

1997 original texts	2007 proposed Laws 30 - 31 (for publication)
<p>[Proposed deletions highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>Law 30 - When a player has passed out of rotation (and the call is cancelled, as the option to accept the call has not been exercised – see Law 29):</p> <p>Law 30A - When a player has passed out of rotation before any player has bid, (penalty) the offender must pass when next it is his turn to call and Law 72B1 may apply.</p> <p>Law 30B1 - After any player has bid, when a pass out of rotation is made at offender's RHO's turn to call, (penalty) offender must pass when next it is his turn to call (if the pass out of rotation related by convention to a specific suit, or suits, thereby conveying information, the lead penalties of Law 26 may apply).</p> <p>Law 30B2(a) - After any player has bid, for a pass out of rotation made at the offender's partner's turn to call, (penalty) the offender must pass whenever it is his turn to call, and Law 72B1 may apply.</p> <p>Law 30B2(b) - Offender's partner may make any sufficient bid, or may pass, but may not double or redouble at that turn, and Law 72B1 may apply.</p> <p>Law 30B3 - After any player has bid, a pass out of rotation at offender's LHO's turn to call is treated as a change of call and Law 25 applies.</p>	<p>[Proposed additions and changes highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>LAW 30 - PASS OUT OF ROTATION</p> <p>When a player has passed out of rotation and the call is cancelled, the option in Law 29A not having been exercised, the following provisions apply (if the pass is artificial see C):</p> <p>A. Before Any Player Has Bid</p> <p>When a player has passed out of rotation before any player has bid the offender must pass when next it is his turn to call and Law 23 may apply.</p> <p>B. After Any Player Has Bid</p> <p>1. When a pass out of rotation is made at offender's RHO's turn to call after any player has bid, offender must pass when next it is his turn to call.</p> <p>2. (a) When, after any player has bid, the offender passes out of rotation at his partner's turn to call, the offender must pass whenever it is his turn to call, and Law 23 may apply.</p> <p>(b) Offender's partner may make any sufficient bid, or may pass, but may not double or redouble at that turn, and Law 23 may apply.</p> <p>3. After any player has bid a pass out of rotation at offender's LHO's turn to call is treated as a change of call. Law 25 applies.</p> <p>C. When Pass Is Artificial</p>

Law 30C - When the pass out of rotation is a convention, Law 31, not this Law, will apply. A pass is a convention if, by special agreement, it promises more than a specified amount of strength, or if it artificially promises or denies values other than in the last suit named.

Law 31 - When a player has bid out of rotation (and the bid is cancelled, as the option to accept the bid has not been exercised – see Law 29):

Law 31A - When the offender has bid (or has passed partner's call when it is a convention, in which case section A2(b) applies) at his RHO's turn to call, then:

Law 31A1 - If that opponent passes, offender must repeat the call out of rotation, and when that call is legal there is no penalty.

Law 31A2 - If that opponent makes a legal* bid, double or redouble, offender may make any legal call; when this call

Law 31A2(a) - repeats the denomination of his bid out of rotation, (penalty) offender's partner must pass when next it is his turn to call (see Law 23).

Law 31A2(b) - does not repeat the denomination of his bid out of rotation, the lead penalties of Law 26 may apply, and (penalty) offender's partner must pass whenever it is his turn to call (see Law 23).

When the pass out of rotation is artificial (promising more than a specified strength or conveying information relating to a specified suit or suits), or is a pass of an artificial call, Law 31, not Law 30, applies.

LAW 31 - BID OUT OF ROTATION

When a player has bid out of rotation, has passed artificially or has passed partner's artificial call (see Law 30C), and the call is cancelled the option in Law 29A not having been exercised, the following provisions apply:

A. RHO's Turn

When the offender has called at his RHO's turn to call, then:

1. If that opponent passes, offender must repeat the call out of rotation, and when that call is legal there is no rectification.

2. If that opponent makes a legal* bid, double or redouble, offender may make any legal call; when this call

(a) repeats the denomination of his bid out of rotation, offender's partner must pass when next it is his turn to call (see Law 23).

(b) does not repeat the denomination of his bid out of rotation, or if the call out of rotation was an artificial pass or a pass of partner's artificial call, the lead restrictions in Law 26 may apply, and offender's partner must pass whenever it is his turn to call (see Law 23).

B. Partner's or LHO's Turn

Law 31B - When the offender has bid at his partner's turn to call, or at his LHO's turn to call if the offender has not previously called**, (penalty) offender's partner must pass whenever it is his turn to call (see Law 23 when the pass damages the non-offending side), and the lead penalties of Law 26 may apply.

Law 31 first footnote - An illegal call by RHO is penalised as usual.

Law 31 second footnote - Later bids at LHO's turn to call are treated as changes of call, and Law 25 applies.

When the offender has bid at his partner's turn to call, or at his LHO's turn to call, if the offender has not previously called**, offender's partner must pass whenever it is his turn to call (see Law 23 when the pass damages the non-offending side). The lead restrictions of Law 26 may apply.

* An illegal call by RHO is rectified as usual.

**Later bids at LHO's turn to call are treated as changes of call, and Law 25 applies.