



UMPIRE TUTORIAL MANUAL

September 2003 Edition

Subject**Page No**

Introduction	1
First Lesson	4
Presentation	5
The Laws	6
1A, 1B, 1B(i)	6
1B(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	7
1B(vii)(viii)	8
1C, 1C(i)	8
1C(ii)(iii)	9
1C(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)	10
1C(viii)	11
1C(ix)(x)(xi)	12
1C(xii)(xiii)(xiv)(xv)	13
1D(i)(ii), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	14
6(iv), 7, 8	15
9, 9D	16
10, 11, 12, 13	17
14, 15A – 15G, 16, 17A	19
17B, 17C, 17D, 17E	20
18, 18B, 18B(i)(a)	21
18B(i)(b)(c), 18B(ii)(iii)(iv)	22
19, 20	23
21A	24
21B, 22	26
23, 24	27
25	28
26(i)(a)(b)(c), 26(ii)	29
26(iv), 27	30
28A, 28B	31
28B(i)(a)	32
28B(ii)(iii), 28C – 28F	33
28G, 29, 30, 31A	35
31B, 32, 33	36
34	37
34D, 35, 35A, 35B	38
36, 37	39

Subject**Page No**

38, 38A	40
38B, 38C, 38D	41
38E, 39A	42
39B	44
40	45
41	47
42(i), 42(ii), 43	48
44	50
45, 46, 47, 48, 49	51
50, 51, 52	52
53A, 57	54
53B, 54, 55	55
56, 58	56
58B	57
59A, 59B, 60, 61, 62	58
62, 63, 64A	59
64B, 65	60
66, 67	61
68A	62
69, 70	63
72, 73, 74	64
75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81	65
Appendix – FAQ	66
<u>Diagrams</u>	
How we Learn	2a
Jack High	11a
Stance on the Mat	13a
Bowls Inspection	16a
Toucher in the Ditch (displacement)	28a
Byes	42a
Player Status	44a
Out of Turn	52a
Do's & Don'ts (Markers)	59a & b

A MANUAL TO ASSIST UMPIRE TUTORS TO PREPARE FOR
LECTURES/LESSONS/SEMINARS AS PART OF THEIR DUTIES

INTRODUCTION

As in any other occupation, to be successful you must know your subject intimately. As there are “tricks” in every trade to solve problems, so there are nuances of the Laws and complimentary Laws which allow you to view each situation in a clearer light.

Many Laws are simple in their meaning but when applied often involve other Laws to clarify a situation. For example – Law 38E says either Director may stop an incoming bowl from the next rink (or lift a bowl) but – Law 37 says only one Director can be in front of or in the head . Law 36 demands possession of that rink belongs to one Director only. Directors may lift bowls on the rink under Law 28F but only if it will not influence the outcome of the end. If a jack is sprung forward to that bowl, has it been replaced correctly?

The wording of each Law has been very carefully chosen. Students should learn each Law individually. When you have advanced your group at least once through the book then start complementing some Laws with others so they will understand the complementary or sequential nature of the Laws.

Later in this manual we will cite other examples of complementary Laws which you, as a tutor, must be aware of to pass on your skills to our Umpires-in-training. Know your subject intimately, as you would any other trade or profession because then you “understand” bowls Law.

The next topic is “how do I present this knowledge”? There are many ways, one of which will suit you but all of which have some things in common. Your students have three senses which you must use together as often as possible. They are hearing, as you talk, seeing, as you demonstrate, and touch as they learn measuring skills and familiarity with Umpiring equipment.



Lets tackle these in order –

Hearing

- The best presentation will constantly alter in tone, speed, loudness, pauses, clarity of voice and simple but correct language which caresses the senses, not jarring, like bad language, careless speech habits and “ers” and “ums”. There is no place for these at all, and no need because you know your subject and rehearse your plan.
- Your plan – assess how much of the book you can tackle in a session, no more than one hour, break, then a second hour and stop for a day or a week, or a meal.

Visual

- Your trainees are experienced bowlers and they see situations better than any words can describe them so ---draw pictures, have them ready to show, or best of all, make events happen in a sequence on a “white” or black board. Have a permanent rink or two drawn in readiness and create play, displacements, and solutions in front of them while you describe each event.

Check back

- Have questions prepared for aspects of each Law as you progress. Ask a question, let the group answer. This keeps them alert to pay attention and lets you know if you’re getting the message across. If not, go back, you’ve missed something, they haven’t. Limit anecdotes of past events, by yourself and the trainees, unless directly applicable at the moment, they waste time and divert attention away from your talk.

Presentation

- Vary your presentation, with familiar objects, bowls, jack, pictures (preferred) pictures drawn, involvement of others, listen for the reaction when they speak to you. Insist on correct terminology absolutely.



Definitions

- Jack not “kitty” or any other name.
- Fours, not “rinks” they are divisions of a green only.
- Ditch, not “in with the mullet”.
- Skip, not skipper or Captain, the latter is often an alternative to Manager.

Change

- When speech appears to have reached a point where your class is saturated with words, stop, get out measuring equipment and introduce each piece as you go through the “principles” of measuring presentations.

Set tasks

- Introduce your trainees to the form and style of exam papers by making up simple 10 question tests for them to take home, answer, and present at the next session. Again, ask them to answer, discuss each answer and listen. This “feed-back” is essential to you to assess your presentation and progress, speed of coverage and effectiveness of words and pictures. You need this.

Respect

- Always present your material with respect for their experience and knowledge so far. Speak always to your class as Umpires not players. “You are called to the rink and they tell you-----“ NOT “When you’re playing and do this -----“
- Tell them the importance of respect within the class and between presenters. Everyone makes a mistake occasionally, we all have a responsibility to repair that mistake respectfully and accept the offered assistance with respect. Comments such as “I must have misunderstood that, could we just check it” are most acceptable. “Nar – you’re wrong you mug” should never be tolerated at any time, between Umpires, anywhere.
- In class, there are comments which may need further clarification and one question will usually echo the thoughts of another, reluctant to ask the same question. Remember, if they didn’t get a point, you need to correct it immediately. That’s what ‘feed back’ is for - it’s your measure of your performance.



Class sizes and times – Nerves

- You've been playing bowls for at least 6 years to qualify as a tutor, and you've demonstrated a high degree of skill in theory and practical work to achieve this position. In other words "you know what you're talking about". Over those years you've sat around many a table with your fellow bowlers after a game and "replayed" a lot of what took place during the previous three hours. As a tutor you are most likely sitting at a table with 8 or 10 of your fellow bowlers in a similar situation to the "after game", with a couple of big differences, first, you know what you're talking about and the others don't, not yet.
- At the end of this manual you will find a list of questions and answers on the laws. As you prepare your lessons, include a question referring to each law. When the class say that they understand what you have just said, ask them one of those questions on that law. Let them discuss the situation posed and guide them to the correct answer. These questions and answers will give them situations in which they must apply the laws. Use them for "home work" between lessons, covering the laws which you have covered in your lessons thus far."

THE FIRST LESSON

- Introduce yourself and any other panel members who may be present and the names of any other panel members who will appear during the course for special sessions, such as measuring. Ask everyone to state their name and Club so they will feel "at home" in the group.
- Explain how many sessions you anticipate will be needed or are available to cover the subjects completely, and the style of "home-work" they will be asked to do as revision tests between sessions.
- Point out clearly that while, as Umpires, they don't get a whistle or a flag, as in other sports, yet they still have a duty to see that the Laws are obeyed closely but with sensible flexibility. They also have a duty to protect the "good fellow" who won't



complain but is entitled to your protection against a sneaky, smart, ignorant or shrewd opponent.

- Umpires have powers of discretion which must be used when necessary. One foot-fault doesn't make a cheat but a persistent offender should be called to order discreetly, through a skip, in a team game, "ask your second to watch his feet so he may avoid any criticism", can be offered quietly in the first instance.
- As Umpires they can't see everything and they will need to enquire diligently at times before giving an answer to a "displacement", for example.

"You won't please everyone so be sure you want to be an Umpire or think again if you want to do this course". Umpiring is not a competition, it is a team game, tell your class the importance of respect, always, between Umpires and they must never give an interpretation of a Law when there is another Umpire appointed for a game. Refer and defer to him.

And now the Law book for Lesson one ----

PRESENTATION

The material in this manual is for you to learn, in every sense of the word. You should read and study the exercises, questions and answers, instruction sheets, memoranda etc. until you can speak to your group, however large or small, with a minimum of looking at notes which you compile from this manual on any specific subject, to any level of audience which is your target for that occasion.

It may be a first-ever class of beginners, players not Umpires, re-accrediting Umpires etc. all of whom are looking to you for guidance. Be ready, this manual is your resource of all material available, draw on it as needed.

DON'T SIT AND READ THIS AS YOU WOULD A STORYBOOK.



THE LAWS

THE DEFINITIONS AT THE START OF THE LAW BOOK AND AT THE START OF SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE LAWS MUST BE LEARNT BEFORE THE REST OF THE BOOK MAKES SENSE. REPEAT THEM OFTEN.

Law 1A

- This Law puts you in perspective as a part of the whole body of Lawn Bowls in Australia. Authority for conduct of the game, the variations you may adopt, and the conditions of play for all events come from the top ie: The National Authority. Law 80 will tell you that a Controlling Body may vary conditions of play for some events but only in so far as they do not breach the Laws as set out in the book.
- If Umpires officiate at events where Laws are broken or denied by the Conditions of Play, breaches of these should be referred to the Controlling Body for them to invoke any penalties.
- Umpires must be familiar with who is responsible for the event and any conditions of play they wish to invoke for their purpose, be it social, championship, State or National titles.

Law 1B

- Defines the basic elements of the game and its players. As with every trade or Profession, lawn bowls has its own specific terminology and it is essential that you teach the correct terms which are set out in this and other complementary Laws.

Law 1B(i)

- Defines the skip as the player who is in sole charge of the team. This doesn't mean the skip is the person at one end while the rest of the team are at the other end, as the sole duty. Indeed if you read Law 38A you will find all the duties of the skip. In addition skips usually lodge the team entry, they organise transport to the venue, if necessary, they "check-in" at the venue, and usually pay any fees for the team.



- The skip is the point of contact for the team and the Controlling Body (C.B). If a substitute is required, the skip talks to the Umpire, if the Umpire needs to talk to the team about any problem, including any possible breach of Laws by a Player, then the Skip is the first person to contact to get the message over.
- If there is an appeal to the Umpire on any point of Law in dispute, the Skips call the Umpire, if a third has a handicap and cannot measure for shots, the Skip may delegate this task to another player and advise the opposite Skip of that decision.
- If a challenge is to be made against a set of bowls then the Skip must be a party to that challenge and issue the challenge to the Umpire. Another member of the team may be spokesperson but the Skip must be present.

Law 1B(ii)(iv)(v) & (vi)

- Law 1B(ii)(iv)(v) & (vi) are complementary and describe “teams” but 1B(iii), a Side, is important in that Law 41 describes different treatments where players are absent from an event and their replacements and the role of different C.B’s in dealing with them.
- Laws 15A to 15G define how these different teams may play a variety of games with various numbers of bowls, so “teams” and “sides” must be understood when the Umpire is approached for substitutes.
- Law 35A and 35B refer to where and when each player assumes a “constituted” position in a team and that these cannot be changed during a game except for approved replacements and Law 39A(iv) says when this “constituted” position arrives and this is complemented by Law 39A(v) if a substitute is acting for an intended member.
- All these Laws refer to teams of FOUR, and are varied as appropriate with smaller teams.



Law 1B(vii)

- The Director, is defined very briefly as the player in charge of the head on behalf of the team. Note the difference here where a director is in charge of a head and a skip is in charge of the team.
- For $\frac{3}{4}$ of each end the Skip and Director are the same person.
- Law 38E gives far greater detail of a “Directors” duties, what ever else that person may have as a designated position under 35A. Directors protect the head, resolve displacement disputes, measure for shot, decide if bowls are “in” or “out”, “alive” or “dead” and they call the Umpire for measuring difficulties, NOT, the Skips. They also advise the Skips to play their bowls when asked.

Law 1B(viii)

- Law 1B(viii) Player in possession of the mat. At this point in your lecture you should refer to Law 36 Possession of the Rink and introduce the concept of “possession” and what it means in the way of privileges and responsibilities to players on both teams in a game.

Law 1C Play

Law 1C(i)

- Law 1C(i) Delivery is defined as that action which occurs when a Jack or bowls is intentionally released in the process of play. It’s probably important to add what it does not mean. It does not mean when a player on the mat drops his bowl by accident. A bowl carried to the head during an inspection by the player in possession of the mat, is not “delivered” if he should drop it by accident Law 26(iii)(b), even if it displaces a bowl.
- Should a player deliberately foot fault by stepping off to one side of the mat to deliver a bowl around another bowl in the head, this should not be regarded as a foot fault but should be regarded as a “deliberate attempt to take an unfair advantage” and should be dealt with under the “cheats law” 58A.



Law 1C(ii)

- Law 1C(ii) displaced – the terms “disturbed” and “displaced” appear in quite a number of the laws. They are not interchangeable. For “disturbed” the standard dictionary meaning applies. For “displaced” the law book gives a specific meaning. Many bowlers intention is to disturb the head or part thereof for their advantage. “Displacement” refers to interference with any part of the head or a bowl or Jack which is not sanctioned by the Laws of the game.
- If the displacement is caused by a player on the rink then it is rectified by the opponent or “innocent party”, and is not subject to any discussion or argument from the “guilty” party. Neutral displacement by any agency not part of the teams, this includes a Marker in singles, is settled by agreement between the contestants whether singular or as a team representative. More on this later when we discuss displacement Laws in detail.

Law 1C(iii)

- Law 1C (iii) End – this is the first occasion where the sequence of actions in a game is described. The factors mentioned and their order are important. First, the placing of the mat. This is done by the Lead as directed by the Skip. It could be as far up the green as the 23m mark on the side bank. The second part of this Law then says the delivery of the Jack, by the Lead, and as Law 17C says this is the “start of play” in the end. Part 3 of this 1C(iii) then includes the playing of all of the bowls of all the opponents in the same direction on a rink.
- This, of course, does not over ride Law 46 which allows the last player in the team the right to with-hold playing the last bowl in any end if this is that players wish nor Law 52D by which the right to play a bowl has been forfeited. At this point the end is complete. Deciding who has shot and how many cannot be started until the end is complete, that is, all bowls have been played. Any measuring, other than “visual estimates” is not permitted until play has been completed in the end (Law 44).
- The “crossed fingers” guesstimate is allowed.



- Law 13 describing the duration of a time limited game points out that play must commence with the rolling of the Jack before the time limit bell rings. The Jack must have been rolled after the mat has been placed. Just laying the mat in place before the bell rings does not entitle the players to play out the end.

Law 1C(iv)

- Law 1C(iv) The Head – few terms are interpreted more loosely than this one.
- The head consists of the Jack and any bowls played which have come to rest within the boundaries of the rink and are not “dead” (see Laws 26 and 30 for the definitions of “dead” bowls and Jack).
- The loose interpretation of the “head” is caused when Skips/Directors say “we need a bowl in the head”. Every bowl at the head end is “in the head”, from the shortest to the longest, and if there is a “toucher” in the ditch then that is the back of the “head”.

(This call means “we need one near the Jack”).

- When we come to Law 37 “position of players” then it will be obvious where players including Skip/Directors must be standing in relation to the bowls in the “head” or to the Jack.

Law 1C(v)

- A “holding surface” is a direction to greens officials not umpires.

Law 1C(vi) & 1C(vii)

- A Jack or bowl in course and a Jack or Bowl in motion are two terms which while they appear obviously different while reading the Law Book, very frequently become confused in the mind of a trainee Umpire, because in each case the jack or bowl is “moving”. Earlier we mentioned the importance of correct terminology in bowls Law and this is one of those occasions where the correct word is essential so that the complementary Laws can be used.



- A Jack “in course” is the original roll of the Jack from the mat until it comes to rest, where ever that may be.
- A Bowl “in course” is one delivered from the mat, intentionally and must travel at least 14m from the mat line before it comes to rest within the boundaries of the rink to be a live bowl.
- A bowl “in course” may be deflected by another stationary bowl in the head, touch the Jack and finish in the ditch, all while “in course”.
- A Jack or Bowl “in motion” has already become stationary in the head and has then “by the effect of play” been set “in motion”.
- Should a jack or bowl in motion be deflected by other bowls in the head this is a lawful “disturbance” but should a player or any object of his, a pen, a hat, or a “bowls lifter”, “displace” the object in motion then Law 28B(ii) (bowl) or Law 34B(ii) (Jack) must be invoked.
- Unless Umpires find out the reason why an object was “moving” they cannot assist players with the correct Laws. For this reason every opportunity should be used to help players to understand the difference between “in course” and “in motion”.

Law 1C (viii)

- Jack High- In Australian and World Bowls the term “Jack High” means the nearest part of the bowl referred to is the same distance from the mat line as the nearest point of the Jack is from the mat line. (This is not to be confused with the New Zealand use of this term to mean the bowl is past the Jack).
- In determining the distance by visual appraisal one should not be influenced by a possible variation of the distances which may appear because Jack and bowl could be some distance apart in the head.



- One must assume that each is the same distance from the mat line as if a right angle were drawn across the centre line to each object, in an imaginary grid line parallel to the mat line.

Law 1C(ix)

- Law 1C(ix) Mat Line – the edge of the mat nearest to the front ditch ie: the “head” end. When any measurements concerning the length of the Jack roll, the distance a bowl has travelled, (14m), or the point to where a Jack has rebounded by the effect of play are called for, the centre of this mat line is the only reference point to be observed. For a rolled Jack, after it has been centred, this centre point may be obvious, it must also be observed where a short bowl or Jack may be well off centre. Such objects must be measured from, or to, where they are, but again the reference point on the mat line is the centre, not the nearest point of the mat to the object.
- The mat line is also important when considering a stance on the mat, and a foot fault breach of Law, in which case the whole of the mat line is considered and the “centre point” is irrelevant.

Law 1C(x)

- Law 1C(x) Neutral – at this point you should read this law aloud, carefully, and explain that anything that belongs to a player on the rink is to be taken as part of that player, a bowls lifter, cleaning cloths, hat or pencil etc. Sometimes, a bowl not yet played or a bowl which a player has chosen not to play is part of the participating player.

Law 1C(xi)

- Law 1C(xi) Original position – this is probably best described using a brief diagram on the white board showing a displacement and replacement.



Law 1C(xii)

- Law 1C(xii) Pace of the Green – the time it takes for a delivered bowl to come to rest at a point 27 metres from the mat line. This is usually assessed by a green keeper or games Director and is not a duty for an Umpire, unless asked to assist with details of the days preparation.
- Where 4.5 metre wide rinks are used then 27 metres is the distance from rink marker “1” to rink marker “7” or 6 rinks as an accurate guide taken from the “ditch” or side bank. Incidentally on 4.5m rinks, 21 metres is 4 2/3 rinks, if you suspect players are deliberately playing short ends.

Law 1C(xiii)

- Law 1C(xiii) Replayed End – this means all of the bowls and the jack shall be returned to the end of the rink where the cancelled end was started and played from there anew. However, the skips may vary this by agreement as in a Dead End.

Law 1C (xiv)

- Law 1C(xiv) Set – we’ll see Law 51 for details of this special form of play later in this manual.

Law 1C (xv)

- Law 1C(xv) Stance of the Mat – this is described in detail in this Law quite simply as stationary, both heels forward of the rear edge of the mat, (not necessarily with both feet on the mat) but one foot must be wholly on the mat and within its confines. (See diagrams illustrating lawful stances).
- The stance on the mat is defined separately but this law is an integral part of those Laws which cover the correct delivery of a Jack or a bowl.
- Law 20 cites the stance on the mat as the first essential of a proper delivery of the Jack and Law 21 “foot-faulting” contains mention of the need for a correct stance on the mat as part of the whole definition of a foot-fault, not as two separate acts.



Law 1D(i)

- Law 1D(i) Bowls – refers to a Working Reference Bowl which is the province of World Bowls and Bowls testers.

Law 1D(ii)

- Is very much an Umpires Law and apart from the details described in this Law we would only emphasise that an Umpire is equipped to inspect only visible signs of conformity to manufacture and the requirements of the Conditions of Play for that game.
- Bowls Australia has ruled that in a team two players may each use two bowls from the one set of bowls. There is no need to differentiate between the bowls used by each player as each will be playing with “bowls from the same set”.

Laws 2, 3, 4 & 5

- Laws 2,3 and 4 are of interest only and, like the dimensions of rink widths, in Law 5, are the province of the controlling body and the greens Director. The depth of the ditch is measured from the plinth to the top of the “holding” surface. It is one of the early duties of an officiating Umpire to check that the rink widths are as required by the games controller for the particular event. The accuracy of the boundary peg placing is worthy of inspection before a game starts to avoid any problems later.

Law 6

- Law 6 is a mixture of directions to greens Directors and Umpires. The type of boundary peg is the subject of the Controlling body but any movement of a peg and its correctness is the Umpires business.
- Should a peg be out of place, and have been missed during the pre-game inspection then it cannot be moved (Law 6(iii)) until play has been completed in the end on each rink affected, then either the Umpire moves it to its correct position or the Skips on the rinks involved, replace the peg by agreement.



- Usually the problem of a wrongly placed peg is discovered when a possible boundary bowl or Jack involves the Umpire to make a decision on its position.
- While many players look on a boundary peg as one of those guides to finding the right “green” for delivering a bowl, that peg means a lot more to the Umpire.
- Its outer edge is the outer limit of the rink, which means most pegs mark 2 boundaries, one on each side of the peg. The peg also indicates to the Umpire the permanent position of the rink boundary as it is usually marked in paint on the face or top of the bank. It is for this reason that Umpires on their pre-game inspection should check the accuracy of the pegs and, where possible, endeavour to ensure that each peg is vertical. Provided the pegs are close to vertical, today’s approved boundary measuring devices can determine a bowls position in relation to the boundary line at the far or near ends respectively as they measure from the base of the peg, where they are placed, to the base of the peg at the far end.
- When the Umpire is called to make a boundary decision and finds the peg is in the wrong place, the decision must be made where the peg now is. Never move the peg then measure.

Law 6(iv)

- Law 6(iv) describes the placing of an indicator on the side banks to show 23 metres from the far ditch, in each direction. (2 metres from ditch to “T” mark and 21 metres minimum Jack roll). These marks assist players and Umpires, particularly if the Umpire suspects that teams are illegally playing “short ends”, by agreement.

Laws 7& 8

- Laws 7 and 8 are for the guidance of Controlling Bodies but Law 9 involves Umpires as well.



Law 9

- Law 9 Bowls – An Umpire can only adjudicate on visible markings on a bowl during his pre-game inspection (Law 64B(iii)(a)). 9A describes the basic signs which must be visible and conform with the Law, and Law 9C enlarges on the list of points to be inspected.
- As we learnt in Law 1D(ii) bowls must be in sets of four but obviously if a three bowl triples game is to be played then only three bowls will be presented for an Umpire's inspection. Never the less, all three must be identical in every respect.
- In Australia all bowls to be used must carry the individuals own mark engraved inside the smallest diameter grooved ring on each side of each bowl.
- The engraving must be a mark, marks, picture or patterns actually engraved and indented into the surface of the bowl and painted in such a manner as to be distinguishable from a distance of 1.5 metres, that is, a person of average height must be able to see the engraving clearly without bending down.
- It does NOT mean a splotch of colour painted or stuck onto the surface of the bowl. The engravings must be visible at all times.

Law 9D

- Under Law 9D the Controlling Body of an event may allow or insist on the additional “stick-on” or adhesive rings on the bowls in use by some or all players, and, while this is a decision of the controlling Body, it is important that an officiating Umpire gets clear guidance from the Controlling Body concerning their wishes on this matter before doing any pre-game inspections of bowls. Additional “stick on” markings must be properly affixed to each bowl. The surface of a bowl is smooth and does not have protruding surfaces. Therefore any protruding portion of a temporary marking shall not be regarded as part of the bowl for the purpose of deciding shot or whether a bowl is a toucher.



- Whatever extra embellishment a player has on a set of bowls, his own name, the manufacturers name, painted dimples etc, it is mandatory that all bowls in use must be identical in every respect.
- An Umpire cannot assess the size of the bowls, their weights or biases. These are subject to Laws 67 and 68 when challenges are made against a set of bowls on the basis of these “invisible” components.
- In summary, an Umpire inspects, engravings, size and weight as printed on the bowl, the manufacturers name and the model of the bowl, if applicable, and the serial number, approved stamp and adhesive rings.

Law 10

- Equivalent measurements – is of academic interest only and is directed to manufacturers of bowls.

Law 11

- Measuring equipment – will be dealt with in detail later however it is the list of minimum requirements which Clubs should provide for Umpires to use. No doubt keen Umpires and Measurers will build a collection of their own instruments.

Law 12

- Attire – is the province of the controlling Bodies and is not an Umpire problem.

Law 13

- This law is directed at Controlling Bodies and Umpires. The type of game to be played can have several variations and the controlling Body may determine:-
 1. Duration of the game – any or no time limits
 2. The number of ends to be played – in team games
 3. The number of shots up or shots/games in singles and sets.



- This law also alerts Umpires to work as a team with games controllers when time limits are imposed. An Umpire should be in a position to observe all rinks in use when a time limit bell rings to stop play.
- A jack delivered after the bell is a waste of time because that NEW end cannot be completed.
- We emphasise “NEW” end because it could well be that the end in progress at the bell may have seen the head displaced by some action not sanctioned by these Laws, and a Director, under 28B or 34B, may have opted to have that end replayed.
- Such a choice would be lawful and the end would continue until it was completed. However should it be rendered “dead” by the effect of this later play then that would be the end of the game.
- A jack rolled before the bell, without the mat placed first, is an end “not properly commenced” (Law 1C(iii)) not “an improperly rolled jack”. (Law 20). The game is over, if the bell rings before the end is “properly commenced.”
- Umpires should be aware that a jack rolled after the bell may be valid because of an action not sanctioned by the laws, and a director under 28B or 34B may have opted to have the end replayed, or “replay” was the only remaining alternative for the Directors, when they were unable to come to an “agreement” under Laws 28C or 34C.
- Law 13 – also states that ends shall be played in opposite directions alternatively except for “dead” ends as described in Law 31, when, by agreement between the skips, the dead end may be played back from the opposite direction to the end made dead.
- It also applies to the first end after a tied game when the bowls will be delivered from the end where the last head was situated. This is not subject to any alteration by agreement as in Law 31.



Law 14

- In most cases the games controller will have made the “draw” for play. In multiple game events such a draw would be essential, and is a complicated process.
- In Inter-Club/District games such as Pennants, the rinks available for a game would be presented to the visitors, and the team cards/score cards would be paired, face down in a “blind draw” with the visiting manager then doing the final allocation of those nominated rink numbers.
- In this way, there is no suggestion that a “home” team will play on a preferred rink.

Law 15A to 15G

- Are directions to games controllers, however, in the spirit of team work, an Umpire should ensure that the methods of play to be followed, are in accordance with these Laws.

Law 16

- Under Law 16 – Practice –here is a Law which allows intending teams to practise but the allocation of rinks for this is strictly at the direction of games controllers and Umpires should not give any approval for practising.
- Again the importance of allowing games controllers to do their job is stressed. This may apply particularly to multiple games on a day where there may be several “fills” on one day and empty rinks to be used for second “fills” must not be used for practising without the knowledge of the games controller.

Law 17A

- Law 17A Trial Ends, are not a right of players, they may be permitted, and usually are, before the start of play on any day, or on the resumption of play in an unfinished game on another day. They may also be allowed for other games on any day.



- Trial ends must be completed by the scheduled starting time of the game. If they are not then the trial end shall cease immediately and players start the game.
- Players may be permitted to use 2 or 4 bowls as appropriate, in trial ends but this does not limit them to any one set of bowls to be used. Indeed if players wish, they may use 2, 3 or 4 different bowls during trial ends, provided that they do not exceed the permitted total number of bowls to be used in the trial ends.
- Team work with a games controller will ensure that time is allowed between trial ends and the start of play, to enable the Umpire to check bowls to be used, before the starting time. During trial ends the Umpire is empowered to see the correct number of bowls is used.
- Any breach should be reported to the Controlling Body for their action.

Law 17B

- Law 17B – Captains, Managers or Skips, as appropriate, will toss for the right to decide who shall play first at the first end.

Law 17C

- Law 17C states that the start of play in a game shall be the rolling of the jack by the first to play in the first end. This should not be confused with the playing of the end Law 1C(iii) which states that the mat must be placed by the Lead before the jack is rolled.
- Should the jack be rolled improperly, even if the bell rings while the jack is in course, the end has been “started” under Law 13 and must be allowed to be completed, by re-rolling etc.

Law 17D & 17E

- Law 17D & 17E Play in Subsequent Ends and Tied Ends – in all ends in a game the winner of the preceding end shall play first. However, in Sets play the winner of a set may require the opponent to play first at the start of the next Set.



- If the wrong lead plays first, we have the wording of Law 52 to solve the error. If the mistake is discovered immediately, the bowl can be returned for replay in its correct order. If, however, the mistake is not noticed straight away, when it is discovered, even if there have been three or four bowls played, Law 52 will apply. There is no necessity to stop the end, return all the bowls and start again.
- 17D also mentions, “other than in an extra end in a tied game”. Such an end is looked on as a “new game” to reach a winner, and is subject to tossing to decide who shall play first as in Law 17B.
- Law 17E in the event of a “tied” end (counted but no new score recorded) or a “dead” end, the player who played first in the “tied/dead” end again plays first. Umpires may need to show players how to mark the card.

Law 18

- Law 18A Placing the Mat is clearly worded and needs no embellishment but a white/black board drawing of a rink with the ‘T’ mark and centre line clearly marked, should be started at this time, in a lesson.
- The drawing should now include a mark on the boundary line to show 23m from the front ditch as would be seen on the bank of the green. The positions of the mat in relation to these marks, maximum and minimum permissible, should be drawn in.

Law 18B

- Law 18B refers to placement after play has commenced.

Law 18B(i)(a)

- While the rolling of the jack is the start of play, the mat may be realigned if in an unlawful position, usually on an old line, but this must be done before a bowl has been played but if after a Jack is rolled it is found that the mat has been placed less than 23m from the front ditch, the opposing lead may place it in any lawful position



and re-roll the jack but not play first. In effect this is treated in the same way as an improperly rolled jack. Ref. 18A and 20 (i).

Law 18B(i)(b) & Law 18B(i)(c)

- During the playing of an end the mat may be shifted off the centre line during a delivery or twisted off line by a players foot. It is permissible for the mat to be replaced in its original alignment by the next to play, but this does not mean “moved” to the correct centre if it had been wrongly placed in the first place.

Law 18B(ii)

- This sub-section refers to actions with the mat after the last bowl has been delivered and come to rest. Usually the “other” skip/player puts it on the near bank. It must not be allowed to hang down over the face of the bank and this should be shown on your board sketch. Should it be left partly over the face of the bank and a driven jack in the next end rebound from it, this would be regarded as neutral displacement under Law 34C(ii).

Law 18B(iii)

- Should a player carelessly move the mat away, before the final bowl has been played then the opponent of the mover must replace the mat to its original position.
- This law should be kept in mind if players run off the rink due to a sudden shower of rain and thoughtfully move the mat onto the bank. If this is not done by agreement and no bowl placed to “mark the spot” then, again, the opponent of the mover should replace the mat when they return to the green. In this case the injunction to use “true sportsmanship” should be acknowledged by both parties.

Law 18B(iv)

- No one is permitted to challenge the position of the mat or move it, other than to replace/realign it after the first bowl has been delivered.
- However, in wet weather, a player may choose to turn the mat over to avoid slipping. This is permitted provided the mat is not “moved” to another place.



Law 19

- Delivering the jack – Note that the end was commenced with the placing of the mat, and the player to play first must roll the jack from the mat and ensure that it is properly centred. This instruction is repeated in Law 38D, the duties of the lead.
- The skip or marker should move the jack at right angles to the centre line of the rink. If the jack is rolled to a position between the front ditch and the 'T' mark then the skip/marker should place it correctly at the 'T' mark. Markers must not wave the Jack in the air before placing it at the 'T' mark. This is providing unasked information. Skips may do so to inform their lead of the position.
- Draw a 'T' mark on the board and show the correct position of the jack with the nearest portion to the mat at the mark not centred over the mark.

Law 20

- If the lead has “improperly delivered” the jack it means that when it came to rest it was in one of 3 places.
 1. Less than 21m from the mat line or
 2. Into the ditch or
 3. Outside the side boundary
- There are 2 other things which will constitute an “improper delivery”. They are footfaulting in either stance on the mat or position of the foot at the moment of delivery, or the mat being incorrectly placed by the Lead. Write these 5 conditions on the board.
- Make a clear distinction that if the jack, while “in course” should hit the foot of the leads own skip or any other of his players, then the right to re-deliver it goes to the opposing lead, but not the right to play first. This is not an “improper delivery”, nor is it if the jack “in course” hits an opponents foot, the marker, or any other neutral object or person. It shall then be returned to the mat to be re-rolled by its original lead --. Law (34B(i)). An “improperly delivered” jack can be rolled and re-rolled twice by each lead. (Do not count a jack displaced in course). Should the fault



occur four times the jack shall be placed on the 'T' mark by the skip in possession of the rink or the marker and the mat placed at the discretion of the first lead.

- The placing of the mat may be altered during this parade of faults, to suit each lead while rolling the jack, but the right to play first remains always with the lead of the team who won the preceding end.
- While sketching these moves on a board you should take the opportunity to point out that the 21m minimum length of a jack roll is measured, if necessary, with the jack on the centre line, placed there by the skip in possession of the rink when the jack was rolled. No offence has been committed and no measurement should be made until the jack is on the centre line.
- This is quite different from when a jack has rebounded up the rink, by the effect of play, to a position which may be less than 18m from the centre of the mat line to where it comes to rest. Such a measure is made without the players, Umpire or Measurer moving the jack at all. (Sketch this situation on the board). Law 20(v) says that if it is made dead later, by the effect of play, then under Law 17E it should be treated the same as any dead end.

Law 21A

- You have already covered Law 1C(xv) – Stance on the mat – and this is the first part of Law 21 which deals with position of the feet before and during the delivery of a jack and a bowl. While failure to obey this Law while delivering a jack is one of the faults in an “improper delivery”, failure to observe this Law while delivering a bowl incurs a different penalty, the possible call of “foot fault”.
- While the definition of a foot fault is quite straight forward, the administration of this Law by an Umpire often causes reluctance to act, it also calls for a good deal of tact to enforce.



- Many bowlers will be anxious or keen about the delivery of a bowl and momentarily they may fail to obey this Law by placing a foot off the mat, partly, with toes in front of the mat line or a little to one side of the mat. This is carelessness, but not if it happens with each delivery.
- An Umpire may be in a position to observe the foot fault, but as often as not, an offender is brought to the Umpires attention by observation or a direct appeal from an opponent.
- In either case an Umpire must act to preserve the integrity of the game, the Club, the sponsor and the Umpire.
- But how to act.....first, observe there is an offence. If a team game is being played, the Umpire should call the attention of the skip to the offence and let that person call the offender to order; in a side game, the contact would be the side manager.
- In singles, a quiet word to the offender is usually sufficient.
- Should a team player re-offend then a definite clear warning should be issued to the offender, that another foot fault will not be tolerated. That warning lasts for the rest of that game.
- If another foot fault is perpetrated then the Umpire should call for the bowl to be stopped before it reaches the head. If the head is displaced then the penalties are listed in the Law book.
- Only a fool would continue to provoke an Umpire into further calls to stop a bowl, but as this does have the penalty built into it, there is no recourse to Laws 58A or B. 58B is used where there is no penalty specified in a Law, but more on these later.
- Many foot faulters query the matter of a centimetre or two of toe over the front of the mat.



- Point out to them that if they queried the length of the jack roll and it was 1cm. short then they would expect to have the jack returned, quite rightly. Their opponent is, therefore, entitled to have the players foot in the confines of the mat. It's the law.
- A couple of "don'ts"!
 1. Don't sit obviously looking for foot faults, you're not a policemen.
 2. Don't pester the duty Umpire with your observations if you are not involved as a player.
- It is often difficult to observe a footfault from the side of the player, a position behind the player may allow a clearer view of the hand and feet at the same moment.
- A player's stance on the mat will often indicate the probability of an impending fault. (Give copies of the sketches showing foot positions on the mat to all your student Umpires, for them to keep).
- If, as may occur in the case of a drive, the umpire does not declare a foot fault before the bowl has come to rest, the umpire shall still declare the bowl dead regardless of whether the bowl displaced the head or not.

Law 21B

- Law 21B Encroaching – This is most likely to be brought to the attention of the umpire when a player is seen to be "riding" a bowl while it is in course and endeavouring to make it stand out. In so doing the player will go onto the next rink and cause disruption of play there. After a warning from the umpire it is unlikely that a second offence would occur. However, should this happen, the penalties are the same as listed in Law 21.

Law 22

- Law 22 Live Bowls – The definition (read it out loud) would appear straight forward but the words "within the boundaries of the rink" require some comment.



- Should any part of the bowl, when at rest, be within the confines of the playing surface of the rink, then that bowl is a live bowl.
- If a bowl is resting on a toucher or jack in the ditch and any part of it remains within the playing surface, when viewed from above, that bowl is live. At certain angles the bowl may be resting on the edge of the plinth but not touching the grass surface, it does not need to touch.
- All that is necessary is that when viewed from above a part of the bowl is obscuring the edge of the rink surface. If in doubt use a “square”.
- This also applies if any part of the bowl remains within the side boundary of the rink when observed with an approved device used for this purpose. It may be resting on the surface outside the line between the outside of the pegs but a small part will still be within this line.
- The 14m noted in this law will, of course, be measured from the centre of the mat line to the portion of the bowl nearest the mat line, with the bowl where it came to rest, not on the centre line as with a delivered jack.

Law 23

- Law 23 Touchers – The wording of this Law is quite clear but it assists the students to paraphrase it in list form as follows:
 1. Touches while “in course” even if deflected while “in course”.
 2. Touches before the next bowl is delivered or within 30 secs. If Law 43(ii) has been invoked.
 3. Touches while the jack is on the rink, not in the ditch.

Law 24

- Law 24 Marking a Toucher – While Law 43 was involved in declaring a toucher, Laws 36 and 37 also become involved in marking a toucher.



- Laws 24 and 36 (possession of the rink), stress that while the toucher must be marked before the next bowl is delivered, time must be allowed after the bowl comes to rest for the Director or Marker to apply the chalk mark, before possession of the rink passes to the next player.
- A player stepping onto the mat, immediately the preceding bowl comes to rest, cannot complain of interference by the opposing director in the process of marking the toucher.
- Law 24 – continues that where marking a toucher may move a leaning bowl, then either Director, not just the owner of the bowl, or the opponent in singles, shall “indicate” it, that is, they point to the bowl saying “that is a toucher but I will not mark it at this time”. To avoid any later problems they should ensure that there is an acknowledgement from the opponent. If later the opponents agree that the danger has passed, the bowl may be marked as a toucher.
- The question may well be asked, “how will we know which bowl was the toucher if a drive splits the head”? In a team game, where few bowls are played by an individual, the Directors should be advised to mark the players other bowl with a different mark such as a circle or a “?” which will not be confused with a toucher mark, - a straight line or an “X”.
- In singles the marker must mark the toucher, or clean a non-toucher as soon as it comes to rest. Spray chalk is always safe. (In explaining the above, use the board to sketch each situation, and suggested markings, including the position of bank markers if the toucher goes into the ditch).

Law 25

- Law 25 Movement of Touchers, in the ditch – it is essential that board sketches be used to show these movements.



- A curving draw bowl may well touch a toucher in a shallow ditch and remain on the green or rest on the toucher in the ditch with part of it still on the green surface as explained in Law 22(a “live” bowl). Such a movement is valid and nothing is “replaced”. However should the toucher in the ditch be moved by a non-toucher which is “entering” the ditch then that toucher shall be regarded as being moved by a dead bowl and it should be replaced, but, by whom? Such replacement is done by the opposing Director, that is the opponent of the player who delivered the now dead bowl. A toucher moved by another toucher, or a jack in motion, stays as moved.
- After moving a toucher in the ditch, a non-toucher may come to rest, remaining on the green, wholly, or in part, resting on the toucher. Should the non-toucher subsequently fall into the ditch and move the toucher a second time, the first movement of the toucher shall be valid. The toucher should be replaced after the second movement to the place where it came to rest after the first movement.

Law 26

- Law 26 Dead Bowl – (i)(a) & (b) are self explanatory (read them out aloud).
- (i)(c) a “wrong bias” (sketch rink course of the bowl). If a “wrong” bias is still within its own rink and is stopped before it reaches/crosses its rink boundary:
 1. by its own Director – it is a dead bowl – Law 28B(i)
 2. by the opposing Director (unlikely) – it is replayable
 3. by a neutral person (possibly) – it is replayable but if it passes outside the rink it is dead.

Law 26(ii)

- Makes it incumbent on Directors to decide whether a bowl is alive or dead. They must do so immediately they observe its possibility, or their attention is drawn to the possibility, by any player on the rink.
- Umpires should take any opportunity to encourage players to make these decisions and remove the dead bowl.



- The attitude “we’ll look at it later if it matters” is not good enough. If they can’t agree they should call the Umpire or Measurer and solve the problem immediately. The outcome of not removing a dead bowl could affect either team. It could deflect a later bowl in course and would be a “neutral displacement”. Law 26(iv) refers. If the Directors have not bothered to check a line bowl and it, later, deflects a bowl in course, the directors must make a retrospective decision on the line bowl. If they agree that the bowl was “out” then it was “neutral” displacement. If they cannot agree that the bowl was “out” then the displacement must have been by a live bowl at the instant of the deflection. At this stage it is too late to call an umpire. They must decide one way or the other.
- A player carrying a bowl to the head and dropping it and displacing the head, has not “delivered” the bowl, but the displacement would be replaced by the opposing Director. Law 28B (iii) refers.

Law 26(iv)

- A dead bowl, not removed, becomes a neutral object after appropriate actions authorised by other Laws, have been completed. See Laws 25(ii), 28A, 28E, 34A, 38E(ii) and 38E(iv).

Law 27

- Is a simple introduction to a complex subject – that of displacement of bowls by an agency not sanctioned by these Laws. Only touchers rebounding from the bank into the ditch or back onto the green shall remain in play.
- A non-toucher rebounding from the face of the bank, must have left the playing surface first, and is, therefore, a dead bowl.



Law28A

- Describes the action to be taken should this rebounding non-toucher intrude onto the playing surface and displace a live bowl on the green. Law 28A(ii) is referring to a bowl displaced while at rest. The Director of the opposing team or the Marker shall replace it as near as possible to its original position. If the displaced bowl was “in motion” or “in course” there is no “original position” from where it was displaced. Law 28A(i) applies. The opposing Director or Marker will place the displaced bowl where it is considered that it would have come to rest.

Law 28B

- Leads players into the solutions of displacements and where Umpires may be called for directions or a choice of alternatives to return matters to normal.
- With the exception of wind and rain, most displacements are caused by participating players, or by persons or objects not part of the teams or objects placed on a green, referred to as “neutral” objects. (Law 1C(x)).
- A “player” is a person in a team, or a singles player, or objects belonging to that player. It may also include a bowl not yet played or when a head is displaced by a bowl dropped by a player who carried it to the head [(Law 26(iii))], or by a bowl which a Skip carelessly rolled toward the head after declaring not to play it. (Law 46).
- Players involved in a “participating player” displacement are either an offender or a complainant. An offender has no rights to speak against the lawful actions of a complainant while rectifying a displacement. Neutral displacements are always rectified “by agreement”.
- Bowls can be in course, at rest, or in motion by the effect of play. Refer to Definitions – Law 1C(vi) and (vii).



Law 28B(i)(a)

- Displacement by a participating player – of a bowl “in course” – for any reason, by accident or design, by the Director or a member of the team in possession of the rink, renders the bowl dead. If as a result of the displacement, other bowls in the head are moved, then the opposing Director replaces the disturbed bowls, no other options are provided.
- Paragraphs (b) (c) and (d) apply when a bowl in course has been displaced by an opponent.
- (b) If the opposing Director displaces the bowl in course then the bowl shall be replayed.
- If the head was touched before the displacement then the action described 28B(d) should be applied. If the head was **not** touched before the displacement, but some portion of the head was moved **after** the displacement, then the director of the team owning the bowl may use any of the three options in 28B(c).
- But ---- where was the offender standing?
- Laws 36 and 37 together are arguably the most important Laws regulating play. Referring to possession of the rink and the position of the players, these Laws, if respected by the players would reduce displacements considerably.
- In this instance under discussion, if the Director, not in possession of the rink, was at least 2 metres behind the jack, the displacement would be unlikely.
- If an Umpire is made aware of a displacement caused by a Director failing to observe Laws 36 or 37 then the player should be warned of the offence, and to be more careful and avoid a penalty. Law 58A.



Law 28B(ii)

- Calls for a Director to use good sportsmanship when replacing a bowl, displaced by an opponent, while it was in motion. “Where it would have come to rest” calls for a personal judgement, as does the replacement of any part of the head after the displacement. However if a major upset occurred then the option to have the end replayed may well be the better choice from several points of view, a player should never be disadvantaged by an offence committed by an opponent.

Law 28B(iii)

- Displacement of a bowl at rest, demands that the opponent of an offender must endeavour to replace that bowl to its original position even if leaving it as displaced may have been advantageous.

Law 28C

- Introduces the “neutral” element into the displacements and as mentioned earlier, such displacements must be rectified by agreement by both Directors. Failing agreement the end must be replayed. The options presented in each case are similar to those available under Law 28B with the addition of those displacements which may occur on a neighbouring rink while a bowl is in course.

Law 28D

- Is self-explanatory, and insists that an inadvertent displacement during measuring, must be replaced and there is no option to replay or leave the displacement “as is”.

Law 28E

- Duplicates the second paragraph of Law 25(ii).

Law 28F

- This Law is quite complex and introduces the need to be aware of Laws 36 and 37 when deciding who may do, what and why.
- The first paragraph – (tutors should read this aloud) says either Director may lift any bowl to allow a neutral bowl to pass. The second paragraph gives either Director the alternative action of stopping the neutral bowl.



- Let us consider an instance – (tutors should illustrate this, step by step, on a white board).
- When Director A's bowl comes to rest, Law 37 says that Director, not in the act of directing play must retire 2 metres behind the Jack, and stay there.
- The Director in possession of the rink is the only person allowed to be in or in front of the head where the incoming neutral bowl is likely to arrive, however, the other Director could protect the rear and side of the head or, in an emergency, assist at the front.
- An interesting side issue to lifting a bowl and replacing it, could be if the next bowl moves the jack to a position next to the lifted bowl. When the result of the end is being determined, the "lifter" of the bowl will be hoping that it was replaced in the right spot. Warning to players from Umpires – "Stop the incoming bowl and send it back for replay"! You could avoid a problem and make a friend next door.
- Directors may lift any bowl under this Law, but where a Director lifted more than one bowl, there may well be a protest from the opposing Director concerning the accuracy of their replacement, or, whether the extra bowls lifted were justified, or constituted an offence under Law 28B(iii). Common sense and good sportsmanship are as important here as elsewhere.
- The Marker must, of course, stop any incoming neutral bowl, and, as Umpires train Markers, this point should be emphasised.
- "Should a short bowl be lifted in the belief that it was from the next rink, common sense should be used and agreement reached on suitable action, by the Directors.
- Should a short bowl on the next rink be lifted by a Director from "our" rink, the bowl in course will remain where it came to rest, and the offender cautioned."



Law 28G

- Lifting a mat is an option NOT a direction.

Law 29

- Bowls may end up alive or dead and the end continues but the jack is not only the target it's also the heart of the end. If the jack is dead so is the end.
- While it remains within the boundaries of the rink, a jack is live, even if it is in the ditch. If touchers go into the ditch, they too are still live and may move the jack to another place in the ditch and this is all valid. Only when a non-toucher enters the ditch is any movement of the jack replaced. The correct placement of the marker on the bank to indicate the position of the jack in the ditch, achieves two things, first it tells the bowlers where the jack is, and second it assists in replacing the ditched jack in the correct place, if this is necessary. While the jack is in the ditch no touchers can occur. If the jack was in motion when it was displaced Law 34A (i) applies.

Law 30

- A dead jack, describes how a jack becomes dead after play has commenced. It does not refer to a jack being delivered by a Lead. Any departure from the playing surface by the jack during this process is an improperly rolled jack, not a dead end.
- This law also describes that there are limits to the area where the jack is live, should the jack become embedded in the bank, stuck behind a faulty rubber coating on the face of the bank, or rebound up the rink towards the mat from the bank, or any bowl on the green, by the effect of play, to a distance of less than 18m from the mat line, then it is dead. (Tutors should show on the board, the method of measuring to the jack in its rebounded position, at this point in a lesson).

Law 31A

- Dead end - continues the message from Law 30 and stresses that all dead ends shall not be counted as played ends regardless of the number of bowls played.



- All dead ends should be replayed in the same direction unless the skips or opponents in singles agree to play in the opposite direction. This may well lead to the first end being replayed from “the other end”.

Law 31B

- Playing no dead ends – If this Law is to be used in an event it should be made known through the Conditions of Play published for that event. The umpire should ensure that the players are familiar with the procedures to be followed in a game of this type. A sketch should show the correct position of the re-spotted jack.

Law 32

- Damaged jack – Infrequently as this may occur, never-the-less, an Umpire must decide the degree of damage which can be tolerated. Some scratches usually occur on a jack after a few games, however if a chip is missing from a jack which could affect a measure then this should be discarded or at least relegated to “practice only”. Umpires called to measure to a “broken” jack, should NOT measure “to the bigger half”.

Law 33

- Rebounding jack – from the bank or by the effect of play driven from the ditch to the green, is still live provided it is within the boundaries, and more than 18m from the mat line.
- This jack should be regarded as never having left the rink and as it is back on the green further touchers can now be recognised and marked as such.
- The movement out of the ditch can only be allowed if the bowl which achieves this effect, is a toucher. If a non-toucher drives the jack out of the ditch, then the bowl is a dead bowl as it left the playing surface and the jack must be replaced in the ditch at it’s marked position.



Law 34

- Jack displacement – There are four ways in which a jack can be displaced. (Tutors should list these on the board).
 - By a – 1 non-toucher re-bounding on to the green or entering the ditch
 - 2 a participating player
 - 3 a neutral player or object or
 - 4 a player, Marker, Umpire or a Measurer while measuring
- The remedies to each of these is similar to those used when a bowl is displaced as we discussed earlier. The offender in a displacement must rely on the opponents judgement and fair play, while in the case of a neutral displacement, agreement between Directors is essential for a satisfactory solution except as in 34D(ii). (Neutral official – inadvertent).
- However while a bowl in course displaced by one of its own team, becomes dead, a similar displacement of a jack involves a re-roll by the opposing Lead. This should not be confused with an improper delivery (Law 20(iv)).
- If the jack in course is displaced by its own Director the opposing Lead may reset the mat as with an improper delivery, subject to Law 18 but the right to deliver the first bowl remains with the original Lead. The remedies where a player displaces a jack at rest or while in motion are the same as for a bowl displaced under the same circumstances. (Tutors should compare 28B(ii) and (iii) and 34B(ii) and (iii)).
- A neutral displacement of a jack in course, gives the re-roll back to the same Lead, if the jack was at rest, then it is replaced by agreement or the end replayed, and if it was in motion then it must be agreed where the jack would have come to rest or the end replayed.
- It must be noted here that if the Directors on a rink are measuring to determine the result of an end, and a neutral object for example a bowl from an adjoining rink, displaces the jack, the instructions given in Law 43(iv) must be followed to decide the appropriate action to take to resolve the problem.



Law 34D

- Is clear and specific but the tutor should emphasise that a jack displaced while measuring is taking place, must be replaced by the opponent of the offender. There is no alternative action as an option. Clumsy Umpires or Markers must repair their mistakes to the best of their abilities.

Law 35

- Play, Players and their duties – Fours Play (at this stage refer to Law 77 which states that what regulates fours play applies to other team games and singles as appropriate. While the positions of pairs players is obvious, Law 1B(v) triples, calls players Lead Second and Skip, the missing player is the “third”).

Law 35A

- Names the players in the order in which they play.

Law 35B

- 35B continues discussing this order of play and stresses that once this order of play is established in the first end of a game it cannot be changed except under special conditions which the controlling Body may decree or where a substitute or a replacement is required [39B(ii) 39B(iv) and 40(ix)]. 35B also says that no-one shall play until the opponents bowl shall have come to rest, this implies that possession of the rink remains with a player until that bowl stops. This is re-enforced by Law 36(v).
- The line to Law 36 – Possession of the Rink – is obvious.
- This combination of 35B, 36 and 37 is one of the most important parts of the Law book.



Law 36

- A Players/Teams right of access to the rink is vital and must not be violated under any circumstances. No player may bowl before the previous bowl has stopped, and time allowed to mark a toucher is repeated through the book. Players may walk to the centre or head of the rink to talk with the skip, inspect the head, and return to the mat and play the bowl without interference of any sort.
- Opposing players in a similar position e.g. the other second, must not walk down the rink with the player in possession unless specifically invited for that end.
- Should the skip of the team in possession call an Umpire to protest any breach of this Law, the Umpire must be firm with a warning and the warning remains for all players on the offending teams for the duration of the game. (This is the first Law where reference is made to Law 58 and the details of this Law should be considered now. Particularly the apparent anomaly of 58A and a warning required by 36. 58B always required a warning. The discrepancy is easily explained as any further breach of this Law 36 is a deliberate attempt to take an unfair advantage – in short – cheating. (Law 58A is the “cheats Law”).
- Law 36 has a second side, and that is that immediately a player's bowl stops, plus marking time for a toucher, the rink must be surrendered to the next to play.
- If a player chooses to follow a bowl up the rink, that player must be 2m past the head or return to 2m behind the mat line, when possession of the rink passes to the opponent, and not delay or interfere with the next to play.

Law 37

- This is the logical sequence to Law 36 and describes in detail where all players are to be while an end is in progress.



- Some players amble along a side bank while the rest of the team are playing. This is not allowed and Law 37 should be cited to offenders. This is not to be confused with Law 55 – Leaving the green, for any logical reason with the permission of an opponent, is a different matter.
- The position of players, not in the act of playing or directing play, is involved with the application of other Laws where Directors are involved – we refer here to Laws 28F and 38E in particular.
- The Director not in possession of the rink must be at least 2m behind the jack.
- A Director, not in possession of the rink, could logically move to the side of the rink, beside or behind the head and stop a bowl “in motion” from the next rink as such a bowl would be dead immediately it crossed the boundary line, and it should be stopped there.
- It is reasonable to allow a Director, not in possession of the rink, to assist the opponent in protecting the front of the head.

Law 38

- Players and their duties.

Law 38A

- Skips – To an Umpire a skip is the point of contact with the team except for disputed/difficult measures.
- The Skips make all decisions in disputes on their rink concerning the application of the laws of the game and the Conditions of Play. If unable to do so **they** will call the Umpire.
- Other players should not call Umpires in team games. If they do, then Umpires should ask whether the matter has been referred to the skips. If not, don't answer. The skips authority must not be undermined. Skips make requests to Umpires for



substitutes, Skips make appeals to Umpires, where they reject a ruling. Skips lodge challenges to bowls. Skips direct one of their team to measure and must tell their opposite number of this delegation, it might not be the third, if that player has a disability.

Law 38B

- The Third – shall be the Director in the absence of the skip or when the skip is bowling. This is a direction and means the Leads who have delivered their bowls may not go to the head if the skips leave for any reason unless so instructed by the Skip. In Triples, the second player assumes these duties.

Law 38C

- The Second – While the wording of this Law is quite clear note that the first words are “the second player ----”. In pairs, of course this position is the skip who keeps the score card.
- The final sentence allows the skip or the second, in a triples game to keep the score card, however, Umpires should advise the skips, that it would be wise to keep both cards at the same end. Where agreement on this point cannot be reached between the skips, a second card may be given to the skip who wished to keep his score, but the official cards issued by the Games Director should stay with the second Players. This is not a requirement of Law but solves any problems later when checking scores for accuracy.

Law 38D

- The Lead’s duties are 3 fold and sometimes not followed by leads who fail to ensure that the jack is properly centred. Umpires must ensure that these duties are followed as laid down, particularly near the end of a game played to a time limit. Leads must place the mat first and deliver the jack from the mat. Failure to follow this procedure means an end improperly commenced. (see also Law 1C(iii)).



Law 38E

- The Director is a summary of the previous Laws and the duties involved. These are:
 - 28F(i) protecting the head
 - 28F(ii) returning a neutral bowl to its own rink
 - 26(ii) deciding a dead bowl
 - 24 marking and/or indicating touchers
- This Law also tells Directors specifically to protect their head from any disturbance caused by a dead bowl belonging to their rink. In other words – they should remove such a bowl to the bank, if not it becomes a “neutral” object.
- Law 38F seldom, if ever, involves the Umpire in anything other than an advisory capacity.
- An understanding of the next three Laws is “a must” for every Umpire, Laws 39, 40 & 41 Constituted players, Teams, Substitutes, Incomplete teams. (Tutors should list the following categories of players and how they relate one to the other).
- Players move from one status to another, each having responsibilities and limitations.

Law 39A

- Eligible Members - everyone who could have joined a team at or before nominations closed for an event, and thereby becoming a member of the “original” team.
- When their names are accepted by the Controlling Body they then become “intended” members. An intended member cannot act as a substitute in another team in the same event. However, if before play starts, a member “**withdraws**” from the original team then that player may become a substitute or join another team instead, again becoming an “intended” member.



- Withdrawals can take place only before the team moves to the next status of being “constituted” as soon as each member bowls a bowl or a substitute plays for them.
- If players do not arrive at the venue for an event before the scheduled starting time plus a 15 minute grace period they **forfeit** their playing status in that event, and, as with a player who withdraws, shall be regarded as not having entered the event and therefore may later act as a substitute. Withdrawals and forfeits differ in their timing. If a player withdraws from an intended team an eligible member can be used to “**re-construct**” a team, (not “reconstitute”), and this occurs before play starts. The opponent in a singles, or team event, does not have to be present to claim a game when a withdrawal takes place.
- To claim a forfeit the opponent must be at the venue at starting time. Players cannot “forfeit” before play starts and cannot “withdraw” after play has started or they have become constituted in a team.
- There is one other method whereby a team becomes constituted and this is as the result of a “bye”. That is, there is no other team available to oppose them so their status is better described as an “unpaired bye”. There can be only one “unpaired bye” in an original draw; that is where an uneven number of teams enter.
- Should any other team move to the next round as the result of a withdrawal or a forfeit, they are credited with a win “by default” not a “bye”. They are constituted and members cannot act as substitutes.
- Most draw sheets of big events show some teams starting their involvement in a second round start and as all have opponents shown, the term “bye” as in 39B(vi) does not apply in this instance.
- It is important for Umpires to know the status of players when asked to approve a substitute. Where a “bye” is involved, the members of that team are “intended” members, who cannot act as a substitute. They become “constituted” as soon as the team who will be their opponents in the next round have become constituted. They cannot act as a substitute unless they withdraw from their intended team.



- Eligible members, who could have been included in an original team at the close of entries, differ from “affiliated” members who belong to a Club elsewhere at closing time or join the club after closing date. Affiliated members can act as approved substitutes only when the Umpire compares their playing ability with that of the missing players and finds a reasonable similarity in standard, or lower, but not higher. An affiliated first division pennant player could not act for a new player or a novice or a third division player.
- An affiliated player could be approved only where there was no eligible player available at the venue regardless of playing ability, who is prepared to play in the team. A constituted player cannot take part in any other team in that event.

SUMMARISING:

- A player is –
 - (a) an intended member – cannot act as a substitute
 - (b) a constituted player – cannot act as a substitute or “withdraw” from a team or the event. They may be “replaced” under Law 39B (iv).
 - (c) an affiliated member - comparable playing status
 - (d) an intended member with an unpaired “bye” – becomes constituted when the opponent in the next round becomes constituted either by play, or the default of their opposition thereby moving into the second round – cannot act as substitute.

Law 39B

- When a team becomes constituted, by each member playing a bowl, they cannot alter their place in the team unless a substitute is needed, until that game is finished, even if the game is delayed part way through, or until the next day. However, they may change positions before the start of the next game in a series of games.



- If, during a game, a substitute is approved because of the constituted player's illness, or if the player is called away for any reason, as soon as that player returns, and is again physically capable, the substitute may complete that end in progress then the player must return to the original position in the team.
- While the substitute is playing, the team is permitted to alter positions once, so that they will not be disadvantaged. If the substitute takes a place in the team at the beginning of the game, when the constituted player becomes available in mid-game, the players shall move to what ever positions in the team they would have occupied had the substitution not been necessary. As the substitute could not have acted as skip, there could legitimately be major alterations before the game continues.
- There are other reasons why a player may be changed in a team and these are listed in Law 39B(iv), however only one replacement can be allowed by a Controlling Body in any one team. Umpires cannot authorise replacement players, only Controlling Bodies, knowing the circumstances.
- If a replacement player joins a team during a game, the vacant position in the team must be filled by the replacement player. The team members may change places before the start of another game as permitted by Law 39B(ii).
- A constituted player who is unable to be present in person at any time before the event is likely to be completed, may be replaced by the Controlling body.

Law 40

- Substitutes – Only Umpires can approve substitutes so any championship event where a team may wish to alter playing personnel must be attended by an Umpire, appointed by the Controlling Body for that game. Substitutes can not win or lose games because they are a proxy for a constituted or intended player but the reason for the introduction of a substitute or proxy into a team is ascertained by a series of questions to the skip making the request.
- “Is that player playing in another event at this time”?



- “Is the player physically incapable of playing or unavailable”?
- The grounds for substitution are covered by the questions. If the player is “unavailable”, the reason is outside the jurisdiction of the Umpire unless ---- the team member is playing elsewhere.
- In this case no substitute is allowed, position declared vacant by the Controlling Body, “replacement” player allowed.
- If the member of the team is “physically incapable” for any reason, the Umpire cannot pass a medical opinion, and the substitution is approved.
- Should the original team member, the constituted player, appear at the venue, where the substitute was allowed on the basis of “unavailability”, then that player must go onto the rink in the correct place in the team at the conclusion of the current end of play. If not, that team is now using an ineligible player, a substitute for whom approval is withdrawn, and the game is forfeited to the opponent forthwith. Law 59B.
- If the original team member appears at the venue where the substitute was approved on the grounds of “physical incapability” then the Umpire must be assured that this condition still applies and must accept the word of the player.
- It may be that in some Clubs the Controlling Body has a “condition of play” which asks players to present a medical certificate if they need a substitute, but Umpires should never insist that a “sick” player takes to the green. The result could be serious litigation, we’re not doctors.



- Who may act as a substitute?
 - First it should be an eligible member, that is, one who could have been in the original team.
 - Second, the proffered player must not have taken any part in the event, except, possibly as a substitute in another team in an earlier round.

- As the Umpire is seldom in the position to check the eligibility of a substitute, he should ask the Skip who is requesting his approval, “is the player to be used as the substitute, eligible to play in this event?” Should it later emerge that this is not so, the Controlling Body will disqualify the team.

- If no eligible member is available, then an affiliated player may be nominated, when the Umpire must be assured that:-
 1. no eligible player is available
 2. the affiliated player is financial at the home Club
 3. the playing ability of the affiliated player is equal to or less than the ability of the intended or constituted player

- No substitute may play in a team without the approval of the officiating Umpire. If a substitute is required mid-game then, after approval the substitute goes into the team either at the completion of the end in progress, or if the constituted player had not delivered a bowl, immediately.

- Substitutes should be requested immediately before play starts. If an Umpire has been appointed days before an event then the need for a substitute can be discussed with the skip and the importance of an eligible player can be explained in time for one to be contacted.

- An approved substitute, cannot act as skip in a team.

Law 41

- Incomplete team or side – This Law is fairly straight forward, however 41(ii) deserves comment in that it specifies that in a team game if four players are



required and only three are available, that team cannot play unless a substitute is available, that means a player who is approved by the Umpire. If no such approved substitute is available the team must forfeit, which also means that if a team plays with an ineligible player, that is a player not approved by an Umpire, they must forfeit. Law 59B. Do not confuse this situation with Law 55 which refers to a team vacancy after play has started. The remainder of this Law is self-explanatory.

Law 42(i)

- Concurrent events – This Law puts the onus onto the Controlling Body to direct players where they must play if entered in, or have won the right to play in, two or more events under the control of that one Controlling Body. Umpires may be called on to advise players that the choice of events is not their's to make but the Controlling Body is responsible and would take into account other players and their commitments before deciding.

Law 42(ii)

- Players selected to trial for, or play in an Interstate or International event have some “protection” of their positions in teams and in singles under Law 42(ii). Players drawn to play in lower team games scheduled to be played at the same time as the “high” events, are to be allowed a substitute in the lower event, notwithstanding the wording of Law 40(i)(b).

Law 43

- Results of an end – As we all know the idea of this game is to have as many bowls as possible nearer the jack than any bowl belonging to an opponent. To make this determination, there is a clause in this Law which allows for a leaning bowl, usually one of the last bowls played, to fall and become nearer to the jack. However, this leaning bowl could also be liable to fall away from the jack.
- Either director, or player in singles, may request a 30 seconds delay in measuring, starting from the moment the last bowl comes to rest. It does not mean only the last bowl played is likely to fall but any bowl in the head. As soon as the 30 seconds



passes, either director or player may secure a leaning bowl in place, if a fall would be to the disadvantage of that person or team.

- Should a leaning bowl not be secured, and it falls during the determination of the result, that bowl stays where it comes to rest and measuring continues.
- If that fallen bowl now is closer to the jack than any other bowl which has already been agreed to by the directors, the agreed bowls all count and this fallen bowl may possibly be the next shot. If it is a bowl belonging to the opponent of the director who has already received several shots, and the fallen bowl is now closest to the jack, the agreed shots count and no further shots will count, but none are subtracted from the agreed count, just because the fallen bowl may now be closer than one previously agreed as a counter.
- For an umpire to start measuring and not secure any bowl likely to fall or be moved, is an invitation to a disaster. Even though several minutes may have elapsed from the last bowl to the umpires arrival, never assume that all bowls are “safe”. Better to secure a bowl than to be caught by a fall and look and feel incompetent. Players should never move a bowl until it is agreed by the directors, under any conditions. Such a disturbance by a player, other than a director could involve an umpire to determine if the movement of the bowl was a deliberate attempt to take an unfair advantage. One would need to be very careful in making such an allegation but it would be wise to tell all players to wait for a decision before touching any bowls.
- While directors usually make all determinations of the result of an end, another player in the team may call their attention to a possible shot which they believe the measurers may have missed. Even though the directors have signalled the result to their skips, they may, by agreement, amend their score in the interests of fair play, if necessary, before the ‘head’ is destroyed.
- Should a neutral bowl or other neutral object displace the head before measuring is completed, then Law 43(iv) leads the Directors to the remedy.



Law 44

- Measuring conditions – No measuring is permitted before play has been completed, allowing for the possibility that the last player may declare an intention not to play that last bowl.
- Should a player offend against this Law, an umpire should invoke Law 58B with an immediate warning. This Law does not prevent players from “guesstimating” the position of bowls near the jack by holding their fingers spaced above the “head”, at waist height, to assist themselves.
- The use of any device to determine the closer of two or more bowls to the jack is not permitted. Placing a foot between the bowls and the jack or pacing out the distance with this intent, should be regarded as a deliberate breach of the law to provide an unfair advantage and the umpire should invoke Law 58A.
- All measurements are to be made from the nearest point of one object to the nearest point of the other. Where a jack or bowl to be measured is in the ditch the measurement must be made with a flexible measure over the edge of the green (the plinth).
- When a ‘live’ object is in the ditch we must accept the concept that this game can be played on two planes, and not try to measure through the edge of the green.
- Where it is necessary to remove one bowl which is obscuring the line to a second bowl, the obscured bowl must be secured before the obscuring bowl is removed. Players seldom carry suitable “chocks” for this purpose, or recognise one if they have, so this duty usually falls on the umpire.
- This aspect will be covered later in the “Measuring Notes”.



Law 45

- Tied end – Umpires try very hard to find a winner in a tight measure but occasionally two bowls can't be separated and a tie results; both bowls are removed.
- Umpires invariably get asked by the "seconds", "what do we do on the score card?"
- The score from the previous end is moved down one space because this is a played end and counts as an end. A mark such as a "=" sign or the letter "T" in the margin or in each team's column will save a games controller a worry, when checking cards later.

Law 46

- The last player in an end and only the last, not the last player on each team, may refrain from delivering the last bowl but this intention must be declared to the opponent. This declaration cannot be revoked if it later appears that the bowl is needed because of a wrong "guesstimate" by the director.
- But what of the second last player who also has no wish to play that last bowl?
- A bowl delivered to a point 3 metres down the rink is a dead bowl. Problem solved.

Laws 47 & 48

- Laws 47 and 48 are games directors matters, and are self explanatory, but an umpire might need to assist a games director to ensure Conditions of Play for an event are in accordance with these Laws.

Law 49

- Playing to a finish in a possible "tied" game – This Law is used in a game where there must be a winner. An extra end or ends must be played until one team, or side, has an extra shot to be declared a "winner".



- The skips or managers toss to decide who shall play first, as though it was the first end in a new game.
- Placing the mat at the end where the last head was situated, the leads must act as in a new game. The jack is rolled the required 21 metres and the end played to a conclusion.
- Two things may happen in this end, it could be another “tie”, in which case the skips toss again and the mat is placed at the end where the “tied” head occurred, and the end played to a finish.
- The second variation could be that the end is made “dead”. In this case there is no “toss” required. Laws 17E, 18A refer.

Laws 50 & 51

- Laws 50 and 51 are games directors Laws and are in effect, conditions of play for determining winners in team or side games. In Law 51 “sets play” they guide all involved as players or officials in this unusual type of play, for teams or singles games.
- Umpires officiate on the basis of the other Laws in the book but Law 51B may be used, where the winner of a set gives the mat to the opponent for the first end of the next set.

Law 52

- Play irregularities – First umpires should be advised to alter their Law book “table of Contents” by adding on page (4), after “play irregularities” the words “out of turn”, this will then match the index at the back of the book.
- The clue to administering this Law is the time or place in the game that the “irregularity” or bowl “out of turn” has been discovered.
- If it is as soon as it is delivered then the introduction to the Law applies.



- If it is when the bowl has come to rest and not disturbed the head then the options in sub-section (i) apply.
- If it became dead, option 52A(iii) is applicable.
- If it disturbed the head the sub-section (ii) (a)(b)(c) apply.
- If the fault is discovered after 2 more bowls have been played then the “omitted” bowl is forfeited under 52D(ii). There are, unfortunately occasions when an umpire is called to advise where the directors have, by agreement, started to determine the head, with bowls being moved out, when a skip realises he still has a bowl to play.
- This inattention by player and directors could be expensive because the right to play the unplayed bowl shall be forfeited. Law 52D(i).
- Under other irregularities, 52B is self explanatory, but 52C now allows players an opportunity to change bowls, within the same set if they are bothered by wetness or some damage to the adhesive rings, etc. However, they are not permitted to change from one set of bowls to another set in mid-game, even if there is a delay overnight or longer.
- In the unfortunate event that a set of bowls, or one of the set being used in singles, is so damaged that they are unplayable, in the opinion of the umpire, the player may be permitted to change a “set of bowls”, and use another set. The new set does not have to be the same as the damaged bowls.
- Should a player change a “set of bowls” during a game, without the permission of the umpire, the Controlling Body, on the recommendation of the umpire, would disqualify that player from the event. Law 59A(ii)(d). In a team game, a “replacement” player may be allowed under 39B (iv). If there is already a replacement player in the team, the team is disqualified.



Laws 53A and 57

- Laws 53A and 57 Game Stoppages – While bowlers may, by agreement between skips, stop playing because of heat, cold, rain, lightning or wind, where there is a dispute between skips on the need to stop play, an umpire would answer an appeal by the players, skips, managers or the Controlling Body.
- Such an answer would be a matter of the umpires judgement, hopefully, after keen observation or, by a word with the greens director, before play starts when rain may be imminent.
- It is what happens after the stoppage, which may be a problem.
- If the players/teams have come off by agreement, or the umpire has stopped play on appeal, then when they return to the rink, they must continue the end to completion, or, determine the result if all bowls had been played before they left.
- At this point you should introduce Law 57 as follows:
 - However, if the head has been disturbed by wind or rain while they were absent, and they agree that it has been disturbed, they may replace the head and continue play Law 57(iii).
- If they do not agree that there has been a disturbance, an umpire, who didn't see the head earlier, cannot have an opinion and must tell the players to continue the end under Law 57(i)
- If the players agree that there has been a disturbance but cannot agree to the replacement, then they may replay the end. Law 57(ii).
- Where play is interrupted and resumes on another day the in-completed end will be replayed.



- If this occurs, an umpire should become involved and note on the score card the incompleting end. The bowls being used by players cannot reasonably be recorded, and one must presume that the same bowls will be used in the resumed game. The observations of opponents will usually ensure that no changes of bowls occur on the second occasion.

Law 53B

- Advises that should a substitute be required on a resumption of an unfinished game the usual requirements of Laws 40 and 41 will apply.

Law 54

- Delaying play – may cause some concern to umpires. Many players play slowly as a matter of course, and umpires should be wary of upsetting a player by criticising that player.
- Where obvious delaying tactics may be observed in a time limit game, or opponents appeal against obvious time-wasting, mid-field discussions or unnecessary visits to the head, then an umpire, by observation, will be able to ask players to desist, and get on with the game. Umpires should be cautioned about using this Law lightly, but it is up to their discretion.

Law 55

- This Law is quite clear and refers to occasions when players do not leave together by agreement for a cool drink or because of inclement weather.
- Where an appeal may appear likely, an umpire should be aware that play has been stopped on that rink, and investigate the reason for the delay if possible.
- The absent player may be ill, or just thoughtless, but the player on the green is entitled to the game where a substitute cannot be found, or allowed. However, if a game is in progress and a player has to leave the green, with the permission of the opponent/s and no substitute is available, after the permitted 10 minutes, play may resume with the team playing one player short, that is 3 v 4 players and 6 v 8 bowls,



as though the missing player is the second player. Law 41(iv) refers. This allows the game to continue and if/when the absent player returns, he may return to his place in the team. A forfeit, as in Law 41(ii) is not enforced as this Law 55 refers to leaving the green after play has commenced.

Law 56

- Objects on the Green – refers to those pieces of equipment which are not supplied on or around the green by the Controlling Body and the green-keepers at their request. Players must not move rink boundary markers from an unused rink, or place chalk marks on the face of the bank to aid in “finding the green”.
- While a bowls cloth may be held above a bowl or a place on the rink where a director wishes a delivered bowl to finish, this cloth should not be thrown on the green.
- Bowls lifting devices or a bowling “arm”, are part of the player/owners, and must not be left on the rink at the head end. It is reasonable to allow them on the green behind the mat but they must be carried, or placed on the bank, preferably near the rink number, so they cannot be misinterpreted as assisting a player unlawfully, in any way.
- A bowls cloth allowed to touch a bowl in the head could be interpreted as a displacement and umpires should be prepared to warn players where such action appears inappropriate, or be prepared for an appeal by the opposing director.

Law 58

- Penalties – There are 2 very different types of penalties involved in this Law. Law 58A, is the “cheats” Law. When players deliberately act in a manner calculated to take an unfair advantage, in the judgement of an umpire, this person is penalised, without any warning necessary.



- First they lose as many shots as there are bowls in use by the opponent/s and on a second offence of the same nature, the match is awarded against them by the Controlling Body on a recommendation from the umpire.
- Details of the offence must be sent in writing to the State or Territory authority. This final action will very seldom be needed as players “get the message” after the first penalty. This Law must be used with great care and certainty.
- The only variation of this law is mentioned in Law 36 “Possession of the rink” where a warning must be given before 58A is applied. Any second breach of Law 36 can only be regarded as a deliberate act and Law 58A is then invoked.

Law 58B

- Is used whenever a breach of a law occurs and there is no penalty already built into the Law. Footfaults and displacement Laws are examples where the penalty is described.
- The main difference between this Law and 58A is the need for a warning before any other penalty is invoked, and there is no requirement for the incident to be reported to a State or Territory authority.
- Most acts involving 58B are carelessness or ignorance, but a warning to one member of a team is a warning to all others.
- Common to both these Laws is the need for the umpire to be careful, observant, and sure in conclusion and then act without fear or favour. It is essential that Controlling Bodies, are supportive in their actions to preserve the authority and integrity of the Laws and the umpires.



Law 59A

- Grounds for disqualification – These directions for Controlling Bodies and umpires are in 2 sections, (i) “the Controlling Body shall have the authority --- etc” and the umpires observations give rise to several occasions under (a)(b)(c) and (e), (d) is most likely to come from a games director.
- (ii) “the Controlling Body shall disqualify --- etc” no alternative is presented and (a)(b)(c) and (d) will all most likely arise from the umpires observations, or reports to the umpire from players.

Law 59B

- If a disqualified or ineligible player takes part in a game, the game shall be forfeited to the opponent. The umpire or games director does not have to let the game run its full course.

Laws 60, 61 & 62

- Laws 60, 61 and 62 are directed to Controlling Bodies except that part of Law 61 (v) when the 15 minute grace period for a late arrival may be left to an umpire to police.
- This is the only place in the Law book where the grace period is mentioned and the occasion may arrive when an umpire could be asked to stand by to authorise a substitute for a late player, on the grounds of “unavailability”, before a forfeit is an option for the opponents to pursue.
- Where inclement weather is likely, a warning should be given before players go onto the green, that if the play is stopped by the umpire, on appeal, then there may be adjustments made to the length of the game. This would not apply if players leave the green by agreement.
- It must be included in the published Conditions of Play for the event, what will happen to the duration of the games if inclement weather should cause a change in the programme.



- This is another instance where umpires should check conditions of play when an event is being organised to ensure these problems do not occur, because everyone is aware of what will or may happen, according to the published conditions of play regarding time-tables.

Law 62

- Bowling aids – Bowls-lifters, bowling-arms, wheel chairs and walking sticks have to meet certain criteria so that greens will not be damaged. The National Coaching Manual describes these in some detail but the Controlling Body has the autonomy to protect its greens and their decision to allow these aids is all powerful.

Law 63

- Is self explanatory, but only National Accredited umpires may join an examining/tutoring panel. Measurers and Law umpires do not, by their training, possess the range of expertise to carry out all the duties of Level 2 umpires, but their contributions to the game is great, and their training is up to umpires.

Law 64A

- Duties of a Marker – While the duties listed under this Law appear straight forward, there are many other publications available from State Authorities to assist with training markers and to give to markers for their own private reading. When ever a singles event is scheduled, markers should be obtained for the event, and be briefed by an umpire in the requirements of this position.
- A good marker makes for a good game and is sought after for prestigious events.
- It is an umpires responsibility to assist these volunteers to give and receive the best service and recognition.
- (Level 2 umpires should endeavour to have copies of a suitable “markers hand book” available to show trainee umpires and obtain sufficient copies for all to take away to keep before a course is finished).



- Markers are appointed by the Controlling Body. Any change of Markers is their responsibility.

Law 64B

- Duties of an umpire – Like markers, umpires and measurers are appointed by a Controlling Body to officiate at a game. Umpires should be familiar with the conditions of play for the game, and check all their equipment for measuring well before play starts.
- The duties are listed in 64B but a word of warning ---- Umpires police the Laws of the game but are not policemen who must move immediately a fault in play is detected.
- We don't have a whistle to blow but we do have a sense of fair play, tolerance for accidental breaches of the Laws and discretion to know the difference between carelessness and evil intentions.
- The "good sport" who does not call an umpire when the opponent is misbehaving is entitled to our protection, and deliberate breaches of Laws, consistently perpetrated should be stopped.
- A word to a team skip is usually sufficient but if not, then the procedures available under the individual Laws or 58A or B should be observed.
- A good umpire can do much to enhance the quality of any event, and players enjoyment.

Law 65

- An appeal against an umpires interpretation or application of a Law or Laws may occur and Law 65 sets out the procedure to be followed.



- The appellant starts the procedure and the controlling Body may settle the dispute or, if the appellant so wishes, forward the appeal to the State authority, and, if not then satisfied, the appeal may be sent to the Rules Committee of the National Authority who will rule for all future occasions, not this particular instance, as the time lag would make this inappropriate.
- While the appeal must be made, “on hearing the decision”, the deposit of \$50 must be made as soon as reasonably possible after the game. If it is not forthcoming the appeal lapses. There is no mention in this Law that an appeal is irrevocable. While the Law does not require the appellant to submit the appeal in writing, it would be wise for an umpire to suggest this to be done, for two reasons –

Firstly, the circumstances of the incident will be clearly described, and the umpires decision must match the case, and secondly, the appellant will have no opportunity to present that teams side of the case to the deciding umpires committee other than by that written appeal.

- The appellant should submit the written appeal to the Controlling Body as soon as possible after the verbal appeal. The Umpire should notify the Controlling Body that there has been an appeal and hand over the \$50 to the appointed representative of the Controlling Body and get a receipt. The Umpire should prepare a written report on all circumstances leading up to the decision and give that report to the Controlling Body as soon as possible.
- Having done that the Umpire has fulfilled the requirements of the law and the rest is up to the Controlling Body. (See also Law 38A).

Laws 66 & 67

- Law 66 Bowls Tester and 67 Bowls Inspector are administrative Laws.



Law 68A

- Challenge to Bowls involves the umpire in a fairly simple series of duties. During a game the challenger must not, in any way, intimate to the owner/user of a set of bowls that a challenge will be lodged. Should this occur, an umpire must be assured that it has occurred and immediately the umpire is certain then the game should be stopped and awarded against the challenger – see 59A(ii)(a) A player may intimate to an umpire an intention to lodge a challenge. This is not a challenge. A challenge is lodged when the deposit of \$100 is given to the Umpire as confirmation. This can be done at any time up to 10 minutes after the game has ended. This challenge cannot be withdrawn. The type of game being played can vary the circumstances of an intimation and a challenge.
- In a singles game it would be difficult for a player to talk to an umpire without it being obvious, and suspicious. However, in a team game, such as triples or fours, any conversation would not necessarily cause any concern.
- What makes the big difference between these two games is the question of who lodges the challenge.
- In a singles game it is one obvious player, but in a team game any member may speak out of turn and intimate an intention to challenge, but only the skip may actually lodge the challenge.
- If any player tells an umpire of an **intention** to challenge another players bowls, either as a singles opponent or as a Skip in a team game, this does not constitute a challenge, and may be withdrawn.
- A skip of a team or Manager of a side initiates a challenge. The umpire should confirm the skip is the rightful challenger as Law 38A points out that the skip is in charge of the team and 68A names the skip as challenger.



- If the umpire is a “playing umpire” then nothing can be done during the game conveniently, and if the umpire is part of the team or side where – in the challenged bowls are being used then nothing may be said at all until the game is over.
- The umpires duties are straight forward, identify the challenger’s position, skip or singles opponent, collect \$100 deposit, collect the challenged bowls, and complete a “Challenge to Bowls” form and give them all to the Controlling Body Secretary, if possible, or designated games controller.
- Bowls Challenge forms should be available at every Club.
- A receipt should be issued, to the challenger for the \$100. If the challenged bowls are not surrendered to the umpire, in a complete set of four, the matter should be reported to the Controlling Body immediately. The umpires work is now complete except, if the Controlling Body obtains the services of an Authorised Bowls Inspector to greens test the bowls, the umpire should be present at that test, and verify the correct bowls are tested and record the result.
- Controlling Bodies are responsible for all further procedures in the matter of a challenge as these are administrative work, not an umpires duties.

Law 69

- Manager/Captains may talk with their players from outside the rink, that is from the bank, or from an empty neighbouring rink, but must not by movement or noise, interfere with the possession of the rink by an opposing team or their right to deliver a bowl unhindered.

Law 70

- Spectators – In today’s games, spectators can be quite vocal in support of a player or team, but they must not be permitted to interfere with a players right to deliver a bowl without any interference of any kind.



- This is seldom a problem, but should a player, skip or manager bring such interference to the notice of the umpire, a quiet word to the offender is usually sufficient. If not, then the umpire should stop play until the offender responds or the Controlling Body removes that person. Other spectators will usually suggest the offender obey any such request.

Laws 72 & 73

- Law 72 and 73 are administrative Laws and concern the eligibility of a member to play or act as a substitute.
- An umpire, if in doubt concerning a players eligibility, should enquire of the Controlling Body or be re-assured by the skip requesting the substitute that the substitute is eligible to act.
- If a player is later found to be ineligible, then the team may be disqualified but the umpire has not been negligent.

Law 74

- It is important that players with disabilities be given every opportunity to enjoy our game and umpires should not only be tolerant of unusual action by a player on the mat, but also encourage tolerance by other players.
 - (i) this Law makes it obvious that the surface of the green must be protected from any damage from walking sticks or similar devices to assist a player.
 - (ii) blind bowlers or sight impaired players are permitted an assistant to aid their delivery and enjoyment and
 - (iii) wheel chairs or similar can be regarded as a players foot for conformity with the foot fault Law 21.



Laws, 75, 76, 77,78, 79, 80 & 81

- The remainder of the Laws, 75, 76, 77,78, 79, 80 and 81 are administrative matters and do not concern the activities of umpires except as advisers, which is always a moral obligation on umpires to aid in the pleasant harmony and conformity of the game.



APPENDIX

ANSWERS TO FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Laws 1A & 80	<p>Variations to these Laws</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Controlling Bodies are authorised to include in the Conditions of Play for specific events, variations to the Laws to allow alternative or innovative styles of play to be used. 2. If the Conditions of Play for an event as published by the Controlling Body are inconsistent with these laws then the Conditions of Play shall prevail.
Law 1C(iii)	<p>Definition of End</p> <p>Whilst this law refers to the playing of <i>all bowls of all the opponents</i>, Laws 46 (Playing last bowl), 52D (Omitting to play) and 44(i) (Measuring conditions) allow a variation in this requirement.</p>
Law 1C(viii)	<p>Definition of jack high</p> <p>The “jack high” line is straight across the rink. It is not an arc centred on the centre of the front of the mat.</p>
Law 1C(x) Law 1C(x)(a)	<p>Definition of neutral</p> <p>A marker is a neutral person.</p>
Law 1C(x)(b)	<p>A wheelchair on the green is regarded as part of the player who is using it, irrespective of whether or not the player is actually in it.</p>
Law 1C(xv)	<p>Stance on the mat</p> <p>This definition must be read in association with Law 74 for a player who has a disability which prevents him/her from totally complying with this Law.</p>
Law 1D(ii)	<p>Two players, one set of bowls</p> <p>Whilst Law 1D(ii) requires that "each player shall play with the appropriate number of bowls from the same set of bowls" it does not prevent two players in the same team playing two bowls each from the same set.</p> <p>Limitation is per game not within “all games”</p> <p>“In any one game of bowls any one player shall play with the appropriate number of bowls from the one set”. A player may use bowls from other sets in other games in the same competition.</p>
Law 3(ii)	<p>Minimum depth of ditch</p> <p>The minimum depth is measured from the top of the holding surface.</p>



Law 6(ii)	<p>Boundary pegs If the boundary pegs look to be vertical when the umpire is called upon for a boundary decision, then the umpire need not waste the players' time by checking the pegs with a square.</p>
Law 9C	<p>Engraving of bowls A player may add additional coloured markings to one side of a bowl to help avoid bowling on the wrong bias but each bowl of his/her set must have identical additional markings.</p>
Law 9D	<p>Temporary Markings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All bowls being used by a player, a team or a side in a match must have identical temporary adhesive markings or none at all. 2. Law 9D(ii) states that temporary adhesive markings shall be part of the bowl. The surface of a bowl is smooth and does not have any protruding surfaces. Hence any protruding portion of a damaged temporary marking shall not be regarded as part of the bowl for the purpose of deciding shot. <p>If any protruding portion of a damaged temporary marking on a bowl in course touches the jack the bowl is not a toucher.</p> <p>If any protruding portion of a damaged temporary marking on a bowl in course or in motion moves the jack, and the directors agree that it was the protruding portion which caused the displacement, then the provisions of Law 34B(iii), displacement to a jack at rest by a participating player, shall apply.</p> <p>If the directors agree that the jack was touched but cannot agree whether by the protruding portion or by the bowl itself then the jack will be deemed to have been touched by the bowl.</p>
Law 11(i)(f)	<p>Measuring equipment Callipers MUST NOT be used to measure between an object on the green and an object in the ditch if the edge of the green (sometimes called the plinth or ditchboard) intersects the direct line between the nearest points of the two objects.</p>
Law 12	<p>Attire The umpire is not responsible for policing attire. That is a controlling body (game controller) responsibility.</p>
Law 13(ii)	<p>Time limit games Requires that the end has been properly commenced, ie the mat was placed, then the jack was rolled.</p>



	Providing that at the time limit the end has been properly commenced then if the jack is improperly rolled as per Law 20(i) it shall be delivered again as specified in Law 20(i) and the end shall be played to its completion or until it becomes dead.
Law 16	Practice Control of practice is a controlling body (game controller) responsibility. Umpires have no authority to approve a request to be allowed to practice.
Laws 17B, 17D, 20(iii) and 52A	Who plays first? Wrong lead has played first. See comment under Law 52A.
Law 18	Placing the mat 1. If the mat was placed on an old chalk line or any other position not on the true centre line of the rink, then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the mistake is noticed before the jack is delivered the first to play shall move the mat to any lawful position on the centre line. • If the mistake is noticed after the jack has been rolled but before a bowl has been delivered the mat shall be moved parallel to the rear ditch to a position on the centre line but the jack shall not be delivered again. • If the mistake is not noticed until after the first to play has delivered his/her first bowl the end shall be completed with the mat in the wrong position. If a mat so placed is displaced (eg by a gust of wind) during progress of the end it must be replaced as near as possible in the same position even though that position is not on the centre line of the rink. 2. If the front of the mat was placed within 2m of the rear ditch, then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the mistake is noticed after the jack has been rolled but before a bowl has been delivered then the jack has been improperly rolled and the provisions of Law 20(i) shall apply. • If the mistake is not noticed until after the first to play has delivered his/her first bowl the end shall be completed with the mat in the wrong position.
Law 20(i)	Checking length of rolled jack 1. The jack must be centred before its distance is checked. 2. If, when called to check the distance between the mat and a rolled jack, the umpire finds that the jack has not been centred, then the umpire may either ask the players to centre the jack or he/she may do it personally.



Law 20(i)	<p>Rebounding jack in course A jack which whilst in course rebounds from the bank back on to the rink or a jack delivered from a mat placed within 23m of the front ditch shall be regarded as an improperly rolled jack.</p>
Law 21A	<p>Foot-faulting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law 21A includes its own penalties. Therefore there is no recourse to Law 58. If after the penalty has been applied a player continues to breach this Law then the provisions of Law 21A shall continue to apply. For each subsequent offence the umpire shall declare the delivered bowl dead. 2. If the umpire does not declare a foot fault until after the bowl so delivered has come to rest then he shall still declare the bowl dead. This will apply irrespective of whether sub para (a) or (b) is applied or the bowl did not disturb the head.
Law 21B	<p>Encroaching Law 21B is referring to the player who after having delivered a bowl crosses over on to the adjoining rink whilst watching the bowl's progress towards the head. This Law does <u>not</u> apply to a player entering an adjoining rink for any other reason.</p> <p>In the event of an appeal alleging encroaching:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The umpire shall act with tact and use common sense. b) On receiving the appeal and being satisfied that there has been an offence the umpire shall issue a warning to the offending player. c) Should the player offend again then umpire shall apply the penalties and options described in Law 21A(ii).
Law 24	<p>Marking a toucher</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sometimes a bowl in course will come to rest near the jack then fall over and touch the jack whilst the next following player is on the mat preparing to deliver his/her bowl. As possession of the rink has lawfully passed to the other team the director for the team owning the toucher cannot immediately mark the toucher. He/she has to remain 2m behind the jack. The director should immediately "indicate" the toucher and then mark it when possession of the rink passes back to his/her team. 2. A toucher which was not marked or indicated before the next bowl was delivered may subsequently be marked or indicated provided both directors agree that it was a toucher.
Laws 25(ii), 28A, 28E, 29(ii) & 34A	<p>Displacement by a non toucher entering the ditch or rebounding back on to green The responsibility for replacement includes replacing any other parts of the head displaced as the result of the first displacement.</p>



Laws 25(i)(c), 29(i)(b)	<p>Movement of toucher or jack in the ditch by a non toucher “Remains in play” means comes to rest in a “live’ position. If the non toucher does not come to rest in a live position then the provisions of Laws 25(ii) / 28E and/or Law 29(ii) /34A(ii)(b) apply. If the non toucher comes to rest and then falls over and disturbs the jack/toucher in the ditch then the provisions of the above laws apply in respect of the second disturbance only.</p>
Laws 25(ii), 28E	If the toucher in the ditch was in course or in motion when displaced the principles in Law 28A(i) shall be applied.
Law 26 Law 26(i)(b)	<p>Dead Bowl A non toucher heading towards the ditch is not necessarily dead when it has lost touch with the playing surface of the rink. If the non toucher comes to rest resting on one or more live objects in the ditch then, if any part of the non toucher is still above the playing surface of the rink, it remains a live bowl.</p> <p>This Law has to be read in conjunction with Law 22.</p>
Law 26(ii)	<p>Agreement by the directors that a bowl is not dead may be implied. For example if the directors see but do not a query a doubtful bowl and allow more bowls to be delivered then this is tantamount to agreement that the bowl is live.</p> <p>Team members should ask for a decision but an umpire called for another matter can assume that the decision has been made.</p>
Law 26(iv)	A dead bowl not removed becomes a neutral object after any appropriate actions authorised by other Laws have been completed. See Laws 25(ii), 28A, 28E, 29(ii) & 34A.
Law 27	<p>Rebounding bowl</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Of course this excludes a toucher which rebounds from the face of the bank and comes to rest within 14m of the mat line. See Law 26(i)(b)(ii). 2. Also applies for touchers rebounding from a jack or toucher in the ditch.
Laws 28A(i), 34A(i)	<p>Displacement by a rebounding non toucher Applies irrespective of whether the rebounding non toucher is still moving or has just come to rest.</p>



Law 28B(i)	<p>Displacement by a participating player</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law 28B(i)(a) refers to a bowl which had NOT touched the head prior to being displaced by a player from its own team. If the bowl had touched the head before being displaced then Law 28B(i)(d) applies. 2. Law 28B(i)(c) follows on from Law 28B(i)(b). Thus it only applies to displacement by “an opposing player”.
Law 28F, 38E	<p>Protecting the head</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is not permissible to lift the jack to allow a bowl in course from an adjoining rink to pass through the head. 2. It is not permissible to stop either bowl when a bowl in course on its own rink is about to be displaced by a live bowl in course from an adjoining rink. The bowls should be allowed to collide. 3. It is not permissible to lift a bowl which may be in contention for shot. Instead the intruding bowl must be stopped. 4. Directors should stop a dead bowl in course or in motion from an adjoining rink immediately it crosses into their rink. 5. There is no limitation on the number of bowls which may be lifted. Common sense must be applied. Directors must replace any lifted bowl to its original position. This may be quite difficult if a director lifts more than one bowl. 6. Both directors have an obligation to protect the whole of the head from displacement by an outside object or by a dead bowl belonging to the rink. If in so doing a director distracts the player on the mat whilst that player is delivering his/her bowl then, at the player’s option, the bowl may be replayed. 7. It is not always practical for directors to safely protect the head from a position on the bank. When the jack is within 2m of the front ditch the directors may stand on the green provided they are behind the jack and at least 2m away from it. 8. Occasionally a director will absent mindedly lift a short wide bowl at rest in the head (thinking it belongs to the adjoining rink) to allow a bowl in course to pass by without disturbance. The Laws do not specifically cover this type of incident. Therefore a common sense solution should be found. If possible, the opposing director should try to reconstruct the head to the position it would have been had the bowls been allowed to collide. If that is not feasible the Laws on displacements by a participating player could be used as a guide to working out an acceptable alternative solution.



	<p>9. Similarly a director sometimes illegally lifts a bowl at rest on an adjoining rink to allow a bowl belonging to the director's rink to pass through the head on the adjoining rink. Once again common sense should be applied. If the directors on the adjoining rink had been doing their duty then one of them would have lifted their bowl to allow the bowl in course to pass by. Therefore the bowl in course should be allowed to remain where it came to rest. A caution should be given to the director who lifted the bowl.</p>
Laws 29(ii)	<p>Displacement of jack in ditch by a non toucher If the jack in the ditch was in motion when displaced the principles in Law 34A(i) shall be applied.</p>
Law 30(d)	<p>Dead jack "Rebounds" includes any disturbance by which the jack is moved by play to within 18 metres in a direct line from the centre of the mat line.</p>
Law 31B(iii)	<p>Playing no dead ends If the spot to which the jack is to be placed is occupied then the jack shall be placed in the next available spot towards the mat line moving in a line parallel to the side boundary.</p>
Law 36 Law 36(iii)	<p>Possession of the rink Communication devices such as mobile telephones, radios, pagers and other such devices which may annoy or distract players shall not be taken onto the green or its immediate surrounds in an "active" mode during play in a game. The controlling body, upon request, may grant an exemption from this requirement to an accredited emergency worker who is required to have his/her communication device active at all times.</p>
Law 36(v)	<p>If the previously played bowl was a toucher, then it is a breach of this Law if the next player delivers a bowl before that toucher has been marked or indicated or, if the director is slow to act, before the director has had a reasonable period in which to mark or indicate it.</p>
Law 37(i)	<p>Position of players</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The requirement that players at the head end, other than the directors, be 2m behind the head is not always a common sense requirement. If the main part of the head is well up the green but there is a live bowl in or near the ditch then it is acceptable for these players to stand on the green provided they are 2m behind the main part of the head. 2. For positions of directors when "protecting the head" see comments under Law 28F.



Law 38E	<p>The director For positions of directors when “protecting the head” see comments under Law 28F.</p>
Law 39A Law 39A(i)	<p>Eligible member A player who joins a club <u>after</u> the closing date for entries but <u>before</u> the start of actual competition cannot be an eligible member for that competition.</p>
Laws 39A(iii), 40(iii)	<p>Intended member An intended member entered in a particular competition is no longer an available eligible member and is ineligible to act as a substitute in that competition. However if the intended member forfeits or withdraws without being constituted, the member shall be regarded as not having entered the competition and will be eligible to be a constituted player or substitute in that competition.</p>
Law 39B(iv)	<p>Replacement of a constituted member of a team “Only one player may be replaced in a team under this provision.” This applies to the whole competition, not just for any one game.</p>
Law 40(ii)(a)	<p>Substitutes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Umpires are seldom in a position to investigate reasons for a player seeking a substitute nor for checking the eligibility of a proposed substitute. Therefore the umpire should ask the player requesting approval of a substitute the following questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the player for whom the substitute is required unavailable or physically incapable? Is the player unavailable because he/she has entered another competition scheduled to be played at the same time? Is the player who is to play as substitute eligible to be a substitute in this event? <p>Upon receiving satisfactory answers to these questions (yes, no, yes) the umpire should go ahead and approve the substitute. If it subsequently becomes known that the answers given were erroneous then the controlling body may take appropriate action against the team under Law 59B.</p> If the request is to approve an affiliated member as a substitute then the questions the umpire should ask are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the player for whom the substitute is required unavailable or physically incapable? Is the player unavailable because he/she has entered another competition scheduled to be played at the same time? Are there any eligible members available? Is the player who is to play as substitute an eligible affiliated member? Is his/her playing ability comparable with the absent player?



	<p>3. If a substitute is required mid game then, after approval, the substitute goes into the team either at the completion of the end in progress, or if the constituted player has not delivered a bowl, immediately.</p>
Law 42	<p>Concurrent events This Law is the province of the controlling body. The umpire does not get involved.</p>
Law 43	<p>The shot With one exception, the jack cannot be secured whilst the result of an end is being determined. The allowed exception is when an approved orbital measure is being used.</p>
Law 44(ii)	<p>Illegal measuring</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Before such time as all bowls to be played on an end have been played, a player shall not place any object in the direct line between the nearest points of the jack and a bowl with the intention of determining which of that bowl and another bowl is closer to the jack. The penalty for so doing will be as per Law 58A. It is regarded as a deliberate breach to gain an unfair advantage. 2. Stepping out the distance from the jack to BOTH objects and the use of a hand held measuring disc (eg a transparent plastic disc with a series of concentric circles marked upon it) whilst the end is in progress are also considered breaches of this law.
Law 52A	<p>If wrong player has played first Laws 17B, 17D and 20(iii) indicate who should play first on an end. However if by any mischance the wrong player plays first then the provisions of Law 52A shall apply.</p>
Law 52C	<p>Changing bowls Only the player is penalised, not the whole team or side. A replacement player could be introduced under Law 39B(iv). However if the team already includes a replacement player under Law 39B(iv) then the team would be disqualified.</p>
Laws 56, 37(ii)	<p>Objects on the green</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A director's polishing cloth or bowls lifter may not be placed on the green and be left there to assist a player. However if the object continues to be held in the director's hand, even if it touches the green, then this is permissible. If the object touches and moves the jack or a bowl then the provisions of Laws 34C(iii) or 28B(iii) apply. <p>If the director drops or otherwise places the cloth on the green it must be removed before the player takes a stance on the mat.</p>



	<p>2. A skip may place his/her foot at the spot to which he/she wants a bowl played. He/she may leave his/her foot in that position until the bowl is delivered.</p>
<p>Law 64A Law 64A(i)</p>	<p>Duties of Marker A singles game played without a marker is valid. Law 64A(ii) states that “If a marker is not available the opponents <u>may</u> appoint a person to act in that capacity.” It is not obligatory.</p>
<p>Law 64A(iii)(d)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A marker must answer a player’s questions briefly and as accurately as possible, preferably with a “yes” or a “no”. When indicating the shot the marker shall not touch either a jack or bowl but point to it from above. 2. The marker can only answer factual questions relating to the existing state of the head. He/she cannot advise on tactics or playing options. 3. When asked if a nominated bowl is jack high the marker may respond with a “yes” or a “no”. It is permissible for a marker to discuss this question with the players before the match and prearrange for a more or less informative answer. 4. “What is the position?” is an acceptable question. The marker should respond with the number of shots up or down as the case may be. Again, before play, the marker may discuss this question with the players to agree on the information to be disclosed in the answer.
<p>Law 64A(iii)(e)</p>	<p>If the marker considers that it may be dangerous to mark a toucher then he/she should tell the players so and suggest that it be taken as indicated. If the players disagree then it must be marked.</p>
<p>Law 64A(iii)(f)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A marker cannot under any circumstances lift a bowl or the jack in the head being marked. The marker is obliged to stop any intruding bowl if the bowl is likely to disturb the jack or a bowl at rest belonging to the marker’s rink. 2. If the head is displaced by the marker or by a neutral object or other neutral person it is the players’ responsibility to replace the head. The marker may be asked for advice on the original position of the head.
<p>Law 64B Law 64B(ii)</p>	<p>Duties of Umpire An independent person is any person who is capable of making a decision without bias in respect of a particular game of bowls.</p>



Laws 64B(iv)(b) & (d)	When called to determine shot, the umpire may notice that a bowl which has previously been agreed by the directors as live, is or may be out of bounds. Law 38E provides that the agreement between the directors that the bowl is live is final. The umpire's duty in this circumstance is to only answer the question asked i.e. determine shot.
Law 64B(iv)(f)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Laws of the Game" include any Conditions of Play affecting actual play, eg re position of players, following a bowl, time limits for delivery of a bowl, "no dead ends" requirements, stoppages and so on. 2. As a general rule the umpire should not unilaterally interfere with a game in progress. While the umpire is required to "ensure that the laws of the game are observed", he/she must also be aware that it is the responsibility of the skips to resolve matters in dispute and only when they are unable to reach agreement does he/she become involved. In exceptional circumstances, where the players are clearly making a mockery of the game or gaining an advantage from a breach of the laws, the umpire may formally intervene with a request to those playing to conform with the laws.
Law 68C	<p>Challenge to bowls</p> <p>A challenge is not effective until the \$100 deposit is lodged. Intimation of a challenge can be withdrawn up to that time.</p>
Laws 69, 70	<p>Manager/captain, spectators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A side <u>shall</u> have a manager/captain (See Laws 17B, 65A, 68A). 2. Any team or singles player <u>may</u> have a manager/captain in which case the Controlling Body, the Umpire and the opponents should be advised of the appointment before start of play. 3. A coach shall be regarded as a spectator and cannot give advice during the game unless also the manager/captain of the side, team or singles player.

