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2010 High School Baseball & Softball Rules Review Exam

Introduction (please read!):

This rules review exam contains 125 questions from the High School Baseball and Softball Rule Books and the NCOA High School Baseball and Softball Umpire's Handbook.

- The first 75 questions relate to **both** sports and must be answered by all High School umpires.
- Questions 76-100 are questions relating to **High School Baseball rules only** and are to be answered by **all** High School Baseball Umpires.
- Questions 101-125 are related to **High School Fast Pitch Softball rules only** and are to be answered by **all** High School Softball Umpires.

The questions are designed to be educational in purpose to prepare umpires for the forthcoming high school baseball and softball season. Topic and rule references are provided for each question to help you understand and learn the rule. A thorough knowledge of the rules will help you make split second decisions during the game without the help of a rule book or a fellow umpire. This rules review will certify you to work all High School Baseball and/or Softball games assigned by NCOA.

Instructions (read too!):

- 1. You have only three (3) chances to pass with a 90% or better to meet NCOA Minimum Standards for the 2010 High School Baseball/Softball Season and to be eligible for playoffs.**
2. In each question the situation is not further complicated by another situation, unless so stated.
3. This is an open book rules review. You are encouraged to search the rule book for the answers. You are also encouraged to complete the rules review with fellow umpires and discuss each question.
4. Select the most correct answer to the question. There is only one correct answer.
- 5. A passing score of 90% or better** is required in order to qualify for umpiring assignments, post season playoffs and meeting NCOA minimum standards for high school baseball/softball. If you don't pass this rules review by stated date below you will be fined \$25 for failure to meet NCOA minimum standards for high school baseball/softball. **Veteran umpires with 4 or more years experience are expected to score 95% or better.**
6. Until you pass this rules review you will only be assigned on an "as needed" basis.

Good luck! This rules review must be completed and passed by: March 15, 2010.

Answers must be submitted online at:

Online at: www.northbaydbms.net/bat_ball_rules_review/

1. *(Appeals)* Two outs with a runner on second, bottom of the seventh and score tied. The batter hits a ground ball up the middle for a base hit. The runner on second advancing towards home misses third. The center fielder makes a wild throw to home and the runner touches home then the ball goes over the backstop. The base umpire witnessed the runner missing third:
(BsB Reference: 8-2-1; 8-2-5; 8-2-1 thru 5 Penalty; 8-2-6 Types a thru k; Simplified & Illustrated book page 143 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-1-3; 8-6-6 thru 9)
 - (a) When the ball is declared dead call the runner out, cancel the score and go into extra innings.
 - (b) If the defense properly appeals the runner not touching third, call the runner out, cancel the score and go into extra innings. If the defense does not appeal before the umpires leave the field of play the running infraction will be ignored.

2. *(Ball / Strikes)* The pitcher throws a pitch and the ball bounces in front of home plate and then passes through the strike zone.
(BsB Reference: 7-2-1a; 7-2-b |•| FPSB Reference: 7-2-1a; 7-2-1b; 2-56-1)
 - (a) The ball remains live. A strike is called only if the batter swings and misses. The ball is in play if the batter swings and hits the ball. Ball is called if the batter doesn't swing.
 - (b) The ball is dead and a ball is awarded to the batter. If anything else occurs it shall be nullified.

3. *(Base Awards)* Two outs with a runner on first. The catcher drops a third strike which is rolling toward the first base dugout enabling the batter-runner to reach first while the catcher chases the ball down. The catcher then throws wild to third attempting to put out the runner (that started at first) sliding into third and the ball goes into the stands.
(BsB Reference: 8-3-3c; 8-3-5; table on page 49; 2-2-1; Simplified and Illustrated book page 152; NCOA Handbook page 18 |•| FPSB Reference: 8-4-3(f) (Penalty); table on pages 43 and 44; NCOA Handbook page 18)
 - (a) Award the runner that started at first - home and batter-runner - third. Two bases from time-of-throw because each runner advanced one base prior to the throw.
 - (b) Award the runner third and the batter-runner second. Two bases from time-of-pitch.

4. *(Base Awards)* No outs and bases empty. The batter hits a ground ball to short. The short stop makes a wild throw to first base. The batter-runner touches first base then the ball enters dead ball territory.
(BsB Reference: 8-3-3c; 8-3-5; table on page 49; 2-2; NCOA Handbook page 18; Simplified and Illustrated book page 151 |•| FPSB Reference: 8-4-3(f) (Penalty); table on pages 43 and 44; NCOA Handbook page 18)
 - (a) Award the batter-runner third base. Two bases from base occupied when ball entered dead ball territory.
 - (b) Award the batter-runner second base. (BsB) Two bases from base occupied at time of pitch. (FPSB) Two bases from base occupied at time of throw.

5. *(Base Awards)* No outs with a runner on first. Runner going on the pitch, the batter hits a high fly ball to left field. The runner that started on first touches and passes second when the ball bounces before the fence then over the fence.
(BsB Reference: 8-3-3c; 8-3-5; table on page 49; 2-2; NCOA Handbook page 18; Simplified and Illustrated book page 151 |•| FPSB Reference: 8-4-3(h) (Penalty); table on pages 43 and 44; NCOA Handbook page 18)
- (a) Award the runner that started at first - third base. Award the batter-runner - second base. Two bases from the base occupied at time of pitch.
 - (b) Award the runner that started on first home and the batter-runner second. Two bases from the base last touched when the ball went out-of-play.
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6. *(Base Awards)* No outs and bases empty. The batter grounds to second and the second baseman overthrows the first baseman and the ball stays live. The runner attempts to advance to second but is caught in a run down. After several throws the runner dives back to first. The throw to first is wild and the ball goes into the dugout.
(BsB Reference: 8-3-3c; 8-3-5; table on page 49; 2-2; NCOA Handbook page 18 |•| FPSB Reference: 8-4-3(f) (Penalty); table on pages 43 and 44; NCOA Handbook page 18)
- (a) Award the batter-runner third. Two bases from base occupied at time of throw.
 - (b) Award the batter-runner second. One-plus-one: the base the runner was going to and the next base.
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7. *(Base Awards)* Runner on first. Batter hits a line drive to right field. The right fielder picks up the ball on a bounce and tries to force out the lead runner at second base. The ball is missed by all the infielders and rolls into dead ball territory. When the ball entered dead ball territory the runner that was on first is half way between 2nd and 3rd. The batter-runner is between 1st and 2nd. Place the runners.
(BsB Reference: 8-3-3c; 8-3-5; table on page 49; 2-2; NCOA Handbook page 18 |•| FPSB Reference: 8-4-3(f) (Penalty); table on pages 43 and 44; NCOA Handbook page 18)
- (a) Two bases from the base occupied when the ball entered dead ball territory. Runner on 1st gets home. Batter-runner gets 3rd.
 - (b) Two bases from the base occupied when the ball left the right fielder's hand. Runner on 1st goes to 3rd. Batter-runner gets 2nd.
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8. *(Base Awards)* Runners on first and second. The pitcher delivers the pitch and the ball deflects off of the catchers shin guard and the ball rolls into the dugout. Both runners advanced one base before the ball entered the dugout.
(BsB Reference: 8-3-3d; 8-3-5; table on page 49; 2-2; Simplified and Illustrated book page 152 |•| FPSB Reference: 8-4; table on pages 43 and 44)
- (a) Award the runners one base from base occupied at time of pitch, thus sending them to second and third respectively.
 - (b) Award the runners one base from the base occupied when the ball entered the dugout, thus sending them to third and home respectively.
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9. *(Base Running)* The batter-runner hits safely, overruns first base and then turns left into the playing area and immediately returns to first base. Before the batter-runner reaches first base the first baseman tags the batter-runner while returning to first.
(BsB Reference: 8-2-7; 8-4-2h; Simplified and Illustrated book page 145 |•| FPSB Reference: 8-8-9)
- (a) Call the batter-runner out. The batter-runner must turn to the right (away from 2nd). If he turns left without making an attempt the batter-runner is “live” and can be tagged out.
 - (b) Call the batter-runner safe. The batter-runner can turn either way along as no attempt is made toward 2nd base.
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10. *(Base Running)* No outs with runners on first and second. The batter hits a ground ball up the middle and lead runner stops at third. The runner from first continues past second and arrives at third only to find the lead runner there. In a non-force situation who legally occupies third and if the defense tags both runners while standing on third, which runner is out?
(BsB Reference: 8-2-8a; 8-4-2h; NCOA Handbook page 18 |•| FPSB Reference: 8-3-3; 8-3-7)
- (a) The lead runner legally occupies third and the trailing runner from first would be out.
 - (b) The trailing runner from first legally occupies third and the lead runner would be out.
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11. *(Base Running)* A runner is headed home. The catcher receives the ball before the runner arrives. The catcher is lying on the ground when the runner dives over the catcher and touches home plate before the catcher applies a tag on the runner.
(BsB Reference: 8-4-2b(2); 8-4-2d; ; Simplified & Illustrated book page 160 |•| FPSB Reference: 8-6-10 Note)
- (a) Call the runner safe.
 - (b) Call the runner out. A runner cannot dive over a player standing or lying on the ground. However, a runner may jump, hurdle or leap over a player lying on the ground.
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12. *(Base Running)* No outs with runner on first. The batter hits a long fly ball to left field. The runner on first does not move far from first. The batter-runner passes the runner on first. The ball is not caught.
(BsB Reference: 8-4-2m; Simplified and Illustrated book page 159 |•| FPSB Reference: 8-6-4; Casebook pages 60-61 Situation C)
- (a) Immediately call the batter-runner out for passing another runner. The ball remains live and the runner on first can advance.
 - (b) The ball is dead and the batter-runner is out. The runner on first cannot advance.
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13. *(Batting)* One ball and no strikes on the batter. The pitcher delivers a pitch that is inside and high, but not at the batter. The batter intentionally sticks out his/her elbow and allows the pitched ball to hit the elbow.
(BsB Reference: 7-3-4; Simplified & Illustrated book page 12 |•| FPSB Reference: 7-3-2)
- (a) Award the batter first for being hit by a pitched ball.
 - (b) Keep the batter at home due to permitting the ball to touch him/her and award a ball.
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14. *(Batting Out-of-order)* No outs. Batter #6 reaches first base. Batter #8 comes to the plate and works the count to 2 and 2. You are now notified by the either team of the batting out-of-order situation.
(BsB Reference: 7-1-1 |•| FPSB Reference: 7-1-1)
- (a) Declare batter #8 out. Bring batter #9 to bat.
 - (b) Bring batter #7 up with a 2 & 2 count.
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15. *(Batting Out-of-order)* Runner on 1st base with no outs. Batter #5 is scheduled to bat. Instead batter #6 bats and hits into a double play. Defensive team appeals the batting-out-order on batter #6.
(BsB Reference: 7-1-1 (read the entire paragraph, especially the spot where it says "Any outs..."); 7-1- Penalty 1 |•| FPSB Reference: 7-1-1 & 2 Penalty 2)
- (a) Call batter #5 out for batting out-of-order. The runner on 1st is also out as outs made on the play stand. Bring batter #6 up to bat again with two outs.
 - (b) Call batter #5 out for batting out-of-order. Return the runner that was on 1st to 1st. Bring batter #6 up to bat again with one out.
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16. *(Batting Out-of-order)* #13 Jones is at bat and gets a base hit. The defense head coach approaches the plate umpire and says #23 was the scheduled batter. The offense coach states he wrote Jones' number down wrong on the submitted line-up card and Jones was the proper batter.
(BsB Reference: 7-1-1 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) No penalty. The batting order is based on the names of the players not the number.
 - (b) Jones is declared out for batting out-of-order. Jones must also leave the game because he is wearing the wrong uniform.
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17. *(Batting Out-of-order)* No outs, bases empty. Batter #3 is scheduled to bat. Batter #4 bats out-of-order and reaches second base safely. Before batter #5 takes a pitch (or anything else occurs) the error is discovered by the defense.
(BsB Reference: 7-1-1 & 2 Penalty 1 and 2; Simplified & Illustrated book page 123 |•| FPSB Reference: 7-1-1 & 2 Penalty 1, 2 and 4)
- (a) Call batter #4 out and remove from the base. Batter #5 will be the next batter.
 - (b) Call batter #3 out. Remove batter #4 from second. Bring batter #4 up to bat again.
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18. *(Batting Out-of-order)* No outs. Batter #9 is scheduled to bat. Batter #1 bats and reaches first base safely. Batter #2 comes to bat and the pitcher throws the first pitch. Now the error is discovered by the defense.
(BsB Reference: 7-1-1; 7-1-1 Penalty 3; Simplified & Illustrated book page 124 |•| FPSB Reference: 7-1)
- (a) Batter #9 is out. Remove batter #1 from first base. Bring batter #1 up to hit again with the count that batter #2 had prior to the discovery.
 - (b) Leave batter #2 at bat. The error was discovered too late to penalize or correct.
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19. *(Catch / No Catch)* Runner on first. No outs. Runner breaks for second as the batter bunts the ball **in the air** over foul territory near home plate. The ball is below the batter's head when the catcher moves and catches the ball.
(BsB Reference: 2-9-1; 7-4-1d; Simplified and Illustrated book page 136 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-9-1; 2-25; 8-2-3; Casebook page 2 situation F)
- (a) Because the ball was below the batter's head this is a "foul tip", thus a strike on the batter, the ball remains live, and the steal of second is allowed.
 - (b) Legal catch. Batter is out and the runner must return to first base or risk being put out.
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20. *(Catch / No Catch)* The batter hits a fly ball between left and center field. The center fielder on a dead run catches the ball, takes three more steps while still running then collides with the left fielder and the ball falls out of the glove and rolls on the ground.
(BsB Reference: 2-9-1; Case Book 2.9.1 Situation C page 16; Simplified & Illustrated book page 46 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-9-1; 2-9-2; 2-9-5b)
- (a) No catch.
 - (b) This is a catch.
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21. *(Catch / No Catch)* No outs and a runner on first. The batter hits a fly ball to short right field, the right fielder intentionally drops (ball hit the glove) the fair fly ball. The runner on first advances and is tagged out at second.
(BsB Reference: 8-4-1c; Simplified & Illustrated book page 154 |•| FPSB Reference: 8-2-10; Casebook page 52 Situation A)
- (a) Legal play, the runner on first is out and the ball remains live.
 - (b) When a fair line drive, fair fly ball, or fair bunted ball in flight is intentionally dropped by any fielder with at least first base occupied and less than two outs, the ball becomes dead immediately and the batter is out. The runner is returned to first base.
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22. *(Catch / No Catch)* No outs and a really fast runner on first. The batter hits a fly ball to second base. The second baseman permits the fly ball to drop without touching it. The runner on first advances and is tagged out at second.
(BsB Reference: 8-4-1c; Simplified & Illustrated book page 154 |•| FPSB Reference: 8-2-10)
- (a) When a fair line drive, fair fly ball, or fair bunted ball in flight is intentionally dropped by any fielder with at least first base occupied and less than two outs, the ball becomes dead immediately and the batter is out. The runner is returned to first base.
 - (b) Legal play because the ball was not touched prior to it hitting the ground. The runner on first is out and the ball remains live.
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23. *(Conduct)* A runner rounds third and is heading towards home on a base hit by the batter. The catcher standing in line with the third base line but behind the plate does not have the ball nor will receive it. The runner touches home plate and then (in your judgment) **maliciously crashes** into the catcher.
(BsB Reference: 2-30-1; 2-30-3; 8-4-2e; 3-3-1n Penalty; Simplified & Illustrated book page 160 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-50-1; 2-50-2; 8-6-14; 8-6-14 Penalty; 3-6-18; 3-6-18 Penalty)
- (a) Score the run but eject the runner.
 - (b) Cancel the run, call the runner out and eject him/her.
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- 24.** *(Conduct)* Two opponents get into a fight. Several players from each team leave their position or their bench area and get near the two combatants. Coaches from each team are helping get peach amongst everyone.
(BsB Reference: 3-3-1q; 3-3-1 Penalty |•| FPSB Reference: 3-16-19; 3-16-19 Penalty)
- (a)** Only the two combatants are ejected. Warnings are issued to both teams and if a fight breaks out again and people leave their positions or bench areas then they are ejected.
 - (b)** The two combatants and the players who left their position or bench area are also ejected. The coaches are not ejected because they were helping.
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- 25.** *(Conduct)* The game starts and the defense coach is standing outside their dugout coaching his/her players. The coach remains outside the dugout during play.
(BsB Reference: 3-3-1j; Simplified and Illustrated book page 65 |•| FPSB Reference: 3-6-6)
- (a)** Get the coach in the dugout. This applies to all personal unless allowed outside the dugout per rule. Coaches may step outside the dugout during dead balls and a lull in the action, but once the game goes “hot” the coach must get his/her butt inside that dugout. This is for safety purposes!!!!!!!
 - (b)** Perfectly legal. Coaches are allowed to remain outside their dugout because and as long as they are coaching.
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- 26.** *(Conduct)* A runner rounds third and is heading towards home on a base hit by the batter. There is a play at the plate as the catcher catches the ball in front of home and then the runner maliciously crashes the catcher. The catcher drops the ball. The runner touches home.
(BsB Reference: 8-4-2e; 3-3-1n Penalty; Simplified & Illustrated book page 160 |•| FPSB Reference: 8-6-14; 8-6-14 Penalty; 3-6-18)
- (a)** Score the run but eject the runner.
 - (b)** Do not score the run, call the runner out and eject him/her.
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- 27.** *(Conferences)* The umpire-in-chief shall keep a written record of:
(BsB Reference: 10-2-3j |•| FPSB Reference: 10-2-3j)
- (a)** Only defensive charged conferences.
 - (b)** Both defensive and offensive team charged conferences.
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- 28.** *(Conferences)* The defensive coach used charged defensive conferences in the third and fourth inning. In the seventh inning the coach requests another charged defensive conference.
(BsB Reference: 3-4-1; 2-10-1; 6-2-2b; NCOA Handbook page 27; Simplified & Illustrated book page 113 |•| FPSB Reference: 3-7-1; 2-14-1)
- (a)** Allow the third conference. A 4th defensive conference by this team during the first seven innings will require the removal of the pitcher as a pitcher can play another defensive position, but can not return to pitch in the game.
 - (b)** The coach must remove the pitcher on the third conference. The pitcher can play another defensive position, but can not return to pitch in the game.
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- 29.** (*Conferences*) The defensive coach used a charged conference in the third inning. In the fifth inning the defensive coach goes out and replaces the pitcher. How many defensive charged conferences does this coach have left?
(*BsB Reference: 3-4-1; 2-10-1; 6-2-2b; NCOA Handbook page 27; Simplified & Illustrated book page 113* |•| *FPSB Reference: 3-7-1; 2-14-1*)
- (a) One
(b) Two. When the coach went out to replace the pitcher, this does not count as a charged conference.
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- 30.** (*Conferences*) The defensive coach used only two defensive charged conferences during the first seven innings. The game goes into extra innings. How many charged conferences is the defensive coach allowed without having to remove the pitcher in the 8th inning.
(*BsB Reference: 3-4-1; 3-4-4; 2-10-1; NCOA Handbook page 27; Simplified & Illustrated book page 73* |•| *FPSB Reference: 3-7-1; 2-14-1*)
- (a) One. One in each extra inning. There is no carry over in extra innings.
(b) Two and if not used three in the 9th, etc.
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- 31.** (*Conferences*) The offensive team coach calls time to talk to the runner on 2nd base. The defensive coach now runs out to talk to the pitcher.
(*BsB Reference: 3-4-5; 2-10-1; Simplified & Illustrated book page 76* |•| *FPSB Reference: 3-7-3; 2-14-1*)
- (a) The offensive team is charged with a conference and the defensive team is charged with a conference.
(b) This is legal and only the offensive team is charged with a conference. Once the offensive team is done with their conference the defense must stop too or risk being charged with a conference.
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- 32.** (*Dropped 3rd Strike*) Two outs with a runner on first. 3-2 count on the batter and the pitch is swung at and missed. The pitch is dropped by the catcher and rolls several feet away from home plate. The runner on first advances to second and the batter attempts to run to first.
(*BsB Reference: 7-4-1b(1); Simplified & Illustrated book page 135* |•| *FPSB Reference: 7-4-7 Note*)
- (a) Allow play to continue. The batter is not out and can advance to first because there are two outs even though first base was occupied at time of pitch.
(b) Yell “the batter is out” until the batter stops because first base was occupied at time of pitch. The half inning is over.
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- 33.** (*Dropped 3rd Strike*) Bases empty. No outs. 3-2 count on the batter. The batter swings and misses the pitched ball and the catcher drops the ball. The batter walks towards his/her dugout on the first base side and is two steps away from entering the dugout when he/she takes off for first base and reaches it safely because the defense did not throw the ball to first.
(*BsB Reference: 8-4-1i; 7-4-1b(1); Simplified & Illustrated book page 157* |•| *FPSB Reference: 8-1-1b; 8-6-22; 7-4-7 Note*)
- (a) Rule the batter out because he/she left the dirt area of home plate thus giving him/herself up.
(b) Legal play. Allow the batter to remain at first.
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34. *(Fair / Foul)* The batter hits a line drive down the first base line. The ball flies over first (does not touch the ground before first) and lands in foul territory beyond first base.
(BsB Reference: 2-16-1c; Simplified & Illustrated book page 44 and 48 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-25-1c)
(a) Foul ball.
(b) Fair ball.
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35. *(Fair / Foul)* The batter hits a ball that bounces along the first base line. The first baseman, between home and first base, has both feet in fair territory and leans over the line and fields the ball which is **over foul territory**. The first baseman then steps on first base.
(BsB Reference: 2-16-1d; Simplified & Illustrated book page 48; Case Book 2.16.1 Situation C page 17 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-25-1d)
(a) Foul ball.
(b) Fair ball and the batter is out.
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36. *(Fair / Foul)* The batter bunts the ball down the third base line. The ball is rolling along the line in foul territory when it hits a pebble and rolls into fair territory before third base where it stops.
(BsB Reference: 2-5-1a; Case Book 2.5.1 Situation C page 15 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-20-1a)
(a) Fair ball.
(b) Foul ball.
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37. *(Fair / Foul)* Batter attempts to bunt. The ball hits the bat, bounces straight down, bounces off the plate and hits the bat again while the batter is still holding the bat with both feet in the batter's box.
(BsB Reference: 8-4-1d(2); Simplified & Illustrated book page 155 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-25-1f)
(a) The batter is out for contacting the ball a second time while the ball was in fair territory.
(b) Foul ball because the batter still had both feet in the batter's box.
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38. *(Infield Fly Rule)* One out with runners on first and second. The batter hits a fly ball that could be caught with ordinary effort by an infielder in fair territory.
(BsB Reference: 2-19; 8-4-1j; Simplified & Illustrated book page 49 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-30; 8-2-9)
(a) Yell "infield fly, batter is out" immediately. The batter is out, the ball is dead and the runners cannot advance.
(b) Yell "infield fly, batter is out" when it is apparent the ball is an infield fly. The batter is out and the runners can advance at their own risk.
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39. (*Infield Fly Rule*) One out with bases loaded. The batter hits a fly ball that could be caught with ordinary effort by an infielder near the foul line. The covering fielder misplays the ball and it touches the fielder on the foul ball side of the line.
(*BsB Reference: 2-19; 2-16-1d; Simplified & Illustrated book page 49 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-30; 2-25-1d*)
- (a) Yell “infield fly, batter is out if fair” when it is apparent the ball is an infield fly. Because the ball was dropped the batter is not out as it is just a foul ball because it was touched on the foul ball side of the line.
 - (b) Yell “infield fly, batter is out” immediately. The batter is out even though the ball was dropped and the runners can advance at their own risk.
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40. (*Infield Fly Rule*) No outs runners on first and second. The batter squares to **bunt** and contacts the ball. The ball goes really high into the air over fair territory.
(*BsB Reference: 2-19; Simplified & Illustrated book page 49 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-30*)
- (a) Infield fly rule, batter is out.
 - (b) Play continues. The infield fly rule does not apply to bunts.
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41. (*Infield Fly Rule*) When the infield fly rule is in effect and the batter hits an “infield fly,” which umpire is responsible for calling “infield fly, batter is out?”
(*BsB Reference: NCOA Handbook 42 |•| FPSB Reference: NCOA Handbook 42*)
- (a) Both umpires.
 - (b) The senior umpire on the crew as coaches will not argue with umpires with grey hair.
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42. (*Interference - Offensive*) One out. Runner on first. 1-0 count on the batter. As the pitch is delivered to home the runner takes off for second. The batter swings at the pitch and misses, then steps over home plate. The catcher comes up throwing and must stop because the batter is in his/her way. There was no contact between the batter and the catcher.
(*BsB Reference: 2-21-1; 7-3-5a; 7-3-5 Penalty; Simplified & Illustrated book page 133 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-32; 7-4-4; 7-4 Penalty; 8-5-3*)
- (a) Call the batter out and return the runner to first.
 - (b) Call the runner out and keep the batter at the plate.
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43. (*Interference - Offensive*) No outs and bases loaded. The batter bunts the ball down the first baseline. The ball is just fair when the catcher fields the ball and throws to first. The thrown ball hits the batter-runner who is running in fair territory after reaching the running lane (last half of the distance from home plate to first base).
(*BsB Reference: 2-21-1a; 8-4-1g; 8-4 Penalty; 5-1-1f(1 & 2); NCOA Handbook page 16; Simplified & Illustrated book page 156 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-32-1; 8-2-5; 8-5-3; 8-2-6 Penalty; 5-1-1e; NCOA Handbook page 16*)
- (a) Delayed dead ball. When playing action finished call the batter-runner out for interference and allow all runners to remain at the base they are on at the end of playing action.
 - (b) Call time and call the batter-runner out for interference and return all runners to base occupied at the time of pitch.
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- 44.** *(Interference - Offensive)* Runner on second with no outs. The runner on second is advancing to third when hit by the batted ball that the shortstop was ready to field.
(BsB Reference: 2-21-1a; 8-4-2k; 8-1-2b; 5-1-1f(1 & 2); NCOA Handbook page 16; Simplified & Illustrated book page 162 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-32-1; 8-6-11; 8-1-2a Effect 3; 5-1-1e; NCOA Handbook page 16)
- (a) Rule immediate dead ball, call the runner out and award the batter-runner first base.
 - (b) Signal delayed dead ball and after the play is over call the runner on second out and let the rest of the play stand.
-
- 45.** *(Interference - Offensive)* No outs runner on first. The batter hits a ground ball to the second baseman. The ball hits the runner that was on first going to second. The ball is easily recovered by the second baseman who picks up the ball and throws to the shortstop for the out at second and the shortstop throws to first to double-up the batter-runner.
(BsB Reference: 2-21-1a; 8-4-2k; 8-4-1h; 5-1-1e(1 & 2); NCOA Handbook page 16; Simplified & Illustrated book page 162 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-32-1; 8-6-11; 8-1-2a Effect 3; 5-1-1f; NCOA Handbook page 16)
- (a) This is a delayed dead ball when the ball hit the runner. Since the defense got two outs allow the play to stand.
 - (b) This is an immediate dead ball when it hit the runner and a defensive player was in position to field the ball. Double play only if ruled intentional. Otherwise call the runner out and put the batter-runner on first.
-
- 46.** *(Interference - Offensive)* If any coach or member of the offensive team, other than a runner, interferes with a fielder attempting to field a foul fly ball...
(BsB Reference: 7-4-1f; Simplified and Illustrated book page 137 |•| FPSB Reference: 7-4-12)
- (a) ...If the fielder catches the ball the batter is out and the interference is ignored. If the fielder is unable to catch the ball it is a foul ball.
 - (b) ...The batter is out and the ball is dead.
-
- 47.** *(Interference - Offensive)* No outs with a runner on third. The batter hits a slow roller to the shortstop who attempts to throw the runner on third out at the plate. The catcher receives the throw behind the plate. Realizing no play can be made on the runner coming home, the catcher turns and attempts to throw the batter-runner advancing to second when he/she is run over (not malicious) by the runner from third after he/she crossed the plate.
(BsB Reference: 8-4-2g; 2-30-3; 2-21-1a |•| FPSB Reference: 2-50; 2-32; 8-6-18; Casebook page 63 Situation A)
- (a) Score the run and call the batter-runner out if the contact prevented a possible out being made on him/her.
 - (b) The run does not score, call the runner from third out and the batter-runner out if the contact prevented a possible out being made.
-

- 48.** (*Interference - Offensive*) No outs with runners on second and third. The third baseman and shortstop are playing up in front of the 2nd/3rd baseline. The batter hits the ball between and past the third baseman and shortstop. The ball then touches the runner coming from second.
(*BsB Reference: 8-4-2g; 8-4-2k |•| FPSB Reference: 8-8-4*)
- (a) Call an immediate dead ball and call the runner out. Put the batter on first.
 - (b) Ignore the touching of the batted ball by the runner and let the play continue.
-
- 49.** (*Interference - Umpire*) Runner on 3rd no outs. Batter hits a ground ball to the short stop, but the ball deflects off the base umpire's leg toward the second baseman. The second baseman was able to field the ball and throw the batter-runner out at first. The runner from 3rd scored.
(*BsB Reference: 2-21-2; 5-1-1f(1); 8-1-2b; Simplified & Illustrated book page 88 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-32-2; 5-1-1f(1); 8-1-2a Effect 3*)
- (a) Once the ball hit the umpire the ball is dead and the batter-runner is awarded first. The runner on 3rd is returned to 3rd.
 - (b) Because the defense was able to make a play on the ball and record an out the play will stand.
-
- 50.** (*Interference - Umpire*) Runner on second. The pitcher makes his/her delivery and the runner is stealing third. The catcher catches the ball and comes up throwing and hits the plate umpire's mask with his/her throwing hand.
(*BsB Reference: 2-21-2; 5-1-2c; Simplified & Illustrated book page 93 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-32-2; 5-1-2c; 8-5-6; 8-5-6 Penalty; Casebook page 31 Situation B*)
- (a) This is an immediate dead ball, so send the runner back to second.
 - (b) This is a delayed dead ball. If the runner is thrown out, he/she is out. If the runner is safe, send him/her back to second.
-
- 51.** (*NCOA Policies / Procedures*) A ruling is made on a call, not a judgment type call, and the coach disagrees with the ruling and wants to protest the game.
(*BsB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 10; NCOA Officials Web Site |•| FPSB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 10; NCOA Officials Web Site*)
- (a) The umpire(s) should accept the protest and move on with the game. Pray and hope the protesting team wins the game so it doesn't matter. But if the protesting team loses, call David Clark after the game and report the protest.
 - (b) The umpire(s) should do everything possible to resolve the protest before moving on with the game, including getting a rule book, getting together with partner, getting input from the opposing coach, etc. If this is done and the coach still wants to protest, accept the protest and move on with the game. Call Gary Frieders (BsB) or Jerry Boitos (FPSB) after the game and report the protest.
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- 52.** *(NCOA Policies / Procedures)* Making positive contact with your partner at least the day before the game is:
(BsB Reference: NCOA Handbook Page 2 |•| FPSB Reference: NCOA Handbook Page 2)
- (a)** Not required.
 - (b)** Always required by both umpires! Confirm game time, location, who has the plate, which shirt color wearing, car pool, etc. Positive contact means actually speaking to your partner or responding to his/her email. The NCOA assigners are working umpires and can not bail you out if your partner fails to show up.
-
- 53.** *(NCOA Policies / Procedures)* If you eject a player or coach, after the game you must:
(BsB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 2 and 22 |•| FPSB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 12 and 71)
- (a)** Fill out an “incident report” and submit the incident report online within four (4) hours of the conclusion of the game. You must also call David for a softball ejection and Gary for a baseball ejection.
 - (b)** Submit an incident report online within a day or two of the conclusion of the game
-
- 54.** *(Obstruction)* Runner on first base. The batter swings and contacts the catcher’s glove then hits the ball. The batter reaches first base on a single and the runner moves to second. Plate umpire says “that’s catcher’s interference” and after the entire play is over:
(BsB Reference: 2-22-1; 5-1-2b; 8-1-1e; NCOA Handbook page 16; Simplified & Illustrated book page 140 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-36; 5-1-2b; 8-1-1d Effect 1; NCOA Handbook page 16)
- (a)** Ignore the catcher’s interference giving the coach of the offended team a choice of whether or not to accept the play.
 - (b)** Enforce the catcher’s interference giving the coach of the offended team a choice of whether or not to accept the play.
-
- 55.** *(Obstruction)* No outs runner on third base. The batter swings and contacts the catcher’s glove then hits the ball resulting in a grounder to the second baseman. The batter-runner is thrown out at first. The runner on third scores on the play. The plate ump yelled “catcher’s interference” and after the entire play is over:
(BsB Reference: 2-22-1; 5-1-2b; 8-1-1e; NCOA Handbook page 16; Simplified & Illustrated book page 140 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-36; 5-1-2b; 8-1-1d Effect 2; NCOA Handbook page 16)
- (a)** The catcher’s interference will be enforced returning the runner to third and awarding the batter-runner first. However the coach or captain of the team at bat, after being informed by the plate umpire of the catcher’s interference, may elect to decline the catcher’s interference penalty and accept the result of the play.
 - (b)** Ignore the catcher’s interference because a run was scored.
-

- 56.** (*Obstruction*) Runners on first and second. The batter-runner beats out an infield hit. The runner from second rounds third and gets into a run down. The runner in the run down is obstructed by the pitcher on the way to home. The runner in the run down gets back to third safely and finds the other runner there. Third baseman tags the runner from first with the ball.
(*BsB Reference: 2-22-1; 5-1-2b; 8-3-2; NCOA Handbook page 16; Simplified & Illustrated book page 148 and page 51 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-36; 5-1-3; 8-4-3b Penalty; NCOA Handbook page 16*)
- (a) This is a delayed dead ball at the time of obstruction and after the play is over award the obstructed runner home and call the non-obstructed runner out.
 - (b) This is a delayed dead ball at the time of obstruction and after the play is over award the obstructed runner home and allow the runner from first to remain at third.
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- 57.** (*Obstruction*) No outs with a runner on third. The batter hits a fly ball to right field and the right fielder catches the ball and the runner tags up. The catcher is blocking the plate awaiting the throw as the runner legally slides into home plate but doesn't reach it because of being blocked by the catcher. The catcher now receives the ball and tags the runner.
(*BsB Reference: 2-22-3; 8-3-2; NCOA Handbook page 16; Simplified & Illustrated book page 51 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-36; 8-4-3b; NCOA Handbook page 16*)
- (a) The runner has been obstructed and is safe.
 - (b) The catcher is making a legitimate play "while waiting to receive a thrown ball," the runner is out.
-
- 58.** (*Pregame*) The umpire-in-chief shall receive verification from both head coaches that all participants are properly equipped and emphasize to the coaches and captains that all participants are expected to exhibit good sporting behavior throughout the game.
(*BsB Reference: 2-10-2; 4-1-3a |•| FPSB Reference: 3-5-1; Casebook page 3 Situation 3.5.1*)
- (a) True
 - (b) False
-
- 59.** (*Scoring Runs*) Two outs and bases loaded. Bottom of the seventh and home team down by three. The "clean up hitter" hits a home run. On the way around the bases the batter-runner missed first base. After the batter-runner touches home:
(*BsB Reference: 9-1 Exception a and d; 2-24-1; 8-2-5; 8-2-5 Penalty; 8-2-6a(1); Simplified & Illustrated book page 166 |•| FPSB Reference: 9-1 Exception a and d; 2-24*)
- (a) If the defensive team properly appeals. Call the batter-runner out for missing first. Score three runs. Go into extra innings.
 - (b) If the defensive team properly appeals. Call the batter-runner out for missing first. No runs score. Visiting team wins.
-

60. (Scoring Runs) Two outs and bases loaded. Bottom of the seventh, home team down by three. The “clean up hitter” hits a home run. On the way around the bases the batter-runner misses third base. After the batter-runner touches home:
(BsB Reference: 9-1 Exception c; 2-24-2; 8-2-5; 8-2-5 Penalty; 8-2-6a(1); Simplified & Illustrated book page 166 |•| FPSB Reference: 8-6-7; 9-1 Exception c)
- (a) If the defensive team properly appeals call the batter-runner out for missing third. Score two runs as the runner directly ahead does not score either. The visiting team wins by one.
- (b) If the defensive team properly appeals call the batter-runner out for missing third. Score three runs and go into extra innings.
-
61. (Scoring Runs) One out with runners on first and third. Runner on first is going on the pitch. Batter hits a fly ball to right field. Runner on third tags-up on the catch and touches home plate, **before** the right fielder throws the ball to the first baseman who tags first base prior to the runner returning to first.
(BsB Reference: 9-1-1; 2-24-2; Simplified & Illustrated book page 166 |•| FPSB Reference: 9-1-1; 2-38-2; 2-38-4; 8-6-6; 2-61)
- (a) The play at first is a put out, not a force out, and the timing of the out is a factor in determining whether the run scores or not.
- (b) The play at first is a force out thus the run does not score.
-
62. (Scoring Runs) With the bases loaded and one out, the batter hits a fly ball to right field which is caught. All runners tag-up and the runner advancing from first to second is called out on a great throw and tag! The runner on third crossed the plate before the out at second.
(BsB Reference: 9-1-1; 2-24-2; 2-24-4; 2-30-1; Simplified & Illustrated book page 166 |•| FPSB Reference: 9-1-1; 2-61; 2-38-1; 2-49)
- (a) Do not allow the run as the out at second was a force play and was the third out of the inning.
- (b) Allow the run as the runner from third scored prior to the third out at second.
-
63. (Sliding) One out with a runner on first. The batter hits a ground ball to short. The runner executes a legal slide directly into the base knocking over the second baseman who was standing with one foot on the bag and one foot in the base path.
(BsB Reference: 2-32-1; NCOA Handbook page 19; Simplified & Illustrated book page 52 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-52-1; NCOA Handbook page 19)
- (a) Allow the play to stand as the slide by the runner into second was legal.
- (b) Enforce the interference and call a double-play.
-
64. (Sliding) The runner uses a rolling, cross-body or pop-up slide into the fielder:
(BsB Reference: 2-32-2a; 8-4-2b; NCOA Handbook page 19; Simplified & Illustrated book page 53 |•| FPSB Reference: 2-52-2a; 8-6-13; NCOA Handbook page 19)
- (a) Legal slide.
- (b) The slide is not legal.
-

- 65.** *(Substitutions)* Second-Baseman Brown, listed in the batting order as wearing uniform #4, is actually wearing #21. After reaching base in the third inning, defensive coach appeals to the umpire that Brown is batting out of order.
(BsB Reference: 1-1-3; Case Book page 4 Situation 1.1.3 |•| FPSB Reference: 7-1-1; 3-1-3; Case Book page 19 Situation 3.1.3)
- (a)** Brown will be declared out for batting-out-of-order and wearing the wrong uniform number.
 - (b)** There is no penalty since the batting-out-of-order rule requires only that the name be in the proper order.
-
- 66.** *(Substitutions)* The right fielder and center fielder collide on an attempt to catch a fly ball. The right fielder is unconscious for a minute, then comes out of it and seems ok.
(BsB Reference: 3-1-5; Simplified & Illustrated book page 60 |•| FPSB Reference: 3-3-9; Casebook page 26 Situation A)
- (a)** The right fielder can continue to play with a written authorization from a physician.
 - (b)** The right fielder can continue to play with written authorization from his/her mom or dad.
-
- 67.** *(Substitutions)* At the start of the game the coach turns in the line-up card with the substitutes listed. In the fifth inning the coach wants to bring in #10 to play right field. #10 is not listed on the line-up card.
(BsB Reference: 3-1; 4-1-3; 2-36-1; NCOA Handbook page 22 |•| FPSB Reference: 3-3-1; 2-57-1; Casebook page 23 Situation A; NCOA Handbook page 22)
- (a)** Inform the coach #10 cannot play because due to not being on the line-up card.
 - (b)** Allow the substitution. There is no penalty for not having a player on the line-up card.
-
- 68.** *(Umpire Mechanics)* As the base umpire if the plate umpire comes to you for help on a check swing you should:
(BsB Reference: NCOA Handbook Page 41 |•| FPSB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 41)
- (a)** Agree with the plate umpire's call so you don't "show up" your partner.
 - (b)** Give an honest response. If in your judgment the batter went yell "Yes" and signal strike." If you judge the batter did not go yell "No" and Signal safe.
-
- 69.** *(Umpire Mechanics)* When the plate umpire covers third base.
(BsB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 41 |•| FPSB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 41)
- (a)** Umpires should assume that the plate umpire will cover third in certain situations and communication is not necessary.
 - (b)** Communication is vital! Plate umpire must yell to the base ump "Fred, I got third" or "Fred, I'm going home", as appropriate, so the base umpire can adjust their positioning. (Assuming your partner's name is Fred.)
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- 70.** *(Umpire Mechanics)* When a play occurs that you have to make a ruling on you should:
(BsB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 42 & 48 |•| FPSB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 42 & 48)
- (a)** After getting angle then position, come to a complete stop and watch the entire play as it develops. Once the play is done make one call!
 - (b)** Continue moving closer to the play and make your call on the run.
-
- 71.** *(Umpire Mechanics)* Runners on and a ground ball in the infield. As the base umpire you make the call at first. It looks like the 1st baseman may have pulled the foot. Should you ask the plate umpire if the first baseman pulled the foot?
(BsB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 42 |•| FPSB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 44)
- (a)** Yes and right away, but only if you have a bad angle on the play at first and the plate umpire might have a better angle. Also, what does it hurt to ask - get the play right! Ask right away. Don't wait until the coach comes out and wants you to get help.
 - (b)** No. There is no reason; it is your call all the way. Put yourself in the proper position and adjust accordingly to make this call. Stick to your "guns" whether the call is right or wrong.
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- 72.** *(Umpire Mechanics)* With a runner on first the batter hits a grounder to shortstop and they start to turn a double play. Which umpire is responsible for making any interference call at second by the runner from first?
(BsB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 43 |•| FPSB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 45)
- (a)** Always the plate umpire.
 - (b)** If there is no throw to first base the base umpire will rule on interference at second. If there is a throw to first base the plate umpire will rule on interference at second. However, the base umpire can still make the interference call if he/she observes illegal action by the runner going into second.
-
- 73.** *(Umpire Mechanics)* Runner on 1st only. The batter gets a base hit that gets through the infield. The base umpire will release the lead runner to the plate umpire once the lead runner passes which base?
(BsB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 44 |•| FPSB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 44)
- (a)** Third base and commits to home. Base umpire always has all the calls on the bases.
 - (b)** Second base and commits to third. However, if there is no play at third and the lead runner stays at third, responsibility will be handed back to the base umpire as the plate umpire will head back home to cover home.
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- 74.** *(Umpire Mechanics)* The batter hits an obvious foul ball that goes over the back stop or out-of-play down the lines. The plate umpire should:
(BsB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 49 |•| FPSB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 49)
- (a)** Get a new ball to the pitcher immediately to keep the flow of the game going.
 - (b)** Follow the ball and when it lands scream "foul ball."
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- 75.** (*Umpire Mechanics*) Between innings:
(*BsB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 48 & 49 |•| FPSB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 48 & 49*)
- (a) The base umpire should go to right field and leave the plate umpire alone.
 - (b) Umpires should come together and discuss the previous half inning.
-
- 76.** (*Appeals*) (BsB) Regarding appeals under high school baseball rules for runners missing bases or leaving early on a caught fly ball.
(*BsB Reference: 8-2 Penalty 1 thru 5; Simplified and Illustrated book page 142; NCOA Handbook page 21 |•| FPSB Reference:)*)
- (a) The defense can make a “live ball” appeal by any fielder in possession of the ball touching the base missed or left too soon on a caught fly ball, or by tagging the runner committing the violation if the runner is still on the playing field. If the defense doesn’t appeal, the observing umpire will call time and automatically call the runner out after all playing action has ended.
 - (b) The defense can make a “live ball” appeal by any fielder in possession of the ball touching the base missed or the base left too early on a caught fly ball, or by tagging the runner committing the violation if the runner is still on the playing field -or- a “dead ball” appeal may be made by a coach or any defensive player with or without the ball by verbally stating the the runner missed the base or left the base too early on a caught fly ball.
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- 77.** (*Ball / Strikes*) (BsB) In high school baseball the strike zone is:
(*BsB Reference: 2-35; Case Book Situation 2.35.1 page 21; Simplified & Illustrated book page 54 |•| FPSB Reference:)*)
- (a) That space over home plate, the top of which is halfway between the batter’s shoulders and the waistline, and the knees, when he assumes his natural batting stance.
 - (b) That space over home plate, the top of which is halfway between the batter’s shoulders and the waistline, and the bottom being the top of the knees, when he assumes his natural batting stance.
-
- 78.** (*Base Awards*) (BsB) Runner on first base and the pitcher in the set position. The pitcher steps off the back of the rubber with the pivot foot and throws wild to first base in a pick-off attempt. The ball ends up in dead ball territory.
(*BsB Reference: 8-3-3c; 8-3-5; 6-1-5; table on page 49; 2-2; Simplified and Illustrated book page 151; NCOA Handbook page 18 |•| FPSB Reference:)*)
- (a) Send the runner to third base. The pitcher is a fielder when he steps back thus the runner is awarded two bases from base occupied at time of throw.
 - (b) Send the runner to second base. The runner is always awarded one base from the base occupied when the pitcher throws the ball out of play.
-
- 79.** (*Batting*) (BsB) A batter must keep one foot in the batter’s box, or step out and quickly return to the batter’s box not delaying the game when:
(*BsB Reference: 7-3-1; 7-3-1 Exception a thru h; NCOA Handbook page 20; Simplified & Illustrated book page 130 and 131. |•| FPSB Reference:)*)
- (a) The batter swings and misses at the pitch.
 - (b) The batter does not swing at a pitch and the ball is immediately returned to the pitcher, and the pitcher does not delay getting ready for the next pitch.
-

- 80.** (*Batting*) The batter squares to bunt the ball. The pitch is low so the batter puts a knee down in order to make contact with the ball. When contact with the ball is made, the batter has both feet in the batter's box, but the knee is touching the ground completely outside the batter's box.
(*BsB Reference: 7-3-2 |•| FPSB Reference:*)
- (a) The batter is out.
 - (b) Action by the batter is legal.
-
- 81.** (*Batting Out-of-order*) (BsB) No outs. Batter #9 is scheduled to bat. Batter #1 bats and reaches first base safely. Batter #2 comes to bat and the pitcher throws to first in an attempt to pick off the runner at first. Now the batting-out-of-order error is appealed by the defense.
(*BsB Reference: 7-1-1; 7-1-1 Penalty 2 |•| FPSB Reference:*)
- (a) Leave batter #2 to bat as the error was discovered too late to penalize or correct when the pitcher attempted the pick off.
 - (b) Call out batter #9 out. Remove batter #1 from first base and bring batter #1 up to hit.
-
- 82.** (*Conduct*) (BsB) If an assistant coach leaves the vicinity of the dugout or coaching box to dispute a judgment call by an umpire...
(*BsB Reference: 3-3-1g(6); Simplified and Illustrated book page 10 |•| FPSB Reference:*)
- (a) The umpire should get into an argument with such assistant coach.
 - (b) Both the head coach and the offending coach shall be restricted to the dugout for the remainder of the game, or if the offense is judged severe enough, the umpire may eject the offender and restrict or eject the head coach.
-
- 83.** (*Conduct*) (BsB) The first two batters hit home runs. The third batter comes up and the pitcher (in your judgment) intentionally throws close or hits the batter.
(*BsB Reference: 6-2-3; 6-2-3 Penalty; Simplified and Illustrated book page 114 |•| FPSB Reference:*)
- (a) Eject the pitcher, and the pitcher only. Even if a warning had already been issued earlier in the game to the teams, under high school rules the coach is NOT automatically ejected.
 - (b) Warn the pitcher, both coaches and teams. The next incident by either team the offending pitcher will be ejected.
-
- 84.** (*Equipment*) (BsB) For the 2010 and 2011 seasons, bats that are marked BESR Certified...
(*BsB Reference: 1-3-2; Simplified and Illustrated book page 9 |•| FPSB Reference:*)
- (a) Are legal. The BBCOR Certification goes into effect in the 2012 season.
 - (b) Are not legal. Bats must meet and be labels with the BBCOR Certification effective immediately.
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- 85.** *(Field)* (BsB) When the dugout area is temporarily extended, for any reason...
(BsB Reference: 1-4-2; Simplified and Illustrated book page 8 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) It shall be extended toward the outfield on a line parallel to the foul line. The extension of the dugout area shall be equally applied for both teams.
 - (b) It can be extended toward the outfield on a line parallel to the foul line and/or towards the foul lines. The extension of the dugout area shall be equally applied for both teams.
-
- 86.** *(Interference - Offensive)* (BsB) No outs and bases loaded. The batter hits a ground ball to second. As the second baseman is fielding the ball the runner on first collides with him. An obvious double play could have been executed.
(BsB Reference: 2-21-1a; 8-4-2g; 8-4-2k; 5-1-1f(1 & 2); NCOA Handbook page 16 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) The ball is dead on the interference and the runner on first is only out. Return the runners to second and third and award the batter first.
 - (b) The ball is dead on the interference and the runner on first is out and the batter-runner is out. Return the runners to second and third and bring a new batter up with two outs.
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- 87.** *(Obstruction)* (BsB) Runner on third no outs. On the pitch the runner is attempting to steal home. The catcher steps up and out to receive the pitch. The batter swings (not hard) and contacts the catcher. The catcher catches the ball and tags the runner coming in.
(BsB Reference: 2-22-3; 8-1-1e(1); Simplified and Illustrated book pages 140 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) Call obstruction on the catcher. Award the batter first and allow the runner to score.
 - (b) Call obstruction on the catcher. Award the batter first and send the runner back to third.
-
- 88.** *(Pitching - Balks)* (BsB) With a runner on first the pitcher takes his sign then starts to bring the hands together in front of his body to the set position. Before coming to a complete and discernible stop the pitcher attempts to pick off the runner on first.
(BsB Reference: 6-1-3; Case Book 6-1-3 Situation H page 50 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) Balk. When attempting to pick off runners from the set position the pitcher must come to a complete and discernible stop prior to the throw.
 - (b) Legal. When attempting to pick off runners from the set position the pitcher DOES NOT have to come to a complete and discernible stop prior to the throw.
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- 89.** *(Pitching - Balks)* (BsB) Runner on 1st base. The pitcher is in the set position getting the signs from the catcher. The pitcher, while holding the ball, has his pitching arm in front of his body.
(BsB Reference: 6-1-3; Simplified and Illustrated book pages 11 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) This position is legal as long as the arm is not moving.
 - (b) The action by the pitcher is not legal. Since there is a runner on base this is a balk.
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- 90.** (*Pitching - Balks*) (BsB) Bases loaded. 3-2 count on the batter. The pitcher is in the wind up position while in contact with the pitcher's plate. The pitcher goes to his mouth with his pitching hand and licks his fingers.
(BsB Reference: 6-2-1e; 6-2-1 Penalty; Simplified and Illustrated book page 111 | •| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) Call time and call a balk on the pitcher. All runners move up one base. The batter stays at home with a 3-2 count.
 - (b) Call time and award a ball to the batter. This is ball four so award him first base and advance the runners one base.
-
- 91.** (*Pitching - Balks*) (BsB) With a runner on first the pitcher takes his sign then brings the hands together in front of his body to the set position for a complete and discernible stop. He starts the hands upward and then the batter calls time and the pitcher stops his motion.
(BsB Reference: 6-2-4d(1); Simplified and Illustrated book page 116 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) Balk.
 - (b) Call "time" and rule no penalty. The batter cannot cause the pitcher to balk.
-
- 92.** (*Pitching - Balks*) (BsB) Runners on 1st and 3rd. Right handed pitcher, from the stretch, comes set. The pitcher lifts his leg and the non-pivot foot crosses the back edge of the pitcher's plate and then feints a throw to 3rd base, then steps, turns and throws to first base in an attempt to throw the runner at 1st out.
(BsB Reference: 6-2-4f; Simplified and Illustrated book page 118 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) Balk on the pitcher.
 - (b) Legal move.
-
- 93.** (*Pregame*) (BsB) White team captain and pitching coach (who is not the head coach) meet their opponents at the pregame conference at home plate with the umpiring crew. The umpire-in-chief inquires if both adults are the head coaches. White team's pitching coach advises that he is not the head coach and that the head coach did not know he was needed at the pregame conference.
(BsB Reference: 1-1-2; Simplified and Illustrated book page 20 and 63 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) No problem. The white team's pitching coach may represent the team at the pregame conference.
 - (b) The umpire-in-chief advises the assistant coach that the head coach needs to be in attendance if he is available.
-
- 94.** (*Substitutions*) (BsB) 5th inning, one out, runner on third. Unreported substitute #21 comes to bat and hits a base hit scoring the runner. The defensive coach notifies you that #21 did not report.
(BsB Reference: 3-1-1 a thru d; 2-36-1; 2-36-2; Simplified & Illustrated book page 58 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) In baseball there is NO penalty for an "unreported substitute". Play stands.
 - (b) Call #21 out for illegal substitution. Send the runner back to third.
-

95. *(Substitutions)* (BsB) At the beginning of the game the home team gives you a line-up with **nine batters**. In the fifth inning the home coach wants to bring in substitute #12 as a DH to bat for starter #7 and #7 will remain on defense.
(BsB Reference: 3-1-4; 3-3-3; NCOA HB page 17 & 26 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) Allow #12 to DH for #7.
 - (b) Do not allow #12 to DH for #7 because the home team did not start the game with a DH. However, #12 can bat for #7, then #7 can re-enter when the team goes on defense.
-
96. *(Umpire Mechanics)* (BsB) Any time the ball is dead.
(BsB Reference: 5-1-4; NCOA Handbook Page 49; Simplified and Illustrated book page 95 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) The plate umpire will always bring a dead ball alive by signaling and saying play.
 - (b) The plate umpire does not have to bring every dead ball alive, just ones that take awhile to get back into play because of a lengthy delay.
-
97. *(Umpire Mechanics)* (BsB) With **runners on base** and a fly ball to left-center, who is responsible for watching the catch? Who is responsible for watching the runners?
(BsB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 44 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) Catch: Base ump. Runners: Plate ump.
 - (b) Catch: Plate ump. Runners: Base ump.
-
98. *(Umpire Mechanics)* (BsB) There are three situations when the **plate umpire MUST** cover plays at third base. They are:
(BsB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 44 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a)
 - (1) Runner on 1st only and a base hit through the infield.
 - (2) Runners on 1st and 2nd and a base hit through the infield.
 - (3) Runner on 1st and batted ball stays in the infield and the runner from 1st attempts to advance to 3rd.
 - (b)
 - (1) Runner on 1st only and a batted ball through the infield.
 - (2) Runners on 1st and 3rd and a batted ball through the infield, watching the runner on 3rd touch home as the plate ump is heading to 3rd.
 - (3) Runners on 1st and 2nd with less than two outs with a fly ball to the outfield.
-
99. *(Umpire Mechanics)* (BsB) With a runner on second base and a ground ball that stays in the infield, which umpire will cover the majority of the plays at third base? Yes, there are some exceptions, but generally speaking...
(BsB Reference: NCOA Handbook page 44 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) Base umpire covers all the bases (with some minor exceptions) when a batted ball stays in the infield or a thrown ball goes to the outfield and then there is a play at a base.
 - (b) Plate umpire always has the calls at home and third, no matter what.
-

- 100.** *(Uniforms)* (BsB) A team is wearing “vest” style jerseys with white short sleeve undershirts.
(BsB Reference: 1-4-2; Simplified & Illustrated book page 32 |•| FPSB Reference:)
- (a) The uniforms are legal, however the pitcher(s) for this team can not wear the white undershirt.
 - (b) The uniforms are legal and the pitcher(s) for this team are allowed to wear the white short sleeve uniform because the entire team is wearing the same uniform. However, a pitcher’s white/gray sleeves may not extend below the elbow.
-
- 101.** *(Appeals)* (FPSB) Regarding appeals under high school softball rules for runners missing bases or leaving early on a caught fly ball.
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 2-1-3; 8-6-6 thru 9; NCOA Handbook page 22)
- (a) The defense can make a “live ball” appeal by any fielder in possession of the ball touching the base missed or the base left too soon on a caught fly ball, or by tagging the runner committing the violation if she is still on the playing field -or- a “dead ball” appeal may be made a coach or any fielder with or without the ball by verbally stating the the runner missed the base or left the base too soon on a caught fly ball.
 - (b) The defense can make a “live ball” appeal by any fielder in possession of the ball touching the base missed or left too soon on a caught fly ball, or by tagging the runner committing the violation if she is still on the playing field. If the defense doesn’t appeal, the observing umpire will call time and automatically call the runner out after all playing action has ended.
-
- 102.** *(Ball / Strikes)* (FPSB) In FPSB the strike zone is:
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 2-56-3; Casebook page 78 Strike Zone)
- (a) The space over home plate which is between the batter’s forward armpit and the top of the knees when the batter assumes a natural batting stance.
 - (b) The space over home plate which is between the batter’s forward armpit and the bottom of the knees when the batter assumes a natural batting stance.
-
- 103.** *(Ball / Strikes)* (FPSB) The pitcher pitches the ball and the batter squares to bunt and leaves the bat in the strike zone without making any movement towards the ball. The ball did not pass through the strike zone.
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 2-8-2)
- (a) A strike is called on the batter. Holding the bat in the strike zone or making any movement of the bat toward the ball is considered a bunt attempt.
 - (b) Because the batter did not make an attempt at the ball, a “ball” is awarded to the batter.
-
- 104.** *(Ball / Strikes)* (FPSB) The coach or catcher requests to intentionally walk the batter.
Plate umpire:
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 8-1-1c; 2-63-1)
- (a) Declare the ball dead and award the batter first.
 - (b) Have the pitcher throw four balls to the batter before walking her. The ball remains live.
-

- 105.** *(Base Running)* (FPSB) The batter gets a base hit and rounds first and stops. The ball is returned to the pitcher in the 16-foot circle. The batter-runner starts toward second and the pitcher raises her arm in an attempt to make a throw to second. The batter-runner stops, turns around and goes back to first.
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 8-7-1 thru 4 Exception; NCOA Handbook page 33)
- (a) The batter-runner is out for stopping after starting toward second and the ball was in the pitcher's hand in the 16' circle.
 - (b) Nothing was illegal. When the pitcher raised her arm the runner is allowed to stop and change direction.
-
- 106.** *(Base Running)* (FPSB) No outs and runner on third. The batter receives ball four and advances to first. The runner on third comes off the base on the pitch. The catcher throws the ball directly back to the pitcher in the 16-foot circle.
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 8-7-1; Casebook page 64 Situation A & C; NCOA Handbook page 33)
- (a) The runner on third can remain off third base until the batter-runner has reached first.
 - (b) Each runner is treated separately. If the runner on third does not move one way or the other and continue in that direction, the umpire shall declare the ball dead and call the runner on third out.
-
- 107.** *(Batting)* (FPSB) After the previous pitch to the batter, the pitcher is ready and on the pitcher's plate. The batter is ready and the pitcher starts her motion. Now the batter steps out of the box and the pitcher delivers the pitch. As the plate umpire you will:
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 7-3-1; 7-3-1 Effect 2; Casebook page 46 Situation A & B)
- (a) Call time immediately and rule no pitch.
 - (b) Call the pitch a strike, no matter the location of the pitch.
-
- 108.** *(Batting)* (FPSB) The batter lays down a bunt, the batter's bat lands in fair territory and stops. The ball rolls back and hits the bat.
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 7-4-13; Casebook page 48 Situation 7.4.13)
- (a) The ball remains live.
 - (b) The batter is out and the ball is dead.
-
- 109.** *(Batting)* (FPSB) The batter strides forward when making contact with the pitched ball. Her front foot is in the air when contact is made and her foot lands completely outside the batter's box.
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 7-4-8; Casebook page 48 Situation B)
- (a) Legal. Play continues.
 - (b) Dead ball. The batter is out for being out of the batter's box.
-
- 110.** *(Batting)* (FPSB) The batter reaches for an outside pitch and makes contact with home plate while hitting the ball.
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 7-4-8)
- (a) Legal. Play continues.
 - (b) Dead ball. The batter is out for being out of the batter's box.
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111. *(Catch / No Catch)* (FPSB) Batter hits a pop fly behind first base with the ball heading toward dead ball territory. The first baseman runs underneath the ball and has one foot completely touching dead ball territory when the catch is made.
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 2-9-5d; 2-25-1d)
- (a) Catch - Batter is out.
 - (b) No catch - Foul ball.
-
112. *(Obstruction)* (FPSB) Runner on first. Batter hits safely to right field. As the runner from first nears second base, the second baseman simulates fielding a ground ball causing the runner to slow down. Subsequently the runner is thrown out on a close play at third by the right fielder.
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 2-21)
- (a) Legal. Play continues and the runner is out at third.
 - (b) This is obstruction by the second baseman thus the runner will be awarded third base.
-
113. *(Pitching - General)* (FPSB) When the pitcher is taking signs from the catcher the pivot foot:
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 6-1)
- (a) Must be in contact with the pitcher's plate.
 - (b) Must be behind the pitcher's plate.
-
114. *(Pitching - General)* (FPSB) How many warm-up pitches is the pitcher allowed?
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 6-2-5)
- (a) Five between innings not to exceed one-minute. This includes relievers unless replacing an injured pitcher.
 - (b) Five between innings with no time limit. This includes relievers unless replacing an injured pitcher.
-
115. *(Pitching - Illegal Pitch)* (FPSB) Runner on second base. The pitcher commits an illegal pitch (and you call it) and completes the delivery. The batter hits the ball and
- 1) the batter reaches first safely and the runner advances to third;
 - 2) the batter reaches first safely but the runner is thrown out at third; or
 - 3) the batter is thrown out at first.
- (BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 6-1 Penalty; 6-2 Penalty; 6-1 & 2 Penalty Exception; 5-1-2a; 2-43-2)
- (a) Call an immediate dead ball and award the batter a ball and move the runner to third.
 - (b) Say "illegal pitch" signal delayed dead ball. When the playing action is over ask the offensive coach whether he/she wants the result of the at bat or the penalty of the illegal pitch.
-
116. *(Pitching - Illegal Pitch)* (FPSB) In delivering the pitch, the pitcher's pivot foot breaks contact with the pitcher's plate **but not the ground** before the non-pivot (stride) foot has touched the ground.
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 6-1-2c; 2-43-1)
- (a) Legal.
 - (b) An illegal pitch.
-

- 117.** (*Pitching - Illegal Pitch*) (FPSB) Runner on first, no outs and no count on the batter. The pitcher starts her motion and the runner takes off to steal second. The pitcher completes the pitch and the batter swings and misses. The base umpire calls the runner out for leaving early. The count on the batter is:
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 6-2-4c; Table on pages 43 and 44; 8-6-21; 5-1)
- (a) No balls and one strike. The pitch counts.
 - (b) No count. The ball is dead immediately when the runner was called out for leaving early.
-
- 118.** (*Player Positions*) (FPSB) The coach wants to intentionally walk the batter who is in the right handed batter's box. The catcher, during the four pitches that are thrown, is standing behind the left handed batter's box.
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 1-1-4; Diagram 1 on page 11; 2-63-1; 6-3-1; 8-1-1c; 2-10-2)
- (a) Legal. The catcher's box extends from the back side of each of the batters boxes.
 - (b) The catcher should be advised to stand behind home plate until the pitcher releases the ball, then she can move to the spot behind the left handed batter's box.
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- 119.** (*Substitutions*) (FPSB) 5th inning no outs. Unreported substitute #42 steps into the batter's box and the plate umpire signals play. The opposing coach now notifies the plate umpire that #42 was not reported.
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 2-57-2; 3-6-7; 3-6-7 Penalty)
- (a) In high school softball there is no penalty for an un-reported substitute.
 - (b) The umpire shall issue a team warning to the coach of the team involved and the next offender on that team and the head coach shall be restricted to the dugout for the remainder of that game.
-
- 120.** (*Substitutions*) (FPSB) Smith enters the game as a courtesy runner for the pitcher in the third inning. In the fourth inning Smith comes in to bat for the Right Fielder. The RF is then re-entered in the bottom of the fourth to play defense. In the sixth inning Smith comes in again to bat for the RF.
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 3-3-5; 8-9-3)
- (a) This is legal.
 - (b) This is an illegal substitution, violating the re-entry rule.
-
- 121.** (*Substitutions*) (FPSB) The DP reaches base in the 1st and the Flex comes in to run for her. The DP comes back and reaches base in the third, again the Flex comes in to run for her. In the 5th, a pinch hitter in the DP/Flex slot reaches base and the Flex comes in to run for her.
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 3-3-6d)
- (a) This is legal because the Flex never left the game.
 - (b) This is an illegal substitution, violating the re-entry rule.
-
- 122.** (*Substitutions*) (FPSB) When a team is using the DP/Flex option the Flex may bat for:
(BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 3-3-6d; 3-3-6g)
- (a) Any player in the line-up.
 - (b) Only the DP or the player occupying the DP's batting slot.
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123. (*Substitutions*) (FPSB) The DP reaches base in the 1st and the Flex comes in to run for her. The DP comes back and reaches base in the third, again the Flex comes in to run for her. The DP comes back to bat again in the 5th.

(*BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 3-3-6d(1)*)

- (a) This is an illegal substitution, violating the re-entry rule.
 - (b) This is legal because the DP and Flex share the spot in the batting order.
-

124. (*Umpire Mechanics*) (FPSB) When a ball is dead, what must occur to bring the ball alive?

(*BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 5-1-4*)

- (a)
 - 1) The ball is held by the pitcher in a legal pitching position;
 - 2) the batter and catcher are in their respective boxes; –and–
 - 3) the umpire calls “play” and gives the appropriate hand signal.
 - (b)
 - 1) The ball is held by the pitcher within the 16-foot circle; –and–
 - 2) The umpire calls and/or signals “play ball” and gives beckoning hand signal.
-

125. (*Uniforms*) (FPSB) You are the base umpire and you notice that the first baseman has hair clips in her hair. The clips are less than 2 inches long.

(*BsB Reference: |•| FPSB Reference: 3-2-12*)

- (a) Allow it.
 - (b) Restrict the player and the coach to the dugout.
-

Answers must be submitted online at:

Online at: www.northbaydbms.net/bat_ball_rules_review/