the back.
- 1.3.1.3 The shoulders, one on each side of the handle, are along that portion of the blade between the first entry point of the handle and the point at which the blade first reaches its full width.
- 1.3.1.4 The toe is the surface opposite to the shoulders taken as a pair.
- 1.3.1.5 The sides, one each side of the blade, are along the rest of the blade, between the toe and the shoulders.
- 1.3.2 No material may be placed on or inserted into the blade other than as permitted in [Paragraph 1.2.4](#), [Paragraph 1.3.3](#), and [Clause 5.4 \(Protection and repair\)](#) together with the minimal adhesives or adhesive tape used solely for fixing these items, or for fixing the handle to the blade.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

1.3.3 Covering the blade. Bats shall have no covering on the blade except as permitted in [Clause 5.4 \(Protection and repair\)](#).

Any materials referred to above, in [Clause 5.4 \(Protection and repair\)](#) and [Paragraph 1.4](#) below, are to be considered as part of the bat, which must still pass through the gauge as defined in [Paragraph 1.6](#).

### 1.4 Protection and repair

1.4.1 The surface of the blade may be treated with non-solid materials to improve resistance to moisture penetration and/or mask natural blemishes in the appearance of the wood. Save for the purpose of giving a homogeneous appearance by masking natural blemishes, such treatment shall not materially alter the color of the blade.

1.4.2 Materials can be used for protection and repair as stated in [Clause 5.4 \(Protection and repair\)](#) and are additional to the blade. However, note [Clause 5.6 \(Contact with the ball\)](#).

Any such material shall not extend over any part of the back of the blade except in the case of [Clause 5.4.1](#) and then only when it is applied as a continuous wrapping covering the damaged area.

The repair material shall not extend along the length of the blade more than 0.79 in/2.0 cm in each direction beyond the limits of the damaged area. Where used as a continuous binding, any overlapping shall not breach the maximum of 0.04 in/0.1 cm in total thickness.

The use of non-solid material which when dry forms a hard layer more than 0.004 in/0.01 cm in thickness is not permitted.

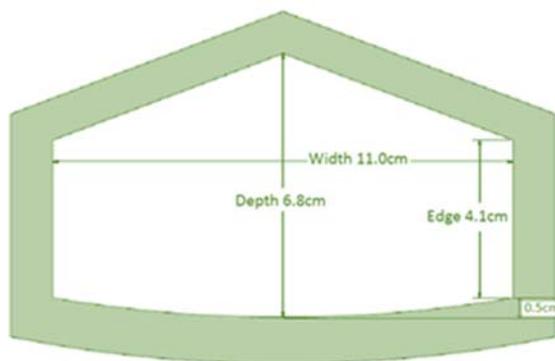
1.4.3 Permitted coverings, repair material and toe guards, not exceeding their specified thicknesses, may be additional to the dimensions above, but the bat must still pass through the gauge as described in [Paragraph 1.6](#).

### 1.5 Commercial identifications

Such identifications shall comply with the restrictions set out in the Clothing and Equipment Regulations in relation to the size and position of marks and logos.

### 1.6 Bat Gauge

All bats must meet the specifications defined in [Clause 5.7 \(Bat size limits\)](#). They must also, with or without protective coverings permitted in [Clause 5.4 \(Protection and repair\)](#), be able to pass through a bat gauge, the dimensions and shape of which are shown in the following diagram:



#### Dimensions of Aperture

<b>Total Depth:</b>	2.68 in/6.8 cm
<b>Width:</b>	4.33 in/11.0 cm
<b>Edge:</b>	1.61 in/4.1 cm
<b>Curve:</b>	0.20 in/0.5 cm

**Note:** The curve of the lower edge of the aperture is an arc of a circle of radius 12.0 in/30.5 cm, whose center is on the vertical center line of the aperture.

### 2. The wickets

#### 2.1 Bails

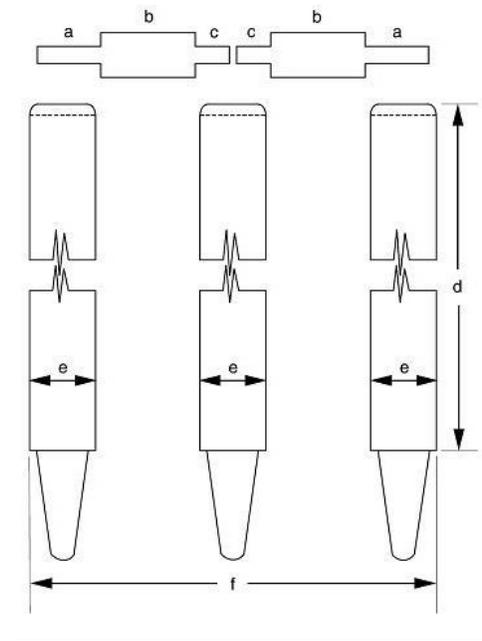
- 2.1.1 Overall 4.31 in / 10.95 cm
- 2.1.2 a = 1.38 in / 3.50 cm
- 2.1.3 b = 2.13 in / 5.40 cm
- 2.1.4 c = 0.81 in / 2.06 cm

#### 2.2 Stumps

- 2.2.1 Height (d) = 28 in / 71.1 cm
- 2.2.2 Diameter (e) - maximum = 1.5 in / 3.81 cm
- 2.2.3 minimum = 1.38 in / 3.50 cm

#### 2.3 Overall

- 2.3.1 Width (f) of wicket 9 in / 22.86 cm



### 3. Wicket-keeping gloves

3.1 Below images illustrate the requirements of [Clause 27.2 \(Gloves\)](#) in relation to:

- 3.1.1 No webbing between the fingers;
- 3.1.2 A single piece of non-stretch material between finger and thumb as a means of support; and
- 3.1.3 When a hand wearing the glove has the thumb fully extended, the top edge being taut and not protruding beyond the straight line joining the top of the index finger to the top of the thumb.



3.2 Also note the requirement for wicket-keeping gloves to comply with the Clothing and Equipment Regulation in relation to the size and position of marks and logos

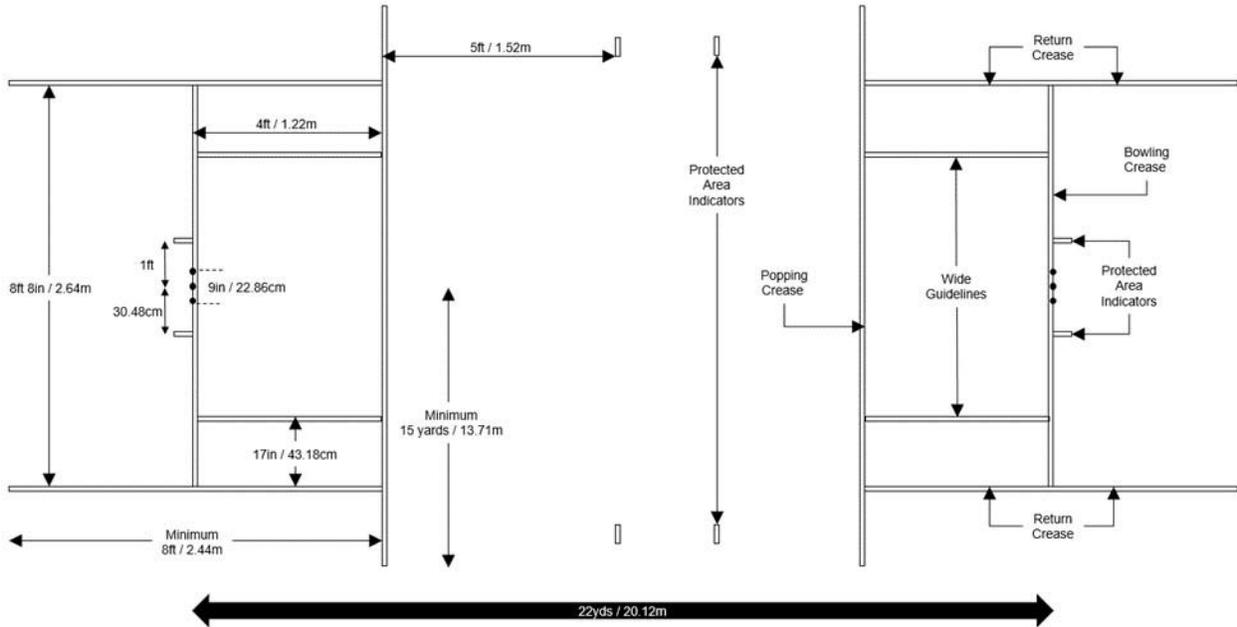


# US Open Playing Conditions

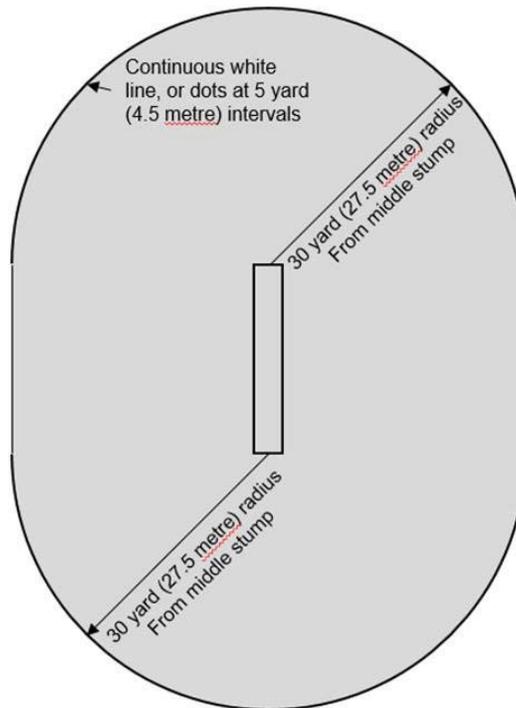
## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### Appendix C - Venue Setup

#### 1. The pitch and the creases



#### 2. Restriction on the placement of fielders





# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### 3. Advertising on grounds, perimeter boards and sight-screens

#### 3.1 Advertising on grounds

3.1.1 The logos on outfield are to be positioned as follows:

- (a) Behind the stumps: A minimum of 25.15 yards (23 meters) from the stumps.
- (b) Midwicket/cover area: No advertising to be positioned within 30 yards (27.50 meters) of the center of the pitch being used for the match.

3.1.2 Note: Advertising closer to the stumps as set out above which is required to meet 3D requirements for broadcasters may be permitted, subject to prior US Open Tournament Committee's approval having been obtained.

#### 3.2 Perimeter boards

3.2.1 Advertising on perimeter boards placed in front of the sight-screens is permitted save that the predominant color of such advertising shall be of a contrasting color to that of the ball.

3.2.2 Advertising on perimeter boards behind the stumps at both ends shall not contain moving, flashing, or flickering images and operators should ensure that the images are only changed or moved at a time that will not be distracting to the players or the umpires.

3.2.3 The brightness of any electronic images shall be set at a level so that it is not a distraction to the players or umpires.

#### 3.3 Sight-screens

3.3.1 Sight-screens shall be provided at both ends of all grounds.

3.3.2 Advertising shall be permitted on the sight-screen behind the striker, providing it is removed for the subsequent over from that end.

3.3.3 Such advertising shall not contain flashing or flickering images and particular care should be taken by the operators that the advertising is not changed at a time which is distracting to the umpire.

### 4. Markings on outfield

With the permission of the Ground Authority, a bowler may use paint to make a small marking on the outfield for the purposes of identifying their run-up. Paint used for this purpose shall be any color other than white.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### Appendix D - GWL Interruptions Calculations

<b>Table 1: Calculation sheet for use when a delay or interruptions occur in the First Innings</b>								
<b>Time</b>								
Net playing time available at start of the match	<b>170</b>	<b>Minutes</b>	<b>(A)</b>					
Time innings in progress			<b>(B)</b>					
Playing time lost			<b>(C)</b>					
Extra time available			<b>(D)</b>					
Time made up from reduced interval			<b>(E)</b>					
Effective playing time lost	<b>C - (D + E)</b>		<b>(F)</b>					
Remaining playing time available	<b>A - F</b>		<b>(G)</b>					
<b>(G)</b> divided by 4.25 (to 2 decimal places)	<b>G / 4.25</b>		<b>(H)</b>					
Max overs per team (round up fractions)	<b>H / 2</b>		<b>(I)</b>					
Maximum overs per bowler	<b>I / 5</b>	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>						<b>Overs</b>
Number of Powerplay overs (Powerplay 1, Powerplay 2)		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>			<b>Overs</b>			
<b>Rescheduled Playing Hours</b>								
First session to commence or recommence			<b>(J)</b>					
Length of innings (round up fractions)	<b>I x 4.25</b>		<b>(K)</b>					
Rescheduled first innings cessation time	<b>J + (K - B)</b>		<b>(L)</b>					
Length of interval			<b>(M)</b>					
Second innings commencement time	<b>L + M</b>		<b>(N)</b>					
Rescheduled second innings cessation time	<b>N + K</b>		<b>(*O)</b>					
* Ensure that the match is not finishing earlier than the original or rescheduled cessation time by applying <u>Clause 13.7.2</u> . If so, add at least one over to each team and recalculate <b>(I)</b> to <b>(O)</b> above to prevent this from happening								
<b>Table 2: Calculation sheet to check whether an interruption during the First Innings should terminate the innings</b>								
Proposed re-start time			<b>(P)</b>					
Rescheduled cut-off time allowing for full use of any extra time provision			<b>(Q)</b>					
Minutes between <b>(P)</b> and <b>(Q)</b>			<b>(R)</b>					
Potential overs to be bowled (round up fractions)	<b>R / 4.25</b>		<b>(S)</b>					
Number of complete overs faced to date in first innings			<b>(T)</b>					
If <b>(S)</b> is greater than <b>(T)</b> then revert to <b>Table 1</b>								
If <b>(S)</b> is less than or equal to <b>(T)</b> then the first innings is terminated - go to <b>Table 3</b>								



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

**Table 3: Calculation sheet for the start of the Second Innings**

<b>Maximum overs to be bowled</b>			
(If first innings was terminated, <b>(S)</b> from <b>Table 2</b> )			<b>(A)</b>
Scheduled length of innings: (round up fractions)	<b>A x 4.25</b>	_____	<b>(B)</b>
Start time		_____	<b>(C)</b>
Scheduled cessation time	<b>C + B</b>	_____	<b>(D)</b>
<b>Overs per bowler and fielding restrictions</b>			
Maximum overs per bowler	<b>A / 5</b>		<b>Overs</b>
Number of Powerplay overs (Powerplay 1, Powerplay 2)			<b>Overs</b>

**Table 4: Calculation sheet for use when interruption occurs after the start of the Second Innings**

<b>Time</b>			
Time at start of innings		_____	<b>(A)</b>
Time at start of interruption		_____	<b>(B)</b>
Time innings in progress		_____	<b>(C)</b>
Restart time		_____	<b>(D)</b>
Length of interruption	<b>D - B</b>	_____	<b>(E)</b>
Additional time available:		_____	<b>(F)</b>
(Any unused provision for 'Extra Time' or for earlier than scheduled start of second innings)			
Total playing time lost	<b>E - F</b>	_____	<b>(G)</b>
<b>Overs</b>			
Maximum overs at start of innings		_____	<b>(H)</b>
Overs lost (round down fractions)	<b>G / 4.25</b>	_____	<b>(I)</b>
Adjusted maximum length of innings	<b>H - I</b>	_____	<b>(J)</b>
Rescheduled length of innings (round up fractions)	<b>J x 4.25</b>	_____	<b>(K)</b>
Amended cessation time of innings	<b>D + (K - C)</b>	_____	<b>(L)</b>
<b>Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions</b>			
Maximum overs per bowler	<b>J / 5</b>		<b>Overs</b>
Number of Powerplay overs (Powerplay 1, Powerplay 2)			<b>Overs</b>



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### Appendix E - Super Over Procedure

1. The following procedure shall apply where the Playing Conditions provide for a Super Over to determine the winner of a tied match. Other than where expressly stated in this Appendix (or by necessary implication), all relevant Playing Conditions for the match shall apply to the Super Over.
2. A Super Over involves each team facing an over of six balls (unless ended earlier as provided for in [Paragraph 2](#)), and the winner shall be the team scoring the greater number of runs, irrespective of the number of wickets lost.
3. The loss of two wickets in the over ends the team's one over innings.
4. If the Super Over is a tie, subsequent Super Overs shall be played until a winner is determined. Other than in exceptional circumstances (as set out in [Paragraph 26](#) below), an unlimited number of Super Overs may be played where necessary to determine a result.
5. Subject to weather conditions, the Super Over shall take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the US Open umpires. In normal circumstances it shall commence 5 minutes after the conclusion of the match.
6. The Super Over shall be played until completion, but if there are any delays or interruptions during the Super Over, extra time (taken from the start of the first Super Over) is allocated to complete the Super Over or any subsequent Super Overs. The amount of extra time allocated to the Super Over is the greater of:
  - a) The gap between the time at which the match ended and the time the original match would have been scheduled to finish had the entire extra time provision been utilized; or
  - b) 20 minutes.
7. Should play be delayed prior to or during the Super Over(s) once the playing time lost exceeds the Extra Time allocated, the Super Over(s) shall be abandoned. See [Paragraph 26](#) below.
8. The Super Over shall take place on the pitch allocated for the match, unless otherwise determined by the umpires in consultation with the Ground Authority and the US Open umpires.
9. Only nominated players in the match (including activated concussion replacements) may participate in the Super Over. Should any player (including the batters and bowler) be unable to continue to participate in the Super Over due to injury, illness or other wholly acceptable reasons, the relevant Playing Conditions as they apply in the match shall also apply in the Super Over.
10. Any unserved penalty time, and bowling warnings (non-pitching deliveries per bowler per innings, short-pitched deliveries per over, running in the protected area etc.) shall also be carried forward to the Super Over.
11. The Umpires shall stand at the same end as that in which they finished the match.
12. The team batting second in the match shall bat first in the Super Over.
13. Each Team shall be allowed one unsuccessful player review per innings per Super Over.
14. The captain of the fielding team (or his nominee) shall select the ball with which the fielding team shall bowl its over in the Super Over from the box of spare balls provided by the Umpires (which shall include the balls used in the match, but no new balls). The team fielding first in the Super Over shall have first choice of ball. The team fielding second may choose to use the same ball as chosen by the team bowling first. If the ball needs to be changed, the relevant Playing Conditions as they apply in the match shall also apply in the Super Over.
15. The fielding side shall choose the end from which it is to bowl its one over.
16. The Super Over shall be played with the same fielding restrictions as would be applicable for the last over in an uninterrupted match.
17. The interval between the two overs in the Super Over shall be 5 minutes.

### **TIED SUPER OVER - REPEATING THE SUPER OVER PROCEDURE**

18. If the Super Over is tied, then subsequent Super Overs will be played until there is a winner, subject to [Paragraph 26](#) below.
19. In normal circumstances any subsequent Super Over will start 5 minutes after the previous Super Over ends.
20. The team batting second in the previous Super Over will bat first in the subsequent Super Over.
21. The balls selected for use by each team in the previous Super Over shall be used again by the same team in subsequent Super Overs.
22. The fielding side must bowl its over in a subsequent Super Over from the opposite end to which it bowled from in the previous Super Over.
23. Any batter dismissed in any previous Super Over shall be ineligible to bat in the following Super Over.



## US Open Playing Conditions

### Men's T20 Playing Conditions

**Note:** Once a batter is dismissed in a Super over, he shall not be allowed to bat again in subsequent Super overs in that match until all other batters have been dismissed.

24. The bowler who bowled the over in the previous Super Over shall be ineligible to bowl the over in the subsequent Super Over.

**Note:** A bowler who bowled the previous Super over shall not be allowed to bowl the next super over. (No bowler may bowl two consecutive overs in a match).

25. In all other ways the procedure for a subsequent Super Over shall be the same as for the initial Super Over.

#### **SUPER OVER UNABLE TO BE COMPLETED**

- a) Where the Super Over or subsequent Super Overs are abandoned for any reason prior to completion then, the match shall be declared a tie and points allocated as in [Clause 16.10.1](#).
26. In circumstances where there are unavoidable time constraints (for example, a requirement to switch off floodlights at a certain time) which do not allow the completion of multiple Super Overs, the US Open umpires may limit the number of possible Super Overs and shall advise both captains accordingly prior to the start of the first Super Over.

#### **EXAMPLES - EXTRA TIME AVAILABLE FOR THE SUPER OVER.**

##### **Hours of play**

<b>First Session:</b>	18:00 to 19:25
<b>Interval between Innings:</b>	10 minutes
<b>Second Session:</b>	19:35 to 21:00
<b>Extra Time:</b>	60 minutes
<b>Latest Match End Time:</b>	22:00 (21:00 + 60 minutes)
<b>Extra Time for Super Over(s):</b>	Greater of Unused Extra Time or 20 minutes (Bonus Time)

**Example 1:** The match commences at 18:00. Match concludes in a tie at 21:15. Super Over starts at 21:20. Extra time available in case of further interruptions = 45 minutes.

Greater of Extra Time remaining 45 minutes (22:00 – 21:15) and 20 minutes (Bonus Time).

Super Over is interrupted at 21:30. Play re-starts at 21:40 ending in a tied Super over at 21:45.

Extra time available in case of further interruptions = 35 minutes.

Greater of Extra Time remaining 35 minutes (45 minutes – 10 minutes) and 20 minutes (Bonus Time).

Second Super over starts at 21:50 and is interrupted at 21:55.

Super Over process is abandoned, and the match is a tie if play is not re-started by 22:30.

**Example 2:** The match commences at 18:00. There is an Interruption of 30 minutes in first session. Match concludes in a tie at 21:45. Super over starts at 21:50.

Extra time available in case of further interruptions = 20 minutes.

Greater of Extra Time remaining 15 minutes (22:00 – 21:45) and 20 minutes (Bonus Time).

**Example 3:** The match is delayed due to rain and commences at 19:00. Match concludes in a tie at 22:05. Super over starts at 22:10.

Extra time available in case of further interruptions = 20 minutes.

Greater of Extra Time remaining -5 minutes (22:00 – 22:05) and 20 minutes (Bonus Time).

**Example 4:** The match commences at 18:00. Match concludes in a tie at 20:55.

Extra time available in case of further interruptions = 65 minutes.

Greater of Extra Time remaining 65 minutes (22:00 – 20:55) and 20 minutes (Bonus Time).

**Example 5:** The match is delayed due to rain and commences at 18:45. Match concludes in a tie at 21:35.

Extra time available in case of further interruptions = 25 minutes.

Greater of Extra Time remaining 25 minutes (22:00 – 21:35) and 20 minutes (Bonus Time).

Super over is interrupted at 21:45.

Super Over process is abandoned, and the match is a tie if play is not re-started by 22:00.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

**Hours of play**

<b>First Session:</b>	18:00 to 19:25
<b>Interval between Innings:</b>	10 minutes
<b>Second Session:</b>	19:35 to 21:00
<b>Extra Time:</b>	30 minutes
<b>Latest Match End Time:</b>	21:30 (21:00 + 30 minutes)
<b>Extra Time for Super Over(s):</b>	Greater of Unused Extra Time or 20 minutes (Bonus Time)

**Example 6:** The match commences at 18:00. Match concludes in a tie at 21:15. Super Over starts at 21:20.  
 Extra time available in case of further interruptions = 20 minutes.  
 Greater of Extra Time remaining 15 minutes (21:30 – 21:15) and 20 minutes (Bonus Time).

<b>Table 1: Extra Time available for completion of Super Over or subsequent Super Overs</b>		
<b><u>Extra Time for Super Over or subsequent Super Overs after Main Match</u></b>		
Scheduled second innings cessation time (Main Match)	_____	<b>(A)</b>
Extra time available	_____	<b>(B)</b>
Scheduled cut-off time allowing for full use of any extra time provision	<b>A + B</b> _____	<b>(C)</b>
Actual second innings cessation time (Main Match)	_____	<b>(D)</b>
Extra Time available for completion of Super Over or subsequent Super Overs	<b>Greater of 20 minutes or (C - D)</b> _____	<b>(E)</b>
<b>(E)</b> remains the same for the first and subsequent Interruptions.		
<b>Table 2: Interruption after Actual second innings cessation time</b>		
<b><u>Extra Time for Super Over or subsequent Super Overs after an Interruption</u></b>		
Time at start of interruption	_____	<b>(F)</b>
Restart time	_____	<b>(G)</b>
Length of interruption	<b>(G - F)</b> _____	<b>(H)</b>
Cumulative length of all interruptions	_____	<b>(I)</b>
Extra time available after an interruption	<b>(E - I)</b> _____	<b>(J)</b>
If <b>(J)</b> is greater than <b>zero (0)</b> minutes; Super Over or subsequent Super Overs are continued until there is a winner.		
If <b>(J)</b> is less than or equal to <b>zero (0)</b> minutes; Super Over or subsequent Super Overs are abandoned, and the match shall be declared a tie with points allocated as in <u>Clause 16.10.1</u> .		



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### Appendix F - Application of the Reserve Day

If play is interrupted on the scheduled day, the umpires shall use the available extra time and, if necessary, reduce the number of overs to try to achieve a result on that day.

In making their decisions in relation to ground, weather and light, the umpires shall aim to maximize play on the scheduled day of the match to achieve a result on that day, as if there was no Reserve Day available.

Each team must have had the opportunity to bat for a minimum of five (5) overs for a result to be achieved. If play has not resumed by the cut-off time required to allow the minimum number of overs to be bowled to achieve a result on the scheduled day, play shall be abandoned for the day and the Reserve Day shall be used to either complete the match or replay the match on the scheduled day.

If the Reserve Day is used to continue an incomplete match the Reserve Day shall be used as follows:

The hours of play on the Reserve Day shall be the same as on the scheduled day for the match (including the extra time provision).

On the Reserve Day, play shall recommence under the same assumption that the last ball was bowled on the scheduled day.

The match starts when the coin toss takes place and teams are exchanged. If the toss occurs on the scheduled day and there is no play thereafter, the result of the toss and the named teams shall be carried through to the Reserve Day.

The treatment of the pitch on the Reserve Day by the Ground Authority shall be as follows:

- Covering and removal of covers - As for the scheduled day of the match under [Clause 10 \(Covering the pitch\)](#) of the Playing Conditions; and
- Mowing and rolling - As for the scheduled day of the match under [Clause 9 \(Preparation and maintenance of the playing area\)](#) of the Playing Conditions.

**Example 1:** Match starts at 20 overs per side and there is an interruption at 9 overs. Overs are reduced to 17 overs per side and play is about to resume. Before another ball is bowled it rains and play is abandoned for the day. As the match did not resume under the revised overs, the match should continue on the Reserve Day at the original 20 overs per side with the overs reduced if necessary, during the Reserve Day.

**Example 2:** Match starts at 20 overs per side and there is an interruption at 9 overs. Overs are reduced to 17 overs per side and play is about to resume. This time, play starts and after an over has been bowled it rains and play is abandoned for the day. As the match has resumed, it is continued on the Reserve Day at 17 overs per side with the overs further reduced if necessary, during the Reserve Day.



# US Open Playing Conditions

## Men's T20 Playing Conditions

### Appendix G - Use of Electronic Communications Equipment

The use of electronic communication devices and equipment of any kind to communicate with players on the field of play shall not be permitted, except that broadcaster to player communication shall, with the prior consent of the US Open Tournament Committee, be allowed.