

Operation of the DLS method (1 October 2014)

The DLSMM and his duties

1. A person competent in the way DLS calculations are performed should be appointed for each match. That person should be responsible for all DLS calculations and for the communication of such information to all relevant parties. The person appointed will here be referred to as the DLSMM (DLS match manager).
2. The DLSMM will ensure that the current version of the DLS software is available and can be operated in a location where there is instant communication with the scorers.
3. When Team 1's innings has been completed:

If Team 2's innings is delayed and it seems likely that they will be allocated a reduced number of overs, a print-out of the schedule of Team 2 targets for any number of initial overs should be produced and circulated to match officials, both team camps and the PA announcer, and to other parties from the list below at the DLSMM's discretion.

If overs have been lost during Team 1's innings or before Team 2's innings can start, as soon as Team 2's allocation of overs is known, the DLSMM will confirm Team 2's revised target and communicate this to the match officials, the PA announcer and the scoreboard operator.

In all matches, he will run the DLS software and produce both an over-by-over and a ball-by-ball print-out of the par score schedule and make as many copies as are needed. The over-by-over print-out should be distributed to:

- match officials
- both team camps
- PA announcer
- scoreboard operator
- each broadcasting team (at the DLSMM's discretion)
- press box (at the DLSMM's discretion)

If he judges that it may be required, the DLSMM will also distribute the ball-by-ball print-out to:

- match officials
- both team camps
- scoreboard operator (only where electronic scoreboards displaying ball-by-ball par scores are in use – the DLSMM will advise the scoreboard operator when this information should be displayed [see item 12])

4. If there is a suspension in play during Team 2's innings, the DLS software should be run as soon as it is known that there will be a loss of overs and the situation at the stoppage should be entered. Then a print-out should be produced giving the full schedule of revised Team 2 targets for any number of overs lost. This should be copied and distributed to
 - match officials
 - both team camps
 - PA announcer

5. When play is about to restart, the DLSMM should run the DLS software and confirm Team 2's revised target to the match officials, PA announcer and scoreboard operator. He will then produce over-by-over and ball-by-ball print-outs of the par scores, make copies and distribute the over-by-over table (and the ball-by-ball table at his discretion) as quickly as possible to the same parties as in item 3 above, ensuring that both team camps and the scoreboard operator receive their copies immediately.
6. If, during Team 2's innings, Team 2 incur a penalty for which 5 runs are awarded to Team 1, the DLSMM should ensure that the scoreboard operator adds these 5 runs to Team 2's target and to all par scores. He should enter the penalty runs in the DLS software but not produce revised par score print-outs until these would be required in any case by virtue of a further loss of overs. After such an interruption, he should maintain a check that the correct revised target and par scores are displayed on the scoreboard.
7. At the end of the game, the DLSMM should enter the final match information into the DLS software and confirm that the winning margin is correctly recorded and announced.
8. If a DLS revised target has been set, even if the match is subsequently declared 'no result', the DLS report produced by the software should be created (see the software operating instructions) and sent to Steven Stern using the facilities provided within the software. This should also be copied to the host country's cricket board (as per procedure agreed by that nation's board) and to ICC (in the case of an international match). If the facility to produce and email this report as directed is not available, then the form given in Appendix I should be completed and sent to the host country's cricket board (as required) and to ICC (if an international match). For ICC, the report may be faxed to +9714 382 8600 if email is not available.

Duties of scoreboard operator

9. Any revised target should be displayed as soon as it has been communicated to him. (On scoreboards where there is insufficient room to display both the score actually made by Team 1 and Team 2's revised target, the scoreboard should show the score that Team 2 must beat in order to win the match. This should be displayed in the area of the scoreboard where Team 1's score would normally be displayed; a PA announcement should explain this).
10. From the time when half the minimum number of overs required for the game to be viable have been received by Team 2 (or earlier if desired), the DLS par score should be displayed. This should be the figure relating to the **end** of the over in progress and it should be updated just as each new over is about to commence. (For example, for matches where 20 overs/side would constitute a valid match, the par score should be displayed no later than the start of the 11th over.) It should also be updated upon the fall of a wicket and before the new batsman has walked out to bat. It should be the figure as printed in the par score print-out for the **end** of that over (remembering to add any penalty runs incurred as described in item 6 above). Do **not** add one run to this par score and then refer to this as a 'target'. [Note: Because it provides information to spectators on the progress of Team 2 towards their target, the par score should be displayed as described in this paragraph whether or not there is a reserve day and regardless of the current weather conditions.]
11. When play is suspended during Team 2's innings the scoreboard should display the par score for the exact number of overs and balls bowled and retain this display for the duration of the stoppage. When play resumes the display should revert to the par score for the end of the over in progress, as per item 10.
12. Where electronic scoreboards are in operation, where possible the six ball-by-ball par scores should be displayed in respect of each ball of the forthcoming over. These should be clearly labelled as the scores which would result in a tied match in the event of the match being abandoned. This information need only be displayed when advised by the DLSMM (subsequent to the DLSMM liaising with scorers and match officials as appropriate) that an interruption of play may be imminent. Note (a) that this display should be in addition to the end-of-over par scores referred to above, and (b) that if all six par scores for the over cannot be displayed at the same time, then the ball-by-ball par scores should **not** be displayed at all.

Duties of the PA (public address) announcer

13. Whenever a revised target is set, he should announce this just before play is about to restart and, as appropriate, explain the scoreboard display.
14. When the DLS par score display first appears on the scoreboard, and at several other times during Team 2's innings, he should make the announcement given in Appendix II.
15. If play is suspended during Team 2's innings and the par score displayed on the scoreboard has changed to that for the exact number of overs and balls bowled, as in item 11, he should make an announcement to this effect

Provision for computer malfunction

16. The home cricket authority responsible for the match should ensure where possible that provision is in place to be able to operate the DLS method if computer malfunction should occur. Such provision might comprise having a reserve computer available or establishing a telephone link to someone with computing facilities to operate the DLS software. (If computer malfunction occurs after Team 2's initial par score schedule has been produced and printed, this sheet should be used for future DLS calculations.) If such provisions are not available, the D/L Standard Edition should be used in the event of computer malfunction. The home authority is responsible for ensuring that the methodology and tables in respect of the D/L Standard Edition are available.

Steven Stern
1 October 2014

Appendix I – DLS report form (Oct 2014)

(Note: The DLS report produced from the DLS software may be used instead of this form)

Calculation of target score in an interrupted limited-overs match by the Duckworth/Lewis/Stern (DLS) method

This form (or equivalent documentation or online procedure as required by the relevant home board) should be completed within 48 hours by the scorers or DLSMM for every match where a DLS target is set. For an ODI, if email is not available, it should be faxed to the ICC at +9714 382 8600. Items in bold should be completed for every such match.

Tournament **MATCH** v

Venue (ground + town/ city) **Date**

Side batting first (Team 1) **No. of overs per side at start of match**

TEAM 1's innings: In the event of suspension in play during Team 1's innings which causes a reduction in overs, complete the following

Score at suspension 1: runs for the loss of wickets inovers.balls
Number of overs lost to Team 1's innings [if innings terminated write 'terminated']

Score at suspension 2: runs for the loss of wickets inovers.balls
Number of overs lost to Team 1's innings [if innings terminated write 'terminated']

Score at suspension 3: runs for the loss of wickets inovers.balls
Number of overs lost to Team 1's innings [if innings terminated write 'terminated']

(if more than 3 suspensions, use a second sheet and label suspensions 4 etc)

Team 1's final score runs for wks in overs.balls

Number of overs allocated to Team 2's innings at its start overs

Team 2's target at start of their innings (revised target if applicable) runs

TEAM 2's innings: In the event of suspension in play during Team 2's innings which causes a reduction in overs, complete the following

Score at suspension 1: runs for the loss of wickets inovers.balls
Number of overs lost to Team 2's innings [if innings terminated see below]
Revised target = runs from overs (revised total number of overs for innings)

Score at suspension 2: runs for the loss of wickets inovers.balls
Number of overs lost to Team 2's innings [if innings terminated see below]
Revised target = runs from overs (revised total number of overs for innings)

Score at suspension 3: runs for the loss of wickets inovers.balls
Number of overs lost to Team 2's innings [if innings terminated see below]
Revised target = runs from overs (revised total number of overs for innings)

(if more than 3 suspensions, use a second sheet and label suspensions 4 etc)

If innings terminated prematurely:

Score at termination runs for the loss of wickets inovers.balls
Par score = runs

Team 2's final score runs for wks in overs.balls

Match result: (give winning team and margin of victory)

Home Scorer **Away Scorer** (print names)

Appendix II

PA announcement to be made when DLS ‘par score’ is first shown on scoreboard and at several further instances during Team 2’s innings.

The figure shown on the scoreboard as ‘DLS’ [replace by how it is labelled] is the Duckworth/Lewis/Stern par score for the end of the over in progress. This is the score which [name of Team 2] would have to beat to win if the match were to be terminated for any reason. It also provides a useful guide as to whether or not [name of Team 2] are on course to make their target. [PA announcer may adjust the wording of this last sentence as he wishes]

Note:

Where electronic scoreboards are in operation and able to display ball-by-ball par scores in accordance with the procedure outlined in item 12, the PA announcer will provide an appropriate explanation as soon as such information is displayed. He should ensure that this makes it clear that these par scores are the scores that [Team 2] need to *tie* the match if it is abandoned. The word ‘target’ should *not* be used.