



**North Bay Professional Officials (NBPO)**

**Sacramento Association of Collegiate Officials (SACO)**

**Golden Valley Conference Umpires (GVCU)**

## **2010 College Baseball Rules Review Exam**

This College baseball rules review exam contains 50 questions from the 2009/2010 NCAA College Baseball Rule Book and the CCA Umpires Manual.

The questions are designed to be educational in purpose to prepare umpires for the forthcoming College baseball 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.

1. **A score of 90% or higher is required in order to view your results.**
2. This is an open book rules review exam. You are encouraged to search the rulebook for the answer. You are also encouraged to complete this rules review with fellow umpires and discuss each question.
3. There is only one correct or mostly correct answer to each question
4. Each question is not further complicated by another situation, unless so stated.
5. There are no "trick questions", as each question is designed to be educational in nature to help you learn and understand the rules of college baseball. Rule references are provided to help in this process. PLEASE use these rule references on each question to learn the rule.
6. If you are not sure about a question you can click "Submit but I want to review the question later." Upon conclusion of the answering all questions a form will come showing which question(s) you want to review.
7. If you do not score 90% or higher you will be required to retake the entire rules review until you pass. Until then you will only be assigned on an "as needed". You will have a maximum of three (3) opportunities to pass this exam.
8. A passing rules review score must be completed no later than **February 14, 2010** to meet standards for the 2010 season.
9. Failure to complete and pass this exam may result in games already assigned to you taken back.

Submit the exam online at:

[http://www.northbaydbms.net/college\\_baseball\\_rules\\_review/](http://www.northbaydbms.net/college_baseball_rules_review/)

Good luck! This rules review must be completed and passed by: **February 14, 2010.**

This rules review exam is written by: Gary Frieders

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1. **(Umpire Mechanics)** (Two Umpire Crew) 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?
- (a) 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.
  - (b) 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.
- Reference(s):** 2009 NCAA Baseball Rule Book Appendix E page 138

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2. **(Umpire Mechanics)** (Two Umpire Crew) 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...
- (a) Plate umpire always has the calls at home and third, no matter what.
  - (b) 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.
- Reference(s):** 2010 CCA Manual page 92

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3. **(Substitutions)** 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.
- (a) Call #21 out for illegal substitution. Send the runner back to third.
  - (b) There is NO penalty for an “unreported substitute”. Play stands.
- Reference(s):** 5-5-g A.R.

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4. **(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 #21 is batting out of order.
- (a) There is no penalty since the batting-out-of-order rule requires only that the name be in the proper order.
  - (b) Brown will be declared out for batting-out-of-order and wearing the wrong uniform number.
- Reference(s):** 7-1-a

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5. **(Substitutions)** The defensive coach comes up to remove his pitcher #10 who is being DH'd for by #23. He does not tell you, the plate umpire, that #10 will become the DH, DH'ing for the new pitcher. The half inning ends and after three batters, #10 comes up to bat and gets a base hit scoring two runs. The opposing team now brings to your attention that #10 should not have batted or be in the game.
- (a) #10 is an illegal substitute because #10's coach did not notify you at the time of his removal that he wanted #10 to remain as or replace the DH. #10 will be called out and runners returned to base occupied at time of pitch.
  - (b) There is no penalty even though #10's coach did not notify you at time #10's removal as pitcher that he wanted #10 to remain as or replace the DH.
- Reference(s):** 5-5-c A.R.; 5-5-j(1); 7-2-c(2)(b)

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6. **(Substitutions)** Team currently at bat started with a 10-player line-up. The right fielder is scheduled to bat, but the offensive coach comes out to you, the plate umpire, and says #24 the current pitcher will bat for the shortstop.
- (a) Deny the change. When a team is on offense the pitcher (in a 10-player line-up) may pinch hit or pinch run for the DH only.
  - (b) No problem. Record the change and allow #24, the current pitcher to hit for the shortstop. However, the team at bat also loses the use of the DH and when the DH spot comes to bat a new player must bat in the DH's spot and play right field.
- Reference(s):** 7-2-c(2)(a)

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7. **(Substitutions)** The defensive coach comes out to replace his pitcher #8. The pitcher is being DH'd for by #12. The defensive coach informs you, the plate umpire, that #8 will move to right field for #24. And #13 will come off the bench and replace the first baseman #3. Now what happens?
- (a) Due to multiple substitutions the coach must designate who will bat for whom at the time of all these substitutions. Best way to handle this is take one substitution at a time.  
Start with whom the old pitcher will hit for.  
Then who will the new pitcher hit for.  
Which leaves #13 hitting for the player not mentioned in the first two substitutions.
  - (b) #8 will bat in #24's spot in the line-up.  
#13 will bat for #3.  
The new pitcher will bat in the DH's spot in the line-up.  
The DH is removed for the remainder of the game.
- Reference(s):** 7-2-c(2)(b); 5-5-e; 5-5-e A.R.

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8. **(Substitutions)** The defensive coach comes out to replace his pitcher #8. The pitcher is being DH'd for by #12. The defensive coach informs you, the plate umpire, that #8 will move to right field for #24. Now what happens?

(a) #8 will bat in #24's spot in the line-up.

The new pitcher will bat in the DH's spot in the line-up.

The DH is removed for the remainder of the game.

(b) #8 will bat in #24's spot in the line-up.

The new pitcher can be DH'd for by #12 or bat in the DH's spot in the line-up.

The DH is still active for this team.

**Reference(s):** 7-2-c(2)(b); 7-2-c

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9. **(Substitutions)** During the pre-game conference the home team coach gives you, the plate umpire, a line-up with only nine batters. In the sixth inning while on defense the home coach comes out and replaces his pitcher. He notifies you at this time that old pitcher will DH for the new pitcher.

(a) Deny the coaches request of having the old pitcher become the DH because at the start of the game the home team did not start with a DH, nor is the pitcher also the DH when a team starts with a nine player line-up.

(b) No problem. Even though the original nine player line-up did not list the pitcher as the P/DH, he is considered two players. If replaced as the pitcher in this situation, he can remain in the game as the DH, but he nor subsequent DH's cannot enter the game in any other capacity.

**Reference(s):** 7-2-c(2)(b); 7-2-c(5)(a)

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10. **(Substitutions)** The defensive coach comes out to replace his pitcher #7. #7 is being DH'd for by #10 in the batting order. The defensive coach moves the shortstop #6 to pitch. Now what could happen?

(a) #6 will either continue to bat in the same slot in the batting order or have the DH bat for him; and whoever comes in to play shortstop will bat in either #6's spot or the DH's spot.

(b) #6 will continue to bat in the same slot in the batting order, but...

1) The old pitcher #7 (if eligible) can move the shortstop position but now must bat in the DH #10's spot; or

2) #10 DH can come in and play defensive (if eligible) and continue to bat in the same slot; or

3) An eligible substitute may come in and play shortstop and bat in the DH #10's spot.

In all these cases the DH is terminated for the remainder of the game.

**Reference(s):** 7-2-c(6)

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11. **(Sliding)** One out with a runner on first. The batter hits a ground ball to short. The short stop throws to the second baseman who tags the base then steps toward the back side of second base (in a direct line from first to second). The runner from first executes a legal slide but goes beyond second base taking the second baseman out.
- (a) Enforce the interference for the illegal slide and call a double-play.
  - (b) Allow the play to stand as the slide by the runner into second was legal.
- Reference(s):** 8-4-b

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12. **(Scoring Runs)** Bases loaded and two out. The batter walks, but the runner on second base is overzealous and overruns third base. He is tagged on a throw from the catcher before the runner from third touches home plate.
- (a) Score the run. The award of the base supersedes the out for overrunning the base.
  - (b) This is a time play and because the third out occurred before the runner touched home plate do not score the run.
- Reference(s):** 8-3b; 5-6c

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13. **(Scoring Runs)** Bases loaded and two outs. The batter hits a ground ball to the third baseman who boots the ball. The ball rolls toward second base. Runner on second sees the third baseman approach and decides to retreat. Recognizing the futility of his retreat, the runner on second changes his mind and continues his advance to third. Third baseman recovers the ball and attempts to tag the runner from second, but the runner from second is called out for leaving the baseline. The runner from third base scored before the runner from second is called out.
- (a) Do not score the run as the out by the runner on second is a force play.
  - (b) Score the run as the out by the runner on second is a time play.
- Reference(s):** 5-6c Exception 2

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14. **(Scoring Runs)** Bases loaded. Bottom of the ninth inning. Home team down by three runs. Zero/One out - Or Two Outs. Batter hits a towering fly ball that may or may not clear the fence. The runner on first is slowly moving towards second (with two outs admiring the high fly ball). The batter-runner, running really fast and watching the ball too, runs past the runner that started on first before any runner touches home. Covering umpire sees and clearly yells out, "Batter is out for passing." All three runners touch home plate.
- (a) With Zero/One out the batter is out, but all three runs score. Call up the next batter. With two outs this is a timing play. Since no runners scored prior to the passing no runs score. Game is over.
- (b) With Zero/One out the batter is out, but all three runs score. Call up the next batter. With two outs the home run is a four base award for any runners on base. The batter-runner is out for passing, but the other runners are awarded home for the home run by the batter. Game tied and go into extra innings.

**Reference(s):** 8-5-m A.R.

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15. **(Scoring Runs)** Two outs. Runners on first and third. Runner on first is going on the pitch. The batter swings halfway at an 0-2 pitch which is called a ball. The catcher throws to second to catch the runner stealing it. The runner stops and gets in a rundown. Runner from third scores before the runner that was on first (now is a run down) is tagged out. The half swing is then appealed and the base umpire says the batter swung. The batter is declared out.
- (a) Score the runner by the runner from third as the tag play occurred before the appeal play.
- (b) Although the runner from third scored on what was then a time play, the appeal and subsequent strikeout for the third out negates the run. No run scores.

**Reference(s):** 5-6c Exception 1

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16. **(Safes and Outs)** No outs. Bases Empty. Batter hits hard and sharp ground ball to the second baseman. The second baseman attempts to remove the ball from the glove but can't, so he throws the glove with the ball in it to the first baseman who catches the glove and ball before the batter-runner reaches 1st base.
- (a) Dead ball once it is determined the ball is lodged. Umpire will call "dead ball" and award the batter-runner 2nd base.
- (b) Legal play. Batter-runner is out.

**Reference(s):** 2-33; 8-5j; 2-74

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17. **(Safes and Outs)** Runner on second. One out. Pitcher attempts a pick-off at second. Runner on second gets caught in run down. The short stop gets close to the runner and lunges and tags the runner in the back. As the shortstop makes the tag, he loses his balance and falls to the ground. The glove hits the dirt and the ball comes out.
- (a) The shortstop has not made a legal tag and the runner should be ruled safe at that moment, assuming he can legally acquire a base. The shortstop must demonstrate or regain control of his body without losing the ball.
  - (b) The shortstop has made a legal tag and the runner is ruled out. The shortstop had control at the time of the tag and after the tag even though he did not demonstrate or regain control of his body prior to losing the ball.

**Reference(s):** 2-74; 2010 Clarification

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18. **(Safes and Outs)** One out. Runner on first base. Batter hits a fly ball to deep left-center field. Left and center fielder converge on it and the left fielder catches the ball, collides with the fence and the ball drops out of his glove. The covering umpire rules and clearly yells, "No catch, ball down". The runner on first, not seeing the dropped ball, heads back to first. The batter-runner rounds first and passes the runner on first base. Covering umpire clearly yells, "batter is out for passing." The defense throws the ball into second base and tags second base. Covering umpire does not say anything because no play has occurred. Confused, the runner on first is half way between first and second. Defense realizes the runner is not out and gets the runner in a run down. During the run down the runner is obstructed by one of the fielders.
- (a) That's it, I quit umpiring! When plays like this occur in baseball then I will have seen everything. This is a stupid question and is only written to try to confuse and trick us exam takers.
  - (b) Everything seems fine up to this point. The obstruction is a delayed dead ball and play shall continue. Once the defense either tags the runner out or the runner ends up on a base, he is protected to second base.

**Reference(s):** 8-5-m; 8-3-e(2)

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19. **(Player Positions)** At the start of or during a game, all players of the defensive team except the catcher must be in fair territory when the ball is put in play. Being in fair territory means that a defensive player must have...
- (a) At least one foot placed in fair territory.
  - (b) Both feet in fair territory.

**Reference(s):** 5-4

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20. **(Pitching)** Runner on first. 3-2 count on the batter. The pitcher commits a balk and delivers the pitch. The umpire that called the balk yelled, “that’s a balk, time!” The pitch is called a ball.
- (a) Because the umpire called time, that kills the pitch. Recognize the balk and award the runner on first, second base. The batter will remain at the plate with a 3-2 count.
  - (b) Because the pitch is ball four and all runners will move up one base because of the base on balls, ignore the balk and award the batter first for the walk.
- Reference(s):** 6-1; 9-3 penalty

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21. **(Pitching)** Runner on 1st base. The pitcher is in the set position getting the signs from the catcher. The pitcher has his pitching hand (holding the ball) hanging straight down in front of him.
- (a) The action by the pitcher is legal.
  - (b) The action by the pitcher is not legal. Since there is a runner on base this is a balk.
- Reference(s):** 9-1b(1) A.R.

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22. **(Pitching)** 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.
- (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.
- Reference(s):** 9-1d Penalty

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23. **(Pitching)** 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.
- (a) Balk.
  - (b) Call “time” and rule no penalty. The batter cannot cause the pitcher to balk.
- Reference(s):** 9-3-g A.R.; 7-1-b(1)

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24. **(Obstruction)** Runner on first is leading off. The pitcher attempts a pick-off at first. The first baseman puts his leg down in front of the base. As the runner returns to first base, he runs into the leg of the first baseman blocking the base. The first baseman now catches the ball and puts a tag down on the runner.

(a) The runner has been obstructed and is awarded second base.

(b) The runner has been obstructed and is awarded first base.

**Reference(s):** 2-Obstruction A.R.; 8-3-e(2)

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25. **(Obstruction)** Runner on third no outs. On the pitch the runner is attempting to steal home. The catcher steps out in front of the plate to receive the pitch. The batter swings (not hard) and contacts the catcher. The catcher catches the ball and tags the runner coming in.

(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.

**Reference(s):** 2-Obstruction; 8-2-e(2)

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26. **(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 his way to back to third base. After several more throws on the runner in the run down gets back to third base safely and finds the other runner there. Third baseman tags the runner from first with the ball.

(a) Because the obstruction was on a runner being played on this is a dead ball at the time of obstruction. The obstructed runner is awarded home and the batter is sent back to second base which was the base occupied at time of obstruction.

(b) This is a delayed dead ball at the time of obstruction. After the play is over award the obstructed runner home and allow the runner from first to remain at third.

**Reference(s):** 2-Obstruction; 8-3-e(2)

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27. **(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:

(a) Ignore the catcher's interference as the batter reached first safely and all other runners advanced at least one base.

(b) Enforce the catcher's interference giving the coach of the offended team a choice of whether or not to accept the play.

**Reference(s):** 2-Obstruction; 8-2-3(1)

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28. **(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's ground ball goes between and past the third baseman and shortstop. The ball then touches the runner coming from second.

- (a) Ignore the touching of the batted ball by the runner and let the play continue.
- (b) Call an immediate dead ball and call the runner out. Put the batter on first.

**Reference(s):** 2-Obstruction; 8-5-k

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29. **(Interference - Offensive)** One out. Runner on first. 1-0 count on the batter. The pitch is delivered and the runner takes off for second. The batter swings at the pitch and his momentum steps over home plate. The catcher comes up throwing and must stop because the batter is there. There was no contact between the batter and the catcher.

- (a) Call the runner out.
- (b) Call the batter out and return the runner to first.

**Reference(s):** 7-11-f; 7-11-f Penalty

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30. **(Interference - Offensive)** No outs, bases empty. The batter hits a slow ground ball to the third baseman. The third-baseman's throw to the first baseman pulls the first baseman towards home. The batter-runner is running inside the foul line in fair territory (not in the running lane). The throw hits the batter-runner as he makes his approach into first base.

- (a) Nothing illegal occurred and play continues. The batter-runner only has to be in the 3-foot running lane when a throw is coming from the home plate area.
- (b) Immediate dead ball. Call time and call the batter-runner out for interference.

**Reference(s):** 7-11-p; 7-11-g A.R. 1; 6-2-g

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31. **(Interference)** Bases loaded. One out. The batter hits a ground ball to the shortstop. The shortstop throws home to the catcher. The runner from third beats the throw and touches home before the catcher caught the ball. However the runner from third executed an illegal slide. The catcher was going to attempt to throw the batter-runner out at first.

- (a) The run will not be allowed and the runner from third will be called out for interference and the batter-runner will also be called out. Inning over. Call your assigner with all the ejection reports as a result of your ruling.
- (b) Because the runner from third touched home before the interference the run will score and the batter-runner will be called out for the interference by the runner from third. All runners on base will be returned to base occupied at time of pitch.

**Reference(s):** 2-Interference; 5-6-c A.R.1 Exception; 8-4-c Penalty; 7-11-r

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32. **(Interference)** Runners on first and second. Zero outs. One-and-zero count on the batter. On the pitch both runners take off stealing. The batter swings and misses the pitch and crosses home plate and interferes with the catcher's initial attempt to throw the runner going to third out. However, the catcher is able to make a throw to second and throws the runner from first out.
- (a) Since the catcher was able to make a successful throw to second and record an out, the batter's interference on the initial play is ignored. Runner stays at third and the batter has a one-and-out count.
  - (b) At the point that the catcher is unable to complete an initial throw, the play should be ruled dead and the interference penalty is enforced. The batter is out. Runners return to base occupied at time of pitch.

**Reference(s):** 7-11f(2)

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33. **(Interference)** 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.
- (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. The batter is out only if ruled intentional. Otherwise call the runner out and put the batter-runner on first.

**Reference(s):** 8-5-k; 8-5-d

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34. **(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.
- (a) Infield fly rule, batter is out.
  - (b) Play continues. The infield fly rule does not apply to bunts.

**Reference(s):** 2-47 Infield Fly

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35. **(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 dugout on the first base side and is two steps away from entering the dugout when he takes off for first base and reaches it safely because the defense did not throw the ball to first.
- (a) Legal play. Allow the batter to remain at first.
  - (b) Rule the batter out because he left the dirt area of home plate thus giving him up.

**Reference(s):** 7-11u

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36. **(Conferences)** The offensive coach calls time and talks to the batter. Three batters later in the same inning the coach calls time to talk to that batter.
- (a) Allow the coach's second request in that inning. There is a maximum of three offensive meetings allowed per team per game, and can be used any time. If a game goes into extra innings, one additional offensive meeting shall be permitted along with unused offensive conferences from the first nine innings.
  - (b) Deny the coach's second request in that inning. There is a maximum of three offensive meetings allowed per team per game and only one per inning. If a game goes into extra innings, one additional offensive meeting shall be permitted per every three innings.

**Reference(s):** 6-5f

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37. **(Conferences)** The defensive coach used only two defensive charged conferences during the first nine innings. The game goes into extra innings. How many charged conferences does the defensive coach have in these extra innings?
- (a) One for each extra inning. There is no carry over of unused conferences for extra innings.
  - (b) Two. The unused one in the first nine innings, plus one extra free trip in the event of an extra-inning game.

**Reference(s):** 9-4a; 9-4 A.R. 2

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38. **(Conferences)** Third inning and the starting pitcher is having difficulty find the strike zone. The coach calls a charged conference to talk to his pitcher. Two batters later in the same inning the pitcher is still struggling. The coach calls time comes directly to you, the plate umpire, between the baseline and the dugout and tells you the pitcher is moving to right field and brings in a new pitcher. In the ninth inning the coach wants to bring in the right fielder, who was the starting pitcher earlier in the game to finish the game.
- (a) Deny the coaches' request because when the coach replaced the pitcher in the third inning that was considered a second trip to the same pitcher in the same inning thus that pitcher can not return to pitch in the game.
  - (b) Allow the coaches' request because the pitcher was not removed by a second charged conference in the same inning back in the third inning.

**Reference(s):** 9-4b A.R. 1; 9-4d

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39. **(Conduct)** At the time of the pitch, the base coach shall remain within the confines of the coaches' box with both feet. However...
- (a) It is legal for the base coach to be positioned further away from home plate than the boundaries of the coaches' box.
  - (b) It is not legal for the base coach to be positioned further away from home plate than the boundaries of the coaches' box.

**Reference(s):** 1-3c

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40. **(Conduct)** The pitcher is being DH'd for by Bubba #10. In the sixth inning the head coach comes out to replace his pitcher. The old pitcher on his way to the dugout turns to you, the plate umpire, and expresses his opinion about your strike zone. You don't agree with him and eject him. Now the coach comes to you to give you the change and you tell him that his old pitcher was ejected. The coach said he was going to move the old pitcher to the DH spot. How many games will the old pitcher be suspended for?

- (a) Because the old-pitcher was going to remain in the game as a DH, only one.
- (b) Four.

**Reference(s):** 2 Ejection A.R. 5; Appendix D Ejection/Suspension Procedures

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41. **(Conduct)** If a coach is ejected from the game. Where must the coach go?
- (a) The offending individual must leave the field and dugout area immediately and is not allowed to communicate with the teams or umpires. Basically "out of sight and out of sound."
  - (b) If the ejection is not of an unsportsmanlike nature the coach is allowed to stay in the dugout. If the ejection is unsportsmanlike then the coach must leave the vicinity of the playing area and cannot communicate directly or indirectly with the team.

**Reference(s):** 2 Ejection; 3-6-d A.R. 2

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42. **(Conduct)** The pitcher delivers his sixth straight pitch that is called a ball. The opposing team starts chanting "ball, ball, ball".

- (a) The umpire shall warn the offending individual or team, and the coach one time. If the verbal abuse continues after the warning, the offender shall be ejected. If the verbal abuse continues after the first ejection, the head coach shall be ejected along with any other offending personnel.
- (b) As the plate umpire you should ignore this chanting. It is part of baseball.

**Reference(s):** 5-27

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43. **(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.

(a) No catch.

(b) This is a catch.

**Reference(s):** 2 Catch c

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44. **(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.

(a) When a fair line drive, fair fly ball, or fair bunted ball in flight is intentionally dropped by a 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 was not touched prior to it hitting the ground. The ball remains live and the batter must earn first.

**Reference(s):** 7-11q A.R. 1

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45. **(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.

(a) Call batter #5 out for batting out-of-order. The out on the runner on 1st also stands. 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 (and hopes he hits into another double play).

**Reference(s):** 7-11a(2)

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46. **(Batting)** A batter must keep one foot in the batter's box, or steps out and quickly return to the batter's box not delaying the game when:

(a) 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.

(b) The batter swings and misses at the pitch.

**Reference(s):** 7-1-c; 7-1-c Penalty for (1)

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47. **(Base Awards)** Runner on first base. The pitch is delivered and the ball deflects off the catcher's glove and is rolling toward the first base dugout. The ball stops and the catcher slides and accidentally knocks the ball into the dugout. The runner advanced to second and was standing on second when the catcher knocked the ball into the dugout.
- (a) Award the runner home. Two bases from the base occupied at the time of act.
  - (b) Keep the runner at third base. Two bases from time of pitch.
- Reference(s):** 8-3o(4) A.R.

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48. **(Appeals)** No outs. Runner on first. Runner is stealing on the pitch and the batter hits a line-drive to the shortstop and catches the ball. The runner is retreating to first when the shortstop throws the ball to the first baseman. The ball is missed by the first baseman and the ball enters the dugout. The runner is now standing on first. You award the runner third base. The runner heads directly to third and is standing on third when the base coach tells him he was supposed to touch second base. So he takes off to second, touches it and comes back to third.
- (a) If the defense properly appeals the runner will be ruled out.
  - (b) Perfectly legal. If the defense appeals, the runner will be ruled safe.
- Reference(s):** 2 Appeal; 2 Last Time By; 8-6 A.R.2

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49. **(Appeals)** Two outs with a runner on second, bottom of the ninth 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:
- (a) If the defense wants to appeal the runner missing third they must start the process before all infielders have left fair territory and throw the ball to third base. If done correctly, the base umpire will call the runner out and the game will go into extra innings.
  - (b) If the defense wants to appeal the runner missing third they must start the process before all fielders have left fair territory, bring the ball live, and return the ball to the base. If done correctly, the base umpire will call the runner out and the game will go into extra innings.
- Reference(s):** 2 Appeals; 8-1a; 8-6b; 8-6b(1)(b); 8-6b(8)

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50. **(A Tough Call)** No outs. Runner on 1st. Batter hits a gapper between the right and center fielders. The runner that started on 1st rounds 3rd and the third base coach has the stop sign up. The runner over runs third and gets caught in a run down between third and home. During the run down the pitcher, without the ball, got in the way of the runner and the umpires call obstruction. The run down play continues on and the shortstop is about to tag the runner when the runner swipes at the shortstops glove and knocks the ball out. After all the dust is settled, your ruling is:
- (a) Enforce the interference and call the runner out. The batter-runner will be returned to the last base occupied prior to the interference.
  - (b) Enforce the obstruction and award the runner home. Let the batter-runner stay at the base he is occupying at the end of the play.

**Reference(s):** 2-54; 8-3e(2); 8-7 Penalty