

## **4.0 BLOOD BOWL LEAGUES (v1.7.1)**

Any experienced Blood Bowl coach will tell you that while one-off games may be fun, running a team over the course of a series of games is far more exciting. Not only do you have to worry about the tactics that your team will use in a single game, but you can also watch your team develop and grow into a real powerhouse team to rival even the mighty Reikland Reavers or the Gouged Eye. Running a Blood Bowl team in a league does create extra work and calls for quite a lot of commitment, but if you want to have the glory of leading your team through a long season to the Blood Bowl final itself, then the League rules are for you!

Games are played in stadiums, owned either by the Colleges of Magic or by large towns or cities. They are not normally owned by Blood Bowl teams themselves, though some teams do own their own stadiums (eg, the Reikland Reavers). Instead, teams travel round the Old World, moving from stadium to stadium and playing matches against any teams they meet.

The League rules are designed to recreate the way Blood Bowl teams travel round the Old World, moving from venue to venue to play games. In a way the teams are much more like a travelling company of actors, or a mercenary regiment, than the football teams of present day times. Because of this anarchic set-up it is up to each team manager to organise matches, set dates for games, and so on.

In order to set up the league the first thing you need to do is pick the ‘League Commissioner’, who should ideally be the most experienced coach in the group. The Commissioner has the responsibility of making sure that the league runs smoothly, and, most importantly, organising any tournaments that are played. The Commissioner can also keep track of how well all the teams are doing, and can even write a newsletter featuring match reports, league tables, facts and stats, and anything else he can think of! The Commissioner can be a coach of a team in the league, too, just so long as he doesn’t take advantage of the situation to help his team win any tournaments.

In a league, the Commissioner’s word is LAW. He is allowed to change or modify *any* of the Blood Bowl rules as he sees fit, including any of the League Rules that follow. In the immortal words of fellow game designer Tuomas Pirinen: If the League Commissioner says that Dwarfs can now fly, your reply must be “Yes Sir! How high?”. If you don’t like the way a commissioner runs his league, you have two choices; put up with it, or leave the league. Arguing with the commissioner is NOT an option. ‘Nuff said, I hope.

### **4.1 STARTING THE LEAGUE**

A league consists of a group of teams (preferably at least four) who will play each other (and maybe other teams) over the course of a series of games. Existing Leagues set up under earlier versions of the Blood Bowl rules can easily change over to the new league rules; coaches simply need to work out the value of the team as described below, and start using the new team list presented in section 2.5. Any team rosters that are not ‘legal’ under the new rules can carry on using the players that are in the team, but any replacements should be purchased from the new rosters.

You can start playing league matches as soon as all the coaches taking part in the league have created their teams. It is up to the teams’ coaches to organise any matches that they

play. A team can play as often as a coach likes, assuming that he can find enough opponents, of course! The only restriction is that a team may not play against the same opponent for more than two matches in a row. This means that a coach can play two games against the same opponent, (roughly a full evening's play), but the next match must be against a different team.

If the Commissioner decides to allow it then coaches may run one or more teams at the same time. Obviously, this will mean that each individual team will play fewer games, as the coach's time will have to be split between the different teams he has in his stable. A coach may not swap money, players or anything else between the teams that he runs. For example, he may not make a 'special loan' from one of his teams to another, or swap players between the teams, and so on. Note that a coach can carry out such actions between one of his teams and a team run by another coach (with the permission of the other coach and the league commissioner, of course!), he just can't do it between two of his own teams.

## **4.2 TEAM ROSTER**

Before you can start playing league matches, each coach must create a team as explained on page ???. This is where the columns previously unused come in. They include a number of columns and rows for recording important information that you will need to know when you are running a league team. How these extra rows and columns are used is explained in the rules that follow. Star Players may be hired when creating the team for League play, but will only play for the first match and will have to be rehired if you want to use them again (see 4.7.2, step 6). Star players may not be hired as a permanent member of the team in League play.

### **4.2.1 Treasury**

Each coach begins the league with a treasury of 1,000,000 gps with which to buy his team. Any money that is not spent should be recorded in the team's treasury and may be spent after any future match. A coach must keep track of how much money his team has in its treasury by recording the amount on his team roster.

### **4.2.2 Team Value**

In League matches the 'value' of a team effects whether it receives *Inducements* for playing a match (see 4.6.2) and if it suffers from *Spiralling Expenses* (4.7.3). The value of a team (often abbreviated to 'TV') is worked out by adding up the cost of the players that will play for the team in its' next match, including extra costs for improvements, to the cost of coaching staff, team re-rolls, and any money in the treasury. Record the value of your team in the appropriate space on the team roster.

Note that any money that was paid for Fan Factors does not counts towards the team's value, and neither do players that are missing the game due to injury. Also note that because Fan Factor does not count when calculating team value your team will start with a value of between 950,000 and 1,000,000 depending on how much fan factor you purchase when creating your team.

### 4.2.3 Match Records

On the back of the team roster there is a Match Record Chart for recording information about the games that the team has played. Keep a record of the matches played by the team here. The coach should record the name of the opposition, the score and number of casualties inflicted by each team, as well as the gate and match winnings, and any brief notes about the game.

### 4.3 INJURIES

Blood Bowl is a rough and dangerous sport, and players are often injured or killed while playing the game. Many Blood Bowl players sport scars from old injuries, while some have lost eyes, ears, noses and even whole limbs! Although most injuries can be recovered from given a bit of time, some are so serious that they can permanently affect a player. In one-off games this is not important – all you need to know is that the player is off the field for the rest of the game! – but in a league it is vital to know exactly what type of injury a player has suffered. This is where the Serious Injury table comes in...

If a player becomes a casualty because a 10 or more is rolled for them on the Injury table, then the opposing coach is allowed to make a roll on the Serious Injury table.

The dice scores on the Serious Injury table run from 11 through to 68. Assuming that you don't have a 68 sided dice (not many people do), you need to roll a normal six-sided dice and the eight-sided dice used to scatter the ball. The six-sided dice counts as tens, so a score of 2=20, 4=40 etc, and the eight-sided dice counts for the units, so a score of 3=3, 5=5, etc. Then put the numbers together to get a score from 11 to 68. For example, if you rolled a '2' on the six-sided dice and a '3' on the eight-sided dice, then you would get a score of 23.

Having made the dice roll, look up the result on the Serious Injury table. The table lists exactly what has happened to the player, and describes any special effects the injury may have. The majority of the results simply cause the player to miss the next match, though some have more long-lasting effects. The coach of the player that suffered the injury should make a note of the effect of the serious injury on his team roster.

#### Serious Injury Table

D68	Result	Effect
11-38	Badly Shaken Up	No long term effects.
41	Broken Ribs	Miss next game
42	Groin Strain	Miss next game
43	Gouged Eye	Miss next game
44	Broken Jaw	Miss next game
45	Fractured Arm	Miss next game
46	Fractured Leg	Miss next game
47	Smashed Hand	Miss next game
48	Pinched Nerve	Miss next game

51	Damaged Back	Niggling Injury
52	Smashed Knee	Niggling Injury
53	Smashed Hip	-1MA
54	Smashed Ankle	-1MA
55	Serious Concussion	-1AV
56	Fractured Skull	-1AV
57	Smashed Collar Bone	-1ST
58	Broken Neck	-1AG
61-68	DEAD	DEAD!

Miss Next Game: Write an 'M' in the injuries box on the team roster, and rub it out at the end of the next match. Players missing a game do not count towards their team value when working out whether the team receives any inducements for playing the match (see 4.6.2).

Niggling Injury: Miss next game as above. In addition, write an 'N' in the injuries box on the team roster. Each niggling injury adds +1 to any injury rolls against this player.

-1 MA, ST, AG, AV: Miss next game as above. In addition, record the characteristic change on the team roster. However, no characteristic may be reduced by more than 2 points from its starting value or to a value less than 1, and any reduction from an injury that would cause a further reduction is ignored.

DEAD: The player is dead, dead, dead! Remove them from your team roster.

#### **4.4 STAR PLAYER POINTS**

Most players are able to earn Star Player points (SPPs) in league matches. Star Player points are earned for scoring touchdowns, making complete passes, making interceptions, killing or injuring opposing players, and for earning 'Most Valuable Player' awards.

Once a player has earned enough Star Player points he becomes entitled to an improvement and may roll on the 'Improvement table'. Players who survive long enough will progress to become Star Players, with special statistics and skills that they have picked up over the course of their long career on the Blood Bowl field.

The team roster includes boxes so coaches can keep track of the number of Star Player points their players earn during a match. Each time a player does something that earns him any Star Player points his coach should put a tick in the appropriate box on the roster for each point they have earned. At the end of the match count up the number of new ticks for each player, and upgrade their total score of Star Player points accordingly.

Star Player points are earned for performing the following actions:

**Complete Pass (COMP):** A player who makes an accurate pass that is caught by the intended receiver earns 1 Star Player point. An accurate pass is called a 'completion' or complete pass. Note that the ball must be caught by the player it was being thrown to, otherwise it is not complete!

Touchdowns (TD): A player who scores a touchdown earns 3 Star Player points.

Interceptions (INT): If a player successfully makes an Interception after making an Interception roll then they earn 2 Star Player points.

Casualties (CAS): If a player causes an opposing player to be removed as a Casualty then they earn 2 Star Player points. The points are only earned if the player blocks an opponent or is blocked by an opponent himself. Casualties inflicted in any other way (including injuries inflicted by the crowd or from attacks with chainsaws, bombs, or the Stab skill) do not count for Star Player points.

Most Valuable Player (MVP): One randomly selected player from each team is awarded a Most Valuable Player award at the end of the match. A Most Valuable Player award earns the player 5 Star Player points. **IMPORTANT:** A team that concedes a match must give its MVP to the opposing team (ie, the winning coach gets two MVPs and the losing coach gets none).

#### **Star Player Points Table**

Per Passing Completion	1 SPP
Per Casualty	2 SPPs
Per Interception	2 SPPs
Per Touchdown	3 SPPs
Per MVP award	5 SPPs

<b>SPPs</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Improvement Rolls</b>
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0-5	Rookie	None
6-15	Experienced	One
16-30	Veteran	Two
31-50	Emerging Star	Three
51-75	Star Player	Four
76-175	Super Star	Five
176+	Legend	Six

#### **4.4.1 Improvement Rolls**

As players earn more Star Player points they go up in levels of experience and make Improvement rolls. All players start out as Rookies with no Star Player Points. Once a player has earned 6 points he becomes 'Experienced' and must make his first Improvement roll. Each time that the player goes up another level he must make another Improvement roll. The Star Player Points Table lists the number of Star Player points that are required to reach each different level.

At the end of the match work out how many Star Player points each of the players in your team has earned, and look up their scores on the Star Player Points Table. If the player has earned enough points to go up a level, then immediately make a roll for them on the

Improvement table. To make the Improvement roll, roll two dice, add the scores together, and look up the result on the Improvement table.

#### **Improvement Table**

##### **2D6 Improvement**

2-9	New Skill
10	Statistic Increase (+1 MA or AV) <i>or</i> New Skill
11	Statistic Increase (+1 AG) <i>or</i> New Skill
12	Statistic Increase (+1 ST) <i>or</i> New Skill

#### **4.4.2 New Skills**

On any Improvement roll you may choose to take a skill from the skill categories permitted for that player. These skill categories are found in the team lists. For example, a Human Catcher could take a skill from the list of General Skills or Agility Skills. If a player already has all of the skills listed then he can take a skill from *any* skill category other than Mutations or Extraordinary skills. Remember to record the new skill on the team roster. Skills may never be removed from a player.

#### **4.4.3 Statistic Increases**

An improvement roll of 10-12 will increase one of the player's statistics. The entry will list the characteristics that may be improved – simply pick one and record the new value on the team roster. Alternatively, the coach may choose to take a new skill instead (see 4.4.2). No characteristic may ever be increased by more than 2 points over its starting value or to a value greater than 10. Any additional increases must be taken as new skills instead.

#### **4.4.4 Rolling Doubles**

If the Improvement Roll is a double (eg 1,1 or 2,2 etc), you may ignore the result of the Improvement table (even if it was a statistic increase) and take a skill from *any* skill category other than Mutations or Extraordinary skills. For example, a Human Catcher could take a skill from the Strength skill categories.

Mutations can only be gained as a new skill if the player's team list *specifically* states it is possible. Otherwise they cannot be taken, even on the roll of a double.

#### **4.4.5 Improvements & Player Costs**

Every player has cost. This amount is recorded when they are hired. As they get better (gain skills or characteristic increases) their value increases. To reflect this, whenever a player rolls on the Improvement table, their cost must be increased on the team roster by the amount shown on the table below.

#### **Cost Modifiers table**

New Skill: +20,000
Skills that can only be taken on a double: +30,000
+1 MA or +1 AV: +30,000

+1 AG: +40,000
+1 ST: +50,000

#### **4.4.6 Star Players & Star Player Points**

The Star Players who come on Star Player cards or from the Official Star Player list on the back cover cannot earn any more Star Player points. They are considered to have peaked and cannot get any better.

### **4.5 PLAYING LEAGUES MATCHES**

League matches have their own sequence of play, which involves some pre-match and post-match action, as well as the actual game. Follow this sequence through for each league match you play, including any tournament matches.

#### **1. Pre-Match Sequence**

1. Roll on Weather table
2. Take Inducements

#### **2. The Match**

1. Roll the Gate
  2. Receiving Team Turn
  3. Kicking Team Turn
- Etc...

#### **3. Post-Match Sequence**

1. Improvement Rolls
2. Update Team Roster

### **4.6 PRE-MATCH SEQUENCE OF PLAY**

The pre-match sequence must be used before every league match that is played. The sequence is split into three separate steps that are described below:

#### **4.6.1 The Weather**

One coach rolls on the Weather table printed on the Blood Bowl reference sheet to see what the weather will be like for the match.

#### **4.6.2 Inducements**

Teams that are at a disadvantage are often given ‘inducements’ to play that will help even the odds. Usually this takes the form of extra money, offered by the stadium owner to help convince a team to take part in a match against a superior opponent (and thus allowing the stadium owner to recoup his losses and more through tickets sales and merchandise!).

To represent this an underdog in a match may be given a certain amount of gold that can be used to buy things for the team to help them in the upcoming match. The amount of

money the team receives to buy them is equal to the *difference* between the total value of the underdog team and the total value of the opposing team. For example, if one coach had a team worth 1,000,000 gold pieces while his opponent had a team worth 1,250,000 gold pieces, then the first coach would be allowed to spend 250,000 gold pieces on Inducements. Any of the money that is not spent on Inducements is lost and may not be added to the team treasury. In addition, *either* coach may use money from their treasury to purchase Inducements.

Inducements are selected from the following list. Note that limitations and special rules from the team lists apply, so Goblin teams still pay double to hire Star Players that are not Goblins or Trolls, etc. As some coaches can take a *very* long time deciding which Inducements to take, there is a four-minute time limit on selecting them.

Unlimited Journeymen: You may hire extra players for your team, who will play for the match and then leave. The normal limits on the total number of players allowed in a team and in each position do apply to Journeymen (so they aren't truly unlimited). However players that are missing the game due to injury do not count towards the number of players on the team, so you can use Journeymen to replace players that are missing a game if you wish. All Journeymen count as having the Loner skill.

0-2 Star Players: You may hire up to two Star Players that are allowed to play for your team. Unless your league commissioner decides otherwise, deaths and serious injuries inflicted on Star Players are waived after the match. Star Players may not take the number of players in the team to more than 16. However players that are missing the game due to injury do not count towards the number of players on the team, so you can use Star Players to replace players that are missing a game if you wish.

0-1 Wizard: You may hire a Wizard to help your team during the match for 180,000 gold pieces. See the rules for Wizards below (4.8).

0-1 Apothecary: You may hire an Apothecary to help your team for one match for 60,000 gold pieces, but only if your team is normally allowed to use apothecaries. This may allow a team to have two apothecaries (one on their roster, and a freebooter hired for the one match).

0-1 Chirurgeon: You may hire a Chirurgeon for the match for 60,000 gold pieces. This physician is a master of needle and thread, and can really get the boys back on the field when they've been hurt -- even the undead! Once during the game, a player who has suffered a Badly Shaken result on the Serious Injury table may be returned to Reserves.

0-3 Bribes: Each bribe costs 100,000 gold pieces and allows you to attempt to ignore one call by the referee for a player who has committed a foul to be sent off, or a player armed with a secret weapon to be banned from the match. Roll a D6: on a roll of 2-6 the bribe is effective, but on a roll of 1 the bribe is wasted and the call still stands! Each bribe may be used once per match.

0-4 Intensive Training Sessions: Each intensive training session costs 100,000 gold pieces. Pick a player on your team. He may pick one extra skill to use for



this match only, just as if he had rolled a New Skill result on the Star Player Table. A player may only receive one intensive training session per match.

0-4 Extra Team Training: Each extra team training sessions costs 100,000 gold pieces and allows the team to take one extra team reroll that may be used for this match only.

0-1 Bloodweiser Babe: You purchase extra-special Bloodweiser magic ale for 100,000 gold pieces, and get a lovely lady to serve players before going out for each drive. The combination of the ale and the young lady serving it means that players on the team recover from Knocked Out on a 2+ instead of 4+ for this match.

0-1 Sideline Staff: You may purchase extra Sideline Staff for 60,000 gold pieces. The staff consists of a total of 5 extra Assistant Coaches and/or Cheerleaders that will help your team for this one match.

0-1 Halfling Master Chef: Halfling teams may hire a Halfling Master Chef for 150,000 gold pieces, any other team can hire the Chef for 300,000 gold pieces. Roll 3D6 at the start of each half to see what effect the chef's cooking has on the team. For each dice that rolls 4 or more, the team is so inspired that they gain a Team Re-roll, and in addition the opposing team is so distracted by the fantastic cooking smells emanating from their opponent's dug-out that they lose a Team Re-roll (but only if they have any left to lose).

## **4.7 POST MATCH SEQUENCE**

You must go through the following five steps after each and every league match that you play:

### **4.7.1 Improvement Rolls**

In league matches it is possible for players to earn Star Player points which may give them Improvement rolls at the end of the match. This phase is used by each coach to allocate MVPs, update the Star Player points the players in their team have earned, and make any Improvement rolls for the players in their team.

### **4.7.2 Update Team Roster**

This phase is used to make sure that both teams' rosters are up to date and filled in correctly. Players and coaching staff may be hired and fired, and any notes or points of special interest can be recorded on the team roster at this time. There are spaces on the back of the roster that can be used to keep a record of the results of the matches that a team has played. By the way, although most Blood Bowl coaches will stoop to using almost any underhand tactic in order to win a game, falsifying a team roster is such a heinous crime that no right thinking coach should even consider doing such a thing. Enough said, I hope...

Carry out the following steps to update the roster.

1. Delete any players that have been killed from the roster, and record any changes to a player's cost for improvements.
2. Generate winnings for the match. Each coach rolls a D6 and adds their Crowd

Effect Modifier. Your team receives this amount x 10,000gps as winnings for the match. If you won the match you receive an additional 10,000gps and may choose to re-roll your D6 if you wish, but you must accept the second result even if it is worse than the first. Remember that teams that concede a match do not receive any winnings.

3. Each coach must now pay for spiralling expenses (see 4.7.3)
4. Each coach rolls a D6. On a roll of 6 their Fan Factor goes up by 1 point. On a roll of 1 it goes down by one point. If you won the match you may choose to re-roll your D6 if you wish, but you must accept the second result even if it is worse than the first. A team's Fan Factor may never be reduced to below 1 or above 10.
5. Each coach must decide if they wish to spend any money in the team treasury to buy new players and coaching staff for their team, and/or let go any players or coaching staff from their team who are no longer wanted. In addition, coach can choose to spend money from their treasury to increase their team's re-rolls by 1. Adding a re-roll costs double the amount shown on the team list, but only adds the basic (un-doubled) cost to the total value of the team.
6. Any remaining money must be banked in your treasury.
7. Work out the total value of the team and record it on the roster. The value of a team is worked out by adding up the cost of the team's players (including extra costs for improvements), support staff, team re-rolls, plus the money in your treasury. Do not include the value of any players that will be forced to miss their next match due to injury.

#### **4.7.3 Spiralling Expenses**

Successful teams can be worth a fortune as their players improve and the squad grows. In their heyday during the early days of Blood Bowl the Dwarf Giants were reputed to be worth in excess of 4,000,000 gold pieces! However as the wage bill and other team expenses increase so a bigger proportion of the team's winnings get devoted to just paying the bills rather than being available for additional purchases.

Typically once a team's value exceeds 1,500,000gps then for every 200,000gps, or fraction thereof, the team must pay 10,000gps after the match to cover their spiralling expenses. If the team does not have enough money to cover their expenses, then any excess is written off and is not carried forward (ie, teams do not have to go into debt to cover their expenses).

e.g. a team with a value of 1,720,000gps would have to pay 20,000 gold pieces after each match to cover their spiralling expenses.

There are lots of different leagues, all of which have different cost bases and revenue streams so a commissioner should feel free both to alter the breakpoint (1,500,000gps) and the step size (200,000gps) to suit their own league. For example, the small Albion domestic league has a breakpoint of 1,000,000gps and a step size of 100,000gps, the

wealthy Imperial Premiership has a breakpoint of a massive 2,500,000gps and step size of 250,000gps, while the Naggaroth Open has a break point of 1,750,000gps and a step size of 50,000gps.

## 4.8 WIZARDS

Wizards, just like everybody else in the Old World, are keen sports fans and many are fanatically loyal in support of their chosen team. It is not surprising then that soon after the game was born, Wizards started 'helping out' the team they supported with carefully selected spells. Soon games were awash with magic as rival Wizards battled to give their team the edge. In the end the Colleges of Magic were forced to insist that only teams that had bought a special license from the Colleges of Magic were allowed to have magical assistance. They limited this assistance to one spell per match, and even this had to be chosen from a very limited selection and cast by an officially appointed Colleges of Magic team Wizard. Wizards and fans alike soon realised that they really wanted to see a proper Blood Bowl match rather than a spellcasting contest, so the new rules were soon universally accepted.

Any team is allowed to hire a Wizard for a match, as long as they can afford the whopping hiring fee charged by the College of Magic concerned. No team may hire more than one Wizard per match. Wizards can be represented in games with one of the Wizard models from the range of Citadel miniatures for Warhammer. This isn't strictly necessary, but looks a lot better than representing a Wizard with a bottle top or tiddlywink!

Once per game, the Wizard is allowed to cast either a *fireball spell* or a *lightning bolt spell*. Wizards may only cast spells at the start of their own team turn before any player performs an action OR immediately after their own team's turn has ended even if it ended with a turnover.

**Fireball:** Choose a target square anywhere on the field. Roll one dice to hit each standing player (from either team) that is either in the target square or a square adjacent to it. If the to hit roll is a 4 or more then the target is knocked over. If it is a 3 or less they manage to dodge the fireball's blast. Make an Armour roll for any player that is knocked over as if they had been knocked over by a player with the Mighty Blow skill. If a player on the moving team is knocked over by a fireball, then the moving team does not suffer a turnover unless the player was carrying the ball at the time.

**Lightning Bolt:** Pick a standing player anywhere on the pitch, and roll one dice. If the score is a 2 or higher, then he has been hit by the lightning bolt. If the roll is a 1 then he manages to dodge out of the way. A player hit by a lightning bolt is knocked over and must make an armour roll as if hit by a player with the Mighty Blow skill.